

SHA

Newsletter

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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President's Corner

This is my last column as President—it has certainly been a pleasure (as well as a lot of hard work) serving you and the society this past year. It has given me considerable personal satisfaction to provide this service, which I believe, as you know, is an extremely important obligation for professionals to undertake. I am confident in passing on the society's presidential responsibilities to Doug Armstrong—he will serve you well as the society's President in 2001. I will not, however, be disappearing into the woodwork; I still have responsibilities to perform as Immediate Past President in 2001. The most important of these responsibilities will be to chair the Nominations and Elections Committee and to seek out worthy candidates for next year's election process (see an announcement elsewhere in this issue).

Please join me in congratulating your fellow members who have been elected this year: President Vergil Noble; Board members Judy Bense and Michael Polk; ACUA members Margaret Leshikar-Denton, Mark Staniforth, and Robyn P. Woodward; and Nominations and Elections Committee members J. W. (Joe) Joseph and Elizabeth Kellar. I am confident that the society will be in capable hands as our colleagues assume their responsibilities at the business meeting this coming January in Long Beach.

The major activity that occupied my time since I last wrote this column has been my participation in reviewing the proposals submitted in response to our Request for Proposal (RFP) for business office services. Five proposals were received from professional association management firms. Our current business office service provider, Mike Rodeffer of Backcountry Archaeological Services, had decided not to submit a proposal.

After nearly twenty years of service and helping move the society into a truly business-oriented and technologically advanced organization, Mike deserves our sin-

cere thanks and appreciation. It will definitely be hard for us to make the change from Mike's humorously informal and friendly style to another "business office manager." Mike will continue as the society's business office manager for a period of months into 2001 in order to help make the transition to our new business office provider. I know you join me in wishing Mike all the best in his future endeavors.

Many of you probably have questions about the process for advertising, reviewing, and selecting a new business office provider, so let me fill you in a bit. If you still have questions, please direct them to board member Larry McKee, who very skillfully shepherded the entire process. Last year, then-President Terry Majewski asked the Business Office Oversight Committee, chaired by Larry McKee, to develop a Request for Proposal for the society's business office. This committee, with input from other individuals as needed, developed a draft RFP and presented it to the Board for review and discussion at its January and mid-year meetings. After several revisions, the draft was finalized and approved by the Board. The RFP was sent out to a number of firms that had expressed interest as well as announcing its availability through the American Society of Association Executives Web network.

Five proposals were received. These proposals were reviewed by the Business Office Oversight Committee (Larry, Marcy Gray, Terry Majewski, Doug Scott, and myself) plus the president-elect, Doug Armstrong, and the secretary-treasurer, Tef Rodeffer. Doug and Tef were included in the review process since Doug will be managing the transition and getting the new relationship up and running, and Tef will be the society representative who will interact most closely with the new business office.

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President's Corner

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We reviewed all the proposals and shared with each other our comments and initial scoring. Following the initial review, the "review team" reconstituted itself as the Proposal Review Board, in accordance with the society's Procurement Policy and Procedures (approved by the Board on 6 May 2000). Members of the "PRB" included "the president-elect [Doug Armstrong], immediate past president [Terry Majewski], and the two senior directors [Marcy Gray and Doug Scott]," as well as "the responsible individual," the society's project lead, Larry McKee. The "PRB" evaluated the proposals, comments, and initial scores in more detail and determined that proposals submitted by two firms merited site visits and additional information. These site visits have just concluded, but I have received no feedback, so I can't tell you results. The fi-

nal decision has yet to be made as I write this (mid-October).

It was a very interesting experience to review bid proposals from firms that operate in an entirely different world than we do. The proposals did not resemble CRM bid proposals that most of us are familiar with, and the amount and type of information provided in the proposals varied considerably—it was extremely difficult to compare the proposals. Although some parts of them raised as many questions as they answered, our "PRB" was nevertheless able to identify two firms that appeared to have the potential to provide the services we asked for. It was clear to me in reviewing the proposals that association management firms are professionals in their own field, just as we are professionals in ours. There are some very real benefits in establishing a long-term relationship with an association management firm, including opportunities for the society to become more sophisticated and

streamlined in its operations, which will, in turn, allow us to improve services and programs to our members.

In other activities these last few months, the Government Affairs Committee has been following the movement through Congress of a bill called the Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA), which would provide much-needed increased funding for historic preservation, recreation programs, wildlife programs, land acquisition for parks, and similar local, state, and federal conservation programs. CARA passed the House with a wide margin but stalled in the Senate. In the last few weeks, despite massive nationwide support, but with Congress anxious to head back home for the elections, CARA got derailed. Some of it did, however, appear as "CARA ultra-lite" in the 2001 funding bill for the Department of the Interior. As a result, State Historic Preservation Offices will receive some amount of increased funding. This is good news for historic preservation generally, but perhaps also for historical archaeology. I wanted you to know about this so that you can keep in touch with your SHPO—perhaps there may be opportunities for some historical archaeological uses for part of the funds.

The society often joins with sister organizations in sending letters to comment on particular issues of import to archaeology; SHA has done this several times in the past year. One letter in particular will be of interest to you—the letter that Keith Kintigh, president of the Society of American Archaeology, sent to amazon.com and eBay.com asking that they stop selling archaeological objects on their Web sites. The American Anthropological Association joined in this letter. The September issue of the *SAA Bulletin* (pp. 4-5) contains the text of this letter (see also the Government Affairs page of SAA's Web site at www.saa.org). SAA members have been encouraged to "share this letter with other organizations that might choose to join us in this effort by sending additional letters." I encourage you to do the same; if you do, please share a copy of the other group's letter with SAA (donald_craib@saa.org) and with SHA (send to me at snjren@gateway.net).

These last two paragraphs reinforce a message I have shared with you in previous columns—it's important to get involved and let others, especially elected officials, know about the values and needs of archaeological resources. Help your local government staff and governing body make good, informed decisions about archaeological site protection and management. This is the essence of being a good citizen—I encourage all of you to participate in how your community operates and makes decisions about its future.

Susan L. Henry Renaud
snjren@gateway.net

Published Quarterly

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Africa: Kenneth Kelly

Underwater: Toni Carrell

2000

The Society for Historical Archaeology

3rd Class Postage Paid at Tucson, AZ

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

Announcements

- Wales and Ireland: The Castell Henllys Field School will again run from 30 June to 11 August. This intensive program includes excavation at the sixteenth- to nineteenth-century manor house at Henllys Farm (as well as on Iron Age and Roman sites if you wish) in Wales, recording historic graveyards and geophysical and surface survey on medieval sites in Ireland, and a data analysis project using excavation or survey data. Cost of fees, accommodation, food, local travel is 1950UK pounds (ca. \$2900). A full description is on the Web at <http://www.york.ac.uk/arch/staff/sites/henllys/hemfield.htm>.

- The Cumming Ceramic Research Foundation is a nonprofit organization that provides annual scholarship funding of up to \$2,000 (Canadian) for original research regarding the history, development, technology, style, or use of English or Continental ceramics between 1740 and 1950. Students and established researchers alike may apply. The cost of travel and photography may be included. The foundation is particularly, but not exclusively, interested in studies of English bone china and the Minton factory. The foundation is also committed to supporting the George R. Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and especially that part of the Cumming Collection that has been donated to the museum. This is a study collection, based exclusively on examples from the Minton factory, designed to show the development of English ceramics from the nineteenth century through the early decades of the twentieth century. The Cumming Collection is accessible to researchers, if advance permission is obtained from the curator of the museum.

In addition to the stipulation regarding original research (see above), other conditions of the scholarship are:

A complete copy of the research undertaken with the assistance of the foundation, whether published or not, must be forwarded to the foundation within three years of receipt of award.

If the research is published, the Cumming Ceramic Research Foundation's contribution must be acknowledged, and two copies of the publication given free of charge to the foundation.

More than one grant may be awarded each year, and applicants may submit applications annually.

To apply for the Cumming Ceramic Research Foundation Scholarship, submit a curriculum vitae, two letters of reference, a concise proposal outlining the project, and a budget, by 31 December to The Cumming Ceramic Research Foundation, 20 Driveway 906, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 1C8, Canada. Recipients will be notified by the following 15 March.

- Request For Proposals: Editor, Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology. The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including the Canadian provinces and the U.S. states of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. The Council's purpose is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historic sites. CNEHA is concerned with the entire historic time period from the beginnings of European exploration in the New World to the recent past.

CNEHA is currently soliciting proposals for the volunteer position of editor. The editor serves a five-year, renewable term, beginning 1 July 2001. The Editorial Search Committee encourages proposals from individuals affiliated with universities, cultural resource management firms, government agencies, museums, or independent scholars.

Responsibilities:

Publish one issue of the journal *Northeast Historical Archaeology* annually

Solicit manuscripts

Identify peer reviewers and oversee the manuscript review process

Edit and prepare manuscripts and illustrations for publication

Arrange for journal printing

Store and inventory back issues of the journal

Manage annual Editorial Office budget

Maintain an editorial space, with access to computer, telecommunications, Internet, and reproduction services

Display and sell CNEHA publications at CNEHA and other professional meetings

Select and appoint members of the Editorial Advisory Board

Report twice annually to the CNEHA Executive Board, on which the editor serves as an ex officio member

Arrange mailings of the journal, and of the newsletter, which is produced elsewhere

Proposals must be submitted by 15 January 2001, and must demonstrate the candidate's approach to, and ability to fulfill the responsibilities of the editor within the Council's annual budget for the Editorial Office of \$6,000. This figure does not include printing costs for the newsletter and journal. Although the editor is a volunteer position, part-time clerical and editorial assistants may be employed. Candidates proposing to affiliate with an institution, or business, must include a letter of support from the institution or business.

For more information, and to submit a proposal, contact: Sara Mascia, Chair, CNEHA Editorial Search Committee, 16 Colby Lane, Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510; E-mail <Saramascia@aol.com>.

Public Education and Information Forum

Follow-up Press – Reported by James G. Gibb

Journalists are drawn to archaeological excavations like scholars to used bookstores. First the photographer shows up, takes pictures, and asks questions. Then the reporter shows up, takes notes, asks questions, and takes more notes. A bunch of questions, some snapshots, and there you have it: another piece in the newspaper about archaeologists “unearthing the past,” “local site gives up treasures,” “dig unearths 200 years of history,” “old graves uncovered” ... well, you get the idea. I don’t mean to disparage news media coverage: it is one of the most effective tools that we have to reach a wide audience. I contend, however, that we use the press poorly, at least as an educational and public relations tool. And I think we can fix that.

The difficulty comes from the nature of archaeological research. The dig is an event: technicians work, supervisors get in the way, passersby and tourists stop, stare, ask questions. Throw in a masonry foundation, a cool artifact or two, better yet some exposed bones, and you have a hot little piece on the front page of area newspapers, above the fold on slow news days. The articles generally focus on who is digging, what they are digging for and why, and how old the stuff is that the archaeologists are finding. What they don’t focus on is what ar-

chaeologists have learned from the exercise.

The fact that journalists rarely have much to say about what the archaeologists have learned should not come as a surprise. Generally, we haven’t learned anything important ... yet. After all, the materials remain uncleaned and uncatalogued, field records remain unanalyzed and unrelated to the background research, and barely a table or graph has been prepared. The film hasn’t even been taken out of the camera, much less developed. In short, the project is far from complete, and a professional archaeology project remains incomplete until a fully detailed technical report has been produced and distributed. That’s the time to call in the press ... again; this time to tell and show journalists the history—the understanding of the past—that we have unearthed.

Follow-up press worked very well in connection with a recent archaeological study of the Linden historic site in Calvert County, Maryland, a National Register-listed urban farmstead dating from the late 1860s. Two competing local newspapers got the skinny on what was happening at the site and published good, generally accurate stories of who, what, where, and why. Both journalists also were advised that we would prepare a press release in a matter of weeks

announcing what we had learned from the study.

In fact, neither journalist waited for a press release. Both telephoned a few weeks later. I conducted a second on-site interview with one and left a summary with photographs at the office of the other. (The summary was prepared for publication in the Historical Society’s semiannual journal.) Both newspapers ran follow-up stories, one drawing heavily from the text that I had prepared. The result: the newspaper-reading public had the opportunity to hear about what I had learned from studying the site. The Historical Society got some additional press. And me ... I dodged the ethical problem of interpreting a site on the fly, before I had finished my analysis.

The point that I’m making here is simple, and perhaps obvious. Don’t stop with press coverage of an excavation. Tell the reporters that by a certain date—after the completion of the technical report—you will prepare a press release that details what has been learned from digging and screening all that dirt.

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

Images of the Past

INTO AFRICA

THE BEGINNINGS OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN WEST AFRICA

Left: July 1954

Merrick Posnansky standing on the Lampost Mound, Northamptonshire, England. One of the earliest medieval windmills in Britain, the site was extensively rebuilt in the seventeenth century. Excavation of its post-medieval deposits make it one of the first sites dated through tobacco pipe chronology.

Right: August 1970

Posnansky used this knowledge of post-medieval archaeology when he pioneered historical archaeology in West Africa. The Begho Project (1970–79) explored one of the largest interior towns (ca. A.D. 1100–1800) in Ghana, which was well established when the Portuguese arrived off the Gold Coast in the 1470s. Merrick is sorting excavated pottery at Begho, and appropriately the chronology developed for the site is in part based on the local tobacco pipe typology, which can be cross-dated through European imports on the coast.



The Vinland Millennium: Norse Explorers in the New World

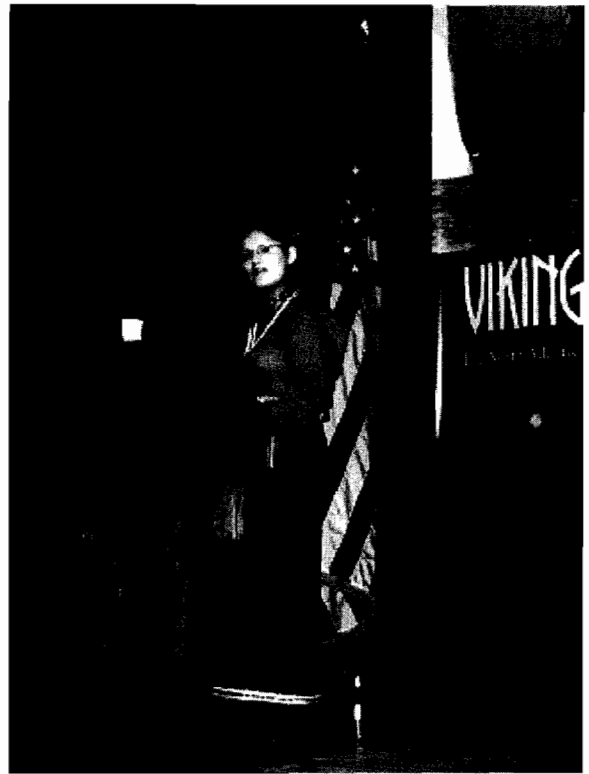
Reported by Rob Ferguson with Birgitta Wallace, Parks Canada

The Vinland Millennium: Norse Explorers in the New World: The millennium year gave rise to many 'Viking' celebrations, all focused to some degree on commemoration of the arrival of Leif Erickson in Vinland sometime around the year A.D. 1000. Vikings hit the cover of every major national news magazine in Canada and the United States. Popular television programmes proliferated, and the public imagination was captivated. Among the activities were a number of notable scholarly events. The following highlights some of the key ones.

Vikings: The North Atlantic Saga, opening to great fanfare at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, 29 April. The exhibit was created by Smithsonian staff working closely with a team of Norse scholars from the Nordic countries, Scotland, Canada, and the United States. The focus of the exhibit is the westward expansion of the Norse in the Viking Age, from the Nordic countries into Scotland, Ireland, England, and the Faroes, and shortly thereafter to Iceland, Greenland, and eastern Canada. Beside a dazzling array of treasures from the European countries are the equally appealing everyday items from the Greenland colony, the Vinland outpost of L'Anse aux Meadows, and scattered sites in the Canadian High Arctic.

Presiding at the opening were Queen Sonja and King Harald of Norway, Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden, Prince Joachim of Denmark, President Halonen of Finland, and President Olafur Grimsson of Iceland, as well as Helge Ingstad, leader of the Norwegian expeditions to L'Anse aux Meadows in the 1960s. The contributing scholars followed the opening with a two-day public symposium.

Vikings: The North Atlantic Saga attracted more visitors than any other exhibit in the history of the Smithsonian, before closing on 13 August. Future venues include: The American Museum of Natural History, New York, running currently through 20 January 2001; the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, 2 March–31 May 2001; the Houston Museum of Natural Science, 13 July–14 October 2001; the Los Angeles County Museum, 23 November 2001–16 March 2002; and finally, the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ottawa/Hull, 16 May–14 October 2002.



Pamela Ward Levi of the Mi'kmaq First Nation of Red Bank, New Brunswick, addresses the symposium at the opening of the Smithsonian exhibit, *Vikings: The North Atlantic Saga*.



The living history museum of Norstead, a Norse trade centre, in L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland.

As a corollary to the exhibit, the Smithsonian has published a magnificent multi-authored volume with the same title as the exhibit, edited by William W. Fitzhugh and Elizabeth I. Ward. The book contains articles by exhibit team members as well as many other scholars with a wide range of expertise. Much of this is new research hitherto unpublished in English. The book was sold out within a month, but a second, revised edition should be available by now.

Another major exhibit is *Full Circle, First Contact: Vikings and Skraelings in Newfoundland and Labrador*, which opened at the Arts & Culture Centre in St. John's, Newfoundland, on 4 June. The exhibit is the initiative of the Newfoundland Museum working with a team of scholars from the Nordic countries, Parks Canada and Memorial University of Newfoundland, as well as popular historian and journalist Gwynne Dyer. Artifacts have been lent by museums in Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and Canada. This exhibit starts with the premise that humanity shares an ancestral home in Africa, and that the true significance of the Vinland millennium is the reunion of people from the east and from the west 100,000 years after they had

parted ways in Africa. It places equal focus on the cultural developments of both sides of the Atlantic leading to first contact in eastern Canada. Contemporary artifacts of the different cultures are exhibited together to show the striking similarities as well as the inevitable differences. An audiotape takes visitors through the exhibit with a fascinating discussion of the events which led to the final reunion. The publication for this exhibit, *Full Circle: First Contact/Le Grand Cercle: Premier Contact*, edited by Kevin McAleese, presents the audio text by Gwynne Dyer, as well as articles by the contributing scholars. The exhibit has finished runs in St. John's and Corner Brook, and is open through 15 March at the Woodstock Museum in Woodstock, Ontario. Further venues are to be announced.

The millennium year has attracted an unusually large number of visitors to the remote fishing village of L'Anse aux Meadows in northern Newfoundland. Birgitta Wallace of Parks Canada has postulated that this site is not only an authentic Norse settlement, but indeed could have been Leif Erikson's base camp of Leifsbuoir or Straumfjord. Attendance figures at L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site exceeded thirty thousand. On 28 July more than ten thousand people gathered in the village for the arrival of the *Íslendingar*, a replica Norse ship from Iceland. The highlight of this celebration was an outdoor per-

formance by a combined youth choir from St. John's, Iceland, the Mi'kmaq community at Conne River, and the Innu communities of Labrador, led by Susan Knight of St. John's. Norstead, a major living history museum near the site, which recreates Norse life, crafts, and foodways, was inaugurated this year. The museum maintains a local staff of about forty re-enactors. This year it was augmented by an encampment of more than a hundred re-enactors from around the world.

In September the Newfoundland Historic Parks Association organized an ambitious eleven-day programme, the Viking Millennium International Symposium. About 170 archaeologists, historians, anthropologists, philologists, and interested lay people from both sides of the Atlantic participated. It was a formidable undertaking, both for the organizers and for participants, with the venue shifting from St. John's to L'Anse aux Meadows/St. Anthony, to southern Labrador and finally to Corner Brook. Presentations covered recent archaeological work in the British Isles, Iceland, Greenland, and Canada, as well as new research on the Icelandic saga literature. The combination of exceptional academic discussion with the exotic locales of Newfoundland and Labrador made this an almost mythical experience, worthy of a saga in itself. A publication of the proceedings will be produced.

For further information, consult the following Web sites:

Vikings: *The North Atlantic Saga*: www.mnh.si.edu/exhibits/vikings/

Full Circle: *First Contact*: www.gov.nf.ca/fullcircle/

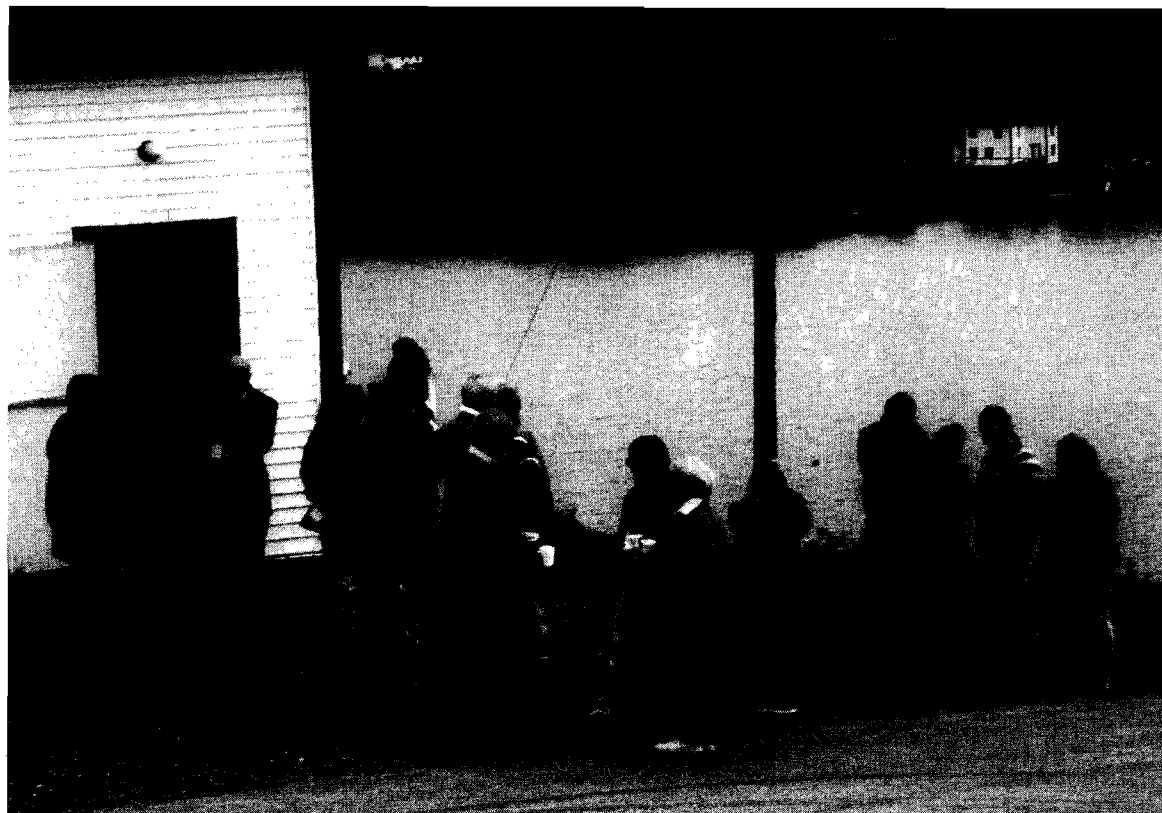
Viking Millennium Symposium: www.vikingsymposium.nf.ca/

Norstead: www.vikingtrail.org/norstead.htm

L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site:

parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/parks/newfoundland/anse_meadows/anse_meadows_e.htm

Fiction: Peter Schledermann of the Arctic Institute of North America, in Calgary, takes on the role of archaeologist-as-storyteller with his new novel, *Raven's Saga: An Arctic Odyssey* (Corvus Press, Calgary). This novel looks at thirteenth-century social and political developments in the Greenland colony and the possible interactions of Norse and Inuit populations. It stems from Schledermann's discovery of numerous Norse artifacts, including boat nails, in a Thule Inuit settlement on Skraeling Island in the Canadian High Arctic.



Delegates at the Viking Millennium Symposium in Newfoundland take a break at the Dark Tickle Anglican Church Hall. Among those shown are Jette Arneborg, Centre for Greenland Research, National Museum of Denmark; Julie Bond and Steve Dockerill, University of Bradford; Nicolay Eckhoff, member of the Ingstad excavations, Oslo; Christopher Morris, University of Glasgow; Astrid Ogilvy, Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado; Joel Berglund, Greenland National Museum and Archives; Oren Falk, University of Toronto; and symposium coordinators Jennifer Deon and Catherine Dempsey, St. John's.

Current Publications

Vergil E. Noble

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

Alex, Lynn M.

2000—*Iowa's Archaeological Past*. University of Iowa Press, Iowa City. xii + 333 pp., 168 figs., 20 color pls., apps. Order: University of Iowa Press, 100 Kuhl House, Iowa City, IA 52242-1000; Tel 1.773.568.1500; E-mail <uiopress@uiowa.edu>; Internet <http://www.uiowa.edu/~uiopress>; \$49.95, \$29.95 paper.

Baram, Uzi, and Lynda Carroll, editors

2000—*A Historical Archaeology of the Ottoman Empire: Breaking New Ground*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York. xiv + 272 pp., 52 figs. Order: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 233 Spring St., 7th Floor, New York, NY 10013-1578; Internet <http://www.wkap.nl>; \$67.50.

Deetz, James, and Patricia Scott Deetz

2000—*The Times of Their Lives: Life, Love, and Death in Plymouth Colony*. W.H. Freeman and Co., Boston. xxii + 289 pp., ca. 50 figs. Order: W.H. Freeman and Company, 41 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10010; Tel 1.888.330.8477; Internet <http://www.whfreeman.com>; \$24.95.

Delle, James A., Stephen A. Mrozowski, and Robert Paynter, editors

2000—*Lines That Divide: Historical Archaeology of Race, Class, and Gender*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. xxxi + 328 pp., 34 figs, 11 maps, 17 tables. Order: Tel 1.800.621.2736; E-mail <utpress2@utk.edu>; Internet <http://sunsite.utk.edu/utpress>; \$52.00.

Kinahan, Jill

2000—*Cattle for Beads: The Archaeology of Historical Contact and Trade on the Namib Coast*. Studies in African Archaeology. 17, Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Uppsala, Sweden, and Namibia Archaeological Trust, Windhoek. xii + 119, 62 figs. (including 15 color pls.), 22 tables. Order: Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Uppsala, St. Eriks Torg 5, S 753 10, Uppsala, Sweden, or Namibia Archaeological Trust, P.O. Box 22407, Windhoek, Namibia; no price given, paper.

Nassaney, Michael E., and Eric S. Johnson, editors

2000—*Interpretation of Native North American Life: Material Contributions to Ethnohistory*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, and the Society for Historical Archaeology. xv + 455 pp., 78 figs., 9 tables. Order: 15 NW 15th St., Gainesville, FL 32611-2079; Tel 1.800.226.3822; Internet <http://www.upf.com>; \$55.00.

Nevell, Mike, and John Walker

1998—*Lands and Lordship in Tameside: Tameside in Transition, 1348-1642*. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, Ashton-under-Lyne, Tameside, OL6 6DL, UK. 110 pp., 50 figs. Order: Tameside Local Studies Library, Trinity Street, Stalybridge, SK15 2BN, UK; E-mail <tamelocal@dial.pipex.com>; £11.95 paper (plus postage and handling).

Nevell, Mike, and John Walker

1999—*Tameside in Transition: The Archaeology of the Industrial Revolution in two North West Lordships, 1642-1870*. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, Ashton-under-Lyne, Tameside, OL6 6DL, UK. viii + 111 pp., 62 figs. Order: Tameside Local Studies Library, Trinity Street, Stalybridge, SK15 2BN, UK; E-mail <tamelocal@dial.pipex.com>; £9.95 paper (plus postage and handling).

Wachsmann, Shelley

2000—*The Sea of Galilee Boat: A 2000 Year Old Discovery from the Sea of Legends*. Perseus Publishing, Cambridge, MA. xviii + 424 pp., ca. 102 figs. (paperback edition of 1995 publication). Order: Perseus Books Group Customer Service Dept., 5500 Central Ave., Boulder, CO 80301; Tel 1.800.386.5656; E-mail <westview.orders@perseusbooks.com>; \$17.00 (\$25.95 CND, £10.50) paper.

James Deetz

The well-known archaeologist James Deetz passed away on November 25, 2000, in Charlottesville, Virginia. Deetz was a leading thinker in historical archaeology, and between 1960 and 2000 his influence spread far beyond our field into general archaeology, anthropology, and history. He also taught several generations of students as a faculty member at UC-Santa Barbara, Brown, William and Mary, UC-Berkeley, and the University of Virginia. Deetz wrote *Invitation to Archaeology*, *In Small Things Forgotten*, and a just released book, *The Times of Their Lives: Life, Love, and Death in Plymouth Colony*, which he coauthored with his wife, Patricia Scott Deetz. Deetz served as President of the SHA in 1974 and was a recipient of the J.C. Harrington Medal from the SHA in 1997.

A more complete obituary will appear in a future issue of *Historical Archaeology*.

Calvin Cummings

Calvin Cummings, who retired from the National Park Service in 1997 after a thirty-five-year career, died 2 September at his home in Golden, Colorado, following a long battle with lymphatic cancer. An SHA member for many years, Cal began his NPS career in 1962 as a park ranger/archaeologist at Wupatki and subsequently worked at Tuzigoot, Lake Meredith, Alibates Flint Quarries, and Salinas. He did a tour as staff archaeologist in the Navajo Lands Group, then spent the balance of his career in the Southwest Regional Office, the Denver Service Center, and Washington, where he was chief anthropologist for the NPS from 1983 to 1994. From 1995 until his retirement, he was a senior archaeologist in the Washington Office, duty-stationed in Lakewood, Colorado. Cal was recognized nationally and internationally as an expert in cultural resources management, underwater archaeology, and pyroarchaeology; among other things, he was instrumental in creating the NPS Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, establishing the Service's Southwest Cultural Resources Center, and starting the Zuni, Hopi, and Navajo tribal archaeological programs. His career was devoted to the protection, preservation, and proper management of all park resources, and he was an outspoken advocate for all archaeological resources inside and outside the National Park system.

Prepared by Michele Aubry

Future Conference

Summer Institute in Early Southern History and Decorative Arts, 24 June–20 July 2001: The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA) and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNCG) are offering a graduate summer institute from 24 June through 20 July 2001, focusing on Southern history and Southern decorative arts before 1820. The program is designed for graduate students and museum personnel interested in American history and material culture with the aim of giving participants the opportunity to study the decorative arts of the early South within a historical context. Enrollment will be limited to twenty students, and the institute will be centered at MESDA, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

The 2001 institute will focus on the history and material culture of the early Southern Chesapeake region including the coastal areas of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. The program curriculum includes lectures, discussions, workshops, artifact studies, research projects, and a study trip to the Chesapeake region. Topics will include historical archaeology, artifact analysis, connoisseurship, research methods, conservation principles, and social and economic history. The faculty is composed of members of the staffs of MESDA and Old Salem, the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and several guest lecturers. Three hours of graduate credit in history are awarded through the university.

Graduate students in American history, material culture, American art, museum studies, or related fields and professionals in the museum, education, or related fields are encouraged to apply. Application forms will be mailed in January. The deadline for applications is 20 April 2001. Persons interested in receiving information on tuition costs and application materials should contact Sally Gant, Summer Institute MESDA, P.O. Box 10310, Winston-Salem, NC 27108. Tel: 336.721.7360; Fax: 336.721.7367.

2001 Call for Nominations

The annual SHA nominations and elections process will soon be under way, and your input is requested. In 2001, the SHA membership will be electing persons to fill the following positions: President (2003), two SHA directors (2002–04), two Nominations and Elections Committee members (2002), and two Members of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) (2002–05).

For 2001, the SHA nominations process is being carried out by a committee chaired by the soon-to-be immediate past president (Susan L. Henry Renaud, snjren@gateway.net), and composed of the two SHA directors who will have just completed their terms at the January 2001 annual meeting (Marcy Gray, mgray@graypape.com, and Doug Scott, doug_scott@nps.gov), and the two just-elected committee members for 2001 (Joe Joseph, jwjoseph@newsouthassoc.com, and Elizabeth Kellar, ekellar@mindspring.com). While serving on this committee, its members are not eligible for nomination or election. This committee develops a slate for SHA board approval, taking into consideration the suggestions of the board and the membership at large. The committee will work to develop a slate that represents the organization's membership "profile," in terms of gender, geographic region, employment affiliation, and the results of the 1998 membership survey. In addition, the committee will explore ways to "internationalize" the slate, in an effort to more fully represent the global nature of contemporary historical archaeology in all of its constituencies.

A committee chaired by Paul Johnston (johnstonpf@nmah.si.edu), ex officio member of the ACUA, and including two ACUA members, develops the slate of ACUA nominees and provides it for inclusion in the overall SHA slate of nominees.

After the slate has been developed, it is presented to the SHA Board of Directors for discussion, possible modification, and approval. The combined slates are published in the summer issue of the *Newsletter* and posted on the SHA Web site.

Nominees are asked to prepare responses to a series of questions so that members will be more informed in their voting. Nominee statements, including their responses to these questions, will appear with the ballot in late summer.

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 archaeology. Equally important for each individual is his or her willingness to devote time and effort on behalf of the SHA. This year, for the first time, information about members' willingness to serve is being solicited on member renewal notices to give the committee a pool of volunteers to draw from. Prior service to the society is taken into consideration, but is not a prerequisite for a person's nomination.

Member Input into the Nominations Process. There are two ways that members can participate in the nominations process: (1) you can submit names to the committee; and (2) you can make nominations "from the floor."

Suggest Names to the Committee. If you would like to submit names for the committee's consideration for the 2001 slate of candidates, please contact any member of the Nominations and Elections Committee or the ACUA nominating committee chair (see above for names and E-mail addresses).

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 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 no later than 1 June 2001 (see form for complete address and contact information). The chair of the committee will add to the slate the names of individuals nominated from the floor. These individuals will also be asked to respond to the same series of questions as the other nominees.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Sue Henry Renaud at snjren@gateway.net.

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
2001 ELECTIONS
NOMINATIONS FROM THE FLOOR

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

Name of nominee: _____

Position for which you are nominating: President (2003) SHA Director (2002-04) ACUA Director (2002-05) SHA Nominations and Elections Committee (2002)

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

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

Name of person submitting nomination: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

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

1. Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

2. Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

3. Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

4. Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5. Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Susan L. Henry Renaud, chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee, must receive all completed nomination forms by no later than 1 June 2001 at the following address: 113 E. Raymond Ave., Alexandria, VA 22301. If you have questions, contact Sue at snjren@gateway.net (E-mail), 703.549.9057 (telephone and fax).

Learning Historical Archaeology: How to Get Involved in Meetings and the Society

By Paul M. Nasca, M.A. candidate
Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary

As a college student or archaeological field technician, have you ever found yourself wanting to become more involved in the field of historical archaeology outside of your coursework or shovel and trowel work? Perhaps becoming an active young member in the Society for Historical Archaeology may be just what you are looking for. I had come to a similar point early in the junior year of my undergraduate education. A sense of restlessness had come over me as being one of a few students in my department who wanted to pursue a career in historical archaeology. On the advice of a trusted professor, I joined the SHA to channel my restlessness into building a satisfying career in historical archaeology. Over the course of the next several years, my involvement in the SHA and focused ambition led me to become very active within my undergraduate anthropology department and involved with an established long-term archaeological research project, find full-time employment in archaeology after graduation, and most recently attend graduate school. Through trial and error along this journey I have picked up a few good ideas on how to become involved at meetings and in the SHA. Timothy Scarlett, chair of the Academic and Professional Training Committee's Student Subcommittee, also offered some of his valuable insight on how to become an active participant within the discipline.

Each idea outlined is straightforward and simple to do. These are directed primarily toward undergraduates, early graduate students and archaeological field technicians. The suggestions that follow are more than tips on how to become involved. In reality, they are some of the seeds needed to begin a successful professional career in historical archaeology. Go ahead and take the initiative to sow a few of these seeds. I am confident you will reap both personal and professional rewards.

Get involved in your school or local archaeology, anthropology, or history club: Start with what is immediately around you. Most academic departments have an associated undergraduate club. I know you have seen their flyers hanging in the hallways of your department. Join the club. Better yet, run for an officer's position. By doing this you can begin to understand how an organization operates, how to meet the differing needs of its members, and how to manage limited financial resources. These are all tools needed to develop these ever-impor-

tant management, people, and political skills. This experience can be applied toward understanding how a larger organization like the SHA operates.

These academic clubs often have a small operating budget to sponsor talks and activities and to help members attend regional meetings. Here again, you can begin to learn what goes on at meetings, understand how they operate, and have the opportunity to meet people within your field of study. With these experiences you can better prepare yourself and know what to expect from attending larger, national meetings, like the SHA annual conference.

Undergraduate clubs are an excellent venue for graduate students to hone their public presentation skills by giving talks on their graduate research. This is an important skill that will be employed at regional and national meetings again and again as the graduate student or professional advances in his or her career. Undergraduate students really benefit from these talks, and they help to break down that often-vast division between undergrads and graduate students within a department.

For those who are not in an academic environment, membership in local and statewide clubs or societies offers the same benefits as those discussed.

Join the SHA: This, above all, is the most important step you can take to becoming professionally involved. If you are not already a member, don't delay any further. Join now! If you want to be a historical archaeologist, this is the organization to join. The SHA is the only national organization dedicated solely to the needs of historical and underwater archaeologists and to the promotion of these disciplines.

The SHA provides a student membership rate that is very reasonable in price. I know that it may sound like a big investment on a student budget, but think of it as another textbook or just two CDs! With the student membership you are entitled to all the benefits offered at the standard membership rate. This includes, among other things, four issues of the *Newsletter* and the quarterly journal publication *Historical Archaeology*.

Read the *Newsletter* and the journal of the Society for Historical Archaeology: I know we all have a ton of reading to do, but take the time to read through these publications. The *Newsletter* is so important because it provides up-to-date information on the workings and activities of the society and current news about research from

around the world, and it offers many helpful sections such as employment opportunities and the guide to graduate programs, just to name a few of its benefits.

The journal *Historical Archaeology* provides an opportunity to read well-synthesized research and forums by fellow Society members. It also offers a fine section on book reviews that I know every graduate student can use. These publications are the means by which you stay informed about the field of historical archaeology.

Contribute to the *SHA Newsletter*: This is not as difficult as it sounds. The best way to start is by contributing to the Current Research section of the *Newsletter*. For example, if you recently worked on a historical archaeology project through either your school or company, ask your professor or employer if you could write up a brief synopsis of the excavations and submit it to the proper current research regional coordinator. Make sure your professor or employer has edited the final draft!

The *Newsletter* editor continuously asks the SHA membership for an increase of submissions to the Current Research section. There are guidelines on how to write a Current Research contribution in spring issues of the *Newsletter*. Don't forget to state at the bottom that you submitted the item.

Attend the annual SHA conference: This is a major tip! If you really want to get involved you have got to be at the meeting. The meetings offer a tremendous amount of resources for the student and field technician alike. Many of these are discussed below in further detail, but some other resources that come to mind include the employment opportunity room and the book room. Did I mention that the meetings are an overall great time?

Costs involved in attending a national meeting are always a concern for those of us on a tight budget. The SHA provides a discounted student registration fee. This is always a large saving over the regular registration fee. You may want to check around your department or student activities office. Many times they will have conference funds to help students defray the costs of attending a meeting.

Find a roommate, or ride to a meeting from another university, college, or CRM firm: These are ways to help cut costs if you find yourself to be the only one from your school or company who wants to attend a

Continued on Page 11

meeting. This will also provide an opportunity to form new friendships with other Society members, who one day will be your professional peers. Check out the new Rideshare/Roommate page that K. Kris Hirst is hosting in the archaeology section of About.com: <http://archaeology.about.com/science/archaeology/blrider.htm>.

Offer to help with an archaeology meeting: The SHA always needs volunteers at its meetings, as do regional meetings. Watch the *SHA Newsletter* for a call for volunteers. For your regional meeting, ask your professor who to talk to about this. You can agree to run slide projectors (don't laugh, this is an essential skill), help at the registration table, even stuff fliers for mailing. In exchange for your services, most meetings will waive your registration fee.

Attend papers that interest you or of people you have heard of: A major part of the conference experience is to attend the paper presentations. Soon after you pick up your registration packet, go over the conference program booklet to identify papers that interest you. Also, review the thicker conference abstract booklet for presenters who you are interested in hearing. This is a great way to familiarize yourself with the people who are conducting research similar to your interests. It is also an excellent way to identify individuals you may have heard of or whose articles or books you have read. Believe me, there are so many papers being presented you will have difficulty deciding which to attend.

Ask your professor/employer or peer to introduce you to someone you want to meet: Networking is an extremely important aspect of attending a meeting. Get to know who people are. If, for example, you read someone's work or heard their paper and you had a question about it, find someone to introduce you to that person and talk with him or her. I know that this can be intimidating, but most people are more than willing to speak with you. This is why it is best to have someone formally "break the ice" for you.

Introduce yourself to people: This is a bit more difficult than the method described above. Take the initiative and seize the opportunity. If you really want to meet a particular person and there is no one to introduce you, don't hesitate, do it yourself. Choose your timing carefully, but go for it! A situation that is bound to happen at least once in a meeting (I'm speaking from experience) is getting on the elevator alone and on the next floor it stops, and a "Big Cheese" gets on with you. Now it is just the two of you for ten more floors! Regain your composure, stop looking at the numbers clicking off above the doorway, and politely introduce yourself. This is actually a prime moment because you have a captive audience, and that person is more likely to re-

member you. Words of caution, however: don't be overbearing. These "Big Cheeses" are often busy people. You should encourage a brief yet engaging introduction so as not to unnecessarily delay or annoy the person.

This method also works great for introducing yourself to fellow students or archaeological technicians. If someone introduces himself or herself to you and you instantly forget his or her name, don't panic; everyone wears a nametag.

Attend the Student Career Forum: This is some of the best and most informative time you can spend at a conference. The Student Career Forum is a relaxed, unimposing meeting that brings together leading professionals in the field with students or technicians to discuss important thematic topics dealing with how to advance your professional career. Trust me, you will always come away from this session with invaluable insight.

Attend the Past Presidents' Student Reception: This is a laid-back, informal reception for students hosted by the past presidents of the SHA. Not only will these "Big Cheeses" be there, but other leaders in the archaeology community as well. This is a must-do activity! It is a great opportunity to meet these professionals in a relaxed atmosphere. Keep in mind, many of these individuals will be the scholars who evaluate your future graduate school application, grant proposal, or journal article. This is an opportune time to try out your introductory skills. By the way, there are plenty of free finger foods and useful SHA giveaways.

Attend the Awards Ceremony: This is a free ceremony that is always hosted directly after the SHA banquet. (To attend the banquet you generally need to purchase a ticket.) The yearly Awards Ceremony is the place where the SHA honors some of its most distinguished members. There are several awards presented during the ceremony. These not only honor senior members of the Society and profession, but also honor a single young Society scholar in the early years of his or her professional career, and there is even a Student Paper Prize. The Paper Prize honors a Society student who has singularly authored and presented a distinguished conference paper at the meeting.

The Awards Ceremony offers a great opportunity to sit back and learn about a few of the Society's most diligent members. Stick around after the Awards Ceremony for the Post-Banquet Dance. Live music is the tradition. You are sure to have a fun time and a few laughs!

Attend the SHA Business Meeting: This is the annual business meeting that is open to the entire SHA membership. This is an excellent opportunity to see how the Society operates, deals with issues, and handles

finances. It is also the best place to learn who the current, outgoing, and incoming Society officers are. Be observant during the meeting.

Attend a paid workshop, reception, lunch, or dinner: If you have a few extra dollars in your budget, invest it toward attending one of the paid activities. Each offers an opportunity to meet and talk with people and to learn.

Join the Academic and Professional Training Committee's Student Subcommittee: The Student Subcommittee is the collective voice of students in the SHA. It strives to meet the needs and concerns of the Society's student membership. This is accomplished by publishing a column in each quarterly issue of the *Newsletter*, including assistance with the Guide to Higher Education in Historical Archaeology & Underwater Archaeology. It also fulfills this task by organizing activities at the annual SHA conference. The Student Forum is an example of the Subcommittee's hard work.

Organized in 1995 by two students at Syracuse University, the Student Subcommittee is now recognized as a part of the Academic and Professional Training Committee (APTC). It operates with a single professional liaison between the Subcommittee and the APTC, a student chair, six long-term volunteer student committee members, and a host of students and archaeological technicians volunteer as the Subcommittee's membership.

If you want to become involved with the SHA, this is the best way. Find the initiative and join the group! It meets yearly, at each SHA conference. If you want to get involved but cannot attend the conference, contact Timothy Scarlett, Subcommittee Chair, at scarlett@xmission.com.

The Subcommittee is still a growing assemblage of people. Underwater archaeology students and archaeological technicians continue to be poorly represented within the Subcommittee and the Society. If you fall into this niche, then it is all the more reason to join. Membership is strictly voluntary. If for no other reason to join, the Subcommittee offers a great opportunity to meet other highly motivated students and technicians within the Society.

I'm sure there are another dozen tips that can be discussed on how to get involved with meetings and the SHA. These are just a few examples based on my own experiences and observations. I sure wish someone seven years ago had published a similar list. If someone had, I wouldn't have had so many lonely days at meetings, and I know I would have pulled my foot out of my mouth fewer times! I can only hope these tips help you begin a successful professional career. Good luck!

Mid-Atlantic

*Reported by
Ben Resnick*

Pennsylvania

- **River Avenue Redevelopment Project:** A recent Phase III data recovery project in Pittsburgh has uncovered well-preserved archaeological resources to a late nineteenth-century tannery. The work was conducted by GAI Consultants, Inc., under the direction of Ben Resnick (principal investigator) and Kim Parson (field director). Leather and wool production constituted the most important industries in nineteenth-century Duquesne Borough and Allegheny City (today Pittsburgh's Northside). Tannery remains at the site provide one of only a few archaeological examples of this industry identified in Pennsylvania, despite the fact that more tanneries were located in the state from ca. 1880 to 1920 than anywhere in the nation. Based on information collected to date, it appears that the site represents the sole example of a small, late nineteenth-century urban tannery in Pennsylvania and possibly the region.

Archaeological investigations consisting of both mechanical and hand excavation identified significant historic archaeological resources associated with the operation and layout of the Adam Wiese & Company Tannery (ca. 1873–90). This includes the discovery of important construction details of the leaches and lime and tanning vats, information that is generally unavailable from the historical record. Investigation of the leaches, for example, provides important data on the architecture and physical organization of the Wiese Tannery Leach House, where the production of tanning took place (leaching water through ground bark).

In 1880 Adam Wiese employed five men working ten-hour days at his Allegheny City tannery at a rate of \$2.25 per day. During this period, Wiese reported the production of seventy-eight hundred skins with the value of products at \$10,500. Skins, which may have included sheep pelts, were used to manufacture various products including shoe uppers and gloves. Based on a review of Adam Wiese's 1887 probate inventory, we also know that harness leather was produced at the tannery.

In addition to tannery remains, archaeological features and deposits relating to mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century tenements were uncovered. Discovery of a block of row house foundations, cellars,

privies, and historic yard deposits are likely associated with industrial workers. Archaeological and cartographic evidence suggests that the tenement buildings were constructed in two distinct phases. It appears that, for a time, these one- to two-story tenements were affiliated with the extensive A. & J. Groetzinger's Labelle Tannery located adjacent and south of the Wiese Tannery. Initial laboratory analysis suggests that one of the above noted privies contains artifacts (ceramics, patent medicine bottles, cut bone, seeds, coin) dating to ca. 1850–80 before the construction of the tenement building and Labelle Tannery, at a time when the parcel was occupied by an earlier planing mill.

As part of GAI's continuing public education and outreach efforts, a site tour was conducted and a public information flyer was produced for the project. This work will also involve public presentations of project results.

Virginia

- **The Digital Archaeological Archive of Chesapeake Slavery: The Digital Archaeological Archive of Chesapeake Slavery (DAACS),** a four-year project funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, was launched in May 2000. When completed in the spring of 2004, the DAACS will contain extensive artifactual, contextual, and geo-spatial data from twenty excavated slave-quarter sites across the greater Chesapeake. Housed at Monticello, the DAACS will provide an unprecedented opportunity for comparative archaeological research into the social and economic dynamics that shaped Chesapeake society and the African-American experience in the colonial and antebellum periods.

The DAACS is a joint venture between Monticello and six regional archaeological institutions that curate the collections involved. Institutions contributing sites to the archive include Colonial Williamsburg; the Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary; the James River Institute for Archaeology; Mount Vernon; Poplar Forest; and the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research. In addition to quantitative information on artifacts, faunal remains, stratigraphic contexts, archaeological site plans, and images of artifacts, the DAACS Web site will include introductory information on the historical and archaeological context of each site, along with case studies that will illustrate how information in the archive can be used to address his-

torical questions. The Web site will also feature a set of point-and-click query tools that will allow users to build custom reports from the underlying SQL database, for immediate display in HTML tables or for downloading into local statistical and mapping applications.

The main purpose of the archive is to convert archaeological artifacts and data into evidence that can be brought to bear on important questions in the cultural, social, and economic history of the Chesapeake. In order to do this, the archive project is working with a steering committee of twenty-five archaeologists and historians to develop regional analytical standards that will facilitate uniform site analyses for all archaeologists. Detailed descriptions of the data structures and lexicons will be provided on the Web site, and archive users will be able to download a database template that includes these standards. We hope that this database will encourage archaeologists working on other slave sites to apply archive protocols and standards to newly excavated material. If they choose to use the database, archaeologists would then be able to compare their data with twenty significant slave-quarter sites.

Since work began on the DAACS, we have focused on developing accepted cataloging standards and on designing a relational database that will contain artifactual, contextual, and geo-spatial data from the twenty participating sites. The re-cataloging of artifacts from these sites will begin in January 2001. The first eight sites to be re-examined will be placed on a fully functional DAACS Web site by January 2002. The entire project will be completed by the spring of 2004, and it will be accompanied by a capstone conference based on research conducted through the archive. For more information about the Digital Archaeological Archive of Chesapeake Slavery, please visit our Web site at: www.monticello.org/icjs/archaeology.

Submitted by Jillian Galle, Project Manager, Digital Archaeological Archive of Chesapeake Slavery, Monticello Department of Archaeology.

Sites that will be included in the DAACS:

- Richneck Quarter, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
- Palace Lands Quarter, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
- Pope Site, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary
- Utopia-2, James River Institute for Archaeology
- Utopia-3, James River Institute for Archaeology

Utopia-4, James River Institute for
Archaeology
JC546, James River Institute for
Archaeology
JC298, James River Institute for
Archaeology
Building O, Monticello
Building R, Monticello
Building S, Monticello
Building T, Monticello
Building L, Monticello
Elizabeth Hemings Site, Monticello
Home Farm Quarter, Monticello
House for Families, Mount Vernon
South Grove, Mount Vernon
North Hill, Poplar Forest
Quarter, Poplar Forest
Wilton Quarter, William and Mary
Center for Archaeological Research

Midwest

*Reported by
Dean L. Anderson*

Michigan

- **Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company:** Michigan Technological University's 2000 Field School was held at Fort Wilkins State Park in Copper Harbor, Michigan. The research segment of the class focused on discovery and evaluation of remains of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company's workings near the Fort. This company began operations in 1844, one of the first in the newly opened Lake Superior Mining District. While open shafts were highly visible in the park, no firm indications of other remains had been recorded. Since the mining rush was the reason for the Fort's construction, it is desirable to fully interpret this important activity for the 200,000 annual visitors. Led by Patrick Martin and David Landon, students from five universities conducted pedestrian and shovel-testing surveys, locating several areas of interest. Further testing revealed a cellar hole, a blacksmith and cooper's shop, and a copper-smelting furnace, all associated with artifacts from the 1840s. The smelting furnace was a particular surprise, for the mining company made a request to establish a smelter but permission was refused by the U.S. Army; evidently the furnace was built first! Graduate Assistants Michael Madson and Elizabeth Norris will follow up with additional historical research and analysis of the collections. The project sponsor, the Michigan Historical Center, has expressed interest in expanding excavation in coming seasons, with a goal of further interpretation.

- **Colonial Michilimackinac:** 2000 was the third season of excavation on the easternmost unit of the South Southwest Row House within the walls of Fort Michilimackinac. The house was built in the 1730s and inhabited by a French-Canadian trading family. After the British takeover of the fort in 1761, the structure was rebuilt. Its occupants from 1761 to 1781 are unknown as yet. Six other units of this row house were excavated from 1964 to 1967. In addition to learning more about the colonial residents of the final unit, one of the major goals of this excavation is to compare results from adjacent excavations after more than thirty years.

The focus of excavation this summer was the interior of the house. A root cellar was uncovered and partially excavated. The most common materials recovered from the house are faunal and floral remains, followed by trade goods and domestic items. Early French gun parts have been some of the more notable finds. We also connected up to the 1960s excavation and found string and other archaeological debris.

It is anticipated that this project will continue at least two more summers, and a final report will be prepared at that time. The excavation was sponsored by the Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP) under the direction of Dr. Lynn Evans and the field supervision of Todd Reck. Following processing and analysis this winter, the artifacts will be housed at MSHP facilities in Mackinaw City.

- **Stone Quarry Cottage:** The Hiawatha National Forest (HNF), located in the eastern portion of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, recently contracted with Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG) to conduct a Phase II archaeological evaluation of the Stone Quarry Cottage site. The site is located on Grand Island, in Lake Superior. Grand Island is part of Alger County and lies about one mile north of the Upper Peninsula's Lake Superior shoreline. The Stone Quarry Cottage is a mid-nineteenth-century log cabin which is considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historical Places. The cabin is one of four structures which reflect two contexts of significant activity on Grand Island: Early Settlement (1840-73) and Resort Development (1901-36).

The Forest Service is currently in the process of rehabilitating the cabin. The rehabilitation work includes removal of a frame addition which was placed on the rear of the cabin in the early twentieth century after Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company (CCI) acquired the island, and removal of a porch which was added at some point after the frame addition. The rehabilitation allowed the placement of archaeological ex-

cavation units within the footprint of the extant cabin. A testing strategy was developed by HNF Archaeologist John Franzen and CCRG Principal Investigator Sean Dunham. Ten square meters were tested within the cabin, and an additional six square meters were tested outside the cabin.

Units 1-3 were each situated outside the cabin. Two were placed to assess the cabin foundation (Units 1 and 2), and the third (Unit 3) to identify possible patterns of refuse disposal at the site. Unit 3 revealed the densest concentration of artifacts recovered during this stage of testing at the site. Unit 3 also produced the most temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered during the 1998 testing, which included blue edge-decorated whiteware as well as sky blue slipped and mocha banded whiteware. The manufacture of these ceramic types dates to the ca. 1840-60 period.

During the 2000 testing at the site, Units 5 and 8 were placed adjoining Unit 3 to recover additional data from the apparent refuse scatter. Additional blue edge-decorated and sky blue slipped whiteware were recovered. The blue edge-decorated sherds were burned. Unit 7 was also placed outside the cabin. This unit was situated immediately outside the front door of the cabin, which may have been the only doorway in the original cabin. This unit produced a fairly high number of artifacts (n=105) from a rather shallow unit (8-10 cm below surface). The test units placed outside the cabin contained artifacts spanning the entire presumed period of use of the cabin locale (ca. 1840s-1990s).

The remaining excavation units were placed inside the cabin. The internal dimensions of the cabin include an area of approximately 27 square meters. Ten square meters were excavated within the cabin, comprising a 37-percent sample of the cabin interior. Artifact recovery was variable within the cabin with the highest densities recovered from the north half of the structure near the hearth. This suggests that the hearth was the focus of activity in the cabin. A wide range of artifacts was recovered from within the cabin. These include hardware (nails, fasteners, etc.), articles of personal adornment (buttons, jewelry, shoes, etc.), ceramics, animal bone, white clay pipes, bottle glass, window glass, and a variety of other objects. Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered inside the cabin include a bottle base marked CUNNINGHAMS AND IHMSEN, PITTSBURG PA (1865-1879), an 1882 Canadian 5-cent piece, and brown transfer print whiteware sherds (ca. 1870s-1880s). A honey colored gun flint was also recovered, which suggests the potential for an earlier nineteenth-century horizon. As noted above, 1840s-1850s blue edge-decorated

ceramics have also been recovered outside the cabin. These artifacts provide evidence for mid-nineteenth-century use of the site locale.

The artifacts recovered from within the cabin consistently appear to date to the mid- to late nineteenth century, whereas those recovered outside the cabin span the entire use period of the site locale. CCI rehabilitated the cabin in the early twentieth century (when the frame addition was added). This included the construction of a plank floor. It is not known whether a wooden (plank or timber) or earthen floor was present in the original cabin. The twentieth-century plank floor thus may have effectively sealed the mid- to late nineteenth-century deposits beneath it. Further evaluation of the assemblage may reveal more information and insights concerning this hypothesis.

Preliminary results from the Phase II testing at the Stone Quarry Cottage indicate a high potential for pre-twentieth-century deposits within the cabin structure. No evidence for subsurface features was recovered from inside the cabin. Despite this, the presence of mid- to late nineteenth-century artifacts appears to represent a generalized midden associated with pre-CCI activities on the island. If this is the case, then the site has the potential to contribute significant information pertaining to the history of Grand Island and Alger County.

Pacific West

*Reported by
Sannie K. Osborn*

California

- **Campo de Cahuenga:** In the continuing saga of Campo de Cahuenga, the adobe where the Articles of Capitulation ending hostilities between the United States and Mexico were signed in 1847, steps have been taken in terms of preservation and recognition. The archaeological remains, across Lankershim Boulevard from the Universal Studios attractions, were discovered while Greenwood and Associates was monitoring for the construction of the Metro Rail Universal City station. Only the area of potential effects was tested at that time, but stone foundations and tile floors were found intact just below the sod of the Los Angeles City Park containing a hypothetical replica of the adobe. Historical research revealed that the adobe was not built in 1845 as local lore had maintained, but was present as early as 1795 and under the hegemony of

San Fernando Mission until 1810. As work for the subway station expanded the area of concern, more of the foundations were revealed in the adjacent parking lot and beneath the busy boulevard, which had been part of El Camino Real. The remains were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The SHPO requested an evaluation of the 1929 Park itself, with its replica building and historic landscape, and has determined that the whole parcel is now eligible under Criteria B and C as well. The foundations have been recovered with layers of sand and permeable membrane (Mirafi), and there are plans to expose a segment under Lexan panels for public viewing and interpretation. But that's not all. During the development of the adjacent Park and Ride lot to serve the Metro Rail station, a dense deposit of commercial ceramics was found, representing three restaurants which served Universal Studios employees and drivers on Lankershim Boulevard in the 1920s and 1930s. While lacking integrity, the assemblage yielded further data on banded hotelwares and compartmented plates, menu of early "fast food" service, and the nature of commercial development in this urban environment.

- **Exposition Boulevard Bikepath Project:** Greenwood and Associates was asked to evaluate an abandoned railway corridor which the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority proposed to develop as a bikepath. Historical research suggested the line was important, and a field survey was conducted to gather information and evaluate the integrity of the resource. The alignment was initially used as a line for steam railroad (Los Angeles and Independence Railroad, 1870s), and then converted to part of the Pacific Electric system (1911-53). Since the railroad alignment appeared to be more than fifty years old, an Historical Resource Evaluation Report (HRER) was prepared to assess its significance. Historical and field research confirmed its age, and many signals, switches, date nails, and a telephone box, as well as ties and rails, were still present. The railway branch was important in the development and history of southern California, Los Angeles, and the City of Santa Monica in particular. The field survey concluded that the resource followed the original historical alignment, the function of the resource had not changed, the setting (urban) had not changed, and the integrity of the remaining elements continues to convey their original associations. The railroad corridor and physical remains have been determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, "a pattern of events or a historic trend

that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a State, or the nation." As a result the project design was modified to leave tracks and rail signals in place, and the project was approved and funded under a TEA grant.

- **Mission San Antonio de Padua, Monterey County:** In June and July 2000, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, conducted its twenty-fifth archaeological field school under the direction of Dr. Robert L. Hoover. This year, attention was focused on the articulation of the married neophyte dormitory with the west wall of orchard, the south end of the shops winds, and the front of the church. This area was the main reception area of the mission between 1773 and 1834. Visitors were received and departed from this area. The padres issued instructions here, and gatherings of neophytes for festivals and worship took place. Due to the mechanical leveling of the area in 1948-52 during reconstruction of the mission quadrangle, wall footings were only a short distance beneath the modern ground surface.

The earliest wing of the married neophyte dormitory extended from a point just east of the church front eastward for 135 meters, forming the southern boundary of the mission orchard. The building was ca. 5.5 meters deep with individual rooms 7 meters wide for individual families. Footings for the sun-dried adobe bricks were made of rounded river cobbles and shale slabs, often leveled on top with a layer of broken roof tiles (tejas). The footings were 1 vara (ca. 84 cm) wide. The most westerly room of the dormitory was defined. Beneath an upper layer of yellow adobe consisting of adobe melt and broken roof tiles lay a thick ashy layer resulting from a massive fire during the period of abandonment (1884-1906). Beneath the ash was the yellow adobe of the Spanish ground level. Footings for the north wall of the dormitory continue westward beyond the building to connect with the south end of the shops wing and form a backyard wall to that building. Another wall, separating the west side of the orchard and the east side of the shops backyard, continued southward as a partition and even further southward to an undetermined point.

- Two large iron keys, a large iron hatchet blade, half a horse's jaw, and numerous Olivella disk and glass beads were recovered. The shell beads had tiny central perforations, indicating access to wire drills. Fragments of a Mission Ware bowl were eventually reconstructed into half of the complete vessel.

Last year, several metal artifacts from the site were loaned to Dr. Russell Skowronek

of Santa Clara University, which is partnering with the Smithsonian Institution for a new West Coast conservation lab. An amorphous rusty lump of iron has been restored to a large working pair of scissors, the maker's mark on an axe blade is now visible, and plowshares and silver coins have been returned to their original condition. The lab is studying mission pottery from San Antonio and other sites to chemically identify sources of manufacture.

Nevada

- The Boston Saloon: Traces of an African American Presence in the Old West: The University of Nevada, Reno, in cooperation with the Comstock Archaeology Center and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, undertook archaeological excavations at the site of the Boston Saloon between 10 July and 10 August 2000. The Boston Saloon was an African American business that operated amidst the bustling commercial setting of the world-famous nineteenth-century mining town of Virginia City, Nevada. The archaeological excavations at this unique site enlighten the region's history by calling attention to a nineteenth-century African American business enterprise in Virginia City.

The Boston Saloon operated from 1864 to 1875 in Virginia City. William A. G. Brown, an African American from Massachusetts, owned the Boston and catered his enterprise to an African American clientele. William Brown arrived in Virginia City around 1861, at which time he worked as a bootblack, or a street shoe polisher. By 1864, he went into business for himself and founded the Boston Saloon. Since he was a native of Massachusetts, it is likely that he named the saloon after a city that was familiar to him. The Boston Saloon likely closed in 1875, about three or four months before the Great Fire of 26 October 1875 devastated much of Virginia City. Historical records indicate that Brown remained in the community for a while, but left Virginia City sometime between 1875 and 1880. William Brown's legacy in Virginia City represents an exemplary American success story, laced with moments of racist laws and attitudes. Archaeological investigations at the Boston Saloon recovered details of this story.

The crew included students enrolled in an archaeological field methods course through the University of Nevada, Reno. Other members of the crew included more than sixty-five volunteers throughout the project's five-week period, as well as more than 250 grade-school students who came up for brief but helpful visits throughout the summer. Dr. Donald L. Hardesty of the

University of Nevada, Reno's Department of Anthropology was the field school instructor and was assisted by doctoral candidate Kelly J. Dixon, who served as field supervisor for the project.

Together, this archaeology team uncovered the remains of an African American saloon in a northern Nevada mining "ghost town." This town has been revived by large numbers of tourists, who hope to experience the Old West. The archaeological crew shared their discoveries with thousands of tourists as they excavated the site of the Boston Saloon.

The goal of the archaeological team was to find artifacts that would help them recreate the atmosphere of this African American establishment. The artifacts uncovered include the charred remains of the building that once held the saloon. In 1875, a devastating fire raged through Virginia City, destroying much of the town, including the building that once held the Boston Saloon. So the crew was pleased to find collapsed and burned building remains after they dug down about two feet. Charred wood flooring, window glass, plaster, light fixtures, and pressed tin ceiling fragments helped the crew recreate the Boston Saloon's architecture and ambience. Wine bottles, "Essence of Jamaica Ginger" bottles, glass tumblers and crystal stemware, an array of tobacco pipes, and even some bullet casings shed light on the atmosphere and activities of this saloon.

The crew also found a stack of white ceramic dinner plates—stacked one on top of another upon charred floorboards. The plates were fragmented but still articulated in their stocked formation as they were exposed by the archaeology. Additionally, charred remnants and hardware from a cabinet, such as an armoire, were found in association with the ceramic plates. Many of the saloons of the Old West offered meals as well as beverages, and it appears that the Boston Saloon offered meals—served on these plates—to its patrons. In addition to the dinner plates, many butchered faunal remains were recovered as evidence of the types of food that were served here.

The assemblage collected from the site of the Boston Saloon is currently being cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed at the University of Nevada, Reno's historical archaeology lab. A traveling exhibit and lecture series are expected when the lab work is complete. Thus far, much of the history of the "Old West" does not include the telling of the African American contribution to the development and expansion of that region. The forthcoming exhibit and lecture series are expected to illuminate this aspect of the history of the American West.

Canada–Ontario

*Reported by
Jon K. Jouprien*

- The Chippawa Battlefield Site (1814): At the request of Brian E. Merrett, chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission, archaeological investigation and detailed site assessment began in earnest during the late summer of 1999. The archaeological work was required as an adjunct to the development of interpretative elements on the 3.6 hectare site. These included the establishing of an interpretative walking trail and associated panels of historical text prepared by military historian Donald Graves, the project historian.

Earlier archaeological survey of the battlefield grounds was undertaken by the Toronto firm Archaeological Services, Inc., as a component of a Master Plan for the development of the site. The current archaeological work was conducted by the St. Catharines firm, Heritage Resource Consultant. This work included four phases: 1) a locational survey of structures and features within the primary historic area of the site; 2) excavation of features identified during the locational survey; 3) survey of the battlefield area with metal detectors to attempt further definition of battlefield patterns; and 4) assessment (before site development) of visitor services—primarily for the construction of a parking lot and bus turn-around area.

Locational Survey: A systematic physical survey was conducted locating all extant surface features within the primary historical area of the site. The primary historical area had previously been defined by the project historian. Existing datum points and physical landmarks were established on a large site map. The features examined during this phase of the work appeared to relate to nineteenth-century farming activities which continued on the site until the 1980s and earlier historical commemorative activities which dated as far back as the 1920s. Three features were identified and recommended for further, more detailed archaeological investigation by means of excavation. These included the farmer's lane way, which was interpreted by the project historian as the route used by the British and Allied forces to enter the battlefield—making the physical remains of this feature significant to the current interpretation and understanding of the logistics of the battle. The next feature deemed of importance was a rubble stone building foundation located along the farmer's lane way. It was tested to determine whether it represented the remains of Milford Lodge, an early

nineteenth-century residence constructed by relatives of the original proprietors of the farm, the Street Family. Milford Lodge, however, appeared to have been constructed with capital given to the Streets in reciprocity for losses endured during the War of 1812. The third feature was a circular counter-sunk feature, also defined by a cluster of water-rounded cobbles, possibly a former well site.

Excavation of Features: Excavation of the identified features began in November 1999 and continued until the end of the calendar year. If the subject features proved to be historically significant and their condition deemed good, the project archaeologist would recommend the stabilization, preservation, and interpretation of these features as part of the site interpretation. Approximately 25 percent of the rubble stone foundation was excavated and 90 percent of the proposed well site. It was determined that both features contained artifacts dating from the last decade of the nineteenth century and as recent as the 1970s. It was also revealed that structurally these foundation remains had been severely damaged, consequently from a fire, that had destroyed them. The evidence, coupled with the extensive damage to these features, warranted the arrest of further archaeological efforts and the recommendation that neither feature should be exposed, stabilized, and interpreted but better avoided during the site development. This recommendation was accepted and the foundation site has since been encapsulated under a light framed observation deck.

Sectional excavation of the farmer's lane way revealed only artifacts contemporary with the previously described features—dating from the late nineteenth century to as late as the 1970s. The lowest strata of the pathway representing the under-bed of this driveway-like feature consisted of a slag cinder—typical of driveway and roadway surfacing dating from the late nineteenth century to as late as the mid-twentieth century.

Survey of the Battlefield area: The project archaeologist recommended a survey of the battlefield area based on successful and meaningful work done on the American Revolutionary War Site of Monmouth, in New Jersey. Based on the Monmouth model and an understanding of the military technology of the period it was believed that battlefield patterns would be discernible. It was clear that the primary smooth bore muskets carried by the infantry of both opposing armies had a general limited range of about 60 feet under average conditions. It was further anticipated that

two types of patterns would emerge which would be useful in further interpreting the site: That wide long linear clusters of spent and damaged musket balls would represent so-called "target sites," the width being attributed to variance affecting the dispersing of shot after it left the muzzle of the musket. And secondly "infantry line clusters" would represent the actual location of the battalion lines. These should be recognizable as tightly spaced clusters of unspent or perfectly spherical shot—representing the shot dropped in the haste of loading under battle conditions and therefore being more localized with unspent musket balls not flattened or mutilated from having been a projectile. To assist in this effort the project archaeologists laid out a grid in the area of more than 4,000,000 square feet for survey with metal detectors.

During the first week of May 2000 the project historian organized a five-day survey of the battlefield using twenty metal detectors and labor provided by the Canadian Armed Forces. The process involved only the flagging of all signal sites—no excavation was undertaken. Due to scheduling limitations, metal detecting was only conducted in an area approximately 2,000 by 1,000 feet northwest of the farmer's lane way. Although extensive cluster patterns emerged in areas in and around the farming complex described above as the farmer's lane way and rubble stone foundation, the project historian noted no discernible battlefield patterns. This may have indicated one of two possibilities: a) the survey was conducted outside the primary battlefield area, or b) that agricultural activities such as ploughing and discing coupled with pot-hunting activities in the 186 years succeeding the battle have been so drastic that it has removed all evidence of it. This can only be answered by more controlled testing in comparable areas of the site.

Assessment of Parking Lot/Bus turn-around: An area approximately 500 feet by 500 feet was identified by the NPC to be developed as a parking lot and bus turn-around. The area was subjected to extensive archaeological survey before construction. Survey was undertaken by archaeological excavation of 2000 test pits located within a grid in the conventional method prescribed by the Ontario Ministry of Culture, in "Technical Guidelines for Field Archaeology." Although testing proved the area to be archaeologically sterile, a marble tombstone dated 1854 was recovered from below the uppermost strata of lot one. Further investigation and interviews with the Lesley family, former owners of the property who had operated a farm on the

site for three generations, confirmed that the headstone had been relocated to the site during the first quarter of the twentieth century and that no grave site existed on the property.

The newly developed "Battle of Chippawa Site" was officially opened to the visiting public on 5 July 2000. It has received both national and provincial recognition as a site of historical significance. For further information on the Chippawa Battlefield, contact the Niagara Parks Commission at 905.356.2241 or fax 905.354.6041.

Caribbean/Bermuda

Reported by
David R. Watters

Barbuda

David R. Watters (Carnegie Museum of Natural History) and Regis B. Miller (Forest Products Laboratory, USDA Forest Service) identified three wood species from samples obtained from structural timbers in three historic buildings on Barbuda. Identified woods are greenheart (*Chlorocardium rodiei*) from a joist in the Martello Tower at River Fort (BA-H2); a species of the white oak group (*Quercus spp.*) from a window lintel at the Gun Shop Cliff site (BA-H4); and a species of the white pine group (*Pinus spp.*) from a timber at the Spanish Point (BA-H3). None of the species are native to Barbuda or any of the West Indies islands. Greenheart grows naturally only in a restricted area of northeast South America, and white oak and white pine grow in North America. These samples confirm the importation of foreign woods into Barbuda from two continents and, furthermore, verify empirically the trade in timber products that heretofore has been studied primarily through documents. These data about imported woods, colonial trade, historic sites, and human-induced modification of Barbuda's vegetation are expanded upon in an article by Watters and Miller in the *Caribbean Journal of Science*, volume 36 (June 2000).

United Kingdom

- Victorian cottage and walled garden, Berry Head, Devon (U.K.): In collaboration with the Berry Head Country Park Ranger, Brixham Heritage Museum's Field Research Team organized a weekend excavation for young people (aged five to seventeen years) on the site of a late-Victorian cottage (abandoned and demolished ca. 1906) and

associated walled garden area. This event was timed for 22 and 23 July 2000 as a contribution to the National (U.K.) Archaeology Weekend program promoted by the British Council for Archaeology. Over the weekend, sixty-eight young people participated in investigating a refuse-midden adjacent to the cottage ruins, helping in the digging and recovery of ceramics, proprietary medicine bottles and ointment jars, glass ink bottles, part of a fishing rod, pin-fire shotgun cartridges, Victorian coinage, shoe pattens, and many other items of discarded household refuse (all dating from ca. 1870s–1890s). Since 23 July, the museum team has continued investigating other areas of the site. Clearance of demolition debris from the fireplace in the kitchen area of the cottage revealed a brick-lined bread oven. In the garden area outside there were found sherds of an earthenware panshon once used in bread-making. Sieving of the Victorian soil horizon (? vegetable garden) yielded quantities of fish bone (predominantly gurnard, with whiting, thornback ray, herring, haddock, scad, pilchard etc.) interpreted as evidence of the use of kitchen/table waste as fertilizer. In one corner of the walled garden, the team uncovered the stone-built floor of a demolished earth-privy (two-seater!). From inspection of contemporary Ordnance Survey Maps—which showed an unidentified outbuilding at this location—this feature has been dated between 1860 and 1906. A porcelain doll's head, clay marbles, complete dinner plate ("Asiatic Pheasant" design), and complete glass preserve-jar were all found in the privy infill, together with fish-head bones. Trenching along the frontage of the ruin uncovered a buried cobblestone floor and foundations to robbed-out walls; provisionally interpreted as the entrance porch. Within the garden area, metal detectors located scattered finds of Napoleonic-War military buttons (including those of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and 3rd Staffordshire Militia) and lead musket balls, and these presumably were associated with the earliest building known on this site, a timber "shed" (not located during the archaeological investigation!), which housed the supervisor of works in charge of constructing (in 1795) the nearby fortifications (see previous report, Berry Head Fort 3 excavations 1998–2000). Artifactual evidence of more recent military activity in this area of Berry Head is provided by the discovery of two World War II War Department bakelite lead-acid battery cases, an iron auger used to secure barbed-wire emplacements, and three brass .303 rifle cartridges (blank/training as well as live rounds). An anti-aircraft battery was

positioned on Berry Head to project the fuel storage tanks also located there which supplied the U.S. Army landing craft taking part in the D-day operations. Historical (documentary) research into this site is currently being carried out by Brixham Heritage Museum's honoree archivist, who has discovered the identities of several of the tenant families who leased the cottage. Further details are available on request from the Project Director, Dr. Philip L. Armitage, Brixham Heritage Museum (contact information below).

- Excavations on Berry Head, Fort 3 (areas 3 and 4), carried out by Brixham Heritage Museum 1998/2000: In November 1998, the Berry Head Country Park Ranger (Torbay Council) invited Brixham Heritage Museum's Field Research Team to organize a "watching brief" outside the southern perimeter of the main (northern) fort (Fort 3), in an area being cleared of encroaching blackthorn scrub.

Occupying most of the plateau area of the headland, and naturally protected by surrounding 200-foot-high cliffs, Fort 3 had been built in 1795 by the Ordnance Board as defensive works for the powerful gun-battery of twelve 42-pdrs. Positioned at the end of the promontory, this battery safeguarded the Royal Naval Western Squadron, when anchored in Tor Bay for revictualling and taking on water (supplied by the reservoir in Brixham). Accommodation for the artillerymen and fort's garrison of five hundred militiamen was provided by four wooden hutments. In 1805, four additional single-storey, prefabricated, wooden quadrangle barracks were erected in the fort for the use of up to seven hundred regular infantry while training before active service overseas. Contemporary records of marriages and baptisms performed in St. Mary's Parish Church, Brixham, reveal the presence in the fort of soldiers' wives and children. Two years after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo (in 1815) the fort was decommissioned, the gun-battery removed and barrack buildings dismantled; and the fort placed on a care and maintenance basis, in the charge of a retired soldier living in the old guardhouse. In order to minimize the impact of the archaeological investigation—which was being conducted in an area designated as an SSSI (site of special scientific interest)—metal detectors were used to locate artifacts for recovery and distribution-plotting. Invasive, hand-trowelled trenching was confined to the immediate vicinity of an unidentified and undated, ruined, stone-built rectangular structure (not included in any of the original fort plans drawn up by the Ordnance Board). Sheet-refuse deposits dating from the time of military occupation

(during the French wars) were identified and mapped; the earliest of these was associated with the 3rd (East Kent), 62nd (Wiltshire), and 51st (2nd Yorkshire) Regiments of Foot (covering the period 1808–10), and another associated with the 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment of Foot, whose 2nd Battalion on recruiting duty was stationed in the fort 1811–13. The 2nd/28th Regent left behind a perfectly preserved—and extremely rare—shako plate of their drum major. A complete Lancashire Militia shako plate was also recovered, as well as a portion of a Royal Marine hat badge. More than three hundred uniform buttons were recovered, representing sixty regular and militia regiments (including several never before documented Irish Militia buttons). Examples of cavalry buttons were also found (unexpected in an infantry barracks)—among them an example of the 2nd or Royal North British Dragoons (Scots Greys), perhaps from a trooper in a detachment based in the fort for anti-smuggling patrol along the coast (a detested duty!).

Insight into everyday life in the fort is provided by a variety of small finds, including furniture mounts, brass candle snuffer, nit combs, pocket watch keys, flint strike-a-lights, gunflints (prismatic and spall types), a "Jew's harp," bone dominoes, clay tobacco pipes, wine glasses, beer bottles, sugar-cone cutters, and medicine bottles. Several thousand animal bones (discarded food debris) reveal a diet comprising mainly beef, mutton, and hake (surprisingly, very little pork or chicken apparently was eaten). Clay marbles and a bone whistle are probably children's toys, while the presence of women is attested by several shoe patterns, pieces of fine-quality teapots, and sewing items. Unanticipated finds include a Dutch East India Company copper coin (dated 1789), a French soldier's tunic button (37th Line Regmt), and an assemblage of twelve kittiwake skeletons.

A teacher's information and educational resource pack was produced, and during the summer of 1999 groups of local primary schoolchildren (eight- to eleven-year-olds) participated directly in the excavations, working alongside the museum team, gaining hands-on experience of field excavation and finds-processing. Field work was temporarily halted in December 1999 (planned to resume in 2001) in order to concentrate on clearing the processing of the backlog of finds. In August 2000, Jackie Pearce of the Museum of London's Specialist Services Department carried out a ceramic assessment. All the military buttons are now illustrated and will shortly be entered into the museum's Web site. For further details, contact the Project Director

Dr. Philip L. Armitage, Brixham Heritage Museum, Bolton Cross, Brixham, Devon TX5 8LZ, Great Britain (E-mail: plarmitage@tinyonline.co.uk). Tel: (UK) 01803.856267. Museum Web site: www.brixhamheritageorg.uk. (Brixham Heritage Museum is a registered UK charity [No. 306633].)

Micronesia

Reported by
Scott M. Fitzpatrick
Department of Anthropology,
University of Oregon

• During the summers of 1999 and 2000 I conducted field research at three Yapese stone money quarries in the Rock Islands of Palau, Western Caroline Islands, Micronesia. These projects were part of a cooperative research and training program between the University of Oregon and the Palau Division of Cultural Affairs, funded by a National Science Foundation dissertation research improvement grant, a Sigma Xi grant-in-aid for research, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, and the Hawaii Bishop Museum's East-West Center. The sites we investigated were used by the Yapese, who carved limestone disks of "money" (the largest of which span more than 4 meters in diameter) and transported them by watercraft back to Yap, more than 400 kilometers away. Yapese islanders were granted access to the islands by Palauan clans or villages in exchange for exotic goods and labor. The disks themselves are still used in Yap today for various social exchanges, their worth dependent on the size, shape, quality of stone, and history behind each particular piece (e.g., engineering hardships, labor costs, particular pieces quarried and transported by a notable person).

Ethnohistorical sources discuss the involvement of Europeans in this exchange system in the 1800s, though oral traditions suggest that the quarrying of stone money took place before European contact. My research is concerned with investigating several of these sites to determine when stone money quarrying was taking place, the processes involved in carving and transporting these disks, and how Europeans influenced traditional Pacific Island cultures in the Western Pacific.

Fieldwork for the Palau Stone Money Project began with the investigation of Omis Cave (B:OR-1:35) in 1999. Three unfinished stone money disks were recorded along with numerous architectural features including a coral and limestone rubble dock (presumably used for facilitating the movement of these massive

disks onto canoes or rafts for transport) and a retaining wall. We collected more than 200 pottery sherds, 7,100 pieces of limestone debitage (weighing in excess of 1,200 pounds), and charcoal. Unusual, compared to the quarrying of raw materials worldwide, is that carvers actually lived at the quarries. A rich faunal assemblage consisting of fish bone and 31 mollusc families provides insight into these habitation activities. A radiocarbon date of one hundred years ago suggests that stone money quarrying at Omis Cave ended around the early 1900s, about the time German administrators in the region instigated a ban on inter-island voyaging, effectively ending this exchange system.

Recent results from excavation at Metuker ra Bisech (B:IR-2:24) from July to August 2000 show that Yapese workers were constructing an integrated system of architectural features including pathways, stone alignments, house foundations, and retaining walls to aid in the moving of stone money disks from the interior parts of Rock Islands down to the sea. We discovered two metal blades during excavation that are the

first subsurface tools found associated with stone money quarrying and attest to the importance European technologies had on indigenous lifeways in the Western Pacific. Several shell refuse areas within the site were also identified along with three pieces of stone money in different stages of production.

During excavation at the Chelechol ra Orrak (B:IR-1:23) site in August–September 2000 we focused on gathering subsistence data and collected a broad range of shell and fish remains. This site is in proximity to the shoreline, and a dock constructed within an inlet near the mouth of the cave is similar to the one found at Omis Cave. Artifacts recovered include shell scrapers, a stone adze, shell jewelry, pottery, and a shell bead similar to Yapese 'gau' money. At least six human burials were discovered in stratified deposits, although their cultural association has yet to be determined. Laboratory work is currently under way at the University of Oregon to identify and catalog many of the archaeological remains. Additional radiocarbon dates from these three sites will be forthcoming.

2000 SHA Election Results

Ballots were mailed to 1,888 SHA members (1,688 from the United States and 200 international) on 29 August. A total of 621 ballots was returned. Of these, 614 were tabulated. Seven ballots were not tallied because the return envelope was not endorsed with a printed name and signature (3), or the ballot was postmarked after 29 September (4). The 614 valid ballots cast in the 2000 election represent a 32.5-percent return. The results of the election are:

President-elect:
Vergil E. Noble

Board of Directors:
Judith A. Bense and Michael R. Polk

Nominations and Elections Committee:
J. W. (Joe) Joseph and Elizabeth J. Kellar

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology:
Margaret Leshikar-Denton, Mark Staniforth,
and Robyn P. Woodward

These individuals will take office in 2001. The 2000 Nominations and Elections Committee is grateful to all of the candidates who ran for office this year for their willingness to donate their time and talents to the society, and the committee congratulates those who were elected.

Society for Historical Archaeology

Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 1999

Notes To Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 1999

To The Board of Directors
Society for Historical Archaeology
Tucson, Arizona

I have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of Society for Historical Archaeology (a nonprofit corporation) as of December 31, 1999, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Organization's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Society for Historical Archaeology as of December 31, 1999, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Paul T. Wildman, CPA
Tucson, Arizona
August 28, 2000

NOTE 1 OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Activities

The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) is an educational organization whose purpose is to promote research in and disseminate knowledge concerning historical archaeology throughout the world. The Society has approximately 2,400 members worldwide. Member benefits include receiving quarterly newsletters and journals as well as involvement with conferences and access to the Society's inventory of information and publications.

Organization

SHA is organized as a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. The Society began its operations in April 1968.

Support and Revenue

SHA's primary source of support is its membership. It is SHA's policy to recognize support and revenue from members upon receipt. Specifically member dues are not recognized when members commit but instead when the commitment is fulfilled. Dues are billed in October for the upcoming year and are often prepaid. As much as 74 percent of all member dues are paid in advance. Membership fees generally range from \$20 to \$200.

Promises to Give

Contributions are recognized when the donor makes a promise to give to the Organization that is, in

substance, unconditional. Contributions that are restricted by the donor are reported as increases in unrestricted net assets if the restrictions expire in the fiscal year in which the contributions are recognized. All other donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in temporarily or permanently restricted net assets depending on the nature of the restrictions.

When a restriction expires, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

Unless otherwise indicated, all cash contributions are considered available for unrestricted use. The Organization uses an allowance method to determine uncollectible unconditional promises receivable. The allowance is based on prior years' experience and management's analysis of specific promises made. As a member-based organization, promises to contribute are rare and usually fully collectible.

Society for Historical Archaeology Statement of Financial Position December 31, 1999

ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 157,756
Cash, restricted funds	647
Receivables (Note 2)	6,813
Investments (Note 3)	232,881
Inventory (Note 4)	31,186
Other assets	<u>2,234</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 431,517
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
Accounts payable	\$ 26,847
Member dues paid in advance (Note 5)	113,820
Other liabilities	<u>576</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 141,243
Net assets	
Unrestricted	\$ 289,627
Temporarily restricted (Note 6)	<u>647</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS (Note 11)	<u>290,274</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$ 431,517

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Society for Historical Archaeology
Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets
For the year ended December 31, 1999**

Unrestricted Net Assets	
Support	
Memberships	\$167,960
Investment income	38,621
Publication sales	27,947
Other income	<u>11,085</u>
Total Unrestricted Support	<u>245,613</u>
Expenses	
Program services	172,100
Supporting services	
Management and general	32,516
Fundraising	<u>7,525</u>
Total Expenses	<u>212,141</u>
Increase (decrease) in Unrestricted Net Assets	<u>33,472</u>
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	
Contract income (Note 9)	19,701
Member contributions	5,598
Restrictions satisfied	(25,047)
Increase (decrease) in Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	<u>252</u>
Increase (decrease) in net assets	33,724
Net assets at beginning of year	242,918
Prior period adjustments (Note 11)	<u>13,632</u>
Net Assets at End of Year	<u>\$290,274</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Society for Historical Archaeology
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 1999**

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Increase (decrease) in net assets	\$ 33,724
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Unrealized gains on marketable securities	(11,668)
Increase (decrease) in assets:	
Receivable	16,074
Inventory	2,869
Other assets	(2,234)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:	
Accounts payable	(8,138)
Member dues paid in advance	575
Other Liabilities	<u>576</u>

**NET CASH PROVIDED BY
(USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES** 31,778

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:

Proceeds from sale of investments	84,659
Purchase of investments	(102,292)
Proceeds from maturing investments	50,300

NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES 32,667

Net increase in cash 64,445

Cash at beginning of year 93,958

CASH AT END OF YEAR \$158,403

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Contributed Services

SHA receives a significant amount of donated services from unpaid volunteers. Management estimates its volunteer hours of services in excess of 12,700 hours. These services include editorial, conference planning, financial, public information, and administrative services. No value for these substantial services has been recognized in the statement of activities because the criteria for recognition under SFAS 116 has not been satisfied.

Financial Statement Presentation

SHA has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 117, "Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations." Under SFAS No. 117, SHA is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets, and permanently restricted net assets. As permitted by this statement, SHA does not use fund accounting. SHA has no perma-

nently restricted net assets at December 31, 1999.

Investments

SHA adopted SFAS No. 124, "Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations," in 1997. Under SFAS No. 124, investments in marketable securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities are reported at their fair values in the statement of financial position. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in net assets.

Income Taxes

The organization is a not-for-profit organization that is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is made in these financial statements.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management

to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant estimates include fair market value of investments, inventory valuation allowance, and allocation of expenses by function.

Property and Equipment

It is the Organization's policy to capitalize property and equipment over \$1,000. Lesser amounts are expensed. Purchased property and equipment are capitalized at cost. If any, donations of property and equipment are recorded as contributions at their estimated fair value. Due to the business office agreement and significant volunteer effort, SHA does not have any capitalized equipment.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, SHA considers all liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or

less to be cash equivalents. As such, cash is only those funds in SHA's checking accounts.

NOTE 2 RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 1999, generally represent amounts due to SHA under agreements with the U.S. government, the sale of publications, and amounts advanced to its annual conference sponsors. Management considers all amounts fully collectible and as such no allowance for doubtful accounts is provided.

NOTE 3 INVESTMENTS

Investments at December 31, 1999, consist of the following:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Marketable securities, mutual funds, and stocks	None	None	\$ 177,881
Bank certificates of deposits	Varying from 10/2000 to 11/2006	Varying 5.9% to 6.65%	55,000
Total Investments at December 31, 1999			<u>\$232,881</u>
SHA's investments yielded approximately \$26,953 in interest, dividends and realized gains and \$11,668 in unrealized gains for the year ended December 31, 1999.			

NOTE 4 INVENTORY

Inventory consists of SHA's publications including Historical Archaeology publication as well as special publications, proceedings, guides, and readers. The inventory is carried at the lower of cost or market value with cost and market values assigned by specific identification of each volume of each publication.

Significant publication sales efforts since 1996 have indicated that inventory costs exceeded market value for many of SHA's publications. Accounting principles required an adjustment to these "lower than cost" market values. This valuation adjustment totaling \$46,000 at December 31, 1999, reduced inventory and increased expenses in the amount of \$13,000 for the year ended December 31, 1999.

NOTE 5 MEMBER DUES PAID IN ADVANCE

Member dues paid in advance at December 31, 1999, represent the receipts of member dues for the year 2000. SHA bills its members for dues in October of the preceding year. Membership consists of calendar year-based annual dues. Depending on the type of membership, dues range between \$20 and \$200 per member per year. Total membership approximates 2,400 at December 31, 1999.

NOTE 6 RESTRICTIONS ON NET ASSETS

All of the restrictions on net assets at the end of 1999 relate to funds raised through donations. SHA does not intend to change their use. Those restrictions are considered to expire when the required payments are made. Interest earned on the temporary investment of such support is unrestricted. Temporary restricted net assets at December 31, 1999, are available for the following purposes:

Harrington Memorial	\$ 395
Editorial Equipment	<u>252</u>
	<u>\$ 647</u>

NOTE 7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A party related to SHA's Secretary Treasurer operates a separate business "Backcountry Archaeological Services" (BAS). SHA has

Society for Historical Archaeology Statement of Functional Expenses For the year ended December 31, 1999

	<u>Program Services</u>	<u>Supporting Services Management & General</u>	<u>Fundraising</u>	<u>Total</u>
Publication costs				
Composition and design	\$ 58,582			\$ 58,582
Printing	28,121			28,121
Editorial expenses	28,691			28,691
Postage / handling / storage	14,737	\$756		15,493
Conferences and meetings	14,227	1,161		15,388
Management services	31,727	9,065	\$ 4,533	45,325
Office and supplies	9,211	4,157	413	13,781
Advertising and promotion	1,868		623	2,491
Travel		6,507		6,507
Insurance		3,262		3,262
Professional services	9,351	4,154	175	13,680
Other	<u>632</u>	<u>3,454</u>	<u>1,781</u>	<u>5,867</u>
Subtotals	197,147	32,516	7,525	237,188
Allocation to temporarily restricted funds	<u>(25,047)</u>			<u>(25,047)</u>
Totals	<u>\$172,100</u>	<u>\$ 32,516</u>	<u>\$7,525</u>	<u>\$212,141</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

informally engaged BAS to perform various administrative services for them. These services include operating the SHA business office in accordance with requirements set forth in an approved manual and handling publication sales. The cost incurred for these services totaled \$45,325 for the year ended December 31, 1999, and of this \$4,341 was owed by SHA at December 31, 1999.

SHA also contracts with a related party to provide graphic design services for its publications. Transvisions is owned by a party related to SHA's editor. For the year 1999 payments for these services approximated \$18,000.

NOTE 8 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Statement of Cash Flows is presented using the indirect method. There was no amount expended for income taxes or interest. Noncash investing activities for 1999 totaled \$11,668 and consisted of unrealized gains on SHA investments at December 31, 1999.

NOTE 9 COMMITMENTS

SHA has contracts for royalty income, copy editor services, advertising, printing, and graphic design composition services. Only the copy editor, graphic design, and advertising agreements extend beyond one year, and all have formal or informal cancellation clauses.

SHA has entered into two agreements with the National Park Service of the U.S. Government. Revenue from these agreements will be recognized on the basis of the company's estimates of the percentage of completion of the work, commencing when progress reaches a point where experience is sufficient to estimate final results with reasonable accuracy. As of December 31, 1999, the agreements have been completed and revenue of \$52,993 has been recognized while costs totaled \$48,303.

NOTE 10 CONCENTRATIONS

SHA is a member organization devoted exclusively to archaeologists throughout the world. SHA maintains cash in several accounts at one bank that total \$106,306 at December 31, 1999. In addition its investments of \$232,881 at December 31, 1999, are held at one brokerage firm. Finally the inventory of publications are stated at estimated value but subject to the demands of a limited market.

These concentrations and related risks are significantly mitigated by Federal Deposit Insurance (FDIC) for bank funds, Security Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) for invested funds, and a significant valuation allowance for its publication inventory.

NOTE 11 PRIOR PERIOD

ADJUSTMENTS

Initial audit procedures for 1999 indicated that unrestricted net assets at December 31, 1998, were understated by \$13,632. The understatement results from the following items not otherwise recorded at December 31, 1998.

Accounts receivable,	
National Park Service	\$11,398
Prepaid insurance expense	<u>2,234</u>
	13,632

Unrestricted net assets at December 31, 1998 as originally reported in financial statements issued June 10, 1999.	<u>242,523</u>
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Unrestricted net assets at December 31, 1999 as adjusted	<u>\$256,155</u>
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Available SHA Publications

Historical Archaeology

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

Paper: Volume 24:1-32:4 (1990-1999) Issue Price: \$12.50 (Four issues per volume)

Thematic Issues

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Publications Series

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

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

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

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

Readers in Historical Archaeology

"Approaches to Material Culture Research for Historical Archaeologists," compiled by David R. Brauner (2nd Edition, 2000). \$25.00.

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

Guides to Historical Archaeological Literature

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

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

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

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

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

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. Tel/Fax: 914.762.0773, or e-mail: 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 daytime phone number, and any preferences such as the region, duration of job, and type of position you are seeking to the above address. All resumes are placed on file for two years. Please resubmit your resume if you would like to remain on file. Any job announcements received fitting your qualifications and requirements will be sent to you. It is up to you to respond to the notice, following normal or specified application procedures.

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

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

• Archaeological Positions Available: Brian F. Smith and Associates is a consulting firm located in San Diego County specializing in prehistoric and historic studies in southern California. We are seeking to fill the following temporary and full-time positions as soon as possible.

Senior Project Archaeologist/Principal Investigator: This position is intended for a qualified individual with experience in California archaeology and capable of bidding, directing, research, and reporting, for projects of all sizes. The individual should be capable to direct surveys, significance testing, and data recovery projects, track laboratory analyses, and prepare detailed technical reports. Qualifications must include an M.A. or, preferably, a Ph.D. in anthropology, with an emphasis in archaeology or southwest prehistory, with ample experience to demonstrate abilities listed above. Critical factors in candidate selection will include report writing experience, experience in southern California, and the ability to meet project schedules and budgets. Compensation will be commensurate with education and experience. This is not a temporary position, and we are looking for individuals interested in accepting responsibility and acting independently towards achieving project goals. Please send or fax a cover letter summarizing interest and experience, brief resume salary history, and references.

Our firm is also searching for several qualified individuals for positions including field archaeologists, archaeological monitors, paleontological monitors, laboratory technicians, and project archaeologists for prehistoric and historic projects, to be filled as soon as possible. Positions require

a B.A. or M.A. in anthropology, archaeology, or a related field, and field experience in southern California or Arizona. Experience in technical writing is desirable for any applicants for project archaeologist. Compensation will depend upon qualifications and ability. Please send or fax a current vita and references. Contact: Brian Smith, Brian F. Smith and Associates, 12528 Kirkham Court Suite 3, Poway, CA 92064; Fax: 858.486.4523; Tel 858.486.0245.

• The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello) seeks an Archaeological Laboratory Manager, responsible for overseeing all aspects of lab organization and operations in its Department of Archaeology. Responsibilities include artifact processing, classification, measurement, and curation, reporting from and maintenance of computer-based artifact catalogue, research and analysis for previously and newly excavated assemblages. Requirements include strong organizational skills, demonstrated experience with relational database applications, expertise in the material culture of the early modern Atlantic world, especially ceramics, M.A. in anthropology or related field, with emphasis on archaeology, five years experience in archaeology, and one year experience in a supervisory capacity in an archaeological laboratory. Quantitative and graphical computing skills are a plus. 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 E-mailed to <resumes@monticello.org>.

SHA FRIENDS, DEVELOPERS, AND BENEFACTORS

BENEFACTORS

Gray, Marcy
Majewski, Teresita

DEVELOPERS

Watson, Kimberly
Wessel, Richard L.

FRIENDS

Cheek, Charles D.
Consolvo, Charles W.
DeCunzo, LuAnn
DeRidder, Edward R.
Else, Paula A.
Evans, Lynn Morand
Greenwood, Roberta S.
Gurcke, Karl
Hardesty, Donald L.
Hill, H. Louis
Mayer, Susan
McKee, Larry
Perttula, Timothy K.
Stine, Linda France
Werner, Eliot

2001 Conference

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

SHA 2002 Conference--Mobile

Call for Papers

The Society for Historical Archaeology and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology announce that the SHA 2002 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held 9–12 January 2002 at the Adam's Mark Hotel in Mobile, Alabama. The conference will be co-hosted by the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies, the University of West Florida's Archaeology Institute, and the University of Southern Mississippi's Department of Sociology & Anthropology.

The theme for the conference is Colonial Origins, in recognition of the three-hundredth anniversary of Mobile's founding by French colonists. In fact, SHA 2002 will initiate Mobile's celebration of its tricentennial year. As an organizing theme, "Colonial Origins" offers many opportunities for SHA members to explore the ethnic and cultural complexities of colonial situations in the Americas and elsewhere in the world. Poster presentations are particularly encouraged.

Presentation Options: Members may contribute to the SHA 2002 Mobile Conference program through presentation in any of the following categories.

Major Paper: Major paper presentations consist of theoretical, methodological, or data synthesizing papers that cover broad regional or topical subjects and are based upon completed research. Twenty minutes will be allotted for presentation of a major paper. Students are encouraged to submit their single-authored papers for review by the Student Paper Prize Subcommittee (for more details, see the SHA Web site <http://www.sha.org/stu_priz.htm>).

Research Report: Research reports present information on projects in progress or findings of completed small-scale studies. Presentation time for a research report will be limited to ten minutes.

Symposium: Symposia consist of four or more major papers organized around a central theme. SHA 2002 symposia may complement the conference theme of Colonial Origins, but they need not do so. Organizers of a symposium must arrange for at least one discussant and a chair. Each presenter and discussant will be allotted twenty minutes.

Poster/Media Display: Members are encouraged to submit abstracts for posters, free-standing displays, videos, multimedia kiosks, and demonstrations. These will be assembled on Wednesday and dismantled on Saturday afternoon.

Abstract Submittal: Each contributor should submit a title and abstract (typed, not exceeding 150 words) along with the SHA 2002 Mobile application form found in the SHA *Newsletter* or on the SHA Web site. Abstracts must also be submitted by E-mail to the program coordinator. Session organizers should submit their entire package by regular mail, including (1) a session abstract, (2) a list of participants in order of presentation, (3) application forms for each participant, (4) the names of discussants, and (5) preregistration fees for all participants. Submitted abstracts must be accompanied by the contributor's preregistration fee paid by check or credit card. Major papers and research reports not submitted as parts of symposia will be grouped into thematic general sessions organized by region, time period, or topic and assigned a session chair. Please fill out the region, period, and keyword entries on the submittal form to aid in scheduling. A copy of a valid, current student ID card (both sides) must accompany submissions by students.

Audiovisual Equipment: A standard slide carousel, slide projector, lectern, and laser pointer will be provided in each meeting room. Special audiovisual needs must be identified on the application form, and will be met if the conference budget permits. Poster and other media display submissions should list size requirements and any other needs on the form.

Eligibility: You must be a paid member of the SHA in order to present a paper, poster, or media display at the conference. Only scholars invited from other disciplines to take part in the conference are exempt from this rule. Participation is limited to one formal paper as senior author, though a presenter also may contribute as a junior author of another paper and serve as a session chair or discussant.

Deadline: The deadline for abstract submission is 1 June 2001. All submissions must be sent to the program coordinator. Presenters must complete registration for special events (e.g., banquet, tours, roundtable luncheons, etc.) during the normal registration period. Requests for refunds of preregistration fees will be honored until 15 October 2001.

Further information:

Amy Young, Program Coordinator
Department of Anthropology
and Sociology

Box 5074
University of Southern Mississippi
Hattiesburg, MS 39406
E-mail: amy.young@usm.edu
Tel: 601.266.6180
Fax: 601.266.6373

**Bonnie McEwan, Program Chair—
Terrestrial**

Mission San Luis
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Tel: 850.487.3655
Fax: 850.488.6186

**John Bratten, Program Chair—
Underwater**

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Tel: 850.474.3015
Fax: 850.474.2764

**Bonnie Gums, Local Arrangements
Chair**

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Tel: 334.460.6562
Fax: 334.460.6080

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Tel: 334.460.6911
Fax: 334.460.6080

SHA 2002 Conference on Historical & Underwater Archaeology,
Mobile, Alabama

Adam's Mark Hotel • 9–12 January 2002

Abstract, Application for Papers, Symposia, Reports, and Poster/Media Displays

Submission Deadline 1 June 2001

Presenter's Name (Senior Author): _____

Address: _____

Affiliation: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Check one: ☐ Major Paper ☐ Research Report ☐ Symposium ☐ Poster/Media

Check one: ☐ Terrestrial Program ☐ Underwater Program

TITLE: _____

PREREGISTRATION FEE: ☐ Member (\$95 US) ☐ Student Member (\$50 US)

(Presenters at the 2002 conference must have remitted dues for the 2001 membership year.)

☐ Check enclosed (made payable to: SHA 2002), or

Credit Card Type: ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa ☐ American Express

Credit Card #: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Name as it appears on card: _____

ABSTRACT: Submit an abstract (150-word maximum) on an attached page, identified by title and author.

Also, E-mail a copy to: amy.young@usm.edu

Key Words: (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

Region: _____ Period: _____

Audiovisual Needs (carousel projector available) _____

Other Needs (e.g., poster size, electrical, etc.) _____

Send Completed Form, Abstract, and Payment to:

Amy Young, SHA 2002 Program Coordinator, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Box 5074, University of Southern Mississippi,
Hattiesburg, MS 39406; Fax: 601.266.6373

I have read and, by my signature, subscribe to the SHA ethics statement (see *SHA Newsletter* for March 1994; December 1994; March 1995):

Signature: _____ Date: _____

The Historical Archaeology of War: Some Recent Developments in Europe

Paul Courtney
Leicester UK

This short note aims to make available to an international audience some recent and forthcoming publications and Web sites relating to the historical archaeology of war in Europe. I have also included details of sales outlets for some of the Continental publications that would otherwise be difficult to obtain. Similar short contributions on any relevant archaeological subject from European archaeologists would be welcome (E-mail: "mailto:paul.courtney2@ntlworld.com"). A recent conference, "Fields of Conflict," held at Glasgow in March 2000 brought together mainly British and American archaeologists to discuss the archaeology of the battlefield from classical times to the present century. The kind of distributional work of battlefield artifacts pioneered at the Battle of the Little Bighorn site is now being emulated across the world. In Britain, artifact distributions have shed new light on the battles of Towton (Yorkshire) in 1461 and Naseby (Northamptonshire) in 1645 (Fiorta et al. in press and Foard 1995). This work has involved the co-operation of professional archaeologists and metal detectorists, but it is also a warning of the threat that unrecorded collecting of artifacts from battlefields poses. Excavation of a mass burial pit at Towton allowed osteo-archaeologists to study in detail the many vicious wounds sustained on the skeletons and link them to specific medieval weapons (For Towton see also <http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/archsci/depart/report97/towton.html> and <http://members.madasafish.com/~colcampbell/index.html>).

Recent excavations have also revealed a number of English Civil defences, for instance, at Exeter, Gloucester, and Leicester. Siege-related deposits from re-occupied castles have been found, for example, at Pontefract, Beeston, and Dudley. British and South African archaeologists have been working on sites from the Anglo-Zulu war. The Anglophone nature of the conference probably limited the number of Continental contributions. However, papers included Canadian approaches to their memorial sites at Vimy Ridge and Beaumont-Hamel in France and a paper on the Crimean War naval siege of Bomarsund in Sweden. A further contribution detailed the multi-disciplinary research being undertaken on the physical remains of the Spanish Civil War in the Elba Valley, a war still resonant in contemporary politics and culture. Among the more theoretical papers was a case study of the representation and memorialization of

Eire's Civil War which followed its independence. The many and varied contributions from this exciting conference are currently being edited for publication by Drs Philip Freeman and Tony Pollard for British Archaeological Reports (BAR) and will hopefully be reviewed in due course in *Historical Archaeology*.

The archaeology of medieval and early-modern battlefield sites is a new development in Britain. However, it received encouragement from the establishment of a historic battlefields register by English Heritage aimed at facilitating preservation of such sites (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/knowledge/archaeology/archreview9495/battle.html>). On the Continent there has been relatively little work on this area, though huge potential must exist for similar work on medieval and later battlefield sites. Urban archaeology has produced evidence relating to early-modern sieges (Courtney, forthcoming). At Douai a mass grave has been excavated believed to represent the dead from either the siege of 1709 or 1712. Evidence of mortar shells and impacts in the same town allowed the site archaeologist to relate the bombardment to a documented battery location in the 1712 siege (Louis 1997). At Brussels the ferocious bombardment associated with the siege of 1695 has left little archaeological trace. However, widening of some roads and provision of open spaces has provided a terminus ante quem for the demolished remains beneath (Demeter 1997). Similarly in England wholesale destruction of suburbs, usually by the defenders, has provided a chronological marker in the stratigraphic development of many provincial suburbs. The chateau of Grigny was used by the besieging garrison of Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu during their siege of Hesdin (Picardy) in 1639. The land excavation produced few finds, but underwater excavation in the adjacent river produced a large array of ceramics and military artifacts (including tent pegs), many of which were probably dumped by the siege garrison (Dilly et al. 1999).

A growing interest in World War I and World War II archaeological sites in France has been recently summarised in two publications. One is a special issue of *Revue 14-18* (1998), the journal of the magnificent World War I museum at Peronne on the Somme. The second, notable for its photographic illustrations, is a summary of a session held at the European Archaeologists

Conference in 1999 at Bournemouth (Olivier et al. 2000). These two publications record the recent development of scientific recording and excavation of World War I and World War II burials and remains, for instance, in Northeast France by the Nord-Pas-de-Calais archaeology service, AFAN (a national excavation service), and the town archaeology service of Arras. The recent construction of the TGV high-speed railway lines to Paris and Brussels and the A25 motorway produced many WWI military remains. In 1990 a mass grave at Saint-Rémy-la-Calonne (Meuse) was excavated on orders of the government so that the body of Alain-Fournier, author of *Le Grand Meaulnes*, could be identified and given a ceremonial burial. However, the excavation of this unthreatened site for purely memorial reasons has created much debate. Archaeologists are now also studying the remains of bunkers and trenches, a study begun by architectural historians, for instance, recording the underground cave systems (created by quarrying) at Arras which were used by British and French troops in World War I. Parks Canada has also been involved in excavating World War I defences on the Canadian memorial site at Belmont-Hamel in France in order to enhance its educational value for visitors (Piédalue 1999).

Work on World War II remains in Germany is unsurprisingly fraught with political difficulties. Opinion is torn between those who wish to confront Germany's Nazi past and those who wish to forget. As an academic subject, German archaeology has only recently started to come to terms with its Nazi historiography, and there is still some reluctance to study remains of this period. A number of prominent post-war archaeologists, most notably the late Herbert Jankuhn (excavator of Haithabu), were former members of the Ahnenerbe or "Ancestral Heritage Society." This was an elite SS unit of 'scholars' who researched Aryan origins and looted foreign artifacts. The process of critical reappraisal has not been helped by the absence of a theoretical revolution in western German archaeology such as occurred in other tainted subjects such as ethnology and folk studies in the '60s and '70s. (Kater 1991; McCann 1989; Arnold 1992; see also http://www.channel4.com/nextstep/secret_history/grail1.html).

Development sites in newly united Berlin have turned up several Nazi bunkers in the building frenzy of recent years, includ-

ing those used by Hitler and Goebbels. The cellars of the former Gestapo building have been preserved, at least temporarily, under a building constructed for the "Topography of Terror" exhibition. However, in general the official policy has been in favour of burying or destroying such monuments, citing the risk of them becoming neo-Nazi shrines. Some campaigners, notably the former city archaeologist Alfred Kernd'l, have argued for their preservation as historical monuments, which would allow Germans to confront rather than forget their past (Meyer 1992). The 400-mile-long remnants of the World War II Siegfried Line on Germany's western border have also recently been threatened with total destruction by the government. This has been fiercely opposed by the farmers, who would have to bear some of the cost, and by nature conservationists. The official reason given is that the decaying remains pose a danger to the public. However, many such monuments only now remain because Allied demolition experts failed to destroy them immediately after the war (Leidig 2000). Among the most protected sites in Germany and elsewhere are the concentration camp remains, though several have become the centres of fierce controversy in regard to mooted civil development schemes. The increased number of tourists to sites in the former East Germany since re-unification has also caused problems of conservation.

Also threatened are battlefield remains in Eastern Europe, through either indifference, outright antipathy or limited resources. However, Polish archaeologists from the University of Torun have recently done some gruesome but valuable CRM work on the death camp at Belzec, assessing the survival of both buildings and human remains (O'Neil 1998–99). The physical evidence fully supports the ample documentation for the scale of the Holocaust and the futile attempts of the Nazis to hide their crimes. In France, Belgium and Holland, unmarked burials from World War I and World War II are regularly found during construction and given appropriate reburial. Unexploded bombs still remain a lethal hazard in many areas, and piles of rusted live-bombs awaiting collection by the military are still a common site in the countryside of west Flanders. More controversial is the looting of World War I sites in Flanders by metal detectorists and the digging up of sites, including burials, by licensed (but unsupervised) amateur archaeologists (Tweedie 2000).

The devastation of the architectural legacy of northern Europe by war is illustrated by the publication of a volume on timbered buildings of Ypres using prints, photographs, and antiquarian sources (Constandt 1981). The town was completely levelled in World War I and its "medieval"

cloth hall remains, along with Warsaw town centre, as one of the most ambitious reconstructions of the century. The reconstruction of the north French countryside after World War I has recently been the subject of a book by Hugh Clout (1996), a British historical geographer. In Britain the study of twentieth-century war remains has been a boost by the lottery funded "Defence of Britain scheme," which is making a systematic survey of World War I, World War II, and Cold War military installations from anti-aircraft gun sites to airfields and radar stations (Lowry 1998; <http://www.britarch.ac.uk/projects/dob/index.html>). This scheme is utilising the talents of both amateur (avocational) and professional archaeologists/defence enthusiasts around the country. Recording on this scale is also allowing new interpretative work on defence strategies based on distributional studies.

On both sides of the channel archaeologists are aware that they need to continue with rescue (salvage) excavation and recording while widening our research objectives to create a truly dynamic archaeology of war. A subject that will hopefully encompass not only the study of military strategy, tactics, and logistics but also material culture, landscape history, and post-war reconstruction along with the social and cultural change associated with war. The representation of war through the media, museums, and memorials should also be included. Russian archaeologists working on Crimean War remains have found British pot lids with transfer-prints that were already celebrating the war while it was still in progress (Miranda Goodby, pers. comm.). However, conservation management and increased legal protection of these often undervalued and highly threatened sites is the most pressing need. Unfortunately, many contemporary archaeologists seem to think the very study of war in itself reeks of militarism and nationalism. Certainly, the study of war, especially in the twentieth century, needs to be tackled with some sensitivity, though equally we should not be afraid of confronting its mythologies. However, it is too easy to forget, after fifty-five years of peace in Western Europe, the degree to which war has shaped the world we live in. Indeed one of the main points of origin for European post-medieval archaeology was the excavation of World War II bomb sites prior to reconstruction in London and other urban centres (A useful link site for recent military archaeology resources is the Simonides group: <http://www.homeusers.prestel.co.uk/simonides/>. I also made extensive use of the UK press Web site: <http://www.zen.co.uk/wrx/britnews.htm>

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