



Newsletter

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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President's Corner

Putting Forward Preservation Goals

Douglas V. Armstrong
President, SHA

Over the past several years the Society has taken an active role in public policy issues. Our efforts have been aimed at insuring the protection of historic properties in the United States and around the world. This year members of the Government Affairs Committee and the UNESCO Committee have been quite proactive on your behalf with respect to two important policy issues. Working on the U.S. domestic front, the Government Affairs Committee, headed by Judith Bense, successfully advocated an archaeology friendly amendment to the recently passed Farm Bill. On the international level the UNESCO Committee headed by Susan Henry Renaud and facilitated by Toni Carrell (Chair, Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology) who served as SHA's delegate to the convention, contributed a meaningful presence at two sessions of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Resources. I commend the efforts of these individuals and the committees with whom they worked.

The Farm Bill

One might ask – Why the Farm Bill? Though couched in a down home name, the United State's recently passed Farm Bill represents significant policy and funding legislation [formally defined as: The Agricultural Act of 2001 - "Farm Aid bill", legislative documents are available on the internet at: <http://fb-net.org/FB/2001Bills.htm>]. Periodically, major policy and funding bills governing the operations government agencies, like the Department of Agriculture, make their way through congress. Even though much of the oversight of preservation legislation is vested in the Department of Interior, one of the most

effective means of putting forward preservation policy is to insure that relevant preservation issues are considered by each agency, be it HUD, Transportation, Defense, or Agriculture. In the case of the Farm Bill, the Society sought to join with other archaeological and historic preservation groups in an effort to advocate on behalf of archaeological sites that rest within the broad domain of the American farm.

I think we all are aware of the changing economic structures governing farming which include both the encroachment of suburban development and the consolidation of large-scale agro-industry in the place of a wide array of social and economic settings that is often simplified and referred to as "the family farm". These changes are having a dramatic effect on the cultural landscape and a decidedly negative impact on archaeological resources. Across the country farm buildings, representing an array of often small-scale agricultural enterprises, are falling into decay. The decay of obsolete barns is perhaps the most readily recognized evidence of the problem. Over the past five years I have seen nearly half of the barns along the roadway between my office and my own "farm" collapse due to the accumulated burdens of abandonment, neglect, and the physical stress of age. Less obvious but at least as significant from an archaeological standpoint is the loss of cultural context of the complexes that made up the farm and farm life (see John Hart and Charles Fisher's recent volume on Nineteenth-and Early Twentieth Century Domestic Archaeology in New York, New York State Museum, 2000). In addition to the loss of visible historic structures, these changes are having a significant impact on

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President's Corner

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the buried remains of historic and prehistoric sites that had for years had the benign protection of farm activities, including the relatively limited destruction caused by plowing. Judy Bense (Chair, Government Affairs Committee) got the support of the SHA Board to take a proactive stance with regards to the Farm Bill. Working closely with SHA lobbyist, Nellie Longworth, Bense rallied her committee and worked in coalition with a wide array of preservation groups and the Society for American Archaeology lobbyist Donald Craib. They developed a strategy to include archaeological and historical resources in a conservation program and found a champion on the House Agriculture Committee to sponsor it in the development of the Farm Bill. Bense, Longworth and Donna Seifert (former SHA President) spent three days in June meeting with key Congressional leaders and their staff and found strong support and guidance for

the proposal. Following these productive meetings, the team developed a "Legislative Proposal" for the Conservation of Historical and Archaeological Resources" which was circulated to key staffers. Just before the Agricultural Committee hearings, Representative Leonard Boswell (D-Iowa) staffer Jason Briggs agreed to sponsor the "Archaeological and Historical" conservation amendment. At the committee meeting Representative Boswell successfully put forward an amendment to the Farm Bill aimed at the "Conservation of Historic and Archaeological Resources". The approach taken by our advocates met a receptive audience and language aimed at protecting the cultural heritage "embedded on these private lands" was added to the bill. While implementing regulations are an issue for the future, we may well look back upon the 2001 Farm Bill as landmark legislation on behalf of preservation.

UNESCO

This summer, years of work aimed at the

protection of underwater archaeological resources gained a measure of success – though work still remains to be done. As a brief background, for several years UNESCO has been working towards the adoption of a coherent plan to establish international policy for the protection of underwater cultural heritage. This year the details of this plan have been honed in the form of a *Draft Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage* at UNESCO conferences held this year in Paris. Since, these cultural resources fall squarely within the interests of the Society, the SHA Board sought to encourage and support a strong preservation oriented UNESCO document. With this in mind, the Society has worked towards formal recognition by UNESCO as an NGO. Moreover, the Society's Board of Directors unanimously approved a strong "Statement of Principles on the Revised UNESCO Draft Convention [CLT-96/CONF.202/5 Rev. 2]. The statement of principles is available on the SHA web site. I encourage you all to examine the full text of this document.

While the Society's formal NGO status is still being processed, with the recommendation of UNESCO committee chair, Susan Henry Renoud, the Board of Directors voted to provide financial support to send Toni Carrell to Paris as our representative to the convention. During two intensive working sessions, in the spring and again in the summer, Toni sent back daily updates of progress at the convention. Her efforts were further facilitated by SHA members Pilar Luna Erreguerena (Mexico), Dorrick Gray (Jamaica), representing their respective countries. In addition Robert Grenier and Margaret Leshikar-Denton represented ICOMOS and the International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage. I view to efforts of the Society at the UNESCO meetings to be an important demonstration of our willingness to stand behind our principles and to assume a role of leadership in the international preservation arena. Toni will be presenting a full report to the Society after UNESCO's General Assembly meeting this fall (see the Summer 2001 *Newsletter* for details concerning the UNESCO convention).

More on Thinking Through and Implementing Change

In the summer 2001 issue of the *SHA Newsletter* I proposed several structural changes for the governance of the Society. Please go back and take a close look at those ideas and forward your comments to William Moss at [WMOSS@ville.quebec.qc.ca].

William will collate comments and forward them to the ad-hoc committee who will use them to formulate the final draft of a recommendation to the board. Since board structure is part of our bylaws any changes must be approved by a vote of the membership. **WE NEED YOUR INPUT.**

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Opinion

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Comments on President Doug Armstrong's suggested changes in the structure of the SHA Board as published in the Summer 2001 SHA Newsletter.

I am glad to see that Doug has been examining the structure of other organizations to see how the SHA might be simplified in order to save cost. I find myself in complete agreement that the president of the SHA should serve a longer term to be more effective in being able to carry out objectives in a meaningful time frame. I do, however, find myself at odds with one of the proposed changes for the positions of Editor and Newsletter Editor. Our journal and newsletter are the digestive and nervous systems of the SHA. Stability of the editorship of these two vital organs is extremely important to the survival of our organization, and for the impact historical archaeology has as a discipline. Just as it is a good idea to have the president of the SHA serve a longer term, it is a good idea to have our editors serving long terms because of the nature of the positions. Publication of an article in *Historical Archaeology* can take longer than the three years. If the editor is only serving three years, many articles would come in under one editor and be published under another. I would hate to have a major article that is sent out for review, gone through a major rewrite and then have to deal with a new editor. The consistency is important for building relationships not only with the SHA members but also with the presses that print our journal.

The second area where I disagree with Armstrong's proposals is that of making the newsletter and journal editors *ex officio* non-voting members of the board. I feel that this would be a mistake for a number of reasons.

1. The long service of our editors means that they have become and are the institutional memory of the Society for Historical Archaeology. Most board members are there for three years and gone. In the past we had an elected board member who only made it to one meeting during their three-year term. Institutional memory is very important in avoiding pitfalls and learning from past mistakes.

2. Because the editors have a long history of dealing with members who

submit articles and newsletter items, they have a better feel for who can and will deliver what they offer as opposed to those who just blow smoke.

3. With the possible exception of the president (and not always so) the editors spend more time working for the SHA than almost all board members. It seems strange to want to take away their board membership to save the cost of their attendance at the meetings.

Beyond these considerations, think about what else the editors bring to the table.

Institutional support has saved the SHA a great deal of money over the years in terms of such things as free office space, clerical help, and free storage space. From 1969 to 1981, the SHA Newsletter was edited by Parks Canada Employees. Parks Canada contributed a great deal of unpaid labor and materials over that period. Since 1982 the Newsletter has been based with Norm Barka at the College of William and Mary. *Historical Archaeology* has been based with Ron Michael at California State University of Pennsylvania since 1978. I am sure that what the university has contributed goes beyond just office space. Another way of looking at this situation is that our editors have brought a good part of the food to the banquet and now the organization is going to stiff them the cost of attending the meeting and take away their vote? I think that is a sad way to do business.

We need to consider where future editors are going to come from. Both Ron Michael and Norm Barka will be stepping down after long and good service at minimal cost to the organization. It will not be easy to replace them. Getting institutional support like that which we have enjoyed might not be easy to find. I have not been up in the ivory tower, so I could be wrong, but it seems to me that when a future candidate for either editorship is approaching their dean for institutional backing, they would have a better chance of getting it if they were also full members of the Board of Directors of the SHA.

Before writing this letter, I discussed this issue with six of the past presidents of SHA and they all concurred that the editorships represent institutional memory and that it is a bad idea to remove them from the board. Their comments helped me round out my own opinions on this subject.

The following past presidents of the SHA have read this letter and have agreed to be cosigners of the above letter: William Adams, Karlis Karklins, Roderick Sprague, and Garry Stone.

I hope that others will take the time to express their opinions on this important issue.

SHA: 2002 CONFERENCE IN MOBILE

The Society for Historical Archaeology announces that the SHA 2002 Annual Conference will be held on 9-12 January 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 Mississippi's Department of Sociology and Anthropology. The theme for the conference is Colonial Origins, in recognition of the 300th anniversary of Mobile's founding by French colonists. See the Winter 2000 issue of the *SHA Newsletter* for additional information. Greg Waselkov is Conference Chair. Email gwaselko@jaguar1.usouthal.edu or tel. 334.460.6911.

NEWSLETTER REPLACEMENTS

Editor's Note: Jennifer Hamilton replaces Peter Priess as Current Research Editor for the Prairie Region of Canada, which includes Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, and Yukon Territories. Jennifer's address: Parks Canada, Western Canada Service Centre, 145 McDermont Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0R9. Email jennifer.hamilton@pch.gc.ca; phone 204.983.0037; fax 204.983.0031.

Jody Logan replaces Curt Moyer as Special News Editor for Archaeological Conservation. Judy Logan's address is as follows: Canadian Conservation Institute, 1030 Innes Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5. Email judy.logan@pch.gc.ca; phone 613.998.3721; fax 613.998.4721. Many thanks to Curt Moyer for his long service to the Newsletter.

News from the Register of Professional Archaeologists

Donald L. Hardesty
*(Donald L. Hardesty is the President
of the Register)*

Welcome to the AAA. The American Anthropological Association notified the Register in July that it has accepted our invitation to become a sponsoring organization along with the AIA, SAA, and SHA. AAA sponsorship begins on January 1, 2002, for a two year trial period. Jeffrey Altschul (Statistical Research, Inc.) will be the first AAA representative to the Register's Board of Directors. Our thanks to the Executive Committee of the Archaeology Division of the AAA for helping make this possible and especially to Deborah Nichols (Dartmouth), immediate past-president of the AD-AAA.

Fall Elections. The 2001 election ballot will be mailed to RPAs early this fall. Don't forget to vote! Included on the slate are candidates for the positions of President, Registrar, Nominations Committee chair, Nominations Committee member, Standards Board member, and Alternative Standards Board member. A call for nominations for the 2001 ballot has been on the Register's web site for months, and the Nominations Committee thanks those of you who responded.

Attend RPA Board Meetings. The Board of Directors encourages communication from RPAs. Toward this end, RPA board meetings are scheduled at each of the annual conferences of our sponsor societies and are open to all RPAs. Meeting times and places will be listed in the conference programs and on the Register's web site. Plan to attend.

The Proposed Gold Star Program. In July, the Register's Board of Directors announced the inauguration of the Gold Star program, which was intended to recognize businesses, academic and non-profit institutions (e.g., museums or university CRM centers), organizations (e.g., archaeological societies), or government agencies for outstanding professional responsibility in archaeology. To be given the Gold Star award, a firm or agency needed to register all of their eligible archaeological personnel. The Board

visualized the award as a simple tool to promote registration in organizations. Several immediate responses, however, showed that we should have given RPAs an opportunity to comment on the pros and cons of the program before its inauguration. For this reason, the Board suspended the program.

The Board invites a discussion of alternative means of promoting registration before going further with program development. The proposed Gold Star program raised several issues. First of all is the question of whether registration should be extended to organizations, as it is, for example, in England's Institute of Field Archaeologists. To some RPAs, the Gold Star award seemed to be a slippery slope to registering organizations, to which they objected. If not registered, should organizations fully engaged in the Register be given recognition? If so, how? Another issue is the legal implications of the Gold Star program for employment practices. Some RPAs argued that the program would encourage employers to force their eligible employees to become registered as a condition of employment, which they could not do in right to work states. Yet another objection is that small organizations would be easily able to qualify for the Gold Star award, while large organizations would be at a distinct disadvantage. Finally, some RPAs objected to the Gold Star program as gimmicky, circus-like, kindergarten, or making the Register a "shill" for businesses. The Board welcomes suggestions of other ways of encouraging registration within the community of professional archaeologists.

Affiliate Organizations. In addition to sponsors, the RPA Bylaws recognize sponsoring organizations that enter into a mutually supportive relationship with the Register to establish and maintain "a profession-wide Code of Conduct, Standards of Research Performance, and Grievance Procedure" (Article VII). Sponsoring organizations have a voting seat on the Register's Board of Directors but also have a financial obligation that is beyond the means of many archaeological

organizations. It would seem advantageous to have another category of "affiliate" organizations that also enter into mutually supportive relationships with the Register endorse, promote, and support the Register but that do not neither pay sponsor fees nor have a representative seat on the Board of Directors. The Register does not have affiliates currently. We have discussed the possibility of this type of affiliation with such organizations as the Canadian Archaeological Association, the American Schools of Oriental Research, the Society for California Archaeology, and the Ontario Association of Professional Archaeologists. There are many similar professional organizations (e.g., the Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists, the Missouri Association of Professional Archaeologists, the Council of South Carolina Archaeologists) that promote professionalism in archaeology. It seems to me that it would be to our mutual advantage to work out cooperative relationships with such organizations as affiliates of the Register. The current Bylaws of the Register do not recognize an "affiliate" category but could be easily amended by a vote of RPAs for this purpose. We welcome comments on this issue.

One Last Issue to Consider. The Register currently excludes practicing professional archaeologists who do not meet the academic qualifications of the Register. Should such archaeologists who agree to abide by the Code of Conduct and the Standards of Research Performance be affiliated with the Register as "associates" or in a different category of registration? The time is right to seriously consider some way of bringing these folks into the fold. Perhaps the establishment of such a category would go a long way toward alleviating what I have found to be the most frequent criticism of the Register.

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Archaeologists

NPS PARK ARCHEOLOGY PROJECT EXCELLENCE RECOGNIZED

The annual 'John L. Cotter' Award for Excellence in National Park Service Park Archeology was made to **Jeffery F. Burton**, staff archeologist at Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson for his recent work at Manzanar National Historic Site in eastern California. A presentation was made on April 18, 2001 during an annual meeting of NPS archeologists in New Orleans.

The unofficial award, begun by NPS archeologists in 1999, was established to honor the long and distinguished career of Dr. John L. Cotter for his pioneering contributions to archeology within the National Park System and to inspire NPS employees to continue his model of excellence. Dr. Cotter's career included significant "Early Man" and other studies on North American prehistory and major historical archeological projects at Jamestown (1953-57), Philadelphia (1960-1998), and other NPS field units. He was the first President and journal Editor for the Society for Historical Archeology who also honors his career with an award as well.

Jeff Burton's choice for this year's Award is based on a committee's review of his accomplishments in 2000 regarding the archeological resources at Manzanar National Historic Site located near Independence, California. He led his colleagues and volunteer photographers in completion of the first comprehensive overview of the remaining structures, features and artifacts at wartime relocation camps in the United States which was published by NPS as "Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Relocation Sites". Field work and historical research formed the basis for this special initiative study that has been reprinted to meet thousands of requests. In addition, Jeff led multiyear field archeological research at Manzanar NHS to document Native American occupation, the pre-WWII town of Manzanar, and the subsequent Relocation Camp. Results of these projects were earlier reported in "Three Fairwells to Manzanar" which Jeff edited. This study was crucial to additional White House funding and for Congressional boundary expansion during 2000. Jeff also assisted the Coronado National Forest in 2000 to dedicate a campsite complex in honor of an internee who led civil rights resistance against interment policies but was detained at the same forest location.

Jeff's work during last year involved a very wide spectrum of former internees and their families, students and volunteers, agency officials, and leaders of Japanese-American community organizations. His exemplary work at Manzanar NHS is recognized for interdisciplinary research design, scientific historical archeological analysis, very broad public involvement, and sharing of research results in a variety of media – hallmarks of John Cotter's NPS career.



Virginia holding a front leg of one of the baptismal limestone oxen recovered during the excavations.

Images of the Past: Virginia Harrington

Virginia Sutton Harrington – Field Archaeologist. Although Virginia Harrington first entered historical archaeology as a NPS Ranger Historian at Jamestown, Virginia (where she married J. C. Harrington in 1938) she also directed her own field excavations. Under the overall Nauvoo Restoration Archaeology Program (1966-1969) she directed the excavation of three sites including the foundations of the great Mormon Temple and was senior author of the resulting site report. Later she directed part of the field projects at West Point and the Rockefeller birth site.



Virginia examining the profile, including the ash destruction layer, of the north wall of the Nauvoo Temple, Nauvoo, Illinois

Photos: Courtesy of Donald Enders and the Museum of Church History and Art, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City.

Special Report

"It's like my family": Using Archaeology to Create Identity

Summary of paper presented at Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, March 2001

By Kirsti Uunila who directs Public Archaeology for Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard, Maryland
Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory

The act of doing archaeology creates a strange conflation of distance from, and intimacy with, its subject. This note briefly summarizes a discussion of interactions among a descendant family, volunteers, and archaeologists in the Sukeek's Cabin Site project at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. It is a first attempt to publicly discuss the affective aspects of public archaeology and their implications for the goals of our program.

There is a tradition in Russian literature, called *ostranyeye*, meaning literally "Making it strange." Archaeologists can probably identify with this tradition, wherein ordinary objects are rendered alien through the way in which they are described. The object takes on, at least temporarily, a kind of mystic power as attention is focused on finding something familiar in what seems alien. The archaeological encounter with ordinary objects produces a similar kind of alienation and refocus of attention that transforms corroded nails into things of wonder.

There is a kind of intimacy entailed in the process as well. People are usually in vulnerable positions when they find objects archaeologically; they are on hands and knees, or bent over. Perhaps the nature of the physical approach to encounters with ordinary archaeological objects contributes to a sense of intimacy with things that are made strange by the process of digging them up. The combination of wonderment and felt intimacy with persons who may have used artifacts is often observed among volunteers in the Public Archaeology program.

Archaeologists trained in the last twenty-five years have been encouraged to take into account their own biases, their states of knowledge, and their personal backgrounds and expectations when evaluating their evidentiary claims about archaeological subjects. However, most discussions about training volunteers implicitly assume the reproduction of the archaeologist's viewpoint—whatever that may be—in the volunteer. The emphasis in most cases focuses on the agency of the archaeologist as educator. The literature doesn't suggest ways to consider the variety of experiences and viewpoints among volunteers. Nor does it usually address how

a public archaeology setting and training can produce a novel intertwining of memory, interest, and history. Even those writers that promote public archaeology as public empowerment do not explicitly expose the reality that an archaeological experience for some volunteers and participants is a reflexive tool in an ongoing fashioning of identity. The experience can, and often does, transform people in ways that may benefit public archaeology programs, and the larger community as well.

The project archaeologist defines work rules, specifies strategies, provides background information, and monitors activities. The archaeologist also performs field and lab work, models techniques - among other things - and involves volunteers in ongoing inquiry, asking questions of the work and guiding research directly.

Volunteers perform field and lab work against a standard provided by trained people. They also bring their own questions, and learn to ask new ones based on the example provided by the experienced volunteers and archaeologists.

Public Archaeology at Sukeek's Cabin Site offers a third set of actors, the descendants of Sukeek. Sukeek was a woman who, according to family tradition was brought enslaved to the property in the early 19th century. The family members have provided background information about the site, and work on the project as volunteers. In addition, they conduct interviews with members of the family that cannot travel to JPPM, or may not be accessible to our staff. When descendants are working with other volunteers, their interest and response to the findings is not notably different from that of those volunteers. The family members do play a special role, however, by their presence and their identification with Sukeek. The family members help make a personal connection for other participants between the present and the past at Sukeek's Cabin.

Regardless of their roles, everyone in the JPPM Public Archaeology Program is empowered and encouraged to interpret and discuss findings, and to do research. In addition to field and lab work, there are occasional lecture-discussions and symposia where archaeologists, volunteers,

descendants, and the interested public can interact. We have observed a level of personal identification by volunteers with the descendant family that we did not anticipate, nor ever predict.

The title, "It's like my family," was uttered by a white volunteer to a black descendant as they animatedly discussed recent research findings. It was a sentiment expressed by several regular volunteers at the site, and by archaeologists working on the project as well. In at least one case, it has produced marked changes in behavior regarding interracial relations; in several, it has produced reported changes in thinking about the 19th century and recent history. For some white volunteers, the Sukeek's Cabin project has provided the first interpersonal relationships with African Americans that they have ever had.

We are accustomed to getting the message out about our public archaeology program in third-person ways—exhibits, press, and educational outreach. These serve several complementary aims. One goal is to provide a correction to received history in Calvert County. There are aspects to the Sukeek's Cabin Site that make it conducive to education about social historical issues. The site setting, on the margins of the farm, makes it easy to show the public how social relations can be exposed in a landscape. It is easier, at this site, to have a public conversation about slavery, inequality, and racism than at some other sites at JPPM.

Showing the complexity of social history and the persistence of inequality makes it more difficult for people to insist on simplistic, generalizing attitudes about social relations in the past and in the present. This is a recurrent theme on both sites, but is more resonant at Sukeek's Cabin, especially when older family members are present to tell stories about themselves in the neighborhood.

We also use archaeology as a means to put local and regional history in the public view for purposes that serve the present political climate, in a deliberate attempt to place value and context on the local landscapes that are threatened by the development that accommodates rapid growth. We hope that new residents of the area will relate to and identify with existing

ARCHAEOLOGY ONLINE

The Library Catalogue of the Society of Antiquaries of London is back online. Using a state-of-the-art cataloguing system. Voyager, from vendor's Endeavor with Internet access provided by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) the Antiquaries can truly be said to be looking to the future as well as the past.

The Library's online catalogue currently contains all books, periodicals and periodical articles catalogued since 1988: circa 11,000 monograph titles, 19,500 periodical articles and around 900 currently received periodical titles. The catalogue is completely up-to-date, making available all material catalogued by the Library.

The online catalogue can be accessed directly at <http://sal.ads.ahds.ac.uk/> or through the ADS at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/> then select "Library" and "SoA Catalogue" from the menu options.

The California Academy of Sciences Department of Anthropology is pleased to announce the availability of our entire collection database on-line! The database contains over 18,000 records and 6,000 digital images. The focus of our collection is on the indigenous cultures of North America (exclusive of Mexico) and the Pacific Rim, including all Pacific Islands and East Asia. Current strengths of the collection are general holdings from the U.S. Southwest and the Pacific Islands, and basketry from California. Earlier years of collecting have yielded both ethnographic and archaeological materials from East Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and Central and South America.

The Web database will be updated on a monthly basis, including additional images as they are processed. In addition to making our collection available to the public, we hope this resource will aid researchers and museum staff. You can browse our holdings and complete initial queries prior to contacting the department for further information. Research and exhibit loan requests are always welcome.

communities and their histories.

Public interpretation and engagement at African American sites provide a stark contrast between the social realities of the past in Calvert County and the demographics of the present. Through most of the three and a half centuries since its founding, the population of Calvert County has been at least 50% people of African descent. But today, according to figures released from the 2000 Census, all minorities combined make up about 13% of the population. African Americans are not leaving Calvert County; rather, the rapid influx of new residents has been overwhelmingly white. Most of the new residents have little knowledge about local or regional history. There are few cues in the changing landscape to suggest that the demographics were quite different less than a generation ago. Public archaeology at African American sites then takes on added significance. It offers a contribution to the establishment of diverse communities that share a sense of place.

Volunteers and visitors to the site are in a transparent landscape; the 20th century features still follow a 19th century pattern,

where the areas including the site are at once marginalized and observable.

The greatest difference between the archaeology at Sukeek's Cabin and at Indian Rest is the involvement of Sukeek's descendants. A descendant family presence alone, however, might not guarantee the affective response of staff and volunteers. The family in this case has invited the involvement of archaeologists, who in turn have invited volunteers to engage in a common quest for the family story. The family has sought to share everything that they've learned as they eagerly receive what research and excavation turn up. The descendant family, too, is building an identity, and is concerned to preserve and celebrate that identity and connection to the land around Sukeek's Cabin.

We monitor interaction, however, in a way that privileges the descendant family. We are aware that the family could be negatively affected by the public's engagement at the site, or by interpretive goals. In one such instance, we revised the tone of a temporary exhibit that, in the family's eyes, seemed to make their story "only about slavery." The family expressed

concern that their history was being used to talk about slavery to the exclusion of the lives of more recent generations. The interpretation that emerges from the project is a construction of all parties involved.

Returning now to the notion of "making it strange," archaeology may be particularly well-suited to the kinds of personal identification and change that we have discussed. The wonderment of an individual engaged in archaeology may allow her or him to encounter other elements of the experience with the same freshness and attention. As we have begun to observe among participants at Sukeek's Cabin, real changes have taken place in the way people relate to one another. These personal and interpersonal changes are an unanticipated, positive outcome of the project and resonate hopefully among the greater goals of the public archaeology program at JPPM. Public archaeologists would do well to think through the implications for lasting impacts on people's lives and behavior, and may in fact be able to enhance the transformations that might occur. We would do well to be open to such transformation ourselves.

Announcements

National Register:

The following archeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the third quarter of 2001. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Recent Listings" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrlist.htm>

- Arizona, Apache County. *Rattlesnake Point Pueblo*. Listed 8/02/01
- California, Plumas County. *Red Dog Townsite*. Listed 9/14/01.
- Colorado, Boulder County. *Boulder County Poor Farm*. Listed 9/13/01.
- Connecticut, New Haven County. *Wooster Sawmill and Gristmill Site*. Listed 8/17/01.
- Kentucky, Carter County. *Saltpeter Cave*. Listed 7/24/01.
- Maine, Washington County. *Governors Point*. Listed 8/08/01.
- Maine, Washington County. *Maine Archeological Survey Site 62.46*. Listed 8/08/01.
- Maine, Washington County. *Ntolonapenk, Eastern Surplus Superfund Site*. Listed 8/08/01.
- Mississippi, Warren County. *Hyland Mound Archeological Site*. Listed 8/30/01.
- New Jersey, Monmouth County. *Old Scots Burying Ground*. Listed 8/15/01.
- Texas, Hemphill County. *Battle of Lyman's Wagon Train*. Listed 8/13/01 (Battle Sites of the Red River War in the Texas Panhandle MPS).
- Texas, Wheeler County. *Battle of Sweetwater Creek*. Listed 8/13/01 (Battle Sites of the Red River War in the Texas Panhandle MPS).
- West Virginia, Jefferson County. *St. Georges Cemetery*. Listed 8/03/01.

In addition, the following archeological property's boundary revision and name change was determined NHL eligible by the Secretary of Interior on 8/07/01.

California, Inyo County. *Coso Rock Art District* (formerly Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons). [Reported by Erika Martin Seibert].

New Ph.D. Program at William and Mary: The Department of Anthropology of the College of William and Mary launched a new Ph.D. Program in Historical Archaeology and Historical Anthropology in the fall of 2001 with the enrollment of five students. All students accepted into the Ph.D. program will receive full funding for four years. William and Mary continues to accept students into a Masters Program in Historical Archaeology, which has awarded 138 M.A. degrees since its inception in 1979.

For additional information about the William and Mary programs, consult the SHA Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology on pages 34-35 of this newsletter.

Two new tenure track positions are

open in the Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, to begin in the fall, 2002: an **historical archaeologist** at the assistant or associate professor level, with specialization in Eastern North America or the Caribbean [for full information contact Prof. Norman F. Barka via email at nfbark@wm.edu], and a **prehistorian** at the assistant professor level with specialty in sedentary societies of Eastern North America [for full information contact Prof. Kathleen Bragdon via email at bkbrag@wm.edu].

Penn Goes to Full Funding: The University of Pennsylvania has been involved in historical archaeology since John L. Cotter first started to teach the subject on its campus in 1960. By the 1970s a specialization in historical archaeology

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had been established on the graduate level first under the Department of American Civilization and subsequently under Anthropology. Under the direction of Cotter and his successor, Robert L. Schuyler, Penn has produced over 30 PhDs in the discipline. Because the University of Pennsylvania is a private Ivy League institution one of the major problems has always been its very high graduate tuition. Starting in September 2001 the central administration of the University has decided that all PhD students in all program will be fully funded during their first four years (the period of the high tuition) at Penn. Funding will consist of combinations of direct fellowships and teaching fellowships and all PhD students will be required to have teaching experience before getting their degree. If you have **outstanding** undergraduates of MA students who want to attend Penn please inform them of this positive change and encourage them to apply.

Channel Islands Position – California State University: The Anthropology Program at CSU Channel Islands invites applications for a tenure-track position, beginning fall 2002. Earlier appointment is possible. Rank open. More than one position may be filled. Applicant should have a PhD in Anthropology. Geographical and topical specialties are open, but preference will be given to broadly trained anthropologists who can cover the four fields in introductory courses as well as contribute to developing interdisciplinary courses in other areas, especially Environmental Science and Resource Management and in our focus on the languages and cultures of California and the Pacific Rim team. Teach teaching and interdisciplinary cooperation are expected. Physical anthropologists applying would team with our biologists to develop joint curricula. Similar opportunities exist for historical archaeologists and ethnohistorians to develop programs with history, and for cultural anthropologists and linguists to collaborate on other programs, especially in human ecology and resource management. We expect faculty to have a commitment to the preparation of teachers. CSU Channel Islands is a new university located between Santa Barbara

and Los Angeles, close to the Pacific Ocean. The university has a strong environmental focus to its planned curriculum and facilities. New faculty housing is being constructed on the large campus to provide affordable housing in a planned community setting. Transfer students begin in 2002 with freshman entering in 2003. Online applications must be submitted through the online application process. For questions, please

call 805.437.8455. The search committee will begin considering applications on November 1, 2001. The California State University Channel Islands is an Equal Opportunity Employer. The employer offers employment benefits to domestic partners of employees. This employer prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation/preference and gender identity/expression.

FIELD SCHOOL

Call For Applications: Caribbean Archaeology Field School, December 01 – January 02: The Department of Archaeology, University of Bristol, UK, in conjunction with St. Lucia National Trust, is delighted to announce the second season of The Colonial Landscape of St. Lucia (West Indies) – an historical landscape archaeology field school. The course carries 40 credits, which are usually accepted as equivalent to 4 semester hours of graduate or undergraduate credit (North America). Full details are online at www.fieldschool.net.

The field school will run from 29 December 2001 to 25 January 2002. The fees are £1300, which include all accommodation, food, transport, tuition and administration. Participants are simply responsible for their own flight to St. Lucia. The school will provide a full introduction to the principles and practice of landscape archaeology, and to historical and Caribbean archaeology in general. In particular, tuition will focus on the combination of evidence from landscape survey, building recording and targeted stratigraphic excavation.

During the first season, a late 18th century sugar estate, early 18th century coffee works, a complex system of water power, two areas of slave accommodation, a sequence of four estate houses, and many other structures, roadways and fields were identified, mapped and sampled. In this second season, further landscape survey in the south of St. Lucia will be undertaken, and open area excavations will be carried out in two areas: an area of slave accommodation, and an area where evaluation identified two 18th century domestic structures built on a Carib midden, which in turn sealed an Arawak post hole structure.

Application forms are online at www.fieldschool.net. Specific enquiries about the course should be directed to Dan.Hicks@bristol.ac.uk.

Current Research

Midwest

Reported by
Dean L. Anderson

Michigan

Pittsburgh and Boston Copper Harbor Mining Company Sites: Since 1999 the Industrial Archaeology (IA) program of the Social Sciences Department at Michigan Technological University (MTU) has participated in a cooperative program with the Michigan Historical Center to train undergraduate and graduate students in archaeological methodology at state-operated sites in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, including Fort Wilkins (20KE13), located at the tip of the Keweenaw Peninsula, and the town site of Fayette (20DE19), located on the Garden Peninsula. Built in 1844, Fort Wilkins was established to assert federal authority and maintain law and order as prospectors flooded into the area after the discovery of copper. While archaeological investigations in 1999 focused on the Quartermaster/Commissary Store House foundation remains within Fort Wilkins, the 2000 and 2001 field school sessions addressed archaeological sites associated with 1840s copper mining operations adjacent to the Fort. Seven undergraduates and two graduate students from MTU, Eastern Michigan University, and George Mason University, along with volunteers, participated in the 2000 field school. The students, under the direction of Dr. Patrick Martin, excavated two features: the mining company blacksmith shop and a large hearth/furnace feature. The cooperative program continued into 2001, which allowed the field school program to address important research questions generated by the large amount of field data accumulated in 2000. In addition to a number of undergraduate and graduate students from MTU, the 2001 session included students from Wilfrid Laurier University in Ontario and SUNY-Binghamton. MTU graduate students Michael Madson and Gary Van Lingen directed excavations under the supervision of Dr. Martin as part of their Master's Thesis research.

The 2001 field school excavations at the Pittsburgh and Boston Copper Harbor Mining Company blacksmith shop successfully addressed research questions concerning the layout of the shop and the activities of the attending blacksmith. One

2x2 meter, one 1x1 meter, and four 1x2 meter excavation units were opened at the shop. Typical unit depths were between 20 and 30 centimeters. Archaeologists identified the exterior boundaries of the shop and additional working areas within the shop, including the location of the blacksmith's anvil, indicated by a vertical stump set into the shop's dirt floor. Ferrous metal artifacts, including blacksmithing tools, iron stock, and fragments of mining tools in the process of repair, grounded the shop once again in the context of a mining operation. Additional artifacts, including cut animal bone and bottle glass, provided insight into the blacksmith's other activities. Finally, one 1x1 meter and three 1x2 meter excavation units were opened in a large charcoal deposit in the vicinity of the blacksmith shop in an effort to answer questions about a possible fuel storage shed which the smith may have used in his forge work. However, a lack of both structural remains around the deposit and contemporary artifacts suggested that it represents a burned slash pile associated with later clearing and trail/road building activities within the park.

Excavations at the hearth/furnace feature identified primarily domestic artifacts and ephemeral foundation remains. Typical unit depths, like those of the blacksmith shop, ranged between 20 and 30 centimeters. One 2x2 meter and nine 1x2 meter excavation units located scatters of kitchen, personal, and other domestic-related artifacts around the feature. Ceramic artifacts from the early to mid-nineteenth century, bottle and window glass, and personal items, such as brass buttons and tobacco items, suggested that the feature may represent a structure built to accommodate the company miners, as mentioned in primary source materials and depicted on period maps. A rather large assemblage of cut animal bone gave clues to the miners' diet. Possible foundation remains, primarily ephemeral deposits of uniformly sized, rounded beach cobbles, may represent attempts to level the original ground surface to support timber foundations that have since deteriorated.

A brief survey of mining resources south of Lake Fanny Hooe identified two mine adits and possible structural remains in line with the linear arrangement of shafts adjacent to Fort Wilkins along the vein of copper. Primary sources indicate that the mining company unsuccessfully mined deposits south of Lake Fanny Hooe, and the archaeological features identified there may represent this attempt. Utilizing

GPS technology, archaeologists plotted the relationship of the known features. This initial effort to identify and record these features will perhaps foster interest in further archaeological investigation of the remains.

Shelton House Hotel Saloon, Fayette Town Site: During the final week of the MTU field school session, students were at Fayette State Historic Park to investigate archaeological deposits beneath the floor of the saloon in the Shelton House Hotel. Fayette was a company town, built specifically for the purpose of making iron. Construction of the town and its two blast furnace stacks began in 1867. In 1891, the Jackson Iron Company shut down its smelting operation there and abandoned Fayette.

The field school project at Fayette consisted of excavations within and immediately outside the saloon/billiard room of the Shelton House Hotel building in advance of proposed reconstruction/reuse of the space. State Archaeologist John Halsey had opened an excavation unit in the interior of the building during the summer of 2000, and the 2001 effort served to augment Dr. Halsey's data collection effort and conclusions.

Archaeologists opened three 1x2 meter units in the hotel interior and recovered a very diverse assemblage of historical period artifacts from fill deposits composed largely of dolomite cobbles. Archaeologists identified remains associated with the operation of the saloon including wine corks and bottle glass fragments. Historical period debris, including slag, suggested that fill material within the hotel might have originated from nearby waste dumps and other areas of the town site. One 1x2 meter excavation unit was opened outside the hotel, opposite the unit opened by Dr. Halsey in 2000. The excavation revealed the hotel's shallow foundation constructed of limestone cobbles and brick, and identified further evidence of filling episodes outside the hotel. Again, the artifact assemblage was very diverse, including cut nails of all pennyweights, bottle glass and crown caps, and pipe stems and bowl fragments. Archaeologists worked both inside and outside of the building to identify intact, original soils and possibly identify prehistoric artifacts associated with Native American use of the vicinity. Sterile, cobble-filled soils were identified immediately under charcoal-rich layers in the excavation units at depths of approximately 1 meter outside the hotel, and 1.5 meters inside the hotel.

Archaeologists identified no artifacts suggestive of a Native American occupation. Instead, the thick charcoal layers immediately above sterile, undisturbed soils indicate that the earliest use of the vicinity may have been for charcoal production in support of the iron furnaces at Fayette.

Ireland

Reported by
Charles Orser

EIRE: From June to August, 2001, the Centre for the Study of Rural Ireland at Illinois State University and Kilglass, County Roscommon, Ireland, completed its fourth season of excavation at the early nineteenth-century Nary site. This season marked the eighth year of the Centre's on-going effort in County Roscommon designed to provide new information about early nineteenth-century rural Irish life. It is currently the only anthropologically oriented project of its kind within the Republic of Ireland.

The excavations were conducted as part of Illinois State University's annual field school in historical archaeology. The program was directed by Charles E. Orser Jr., Distinguished Professor of Anthropology at Illinois State and Adjunct Professor of Archaeology, National University of Ireland, Galway. The regular staff consists of Katherine Hull (University of Toronto), David Ryder (Illinois State University), Stephen Brighton (Boston University), and Jessica Levon (Indiana University).

The 2001 excavations constituted the final season of work at the Nary site on the townland of Ballykilcline. Ballykilcline was inhabited from the seventeenth century until 1847-48, when the residents were almost completely evicted and sent to the United States via Liverpool. The townland was a Crown Estate and the tenants were involved in a rent strike that began in 1834. Field school students have collected over 6,000 artifacts during the four seasons of work at the site. Included in the sample are English-made fine earthenwares, Irish-made coarse earthenwares, glassware, buttons, and other domestic objects. Some of the most interesting finds include a pair of small sewing scissors, beads from a lace tatting bobbin, a smoking pipe stamped "PEAL" for "REPEAL" and a brass or copper alloy thimble reading "FORGET ME NOT." All of the excavated materials are under study at the Centre for the Study of Rural Ireland at Illinois State University. They will eventually be used in interpretive displays and educational materials in Ireland at the Centre's research facility there.

The excavation in 2002 will shift to another site on the Ballykilcline townland. This site, inhabited by the McDermotts, was a central locus of the rent strike. This project will also be conducted as a field school.

Underwater News

Reported by
Toni Carrell

Florida

Florida State University, Program in Underwater Archaeology And Academic Diving Program: The FSU's activities in underwater archaeology experienced significant growth and change in 2000. Foremost among these was establishment of a Ph.D. program in the Department of Anthropology. The first three doctoral candidates were admitted in the fall semester.

Concomitant with this expansion, a second tenure track position dedicated to underwater archaeology was added in Anthropology. Dr. Cheryl Ward was selected as a new Assistant Professor beginning the fall semester. Her doctorate was earned at Texas A&M University, and she had been most recently teaching at the TAMU Galveston campus. Dr. Ward brings considerable expertise in ship construction, conservation, the Eastern Mediterranean, particularly Egypt, and other specialties. Her most recent research has included conducting field projects in Oman (5th millennium deposits in a lagoon), at Abydos in Egypt documenting the world's oldest planked boats, and on the Black Sea expedition which located four shipwrecks approximately 1500 years old. One of these has its mast preserved to a height of about 13 m, and is sunk to its deck in mud at 320 m depth.

Closer to home, Dr. Michael Faught's research in the Apalachee Bay area and elsewhere in Florida continued and expanded. Staff and students of the Program in Underwater Archaeology have been developing a set of sustained research projects in the past three years. These include the PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project, the Dog and St. George Islands Shipwreck Survey, monitoring of the Steamship Hawkinsville, and mapping of the Flemming Key wreck in Key West. The PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project and Dog and St. George Islands projects are supported in part by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, with the assistance of the Historic Preservation Board. Other support comes from the College of Arts and Sciences, Florida State University, and the Florida Institute of Oceanography. These operations are designed to teach students site discovery, data recovery, and report production procedures for submerged prehistoric sites and historic shipwrecks, as well as to contribute to a better understanding of Florida's cultural resources. A Report Series has been inaugurated to present the results of this work. Its first products should be out by spring of 2001.

For more information on these projects please visit the following web sites:

<http://www.adp.fsu.edu/dogisland.html>
<http://www.adp.fsu.edu/fs99/pa/paleoauquilla.html>
<http://www.adp.fsu.edu/fs2000/fieldschool2000.html>

The PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project is a sustained effort to conduct research on prehistoric sites submerged on the continental shelf in Apalachee Bay. Testing has been conducted at the J&J Hunt Site, a submerged rocky rise located approximately 3.5 miles offshore in 12 to 15 feet of sea water, on the margins of the PaleoAucilla River. J&J Hunt has produced evidence for late Paleoindian, Early Archaic, and Middle Archaic activities (signaled by Suwannee, and Bolen early Holocene diagnostics and Newnan and Marion mid Holocene diagnostics). Survey has also been conducted for additional prehistoric sites over the last two field seasons, resulting in 40 locations investigated offshore. Thirteen of these have tested positive for artifacts, seven designated as sites in the State Master Site Files. Sites range from three to 9 miles offshore in predictable bottom settings. Targets are located by reviewing GPS based side scan sonar data and investigation by divers.

The objective of the testing program at J&J Hunt is to determine the limits of the artifact array, and to construct a more complete understanding of the karst geomorphology and associated sedimentary sequence of the site. In doing this, it is hoped to predict where more intact terrestrial sediments might remain which could contain in-place archaeological remains. Testing around the J&J Hunt Site has included 31 test pits (for total of 42 square meters of exposure) placed in all four quadrants of the site grid. Four-inch (8 hp) and six-inch (20 hp) induction dredges have been used for these exposures, and all sediment has been screened through 1/4 inch mesh. Profile drawings and video records have been taken from these exposures, and sediment samples are taken from each geologic bed of the test pit profiles. More than 360 square meters of the rocky surface of the site have been mapped at one square meter intervals. These investigations have revealed that sediment basins are filled with both marine, brackish, fresh water, and terrestrial sediments in and around the large rocky rise of the J&J Hunt Site. Fragmented pieces of Mastodon cranium and teeth were found in an intact, terrestrially altered sediment bed in one test pit in 1999. These remains were associated with chipped stone artifacts, but only at the contact of the marine and terrestrial sediments, there were no artifacts in the fully terrestrial sediments. To date 1632 chipped stone artifacts have been collected,

about 5% of which are tools. Of these tools, nine are formal tools diagnostic of culture and chronology (five Early Archaic points and two Hendrix scrapers), 4 Middle Archaic points. This chipped stone assemblage, and the sediment samples, will be analyzed in more detail in the PUA laboratory over the course of this next year. The objectives of the Dog and St. George Islands Shipwreck Survey include the discovery and inventory of submerged historic cultural resources by means of remote-sensing, sampling, and testing. Of particular interest are two historically significant shipwrecks proposed to be in the area: *Le Tigre*, a French merchant brig wrecked in 1766, and *HMS Fox*, a war schooner lost in 1799. The 2000 field session focused most of its efforts on *Fox*, and will do so again in the 2001 field session.

Magnetometer survey transects were conducted in the waters around St. George in 2000, and a terrestrial magnetometer survey was made on the eastern portion of the island for the purpose of investigating whether the wreck of *HMS Fox* might be located there. St. George Island is a barrier island that has accreted a considerable distance since the 1799 wrecking of *Fox*. Because of this growth, it is possible that the island has migrated over the remains of this vessel and covered the wreck with a substantial amount of sediment. By exploring the geological record of this island through historic records and maps, it is thought possible to trace the island's movement over time and predict where the vessel might lay. Another target discovered in 1999, and investigated in 2000, the Ballast Cove Shipwreck #1, is a possible turn-of-the-century shrimper which was mapped and investigated by the 2000 field school students under the leadership of field school staff. Limited induction dredge excavations were employed to expose some of the wreckage, and a large-scale map was begun. A GIS database of the research area is being developed and it is intended to incorporate historic shipwrecks in the area, as well as ballast pile features and other structures related to Apalachicola Bay's maritime history.

The FSU-PUA students of the Underwater Sites Research Techniques Class also conduct two other sustained projects. The first is a yearly field trip to monitor the condition of the Steamship *Hawkinsville* Shipwreck Preserve in the Suwannee River for the Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research. The other project is the yearly Spring Break Field trip to the Flemming Key Wreck in the Keys for NOAA. These projects include Side Scan Sonar and Magnetometry remote sensing, mapping of the wrecks, and short report production.

The FSU Marine Laboratory's

Academic Diving Program has also seen some change and expansion during the year. The founder and previous Director Gregg Stanton has established another Scientific Diving Program at the FSU Panama City campus.

Dr. Dan Marelli replaced Mr. Stanton, and serves as campus wide coordinator for scientific diving, diving training and program support, and diving safety. Dr. Marelli received his Ph.D. in biology at FSU in 1987, and has spent the past 14 years conducting marine biological research for the State of Florida. He has been active in diving training and supervision, is active in AAUS, and has worked cooperatively with diving programs of EPA and other agencies. The ADP continues to assist in teaching the interdisciplinary Techniques of Underwater Site Research course, as well as their many support activities. Among their technologies they are equipped to support air and nitrox diving in SCUBA or surface-supplied mode, and conduct training in CPR, first aid, oxygen administration, dry suit and nitrox diving. The ADP instructional program includes the range from basic diving, through specialty seminars, to instructor training. Currently NAUI and YMCA instructor certifications are offered, as well as advanced status.

The FSU underwater archaeology web site, <http://www.adp.fsu.edu/uwarch.html>, which continues to be extremely active with a high rate of worldwide visitation and linkage, is undergoing extensive revision. The new site is expected to debut in late January 2001.

Australia

Flinders University, South Australia: From February 3 to 18 2001 Flinders University ran its inaugural maritime archaeological field school subject (ARCH 3304) at Port Victoria, on Yorke Peninsula, west of Adelaide. Kicking off with a two day AIMA/NAS Part 1 Course on the weekend of 3 and 4 February, and followed by fourteen days in the field, the sixteen students in attendance were exposed to a range of sites, techniques and technologies associated with maritime archaeological practice. A diverse array of tasks were instituted on a range of sites, including wreck and jetty site inspections, wreck surveys using a range of recording techniques, corrosion potential measurement tasks, magnetometer searches and exposure to limited wreck excavation, underwater still photography, digital video and cutting edge High Precision Acoustic Survey System (HPASS) technology.

Activities during the school consisted of the analysis of certain sections beneath the historic Port Victoria jetty, the investigation of a range of shipwreck sites around

adjacent Wardang Island, (a local shipping hazard since 1907) and a site further north at the small town of Balgowan. The wrecksites of a range of Australian and British built ships were the main focal points for wreck survey exercises.

A national team of individuals, representing many diverse organisations were present, with staff members Dr. Mark Staniforth, Matt Schlitz, Nathan Richards, Chris Lewczak, Cass Philippou (Flinders University), Dr. Peter Veth (James Cook University), Bill Jeffery, Terry Arnott, Rick James (Heritage South Australia), Vicky Richards, Corioli Souter (Western Australian Maritime Museum) and Viv Moran (Queensland Museum) all providing appreciated assistance, guidance and unique expertise during the duration of the fieldschool. Support was also obtained from the Australian National Maritime Museum and the Society for Underwater Historical Research Inc. Special thanks must go to local Balgowan resident Stuart Moody for access to his voluminous local knowledge and extremely charitable assistance, without which the proceedings of the two weeks would not have run nearly as smoothly. Besides the obvious educational outcomes, a series of reports were produced, adding significantly to the already extensive archive of material on the sites, with some students completing their AIMA/NAS part 2 certification, and all participants adding to their AIMA/NAS part 2 and 3 modules. The fieldschool will be run again in February of 2002, and anyone interested is invited to contact Dr. Mark Staniforth on 618-201-5195 or via email at mark.staniforth@flinders.edu.au. Additionally, information can be obtained by contacting: Dr Mark Staniforth, Senior Lecturer, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, AUSTRALIA; voice 618-201-5195 (office), 8201-3845 (fax). About the Department: <http://www.ehlt.flinders.edu.au/archaeology/>

The International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH): Through its President, Robert Grenier, ICUCH is seeking the development of a list of individual conservators and institutions that might be prepared to offer their expertise, advice or assistance to less well equipped regions or countries seeking assistance from ICUCH in the conservation of their underwater cultural heritage. The list is envisioned to include details of institutions and individuals both practicing and retired, voluntary and professional who would be in a position to provide expertise, advice or assistance to others through ICUCH.

Details that should be provided for individuals and institutions include:

Name, title and qualifications:

Address:

Email details:

WWW site, if any:

Area of expertise:

Experience: e.g. In-situ conservation of the iron, barque Santiago (1845-1955), conserved of metals raised from SS Xantho (1848-1872), conserving organics from the Zuytdorp (1712), presently treating assorted materials from submerged pre-historic Aboriginal site etc. Present Status:.. e.g.. practicing (full-time, part time), retired, occupied elsewhere.

Availability: e.g.. Anytime, during leave from work

Costs: e.g. Expected remuneration (if any), contractual arrangements etc.

Other: Comments or information as required

For more information or to submit information contact Mike Macarthy, Western Australia Maritime Museum, Materials Conservation Department, Cliff Street, Fremantle 6160, W. Australia, or via e-mail at Michael.McCarthy@museum.wa.gov.au

Meetings of Interest

September 12-14, 2001. The Second Conference on Preserving Archaeological Remains in Situ (PARIS2), will be held in London. The conference is organized by English Heritage, the Museum of London Archaeology Service, and the University of Bradford.

The first PARIS conference in 1996 examined physical, chemical and biological aspects of the burial environment, and sought methods of minimising change and effects on buried archaeological remains, and the published Proceedings are now an important reference work. The conference is founded on the need for balanced decisions about protecting our cultural heritage in the context of sustainable development, and the consequent need to understand the complex and variable condition of buried archaeological remains. PARIS2 will review the new research of the last 5 years and, importantly, will aim to identify priorities and strategies for future research and policy. This is a conference for curatorial and contracting archaeologists, soils scientists, conservators, hydrologists, engineers, planners and construction professionals.

Papers are invited against the following questions:

1. What new research and new observations have there been (in the last 5 years) into the processes of change and decay in archaeological remains? How well therefore do we now understand the burial

environment or the remains we are monitoring? (This section will address the terrestrial, coastal and marine archaeological resource, and take account of factors which threaten archaeological stability, for example climate change, acid rain and coastal erosion).

2. What have we learned about technique and good practice in mitigation, reburial and monitoring? Does recent work or new research inform our abilities to recognise significant change factors, or identify marker materials?

3. How desirable have recent approaches, or recent preservation and mitigation decisions, been in the context of sustainable development, returning value to the local community, and evolving tourism and heritage policies? What guidance can we give, therefore, to future research and planning strategies? (This section will consider such issues as contaminated land, rown-field and urban regeneration, local and international tourism, countryside policy and the constraints that vary according to the affluence of an area).

The Proceedings of the conference will be published, and the language of the conference will be English. Proposals for papers, with abstracts of less than 100 words, should be sent to: PARIS2, Museum of London Archaeology Service, 87 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AB, (fax: 020-7410-2201; email: fionam@molas.org.uk) by 15th January 2001.

Late October-Early November 2001. The Museums Association of the Caribbean (MAC) will hold its forthcoming meeting in the Turks & Caicos Islands, final dates are pending. The meeting will be hosted by the Turks & Caicos National Museum, which was established in 1990 and opened its doors in 1991. Since that time exhibits on the Molasses Reef Wreck (ca 1520), natural history, local history, and prehistory have been developed. In 1997, a second building opened, housing conservation facilities and space for research. For information on the MAC conference contact Nigel Sadler, Director, Turks & Caicos National Museum, PO Box 188, Grand Turk, Turks & Caicos Islands, BWI; telephone (649) 946-2160, e-mail museum@tciway.tc For information about the Turks & Caicos National Museum visit the website at www.tcmuseum.org

Underwater Archaeology, the Internet, and the World Wide Web (WWW): The internet has become a forum for the exchange of information on underwater archaeology and related maritime resources. The location of new sites that focus on maritime

or related fields will be included as a regular feature. Share the news with your colleagues by forwarding new listings or sites to tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org for future inclusion in the SHA Newsletter.

The Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and new Zealand (AWSANZ) website at: <http://www.ehlt.flinders.edu.au/archaeology/AWSANZ/index.html>

Recent Publications

Staniforth, Mark and Michael Hyde editors 2001 *Maritime Archaeology in Australia: a Reader*. Southern Archaeology, Blackwood, South Australia. 337 pp., card cover, 190 x 280mm, 766g. Outside Australia: USD\$17.00, plus P&P International airmail USD\$15.00; within Australia: AUD\$30.00, plus P&P AUD\$10.00. Copies can be ordered through the Southern Archaeology website at: http://www.senet.com.au/~mhyde/burbanks_books.htm

This reader in Australian maritime archaeology was prepared with second and third-year University students in mind. It is therefore divided into 13 sections to fit neatly into a half-year University Semester. However, it will also have wide appeal to many others interested in maritime archaeology and history. The 13 topics covered are: Reviews and overviews, theoretical approaches, artifact studies, thematic studies, individual shipwreck case studies, shipwreck and survivors' camps, underwater archaeology, nautical archaeology, ethical issues, historic shipwreck legislation, underwater cultural heritage management, maritime archaeology and museums, interpretation, cultural tourism and diver education. Books can also be ordered through: Southern Archaeology, 29 Woodleigh Road, Blackwood, SA 5051.

ACUA Photo Competition

The ACUA invites all SHA members to participate in the sixth annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Entries must be received by December 1, 2001. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by January 31, 2002. Selected images will be displayed at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Mobile, Alabama, January 8-12, 2002. Look for your entry forms in your conference mailing or contact Dr. John Bratton, Program Chair-Underwater, University of West Florida, Archaeology Institute, 11000 University Parkway, Pensacola, FL 32514, e-mail: jbratton@uwf.edu; Tel: 850-474-3015; Fax 850-474-2764.

Minutes of the Society for Historical Archaeology Board of Directors Meeting May 5-6, 2001

President Douglas Armstrong called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. on May 5 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel, Arlington, Virginia. Present: Norman Barka, Judith Bense, Toni Carrell, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Larry McKee, William Moss, Vergil Noble, Michael Polk, Susan Henry Renaud, Stephanie Rodeffer, and Diana Wall.

Approval of Minutes: Renaud moved to approve the minutes as circulated (seconded Wal). Noble stated that he had forwarded corrections to the minutes but had not seen the revised copy. S. Rodeffer stated that Noble's comments had been incorporated into the revisions. Although the motion was not amended, the board agreed that the minutes referred to in the motion were those that had been corrected. The motion was carried.

President's Report (Armstrong): Armstrong thanked board members for their hard work since January. This meeting will focus on the business office and future board structure. The copy editor contract expires on 1 June and proposals must be discussed. The contract for a relatively expensive facility for the Providence meeting in 2003 has been signed and a host for 2005 is needed. Armstrong examined facilities in Curacao for a future conference.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report (Rodeffer): S. Rodeffer stated that delays in receiving accounting documentation from the 2001 conference already have adversely affected fiscal year 2000 closing and delivery of documents to the accountant for the annual review and tax preparation.

S. Rodeffer directed the board's attention to the proposal to revise procedures for email voting that had been circulated for review. S. Rodeffer moved the adoption of the email motion (seconded Renaud). The board discussed the difficulty of replicating the discussion process by email. Armstrong stated that the board should have as few email votes as possible because most issues are not emergencies. The board added the requirement for immediate polling about availability for an email vote and set a five-day period for discussion. The motion with amended text carried unanimously.

S. Rodeffer asked for changes to the 2001 budget. Renaud moved to increase the UNESCO Committee's budget by \$2,200 (seconded Noble). The increase will pay

Carrell's travel to attend a second UNESCO meeting on underwater cultural heritage in Paris during the first week of July. Carrell confirmed that only one representative needed to attend. The motion was carried. Armstrong circulated a request from the Resource Center for Associations (RCA) for travel reimbursement of \$1,650 following their withdrawal from contract negotiations. RCA stated that representatives came to the 2001 conference expecting to sign the contract with SHA, but RCA admitted that they came without promise of reimbursement. Because SHA did not require their attendance, the board expressed no support for reimbursement.

S. Rodeffer distributed the current publications inventory and discussed its creation, management, and value, and its relationship to original print runs. The society currently has no comprehensive written plan for the content, marketing, and disposal of the inventory or any goal-based statement about marketing and retention. S. Rodeffer advocated disposal of these assets only after a plan has been completed. De Cunzo observed that many volumes could be sold with marketing, particularly at meetings. Renaud stated that a marketing plan is critical for using these assets wisely. Barka suggested advertising in the newsletter.

Editor's Report: Armstrong stated that the board recently approved nearly \$17,000 to transfer *Historical Archaeology* volumes 24-34 to CD, including a recent emergency increase to incorporate volumes 1-34 into a two-volume set. SHA now has an asset that competes with much of the paper inventory. Marketing is critical and the CDs should not be distributed until a marketing plan is in place. S. Rodeffer recommended including a strategy for networking. Armstrong suggested that the new CD should be available only to members initially and that the marketing plan should address site licenses and current CD owners. Polk moved to stop sales of the current CD beginning 15 May (seconded Carrell; carried unanimously).

The board noted that the University Press of Florida (UPF) has marketed our joint publications well and the society has received royalties of nearly \$4,000 this year. Renaud stated that the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) has placed back issues on its website. Armstrong stated that on-line accessibility is a separate issue.

Noble moved to accept the recommendation of the Editorial Advisory Committee to adopt a co-publication agreement with the University of Nebraska Press (seconded Carrell). In response to a request for additional information, Noble stated that editor Ronald Michael had contacted several people about their interest in a joint publication with UPF. The need for a cooperative venture with a western press was identified. Editorial Advisory Committee members contacted presses; Nebraska was eager to participate and its emphasis and standing were attractive. The agreement imposes no minimal requirements for annual publication activity.

Several board members asked for improved communication with the board about these kinds of products and agreements, particularly content, selection criteria, timing, and expectations for revenue generation. Armstrong will contact Michael about this need. Renaud commended Michael for reaching out to other publication venues and hopes this will expand.

Newsletter Editor (Barka): The board agreed to extend the deadline for newsletter editor applications to 1 October because of the poor response to date. Barka suggested that he, Carrell, Lester Ross, and Karlis Karlins review the applications and make a recommendation. Barka will work with the new newsletter editor during the transition.

Website Report (Armstrong): This week Armstrong received an email stating that the technical report series was ready to go on-line. He will contact webmaster Susannah Dean to state that the board has never reviewed or approved this project and it will not be placed on the website. Renaud stated that the board had requested Dean to define the internet editor's duties, review the preliminary draft web policy, and develop a job description. Neither Dean nor the Website Advisory Committee has completed any of these tasks. Unambiguous parts of the website have been updated but critical issues of protocols, boundaries, and content of the website have not been addressed. Armstrong will follow up.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (Carrell): The English version of the underwater archaeology brochure was reprinted and the Spanish version is being

copyedited. Carrell will take copies of both brochures to the UNESCO meeting. The French version will be available for production soon. Carrell will provide Barka with a summary of the UNESCO meeting accomplishments for the newsletter.

Nominations and Elections Committee (Renaud): The committee, composed of Armstrong, Marlesa Gray, Joe Joseph, Elizabeth Kellar, and Renaud, ranked possible candidates and contacted them in priority order. Confirmations are still pending for several candidates. Renaud moved to approve the Awilling@ slate per her report (seconded Wall). Polk stated that regional diversity was critical because westerners perceive that SHA is an eastern-run organization. Renaud stated that for the first time the committee had a list of people who indicated interest during membership renewal in serving as elected officers; 10% are on the nominations list. Polk moved to table the motion (seconded Noble; carried).

The board later reviewed other possible nominees for the Board of Directors position to help diversify candidates geographically and ranked the top selections. Carrell moved to untable the motion to approve the Awilling@ slate per Renaud's report (seconded Wall; carried). Renaud amended the motion with a substitute Awilling@ list (seconded Wall; carried).

Awards Committee (Armstrong): New chair Mary Beaudry is expected to be energetic. Noble asked about the status of letters of apology for the 2001 awards ceremony; Armstrong has called most recipients but has not sent letters.

Business Office Report: The most recent report is on-line.

Business Office Oversight Committee: Armstrong stated that RCA, the prospective business office provider, determined that the structure that SHA wished to maintain would be too difficult for them to manage and would place too many constraints on them. Nearly all contract provisions had been negotiated successfully when RCA withdrew.

Armstrong asked Noble and S. Rodeffer to revise the request for proposals (RFP). This document was simplified and ambiguities identified by previous negotiations were clarified. The SAA Executive Director has agreed to review the RFP. McKee had advised Armstrong previously that it will be difficult to find a firm to fit our established structure.

Armstrong posed the question of whether the society was seeking an employee or a management firm. Based on his research, a summary of which was circu-

lated, Armstrong concluded that any organization the size of SHA or larger operates with an executive director. If the society wishes to grow, this may be an important part of the process.

Bense stated that SHA is looking for an employee, not someone to make management decisions. Renaud confirmed that the committee never discussed the employee option. McKee stated that the committee was trying to stay within existing financial constraints; he does not believe this would be feasible with a good executive director. Armstrong suggested seeking a 5-year donation of space for an executive team, one expectation of which would be to generate funds and identify permanent space. A variety of locational possibilities were considered.

The board discussed the financial issues in creating an executive director and recognized the need to have subordinate employees. Armstrong asked if SHA could secure an executive director through a series of transitional stages. Noble suggested that contracting with an outside provider to Agrow@ the society could help accomplish this goal.

Armstrong confirmed that Mike Rodeffer currently is serving on a month-to-month basis. Bense asked if M. Rodeffer was interested in continuing; Armstrong stated that he is not. McKee expressed disappointment that the contract with RCA fell apart and is discouraged about the process. He believes that an executive director is unrealistic given the society's financial situation, but SHA would have to give up much to use a management company.

Carrell stated that if SHA begins a transition to an executive director, it may evolve into something more than a business office. Renaud stated that with either an executive director or a management company, the organization needs to change the way it does business. Bense observed that the board does more than policy development and Renaud confirmed that the board has had a tendency to micromanage some activities.

Moss observed that this is the first year that SHA has had such a large deficit. Armstrong stated that unless membership grows or dues increase, the current difficulty will remain. Moss encouraged the board to include a membership increase as part of our mandate. Noble suggested that the society could get advice on increasing membership through separate agreements. Several board members observed that the society could hire a business manager and still seek specialized services when necessary. Armstrong asked the board to consider the options.

Conference Committee Report: Contracts

with Providence were signed for 2003. Armstrong reported that room rates were not much less than the original proposal. He has asked for less costly options for students. International options for 2005 may need to be reconsidered.

UNESCO Committee Report: Carrell distributed recommendations, including promoting a panel discussion at the annual conference incorporating a short overview about the convention and annex rules. The draft convention should be posted on the SHA website and the final approved convention available for distribution at the workshop.

Renaud referenced her committee report and stated that the most important issue is to update SHA's position statement on underwater cultural heritage. Carrell summarized four problem areas with the draft convention: definition of underwater cultural heritage, significance, jurisdiction, and warships. Renaud moved that the board approve modifications to SHA's position statement on the UNESCO Report on pages 1-4 in Toni's recommendations and to update our website (seconded Wall).

Armstrong commended the board's rapid approval of the previous UNESCO position statement update. Moss suggested that SHA emphasize our non-government organization (NGO) status to the membership and include an explanation on the website. The motion was carried unanimously. Renaud and Carrell will develop a proposed session for the 2002 conference that discusses the convention. Renaud will post to HistArch several times. Carrell commented that after adoption the SHA should be working with State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) and states in improving their underwater programs and educating them about the Convention. Armstrong thanked Renaud and Carrell for their hard work on underwater cultural heritage issues.

2002 Budget (Rodeffer): Rodeffer presented the draft 2002 budget on behalf of the Budget Committee, identifying areas of increase and their cause. Armstrong asked that the board be harsh in their evaluation because the cuts relate directly to the size of the dues increase needed.

Renaud suggested that because two issues of the journal annually are thematic that they could be considered special publications and paid for partly by the publications fund. Armstrong stated that the line items that increase the most (publications, business office, and board travel and support) must be defensible to the membership. De Cunzo stated that entitlement publications cost four times the funds invested in committee work. Renaud encouraged seek-

ing ways to produce the journal more cost effectively, for example, printing it in Canada, and challenged the board to spend no more than \$80,000 annually for publications. S. Rodeffer stated that a second class permit would help reduce distribution costs.

Armstrong suggested using the sale of entitlements to offset operations costs; Renaud stated that the board debated this issue last year and determined to maintain the current separation between publications and operations. She observed that there is no targeted marketing plan and this is an area where expansion is needed. Carrell stated that the publications account has income well beyond the targeted level for servicing sales; the society has experienced a record increase in publication sales and royalties but this will not continue indefinitely. The board directed the editor to seek lower production cost for the journal by printing in Canada. McKee stated that the society needs to look ahead and cut runaway entitlement costs.

Moss expressed concern about raising dues and Noble stated that the society is reticent about telling members about all the benefits they receive for their membership. McKee moved approval of the budget as modified (seconded Noble; carried unanimously). The basic budget is \$41,000 over expected income; publications income is \$12,000 above expenditures for a net projected loss of \$29,000.

Quebec Award (Moss): Moss moved that the board modify the intent and adopt the criteria for the AQuebec Award, a scholarship fostering attendance at the annual meeting by French language speakers (seconded Renaud). Armstrong thanked Moss for developing this wonderful opportunity as another benefit from the Quebec conference. Up to \$750 in expenses will be paid annually from amounts accrued in an endowment account. Moss is willing to serve as scholarship secretary. The motion was carried unanimously.

Dues Increase: Armstrong stated that during discussions about the 2002 budget, the Budget Committee became increasingly concerned about deficit spending and reviewed options for resolving the problem prepared by S. Rodeffer. Moss cautioned that with the strength of the US dollar, a dues increase will inhibit international expansion.

The board discussed the relationship between the size of the increase and possible loss in membership, implementation of a retired membership class, the acceptability of individual membership rates in the \$90-100 range, and the frequency with which changes in dues should occur. Questions

about whether the price could be raised significantly for institutions were posed; S. Rodeffer clarified that libraries, cultural resources management firms, and federal agencies all are represented as institutional members. Renaud advocated developing a marketing plan.

Armstrong suggested adoption of the following membership rates: Individual (\$95), Individual Discounted (\$50), Student (\$50), Student Discounted (\$30), Institution (\$150), Institution Discounted (\$75), Adjunct (\$30), Retired (\$60), Friend (\$150), Developer (\$200), Benefactor (\$300), and Life (\$3,000). This approach will produce an estimated \$22,420 in additional revenue and stave off the deficit only for 2002. He suggested selling the CD containing Volumes 1-34 to members only during the first 12-18 months as a special membership benefit to help offset the dues increase. Polk expressed concern that the society will lose money with the retired category. McKee recommended that information circulated to the membership should state that the society greatly appreciates retirees continuing to retain their individual membership status as a contribution to the organization.

McKee moved that we accept the dues increase listed on the chart [above] (seconded Barka). Renaud suggested appointment of three persons to work with S. Rodeffer to determine reasonable criteria for the retired category, including comparison with SAA. The motion carried with 10 ayes, one nay. Armstrong commented that this action only will bring the society to homeostasis. Renaud urged the society to make a more vigorous effort to identify other fund sources.

Governmental Affairs Committee (Bense): Bense completed three primary tasks: convening a lobbying summit, establishing close ties with SAA's Donald Craib, and familiarizing herself with where SHA might make a contribution. Bense participated in a meeting of SAA, American Institute of Archaeology, National Trust, Archaeological Conservancy, and ACRA representatives organized by Craib and met with consultant Nellie Longworth. Bense converted Longworth's role from passive information distribution to more active involvement. She is arranging a lobbying event in late June. Bense identified the incorporation of archaeological sites and historic structures into the Farm Bill as a worthy SHA activity and began pursuing congressional support. SAA also has expressed interest. Armstrong endorsed these efforts to target resource preservation. Bense asked for assistance from the business office in determining which SHA members live in which congressional districts.

Renaud stated that few SHPO staff

members are members of SHA; Membership Chair Robert Clouse was informed about the problem. Noble expressed concern that SHPO historians and architects were reviewing historical archaeological projects for compliance with Section 106 and observed that they would not likely be prospective SHA members. He stated that the lack of appropriate expertise in SHPO offices has long been recognized as a problem for historical archaeology. Noble asked about the status of standards proposed in 1997 vis a vis the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Armstrong stated that the general problem is much deeper and broader than these examples; the percentage of known archaeological sites and funding for their preservation relative to historic structures is low. Armstrong and Bense will develop a strategy to address this; Renaud confirmed that this should be one of SHA's primary objectives. The society must develop standards for historical archaeologists; Renaud had charged Henry Miller with this responsibility when he completed the ethics standards.

The board adjourned at 6:00 p.m. and reconvened the following day at 8:00 a.m. McKee and Barka were not present.

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA): S. Rodeffer stated that the society has relied on individuals to identify their RPA status for publication in our annual membership list. This year Mike Rodeffer contacted RPA for a list of members and their affiliation to crosscheck results; nearly 15% of registrants claiming membership in SHA were not, in fact, members. Errors by SHA members claiming registration with RPA also were found. SHA had agreed to list RPA after member names so accuracy is critical; RPA also frequently quotes what percentage of their membership belongs to SHA so their records need to be accurate as well. Noble stated that it was essential for the Register to confirm that registrants are members of a sponsoring organization for proper billing of annual fees. S. Rodeffer encouraged an efficient approach to resolving the problem to minimize business office costs.

SHA Journal Fund: Armstrong stated that the new dues levels will only produce a balanced budget for one year, not the three years usually targeted. He proposed establishment of the SHA journal fund help offset future dues increases. The new CD containing volumes 1-34 of the journal is a compilation of entitlements. He proposed that 100% of the CD sales be deposited in a special endowment fund; 80% of the interest will be withdrawn annually to support production of the journal. This strategy would have a major impact in dues stabilization

because the journal is keeping dues high. Armstrong estimated that dues would rise to at least \$105 within five years unless the society takes this step.

Armstrong proposed a goal of \$50,000 by the end of 2003. He suggested initiating CD sales at \$100 to 2002 members only on 1 November. Sales to non-members would begin in June 2002 at \$150. An institutional rate of \$250 with multiple-user licensing would be developed. Direct contacts will be necessary with current institutional members. The linkage of membership with the CD is critical. The board agreed to this phased strategy. Armstrong proposed an advertising concept: *Invest in knowledge and invest in the SHA journal's future.* The CD is much less costly than purchasing paper copies. Moss stated that the society must find ways to counter dues increases because we will price ourselves out of the market. Noble supported the member discount but noted reservations about other aspects of the proposal. S. Rodeffer moved to go forward with this plan (seconded Renaud; carried 8 aye, 1 nay).

Society Governance (Armstrong): During previous discussions about governance, the board structure and the business office have been considered independently. Armstrong stated that they are so interconnected that their futures must be discussed together. He proposed a new board structure of 11 members that included: President (2 year term), President-elect (2 year term), Secretary-Treasurer (3 year term), Board members (6) (2 year term), ACUA Chair (3 year term), and Student (2 year term). He stated that the society suffers from a lack of continuity in its governance structure by the time the president understands his/her role, the term is over. The Immediate Past President's term is awkward.

As a result of his comparative study, Armstrong discovered that small organizations have governance structures similar to the current SHA structure; larger organizations usually have boards similar to the proposed composition. He discussed splitting the Secretary-Treasurer's position and suggested that if SHA has a business office two positions probably are needed; if an executive officer is retained, one position will suffice.

Armstrong proposed that the society's two editors and one quasi-editor should not be voting members of the board. He recommended that the editors be present at the January board meeting because much of their activity is approved at that time; a conference call would suffice for the mid-year meeting. He expressed discomfort with individuals who controlled large portions of the society's budget not being elected. De Cunzo expressed concern about the current

editor remaining as a voting member until he leaves office. Armstrong stated that he had talked with Ronn Michael about the matter and that Michael was not concerned about retaining his voting status.

Armstrong proposed the addition of a student representative on the board to include the full range of advocacy groups. Noble suggested the possibility of a Student Affairs Committee instead.

Armstrong identified the advantages of this plan: it saves money by reducing the total number of board members from 13 to 11 and decreases the cost to support them, it provides a fully-elected board and improves representation, and it should promote more effective governance. S. Rodeffer stated that she already had begun moving many of her tasks to the business office, consistent with the operation of this type of structure. Noble commented that the business office RFP requires the current level of service plus conference registration but does not include major new activities.

Armstrong asked how the board might achieve this transition. Renaud wanted to know more about the functioning of the proposed organization because a two-year presidency may not be survivable without major business office expansion. She suggested continuing the existing structure and planning for business office growth. Armstrong stressed the need to plan ahead because changes adopted now cannot be implemented fully until 2003.

Bense asked about the one year without a president-elect. Renaud stated that the president-elect now has no duties, the president has an enormous workload, and the immediate past president faces an awkward period, serving only as chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee. Armstrong sees the past president's input coming through the Past Presidents group. Moss asked about the relationship of committees to the board under the proposed structure. Renaud recommended that each board member should serve as a liaison to committees like SAA. Several possibilities were proposed and discussed. Moss stated that this should be part of the society's long-range planning.

The board considered the relationship of the business office to the proposed new structure, recognizing that more marketing and membership responsibilities need to be placed there. Rodeffer recused herself from the discussion because of conflict of interest. Three alternatives were identified: issue the revised RFP to secure a management firm, continue with the current business office, and seek an employee. Armstrong stated that the RFP provides only a competitive bid for services, but does not change the nature and extent of services.

Moss suggested retaining the current business office and increasing its potential rather than the costly strategy of two interim business operations. He stated that Mike Rodeffer was receptive to continuing to provide business services as the society developed a strategy to transition to an executive director. Options of M. Rodeffer continuing to work as a contractor or as an employee were discussed. The board agreed that if M. Rodeffer is interested, the RFP should be used as the core of the performance specifications. All recognized that a few requirements may need to be modified such as the office being open from 8-5. Moss suggested a two-year period to secure time for the board to examine other options and Renaud recommended a two-year contract. Armstrong asked Moss to serve as the primary contact with M. Rodeffer during negotiations on the possibility of a sole source contract not to exceed two years. He assigned Noble and Renaud to assist Moss. The board concurred. Armstrong acknowledged that there are issues like ownership of the on-line website that will need to be addressed.

Armstrong stated that the society must be more proactive with membership and marketing and assumed this would be a charge to the future executive director. Wall urged implementation of expanded membership and marketing now that could be undertaken by the business office. This will be part of the discussion with M. Rodeffer. Noble also suggested that the society might benefit from contracting with specialists on mechanisms to increase membership and to market the society and its publications.

Armstrong suggested that the board propose this new structure to the membership. The board agreed. Armstrong will prepare an article for the June newsletter discussing the proposed structure and soliciting membership opinions. He will circulate the draft article to the board for review. Moss will receive the membership input and begin searching for an infrastructure. The concept, including duties and responsibilities, can be refined if there is membership support. A vote on the structure could be targeted for the annual meeting.

S. Rodeffer rejoined the meeting.

Quebec Award: Carrell moved that Moss be secretary of the Quebec Award (seconded Renaud; carried). The award could first be offered this year.

Publications Sale: The board agreed that Polk and Wall will work on developing a strategy for marketing the SHA, including publications and memorabilia. A draft will be produced by 15 September.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:42 a.m.

SHA Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology, 2001-2002

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

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

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

The guide is updated yearly and includes listings for institutions from around the world. It is also posted on the SHA Web site (<http://www.sha.org/>). A distinction continues to be made in Item 3 between faculty who serve on committees and are available for advising students in historical, underwater, medieval, and post-medieval archaeology and those who teach and conduct research in related areas. This year 50 institutions are listed in the guide. Of these, three are new entries (Queen's University of Belfast, University of Calgary, and University of Memphis). Unfortunately, two entries that have appeared in previous versions of the guide have been deleted by

request of the institution's representative (Armstrong Atlantic State University and University of St. Andrews). In the case of the former, there is no longer an archaeologist in the history department, and in the latter, the person who coordinated the program has retired. Corrections or updates were provided for all but four of the other entries listed in last year's version of the guide (University of Massachusetts-Boston, Simon Fraser, Stockholm, and Texas A&M).

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

University of Arkansas

1. Institution Name: University of Arkansas
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Mainfort, Robert C., Jr. (Ph.D., Michigan State 1977; Assoc Prof) Contact period, 19th century, eastern US
Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Ph.D., Florida 1989; Assoc Prof) Contact period, eastern US
Sabo, George III (Ph.D., Michigan State 1981; Prof) Ethnohistory, eastern US
Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Assoc Prof) Urban archaeology, material culture studies
4. General Statement: The faculty have interests that encompass the historical period in Arkansas (contact through 19th century). Current research includes a de Soto contact site, Arkansas Post (a 16th-19th-century settlement), 19th-century urban farmsteads, and the ethnohistory of native peoples in the state. The department has recently moved to a renovated building with excellent facilities. There are also facilities and employment opportunities at the University Museum and with the Arkansas Archeological Survey.
5. For More Information Contact: Peter Ungar, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, 330 Old Main, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA; Tel: 501.575.2508; Fax: 501.575.6595; E-mail: pungar@comp.uark.edu; Web page: <http://www.uark.edu/depts/gradinfo/>.

University of Arizona

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

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Fish, Paul R. (Ph.D., Arizona S 1976; Curator of Archaeology Arizona State Museum [ASM]) Protohistoric and early historic periods, southern Arizona and northern Mexico, cultural resource management

Gumerman, George J. (Ph.D., Arizona 1969; Director ASM) American Southwest, computer modeling

Killick, David (Ph.D., Yale 1990; Assoc Prof; jt appt with Materials Sci and Eng) Archaeometry, history of technology, archaeometallurgy, Africa

Majewski, Teresita (Ph.D., Missouri 1987; Assoc Res Prof) Historical archaeology, material culture (esp ceramics), settlement of the frontier Trans-Mississippi West, cultural resource management, ethnohistory, US Midwest, American Southwest, Mesoamerica

Mills, Barbara J. (Ph.D., New Mexico 1989; Assoc Prof) Contact period and historic Pueblos, ceramic analysis, cultural resource management, ethnoarchaeology

Reid, J. Jefferson (Ph.D., Arizona 1973; Prof) Prehistory and historical archaeology of the American Southwest

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

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: E. Charles Adams (Ph.D., Colorado 1975; Curator Archaeology ASM) Contact period and historic Pueblos, Greater Southwest; Jeffrey S. Dean (Ph.D., Arizona, 1967; Prof; Lab of Tree Ring Res) historical-period Native Americans, chronometric methods; Alan C. Ferg (M.A., Arizona 1980; Curatorial Spec ASM) material culture, historic Native American groups in the Greater Southwest; Timothy W. Jones (Ph.D., Arizona 1995; Res Assoc Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology [BARA]) industrial and urban archaeology; Nancy J. Parezo (Ph.D., Arizona 1981; Prof American Indian Studies; jt appt with ASM) art and material culture Southwest US; Thomas E. Sheridan (Ph.D., Arizona 1983; Curator Ethnohistory ASM) ethnohistory, Southwest US, northwestern Mexico.

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: J. Jefferson Reid, Department of Anthropology, Haury Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 USA; Tel: 520.621.8546; Fax: 520.621.2088; E-mail: jreid@u.arizona.edu; Web page: <http://w3.arizona.edu/~anthro/>.

The Queen's University of Belfast

1. Institution Title: The Queen's University of Belfast

2. Department Title: School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology

3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology:

Donnelly, Colm (Ph.D., Queen's University Belfast 1995; Projects Officer) Medieval and post-medieval buildings, archaeology of the Ulster Plantation, industrial archaeology and Irish rural industries of the 19th century, heritage management

Horning, Audrey (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1995; Research Fellow) Historical archaeology of the Atlantic world in the 17th and 18th centuries, the archaeology of 19th- and 20th-century rural communities, public education

4. General Statement: The M.Sc. Program in Historical Archaeology is designed for a wide range of individuals seeking familiarity with the archaeology of the post-medieval period and the approaches of historical archaeology. The course relies on a balance between theory and practice in the study of the recent past. Students will become familiar with theoretical and methodological approaches to historical archaeology through instruction in the development of the field and exposure to a variety of case studies, and will receive a thorough grounding in the responsible use of the multiple sources-material, environmental, documentary, pictorial, and oral historical-drawn on by practitioners in the field. Students will receive practical training in the recognition of artifacts frequently associated with post-medieval sites (ca. 1550-present) in the English-speaking world; in the use of primary sources; and in compiling and employing oral histories. All students will participate in the organization, implementation, and analysis of an excavation on an Irish post-medieval site. Students will also produce a dissertation on a research topic germane to historical archaeology. The School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology combines the study of the material culture of the human past with the history of the natural environment and its

chronology. The school conducts research of international importance and provides the basis for most of the cultural heritage research undertaken in Northern Ireland. One of the top 10 departments in the United Kingdom (UK), the school received the highest grade (Grade 5) in the recent Research Assessment Exercise of UK universities and continues a long tradition of high-quality undergraduate and postgraduate teaching with an emphasis on practical and fieldwork techniques. The teaching staff of the school comprises five professors, two senior lecturers, four lecturers, and one senior research officer. They are supported by two projects officers, three postdoctoral research fellows, and a range of technical and administrative staff. A number of part-time staff also aid in teaching and demonstration, and additional lectures are given by visiting specialists from other academic institutions in the UK, Republic of Ireland, and abroad. Eligible applicants must hold an undergraduate degree in a relevant discipline (e.g., archaeology, anthropology, history), or in combination with a demonstrated competency in the basics of archaeological training (e.g., employment in the field of archaeology). Overseas students are particularly encouraged to apply.

5. For More Information Contact: Audrey Horning or Colm Donnelly, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland BT7 1NN, UK; Tel: 02890.335141; Fax 02890.313628; E-mails: a.horning@qub.ac.uk or c.j.donnelly@qub.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.qub.ac.uk/arcpal/>.

Boston University

1. Institution Name: Boston University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Beaudry, Mary C. (Ph.D., Brown 1980; Assoc Prof Archaeology and Anthropology) Historical and industrial archaeology of the Americas, comparative colonialism, material culture studies, anthropology of food and foodways, archaeological theory, documentary analysis, historical anthropology

Elia, Ricardo J. (Ph.D., Boston 1982; Assoc Prof) New England historical and prehistoric archaeology, cultural resource management, ethics in archaeology

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

Goodwin, Lorinda B. R. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1994; Research Associate) New England historical archaeology, medieval and post-medieval archaeology of Northern Europe, gender in archaeology, museum studies

Yentsch, Anne Elizabeth (Ph.D., Brown 1980; Research Associate) Historical

archaeology and anthropology, archaeology of gardens and landscapes, method and theory in archaeology, public history

4. General Statement: The department stresses global comparative archaeology, with its greatest strength lying in the area of complex societies. Historical archaeology is presented in a broadly comparative format. Research in soils, pollen, ethnobotany, and petrology, plus computer facilities, including GIS, are available. The Stone Science Library houses the library of the Archaeological Institute of America and extensive holdings in anthropology, archaeology, and remote sensing. Relevant courses include Archaeology of Colonial America, Archaeology of Post-Colonial America, Industrial Archaeology, Oral History and Written Records in Archaeology, statistical and spatial analysis, conservation, survey and graphics, remote sensing, paleoethnobotany, approaches to artifact analysis in historical archaeology, Rediscovery of the New World: Archaeology of the Age of Exploration, geoarchaeology, geographical information systems in archaeology. There are also M.A. programs in Archaeological Heritage Management and Geoarchaeology. Related departments and programs include American and New England Studies, Preservation Studies, Art History, and the Center for Remote Sensing. Ongoing projects in historical archaeology include work at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts; the Flora MacDonald Project in the Hebrides, Scotland; and graduate student projects at sites in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania. Topics are as varied as rural and urban domestic sites, logwood cutters' camps, religious sites (e.g., synagogues and meeting houses), working-class material culture, ceramic analysis, farm tenancy, ethnicity, and gender studies. Degrees offered are BA, M.A., and Ph.D.

5. For More Information Contact: Kathryn Bard, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215 USA; Tel: 617.358.1662 or 617.353.3415; Fax: 617.353.6800; E-mail: kbard@bu.edu; to have information sent to you, contact archaeo@bu.edu; Web page: <http://web.bu.edu/ARCHAEOLOGY/>.

Brown University

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

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

Gould, Richard A. (Ph.D., UCB 1965; Prof) Maritime archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, ecological and economic anthropology, material culture, California

Indians, Australia and the South Pacific, Florida/Bermuda

Rubertone, Patricia E. (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1979; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, ethnohistory, culture contact and colonialism, material culture, place and landscape, Native Americans, New England
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Martha S. Joukowsky (Ph.D., Paris I - Sorbonne 1982; Prof) classical archaeology, field methods, agricultural and urban development, Near East; Shepard Krech III (Ph.D., Harvard 1974; Prof & Director, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology) social anthropology, ethnohistory, material culture and museums, fur trade studies, ecological anthropology, North American Indians, Subarctic; Patrick Malone (Ph.D., Brown 1971; Assoc Prof American Civilization and Urban Studies) industrial archaeology, technology and material culture, cultural landscapes, colonial and military history, New England; Simmons, William S. (Ph.D., Harvard 1967; Prof) social anthropology, ethnohistory, folklore, religion, North American colonization, Native Americans, New England.

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

5. For More Information Contact: Patricia E. Rubertone, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Box 1921, Providence, RI 02912 USA; Tel: 401.863.7053/3251; Fax: 401.863.7588; E-mail: Patricia_Rubertone@brown.edu. For general information on the graduate program and applications, contact the Graduate Advisor

at the above address; Tel: 401.863.3251; E-mail; Anthropology_@Brown.edu; Web page: <http://www.brown.edu/>.

University of Calgary

1. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

2. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Callaghan, Richard (Ph.D., Calgary 1990; Asst Prof) Maritime archaeology, Caribbean
Dawson, Peter (Ph.D., Calgary 1999; Asst Prof) Ethnoarchaeology, Arctic

Katzenberg, M. Anne (Ph.D., Toronto 1983; Prof) Paleopathology, paleonutrition, North America, Caribbean

Kooyman, Brian (Ph.D., Otago 1986; Assoc Prof) Faunal Analysis, Plains

McCafferty, Geoffrey (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1993; Assoc Prof) Household archaeology, social identity (gender, ethnicity), ceramic analysis, New England, Latin America

Oetelaar, Gerald (Ph.D., S Illinois; Assoc Prof) Landscape archaeology, Plains

Walde, Dale (Ph.D., Calgary 1995; Field School Director) Faunal analysis, public archaeology

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Scott Raymond (Ph.D., Illinois 1972; Prof) South America

3. General Statement: Historical archaeological research is currently being undertaken by faculty members in the Canadian Plains, the Caribbean, the Arctic, and Mesoamerica. The emphasis is on the contact period, though due to the geographical range of ongoing research, the beginning of the contact period depends on where one is situated geographically. Ongoing projects include early settlement in Calgary; Fort Edmonson; the Bar U Ranch analysis; a British cemetery in Antigua; burials associated with Colonial churches in Puebla, Mexico; and a contact-era site in Nicaragua. The university features excellent laboratory facilities and comparative collections for faunal analysis and ethnobotanical remains. The department is affiliated with the Glenbow Museum in Calgary, and a museum program has recently been created. M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are granted by the department.

4. For More Information Contact: Geoffrey McCafferty, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 Canada; Tel: 403.220.6364; E-mail: mccaffery@ucalgary.ca.

University of California-Berkeley

1. Institution Name: University of California-Berkeley

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Habu, Junko (Ph.D., McGill; Asst Prof) Hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement,

prehistoric Jomon hunter-gatherers in Japan, East Asian Archaeology, ceramic analysis, historical archaeology in Japan

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

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

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

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has a long tradition of excellence at the university. The strengths of the program include: the archaeology of culture contact and change, ethnic identity, and the formation of multiethnic and Diasporic communities, household archaeology, and gender and family archaeology. The archaeology faculty at Berkeley are very active in field research, with projects in North America, the Caribbean, Europe, Polynesia, and Japan. Recent graduates and currently enrolled students have also conducted research at historical-period sites in California, Virginia, Hawaii, North Dakota, South Africa, and Australia. The archaeology graduate students are a close-knit community numbering around 50 and consisting of students working in a broad range of theoretical, geographical, methodological and chronological arenas. Student and faculty offices are located in the Archaeological Research Facility (ARF), an independent research unit closely affiliated with the department. ARF also has a large open atrium that serves as a popular lounge

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

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

Columbia University

1. Institution Name: Columbia University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology: D'Altroy, Terence N. (Ph.D., UCLA 1981; Assoc Prof) Complex politics and economics, Andean South America
Meskell, Lynn (Ph.D., Cambridge 1997; Assoc Prof) New Kingdom Egypt, mortuary analysis, gender, the body
Rothschild, Nan A. (Ph.D., NYU 1975; Prof) Urban archaeology, Colonial and Contact periods in North America, especially northeastern and southwestern US

4. General Statement: The Columbia graduate archaeology program, while not specifically focused on historical archaeology, is quite appropriate for this subdiscipline. All of the archaeologists on the faculty work with documentary sources and complex societies. Archaeology is seen as an interdisciplinary subject, drawing on fields such as art history, history, classics, the physical and biological sciences, as well as anthropology faculty and a range of specialized institutes. Students have the opportunity to take courses, through the Consortium, in other anthropology departments in New York City. They also have access to three excellent history departments at Columbia, NYU, and CUNY. Library resources are particularly outstanding, including the New York Historical Society and the research branch of the New York Public Library. The William Duncan Strong Museum at Columbia contains the archaeological collections from the Stadt Huys and Hanover Square Block sites. Graduate students have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the National Museum of the American Indian, the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the South St. Seaport Museum, and many others. Both M.A. and Ph.D.s are awarded. Ph.D. study is fully funded for some graduate students by the Mellon Foundation; there is also a department fund to help archaeology students with fieldwork.

5. For More Information Contact: Nan Rothschild, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 USA; Tel: 212.854.4315; Fax: 212.854.7347; E-mails: nrothschild@barnard.edu or roth@columbia.edu; Web page: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/gsas/>.

University of Durham

1. Institution Name: University of Durham
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology: Graves, Pam C. (Ph.D., Glasgow; Lecturer) Medieval and post-medieval urbanism, glass, and churches, archaeological theory
Johnson, Matthew H. (Ph.D., Cambridge; Lecturer) Medieval and post-medieval domestic architecture and rural landscape, world historical archaeology, archaeological theory
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Dr. Ian Bailiff, Dr. Chris Caple, Dr. John Chapman, Dr. Margarita Diaz Andreu, Prof. Anthony Harding, Prof. Colin Haselgrove, Mrs. Jacqui Huntley, Mr. Phil Howard, Mr. Kerek Kennet, Dr. Sam Lucy, Dr. Andrew Millard, Dr. Graham Philip, Prof. Jennifer Price, Dr. Charlotte Roberts, Dr. Peter Rowley-Conwy, Dr. Mark White, and Dr. Penny Wilson.
4. General Statement: The Department offers an M.A. in Post-Medieval Archaeology

as one strand in its M.A. in Archaeology. M.A. students have the opportunity to study all aspects of the archaeology of the period AD 1500-1800, both in Britain and across the world. Particular emphasis is placed on world historical archaeology, on the social and cultural context of material culture, and on new theoretical approaches to the past. Ongoing research projects include: castles after the Middle Ages, post-medieval Newcastle, and thermoluminescence dating of bricks. Graduate students have access to excellent technical and laboratory facilities in a building newly refitted in 1996. Library facilities include large collections of early modern printed books, and paleographic training in 17th- and 18th-century documents. We also offer M.A.s, M.Phil.s, and Ph.D.s by research in a range of subject areas. Students are encouraged to contact relevant members of staff to discuss possible topics.

5. For More Information Contact: Ms. Julia Agnew, Postgraduate Admissions Tutor, or Matthew Johnson, Convenor, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, UK. Tel: 0191.374.4755; Fax: 0191.374.3619; E-mails: julia.agnew@durham.ac.uk or m.h.johnson@durham.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.dur.ac.uk/Archaeology>.

East Carolina University

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

East Carolina University

1. Institution Name: East Carolina University
2. Department Title: Program in Maritime Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Babits, Lawrence E. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Prof) Material culture, underwater archaeology, American history

Cantelas, Frank J. (M.A., E Carolina 1995; Lecturer) Underwater archaeology

Corbin, Annalies (Ph.D., Idaho 1999; Asst Prof) Archaeological education, western river steamboats, theory

Palmer, Michael A. (Ph.D., Temple 1981; Prof) Naval and military history, American diplomatic history

Papalas, Anthony J. (Ph.D., Chicago 1969; Prof) Greek and Roman maritime history

Rodgers, Bradley A. (Ph.D., Union Institute 1993; Assoc Prof) Conservation, underwater archaeology

Runyan, Timothy J. (Ph.D., Maryland 1972; Prof & Director) European maritime history, cultural resource management

Swanson, Carl E. (Ph.D., Western Ontario 1979; Assoc Prof) Colonial history, American history

Tilley, John A. (Ph.D., Ohio State 1980; Assoc Prof) British naval history, museum studies

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

4. General Statement: The Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina offers an M.A. degree. A doctorate in Maritime Studies is offered in the interdisciplinary Coastal Resources Management Program. Research emphases include the Western Hemisphere, conservation, cultural resource management, and museology. Joyner Library contains one of the largest resources for US Naval studies in the country. Ongoing projects include the study of 16th-20th-century shipwrecks in Bermuda, surveys of shipwrecks in North Carolina waters, WW II aircraft in Hawaii, Caribbean sites, various Great Lakes sites, and the 1812 fleet in Chesapeake Bay. Resources include a conservation laboratory, remote-sensing equipment and training, and a university diving-safety office that directs low-visibility dive training. Fall field school in Bermuda; summer field-school location varies.

5. For More Information Contact: Timothy Runyan, Program in Maritime Studies, Admiral Ernest M. Eller House, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; Tel: 252.328.6097; Fax: 252.328.6754; E-mail: underwoodk@mail.ecu.edu; Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/>.

Flinders University

1. Institution Name: Flinders University

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial/Maritime/Historical Archaeology:

Staniforth, Mark (Ph.D., Flinders 1999; Senior Lecturer) Maritime archaeology, primarily of the 18th-20th centuries in Australia, museum studies, material culture, cultural heritage management, historical archaeology

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Donald Pate, archaeological bone chemistry and

paleodiet; Claire Smith, rock art and Australian indigenous archaeology; Keryn Walshe, Australian indigenous archaeology, cultural heritage management

4. General Statement: The program focuses on the archaeology of the 18th-20th centuries, with a concentration on Australia. Within maritime archaeology, emphasis is placed on immigration and convict shipwrecks, shipwrecks and the importation of material culture (shipwreck cargoes), whaling shipwrecks, the archaeology of Australian-built ships, ships graveyards, and underwater cultural heritage management. Historical archaeological topics emphasized include shore-based whaling stations and the archaeology of consumption. Material culture studies focus on Chinese export porcelain and the archaeology of flasks and containers. Museum studies include archaeological curatorship and museum display of archaeological materials. Facilities include a research laboratory with links to maritime archaeology projects and underwater CRM agencies in Australia. The Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand (AWSANZ) is an ongoing project. Graduate degree programs offered include a Master of Maritime Archaeology (by coursework and thesis) and an M.A. and Ph.D. (by research and thesis).

5. For More Information Contact: Mark Staniforth, Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia. Tel: 618.8201.5195; Fax: 618.8201.3845; E-mail: Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au; Web page: <http://www.ehlflinders.edu.au/archaeology/>

University of Florida

1. Institution Name: University of Florida

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Deagan, Kathleen (Ph.D., Florida 1974; Prof; Fl Mus Ntl Hist) Spanish colonial archaeology, ethnohistory, eastern US, Circum-Caribbean basin

Milanich, Jerald T. (Ph.D., Florida 1971; Prof; Fl Mus Ntl Hist) North American archaeology, ethnohistory, southeastern US, mission archaeology

Schmidt, Peter (Ph.D., Northwestern 1974; Assoc Prof, Center for African Studies) Ethnoarchaeology, ethnohistory, historical archaeology, complex societies in Africa, Iron Age Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Gabon

4. General Statement: The program is based on individual faculty research programs in Spanish colonial archaeology, African historical archaeology, and mission archaeology. Also available are interdisciplinary programs in Historical Archaeology or Historic Preservation with the Departments of History and Architecture. Facilities include the Florida Museum of

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

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

Florida State University

1. Institution Name: Florida State University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Doran, Glen H. (Ph.D., UCD 1980; Prof) Plantation archaeology, human osteology, paleodemography

Faught, Michael K. (Ph.D., Arizona 1996; Asst Prof) Underwater archaeology, geoarchaeology, public archaeology

Fischer, George R. (BA Stanford 1962; Courtesy Asst Prof) Underwater archaeology

Keel, Bennie C. (Ph.D., Washington State 1972; Courtesy Asst Prof) Cultural resource management, public archaeology, historical archaeology, plantation archaeology

McEwan, Bonnie G. (Ph.D., Florida 1988; Courtesy Asst Prof) Spanish historical archaeology, New World colonial archaeology, Hispanic tradition ceramics, zooarchaeology

Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Ph.D., Florida 1975; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology of the southeastern US and Caribbean, Spanish mission archaeology, zooarchaeology

Parkinson, William A. (Ph.D., Michigan 1999; Asst Prof) Regional analysis, GIS, museum studies, public archaeology

Smith, Roger (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1989; Courtesy Asst Prof) Nautical and underwater archaeology, public archaeology, post-medieval maritime archaeology, Circum-Caribbean shipwrecks

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

4. General Statement: The department has had a commitment to historical archaeology since the late 1940s. Thesis-based M.A. and M.Sc degrees are offered. The Ph.D. in anthropology was added in Fall 2000. Specific course offerings include: historical archaeology, nautical archaeology of the Americas, archaeological conservation, archaeobotany, zooarchaeology, and public archaeology. Faculty are involved in long-

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

5. For More Information Contact: Rochelle A. Marrinan, Graduate Student Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4531 USA; Tel: 850.644.4281; Fax: 850.645.0032; E-mail: rmarrina@garnet.acns.fsu.edu; Department Web page: <http://www.anthro.fsu.edu>; Underwater archaeology program Web page: <http://www.anthro.fsu.edu/uw/uw.html>.

University of Georgia

1. Institution Name: University of Georgia

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Garrison, Ervan (Ph.D., Missouri 1979; Prof, joint appointment with Department of Geology) Archaeometry and geoarchaeology, geophysical prospection, preindustrial and industrial North America and Medieval Europe, underwater archaeology of Celtic Europe

Reitz, Elizabeth J. (Ph.D., Florida 1979; Prof & Director, Georgia Museum of Natural History) Zooarchaeology, late prehistoric and historic periods, southeastern North America, Latin America

4. General Statement: The department offers concentrated study in ecological anthropology. Anthropology graduate students have made significant contributions to archaeology, and the tradition continues. Students have access to excellent laboratories: Laboratory of Archaeology; Georgia Museum of Natural History, Zooarchaeology Laboratory; and the Center for Applied

Isotope Studies. Faculty are also available from the Center for Archaeological Sciences. The university has facilities for element analysis, remote sensing, geophysical prospection, GIS, AMS dating, palynology, thin-sectioning, and thermoluminescence dating, as well as a close association with the Institute of Ecology. Departmental strengths in historical/underwater archaeology are zooarchaeology from any time period in North or South America as well as geoarchaeology and archaeometry from any time period in North America or South America as well as geoarchaeology and archaeometry from any time period in Colonial North America or Medieval Europe. However, while the department does not maintain specific course offerings in historical/underwater topics, nor does it provide specialized field schools in these specialties, the Ph.D. degree is awarded to students who wish to pursue a less structured and innovative program of study in the historical area. Our program also has these significant material advantages: Financial support is given to virtually all of our students through teaching and research assistantships, and the Athens, Georgia, area has a comparatively low cost of living. E-mail us, arrange a visit, or apply online at the Department of Anthropology's Web page.

5. For More Information Contact: Ervan Garrison, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-1619 USA; Tel: 706.542.1097; Fax: 706.542.2425; E-mail: egarrison@uga.edu; Web pages: <http://anthro.dac.uga.edu/>, <http://www.gly.edu/archaeo.html>, <http://museum.nhm.uga.edu/>, and <http://www.uga.edu/archsciences/>.

University of Glasgow

1. Institution Name: University of Glasgow

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology:

Campbell, Ewan (Ph.D., Cardiff 1991) Early Medieval Scotland and Wales

Driscoll, Stephen (Ph.D., Glasgow 1987) Medieval and post-medieval Scotland

Huggett, Jeremy (Ph.D., Staffordshire Polytechnic 1989) Anglo-Saxon archaeology and computer applications

Morris, Chris (M.A., Oxford 1973) Viking and Norse studies

Batey, Colleen (Ph.D., Durham 1985) Viking and Norse studies

4. General Statement: Glasgow University was founded in 1451. The Department of Archaeology was established in the 1960s and has traditionally been concerned with the archaeology of Britain and Ireland, with a special concern for Scotland's past. Historical archaeology has been a key area of interest since the 1960s. From its foundation, the department pioneered the academic study of Scottish rural settlements, many of which were

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

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

University of Haifa

1. Institution Name: University of Haifa

2. Department Title: Department of Maritime Civilizations

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Artzy, Michal (Ph.D., Brandeis 1972; Assoc Prof) Coastal archaeology

Finkelstein, Gerard (Ph.D., Sorbonne, Paris 1993; Teaching Assoc) Archaeology and maritime history

Kahanov, Ya'acov (Ph.D., Haifa 1997; Lecturer) Nautical archaeology

Kashtan, Vadav (Ph.D., Universite des Sciences Humaines, Strasbourg 1989; Teaching Assoc) Maritime history

Khalilieh, Hassan (Ph.D., Princeton 1995; Lecturer) Maritime history (Muslim, medieval)

Marcus, Ezra (Ph.D., Oxford 1998; Lecturer) Coastal archaeology

Raban, Avner (Ph.D., Hebrew Jerusalem 1981; Prof) Underwater archaeology

Shalev, Sarel (Ph.D., Tel Aviv 1993; Senior Lecturer) Archaeometallurgy

Zohar, Irit (M.A., Haifa 1994; Teaching Assoc) Archaeozoology

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

4. General Statement: The Department of Maritime Civilizations offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees combining coastal and underwater archaeology, maritime history, oceanography, and coastal and underwater geology and geomorphology. It is fundamental to the orientation of the

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

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

University of Hawaii at Manoa

1. Institution Name: University of Hawaii at Manoa

2. Department Title: Marine Option Program

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

Chapman, William (Ph.D., Oxford 1982; Assoc Prof Historic Preservation Program) Anthropology, historic preservation, Caribbean

Graves, Michael (Ph.D., Arizona 1981; Prof Anthropology) Oceania, American Southwest, ethnoarchaeology, archaeological method and theory

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

Hommon, Robert T. (Ph.D., Arizona 1976; Adj Researcher SOEST) Archaeology, Hawaii

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

Kelly, Marion (M.A., Hawaii 1956; Assoc Prof Ethnic Studies Program) Hawaiian culture and history, anthropology, fishponds

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Jerry Bentley (Prof History) world history, Renaissance, early modern Europe; David Chappell (Assoc Prof History) Asia-Pacific history, Pacific islands, Africa; John P. Craven (Instructor SOEST) ocean engineering, sea and society, law of the sea; Ben Finney (Prof Anthropology) polynesian voyaging and navigation, New Guinea, space travel; Judith Hughes (Dean Arts & Science; Prof American Studies) political science, museology, Hawaii, historic preservation, women's status; M. Casey Jarman (Prof Law) environmental law, ocean and coastal law, administrative law; Robert Kiste (Prof & Director, Center for Pacific Island Studies) anthropology, history, contemporary affairs of Pacific Islands, social and cultural change, applied anthropology; Nancy Davis Lewis (Assoc Dean Social Sciences) geography of health and disease, Island Pacific, human ecology, island environments, marine resource utilization and management, women in development and in science; Lorenz Maggaard (Assoc Dean School of Ocean & Earth Science & Technology; Graduate Chair Maritime

Archaeology and History Certificate Program) physical oceanography; Alexander Malahoff (Prof Oceanography) geology, geophysics, manned and unmanned research submersibles; Sherwood Maynard (Spec Faculty) biological oceanography, aquaculture, scientific diving, marine education, maritime archaeology and history; Joe Morgan (Assoc Prof Geography) naval strategy, maritime jurisdictions, shipping, US & International ocean management; Philip Rehbock (Prof History) history of Science (esp. Oceanography).

4. General Statement: Through the Oceanography Department, the university offers a Graduate Maritime Archaeology and History Certificate, a 20-credit program tailored to a student's individual learning objectives. Pat Cooper is the program chair. The certificate may be earned while completing an advanced degree in traditional disciplines such as history, anthropology, American studies, law, or the sciences. Alternately it can be earned as a stand-alone credential. All students are required to complete World Maritime History and either Archaeology Underwater or Maritime Archaeology Techniques (a summer field course). Electives plus a major paper/project round out course requirements. The program's content emphasis is on Hawaii, Asia, and the Pacific, encompassing such subjects as Polynesian voyaging, the Spanish galleon trade, whaling, maritime commerce, naval history, lighthouses, fisheries and seafood-processing facilities, lifesaving stations, waterfront preservation, traditional fishponds, cultural resource management, explorations by Pacific Islanders-Asians-Europeans, and museums and public-education programs. Cooperating faculty from throughout the region represent a wide variety of academic institutions, government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations (a complete list is available through the department). On the university campus students have access to diving and surveying equipment, Hamilton Library with one of the finest collections on the maritime Pacific, and researchers active in Asia-Pacific projects from throughout the campus and from the East-West center. Off campus, the program works with the National Park Service, US Navy, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii Maritime Center, USS Bowfin Submarine Museum, Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division, and others. The annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawaii and the Pacific is held in February.

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

University of Idaho

1. Institution Name: University of Idaho
2. Department Title: Department of Sociology/Anthropology/Justice Studies

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Sappington, Robert (Ph.D., Washington State 1994; Assoc Prof) Protohistoric, Lewis and Clark, 18th-19th centuries, Plateau

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

Warner, Mark (Ph.D., Virginia 1998; Asst Prof) 19th century, Chesapeake Bay, Plains, zooarchaeology, archaeology of ethnicity, archaeological theory

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Leah Evans-Janke (M.A., Idaho 1998; Collections Mgr Lab of Anthropology) Lab methods, American West, women's studies, folk art, lithics; John Mihelich (Ph.D., Washington State 2000) American culture, popular culture, theory, class and gender stratification, labor relations; Priscilla Wegars (Ph.D., Idaho 1991; Res Assoc Lab of Anthropology) overseas Asian culture, 19th-20th centuries, American West, Asian American Comparative Collection.

4. General Statement: The department offers an M.A. in anthropology with a firm foundation in all four areas of anthropology expected. Also available is a Ph.D. in history with a concentration in historical archaeology. Over the past 25 years, approximately half of the degrees awarded have been in historical archaeology. Faculty at the University of Idaho are currently engaged in numerous prehistoric and historical-period projects in the region as well as an ongoing research project in Oklahoma (in conjunction with the Miami Tribe). A major part of the department is the Laboratory of Anthropology. The lab is the focus of archaeological work conducted at the university, providing research space, curation facilities, equipment, and technical support for archaeological investigations. Special facilities include a large metal-cleaning facility, GIS capabilities, comparative collections of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts, a major collection of overseas Asian comparative artifacts, and an extensive archaeology library. The laboratory is also the Northern Repository of the Idaho Archaeological Survey.

5. For More Information Contact: Mark Warner, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1110 USA; Tel: 208.885.2032 (PST); Fax: 208.885.2034 (PST); E-mail: mwarner@uidaho.edu; Web page: http://www.uidaho.edu/LS/Soc_Anthro.

La Trobe University

1. Institution Name: La Trobe University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Lawrence, Susan (Ph.D., La Trobe 1995; Senior Lecturer) Historical archaeology, industrial archaeology, gender, material culture, heritage management

Murray, Tim (Ph.D., Sydney 1987; Professor) Historical archaeology, theoretical archaeology;

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Armando Anaya-Hernandez (Ph.D., Calgary 1999) GIS, Mesoamerican archaeology; Richard Cosgrove (Ph.D., La Trobe 1992; Lecturer) zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology; Phillip Edwards (Ph.D., Sydney 1988; Lecturer) archaeology of complex societies; David Frankel (Ph.D., Gothenberg 1974; Reader) household and community studies, ceramics; Li Liu (Ph.D., Harvard 1994; Lecturer) archaeology of complex societies; Nicola Stern (Ph.D., Harvard 1992; Senior Lecturer) taphonomic issues, Paleolithic archaeology

4. General Statement: La Trobe University offers a one-year coursework Masters in Archaeology (including historical archaeology) and a two-year coursework Masters in Heritage Management, in addition to traditional research M.A. and Ph.D. degrees specializing in historical archaeology and a one-year Graduate Diploma in historical archaeology. Research and fieldwork in historical archaeology are primarily focused on Australia and the Pacific, although members of the department are also involved in China, Cyprus, Jordan, France, Kenya, and Mexico. Facilities include four laboratories, a computer laboratory, a GIS laboratory, a darkroom, a microscope room, and three 4-wheel-drive vehicles for staff and postgraduate research. The school has agreements with the Museum of Victoria, the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales, and Port Arthur Historic Site, Tasmania, which facilitate ongoing access to collections and research projects. Through a cooperative agreement with the leading heritage management firm of Godden Mackay Logan, one postgraduate student each year is able to undertake a funded internship in historical archaeology. La Trobe University makes available a limited number of full research scholarships for Ph.D. candidates.

5. For More Information Contact: Susan Lawrence, Archaeology, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3086; Tel: 61.3.9479.2385; Fax: 61.3.9479.1881; E-mail: s.lawrence@latrobe.edu.au; Web page: <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/>.

Louisiana State University

1. Institution Name: Louisiana State University

2. Department Title: Department of Geography and Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Colten, Crag E. (Ph.D., Syracuse 1985; Assoc Prof Geography & Chair) Environmental history, lower Mississippi

Valley, 18th-20th centuries

Davidson, William V. (Ph.D., Wisconsin Milwaukee 1972; Assoc Prof Geography) Historical, cultural geography, Central America, 15th century to present

DeLyser, Dydia (Ph.D., Syracuse 1998; Asst Prof Geography) Historical geography, cultural landscapes and social memory, authenticity and reconstructing the past, US Southwest, 19th-20th centuries

Earle, Carville (Ph.D., Chicago 1973; Prof Geography) Regional economic development, historical geography, southern US, 17th-20th centuries

Edwards, Jay D. (Ph.D., Tulane 1970; Prof Anthropology) Vernacular architecture, material culture, Creole culture, US South and Caribbean 17th-20th centuries

Farnsworth, Paul (Ph.D., UCLA 1987; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Historical archaeology, African-American studies, plantation, culture change, ethnicity, economic systems, British, Spanish, and French colonial and Federal, Caribbean, US South & Southwest, 18th-20th centuries

Mann, Rob (M.A., Ball State 1994; A.B.D. SUNY-Binghamton; Southeastern Regional Archaeologist) Fur trade and French colonial archaeology, political economy, ethnohistory, Great Lakes and lower Mississippi Valley, 18th-19th centuries

McKillop, Heather (Ph.D., UCSB 1987; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Classic and Postclassic Maya, 19th-century Euroamerican/Canadian cemeteries, Caribbean fish faunal analysis

Saunders, Rebecca (Ph.D., Florida 1992; Adj Asst Prof Anthropology) Contact and Spanish colonial archaeology, missions, US South, 16th-18th centuries

4. General Statement: The department awards an M.A. in Anthropology and both the M.A. and Ph.D. in Geography. Students in historical archaeology can follow a degree program on either side of the department. We especially encourage applications from students whose interests combine topics, approaches, ideas, methods, and techniques from both disciplines. Major foci include the American South, the Caribbean, and Central America, with strong topical interests in African-American, Hispanic-American, and Native American cultures. Laboratory/research facilities include an up-to-date archaeology laboratory, the largest university map library in the country, and biogeography, palynology, forensics, physical anthropology, computer mapping, GIS, remote sensing, and geomorphology laboratories, as well as the Fred B. Kniffen Cultural Resources Laboratory. LSU's Hill Memorial Library contains over 7 million archival and manuscript items focused on the lower Mississippi Valley, the South, the American Civil War, and Reconstruction. The US Civil War Center deals with all aspects of the Civil War, and the History Department is well known for southern history. The T. Harry Williams Center for Oral History provides training and support for oral history

research, and the Museum of Natural Science holds archaeological collections from over 1,800 sites in the South and the Caribbean.

5. For More Information Contact: Paul Farnsworth, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803 USA; Tel: 225.578.6102; Fax: 225.578.4420; E-mail: gafarn@unix1.sncc.lsu.edu; Web page: <http://www.ga.lsu.edu/ga/>.

University of Maine

1. Institution Name: University of Maine

2. Department Title: Department of History and Department of Anthropology

4. Faculty in Anthropology:

Burke, Adrian (Ph.D., SUNY-Albany 2000; Asst Prof) Algonquian and Iroquoian peoples of the Northeast prior to and during European contact

Faulkner, Alaric (Ph.D., Washington State 1972; Prof & Program Coordinator) Historical archaeology, archaeology of French Acadia and New England

Moreira, James (Ph.D., Memorial U of Newfoundland 1995; Asst Prof; Dir Maine Folklife Center) Folklore and oral history of Maine and the Maritimes

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

Sanger, David (Ph.D., Washington 1967; Prof) Prehistoric and contact periods, northeastern US

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

Faculty in History:

Ferland, Jacques (Ph.D., McGill 1986; Assoc Prof) Colonial French Canada

Judd, Richard (Ph.D., California-Irvine 1979; Assoc Prof) Environmental history

MacNamara, Martha (Ph.D., Boston 1994; Assist Prof) Vernacular architecture

Segal, Howard (Ph.D., Princeton 1975; Prof) History of science and technology

TeBrake, William (Ph.D., Texas 1975; Prof) Western European medieval history, environment

Faculty in Geography:

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

4. General Statement: In cooperation with the Department of Anthropology, the History Department offers an M.A. with an emphasis in historical archaeology. It is a relatively small, selective program, generally with no more than eight students enrolled at one time in various stages of degree completion. This interdisciplinary option focuses on the history and archaeology of New England and neighboring provinces of Canada as well as the mutual effects of contact between Europeans and indigenous peoples in this region. The Historical Archaeology Option is normally a two-year

program, designed to prepare the student for a variety of careers in historical archaeology in areas such as public archaeology, resource management, museology, and academia. Application is to be made through history, which is the degree-granting department, although admission to the option requires the consent of both departments. Resources within the university are numerous, and include the Maine Folklife Center, which houses the Northeast Archives of Folklore and Oral History, directed by a member of the Anthropology Department. Many faculty work closely with the Canadian-American Center, the Institute for Quaternary Studies, and the Hudson Museum of Anthropology. Special collections in Fogler Library maintains a number of unique manuscripts and other original documents and records germane to Maine historical archaeology. Several archaeological laboratories are located in Stevens Hall. The Historical Archaeology Laboratory offers workspace and access to a major study collection from the Northeast. These collections include some of the most important English and French sites of the 17th and 18th centuries in Maine. Faunal collections are accessible in the laboratory next door. The Prehistoric Laboratory offers help in photography and other specialized services. A metals-conservation laboratory is also maintained in the building. Nearly every year there are several field opportunities available in historical archaeology in Maine.

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

University of Manitoba

1. Institution Name: University of Manitoba

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology: Greenfield, Haskel J. (Ph.D., CUNY 1985; Prof) Urban archaeology, faunal analysis, northeastern US

Monks, Gregory G. (Ph.D., British Columbia 1977; Assoc Prof) Fur trade, faunal analysis, western Canada

4. General Statement: G. Monks is conducting a research program focusing on the evolution of the Red River Settlement as a critical node in the northern fur trade during the 19th century. H. Greenfield has completed a manuscript on excavations in New York City. Laboratory projects and thesis materials are available on other topics within the program. The Hudson Bay Company's archives, along with the Provincial Archives of Manitoba and The Manitoba Museum, are significant research

facilities. A field school, sometimes involving historical archaeology, is offered. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are offered. There is no faculty research in underwater archaeology.

5. For More Information Contact: Gregory Monks, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, 15 Chancellor Circle, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5V5 Canada; Tel: 204.474.6332; Fax: 204.474.7600; E-mail: monks@cc.umanitoba.ca; Web page: <http://www.umanitoba.ca/>.

University of Maryland-College Park

1. Institution Name: University of Maryland-College Park

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology: Leone, Mark P. (Ph.D., Arizona 1968; Prof) Archaeological theory, historical archaeology, outdoor history museums

McManamon, Francis P. (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1984; Adj Prof) Cultural resource management, lithic technology, quantitative systems, Eastern US, Pacific

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

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Joy Beasley (M.A.A., Maryland 2001; Asst Res Assoc) historical archaeology, public archaeology, landscape archaeology; Charles L. Hall (Ph.D., Tennessee, Knoxville 1992; Lecturer) cultural resource management, prehistoric settlement patterns, cultural ecology, quantitative analysis, GIS; Eric L. Larsen (M.A., SUNY-Buffalo 1996; Lecturer) historical archaeology, urban space and identity, public archaeology, consumer culture, Northeast US, Mid-Atlantic States.

4. General Statement: The department currently offers a Master of Applied Anthropology (M.A.A.) degree. This two-year, 42-credit degree balances a practical internship experience with a solid academic foundation. Students specializing in historical archaeology can pursue interests in historical, urban archaeology; public interpretation in museums; archaeology and tourism; oral history; cultural resource management; and archaeology of the Chesapeake/Mid-Atlantic region. Research projects have been conducted in cooperation with the Historic Annapolis Foundation, the National Park Service, and the Maryland Historical Trust. Research opportunities include Archaeology in Annapolis, which offers a field school in urban archaeology each summer and maintains two labs. The

department also maintains a lab devoted to AutoCAD, ArcCAD, graphics packages, and photogrammetry software. The department participates in a graduate Certificate Program in Historic Preservation at College Park. The department has developed the University of Maryland Center for Heritage Resource studies, which is involved in cultural heritage studies, including tourism, public archaeology, and museum interpretation. The center has regional, national, and international institutional partnerships for the training of students.

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

University of Massachusetts-Amherst

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts-Amherst

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Chilton, Elizabeth (Ph.D., Massachusetts 1996; Asst Prof) New England Native history, contact period, ceramic analysis, maize horticulture, geoarchaeology

Keene, Arthur S. (Ph.D., Michigan 1979; Prof) Contact period, New England prehistory, egalitarian societies

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

Wobst, H. Martin (Ph.D., Michigan 1971; Prof) Theory and method, contemporary material culture studies, indigenous archaeologies

4. General Statement: The program situates studies of historical- and contact-period societies within the framework of four-field, historical anthropology. Though our areal specialties concentrate on New England, we encourage people to work in other parts of the world, as well as New England, in a manner informed by political, economic, and cultural-ecological theories. Ongoing field and laboratory projects in historical archaeology include the archaeology of various sites throughout western Massachusetts, including studies of Deerfield Village and its environs, and analyses of the W. E. B. Du Bois site in Great Barrington. The department's European Studies Program financially supports student research conducted in Europe. Citizens of third-world countries and Native American students may apply for financial support from the Sylvia Forman Third World Scholarship Fund. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are offered.

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

University of Massachusetts-Boston

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts-Boston

2. Department Title: Anthropology; Joint Program with History

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Landon, David (Ph.D., Boston 1991; Assoc Prof; Center for Cultural and Environmental History) Historical archaeology, zooarchaeology

Mrozowski, Stephen A. (Ph.D., Brown 1987; Assoc Prof, Program Director Historical Archaeology, & Director Center for Cultural and Environmental History) Complex Societies, urban archaeology, environmental archaeology, eastern US, Alaska, Northern Britain

Zeitlin, Judith (Ph.D., Yale 1978; Asst Prof) Prehistoric and historical archaeology, ethnohistory, complex societies, historical anthropology, New World colonialism, Mesoamerica, Andean South America

4. General Statement: This joint M.A. program is offered by the departments of anthropology and history. Its primary emphasis is historical archaeology and the comparative study of colonialism with areal concentrations on New England, the Chesapeake, and Mesoamerica. Subareas include Andean South America and Britain. Students are required to take six required courses, three in anthropology and three in history, and two electives. Internships are available with several area museums including Plimoth Plantation, Old Sturbridge Village, and Strawberry Banke. The program is designed for students interested in pursuing careers in historical archaeology, either through cultural resource management, museum work, or by continuing their education at the doctoral level. Excellent opportunities exist for training in environmental archaeology, either through the newly established Center for Cultural and Environmental History or through courses offered by the Boston Area Center for Materials Research in Archaeology and Ethnology. Research assistantships are available that carry tuition waivers and stipends.

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

The University of Memphis

1. Institution Name: The University of Memphis

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Shlasko, Ellen (Ph.D., Yale 1997; Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, ethnicity, economic anthropology; North America

Weaver, Guy (M.A., Memphis 1979; Adj Faculty & President, Weaver and Associates) archaeology of the southeastern US, historical ceramics

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Hugh Berryman (Ph.D., Tennessee 1981; Adj) forensic anthropology, skeletal biology, archaeology of the US Southeast; Ronald Brister (M.A., Memphis 1981; Curator of Collections, Memphis Pink Palace Museum) museology, museums and society; David Dye (Ph.D., Washington 1980; Assoc Prof) archaeology, ethnohistory, iconography; North America; Charles H. McNutt (Ph.D., Michigan 1960; Prof Emeritus) archaeology, typology, cultural evolution, North America; Kent F. Reilly III (Ph.D., Texas-Austin 1994; Assoc Prof) Formative Mesoamerica, native peoples of the southeast US, ethnographic film, iconography.

4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology at the University of Memphis offers a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Applied Anthropology. The archaeology program emphasizes the archaeology of the Southeast, from early prehistory through the historical period. Current research projects in historical archaeology focus on early-19th-century settlement, plantations, tenant farming, and American Civil War sites. The department operates a museum at Chucalissa, a Mississippian site in Memphis, and students have the opportunity to work closely and study with museum professionals there and at other institutions in the city. Ours is an applied anthropology program, therefore the emphasis is on training students to work as professional archaeologists. Students are encouraged to gain practical experience with CRM firms and agencies.

5. For More Information Contact: Ellen Shlasko, Department of Anthropology, 316 Manning Hall, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152 USA; Tel: 901.678.2080; E-mail: eshlasko@memphis.edu; Web page: <http://www.people.memphis.edu/~anthropology/>.

Michigan State University

1. Institution Name: Michigan State University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Krouse, Susan (Ph.D., Wisconsin-Milwaukee 1991; Asst Prof & Assoc Curator of Anthro, MSU Museum) Cultural

anthropology, ethnohistory, culture change, urbanization, North American Indians

Lewis, Kenneth (Ph.D., Oklahoma 1975; Assoc Prof) Methods in historical archaeology, archaeology of frontiers and colonization, southeastern Michigan

O'Gorman, Jodie (Ph.D., Wisconsin-Milwaukee 1996; Asst Prof & Asst Curator of Anthro, MSU Museum) Archaeology, settlement patterns, gender, ceramics, mortuary analysis, cultural resource management, Great Lakes, eastern North America, Native American-Euroamerican contact

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Joseph L. Charkoff (Ph.D., UCLA 1974; Prof) archaeology, cultural ecology, cultural evolution, research methods, western US, California; Lynne Goldstein (Ph.D., Northwestern 1976; Prof & Chair) North American archaeology, mortuary analysis, settlement studies, quantitative methods, archaeological method and theory, ethics and public policy issues, historical-archaeological experience in California, Illinois, and Wisconsin; William A. Lovis (Ph.D., Michigan State 1973; Prof & Curator of Anthro, MSU Museum) paleoecology, foraging/collecting adaptations, archaeological settlement systems, analytical methods; Mindy Morgan (Ph.C., Indiana; Instructor) Native North American languages, linguistic anthropology, language recovery, ethnohistory.

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

housed and administered at the university.

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

Michigan Technological University

1. Institution Name: Michigan Technological University

2. Department Title: Department of Social Sciences

3. Faculty in Historical/Industrial Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scarlett, Timothy (Ph.D., Nevada-Reno, expected 2001; Asst Prof Archaeology) Historical archaeology, industrial archaeology, ceramics

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

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

Archives, an important collection of original materials concerning regional history and the records of many mining companies. The Archaeology Laboratory that is actively involved in local and regional archaeological projects. Recent research projects include work at the Kennecott Copper Mine and Bremner Gold District in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska, the Pittsburgh and Boston Copper Harbor Mine in Michigan, and the Whim sugar plantation in St. Croix, US Virgin Islands. Financial support is available through project funding and teaching assistantships; all graduate students have received support. The program has standing research and curation agreements with the Michigan Historical Center, the National Park Service, and the US Forest Service.

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

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

1. Institution Name: University of Nebraska-Lincoln

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology and Geography

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology: Athanassopoulos, Effie F. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1993; Asst Prof) Archaeology, historical archaeology, landscape archaeology, Europe, Mediterranean

Bleed, Peter (Ph.D., Wisconsin 1973; Prof) Archaeology, historical archaeology, technology, material culture, museum studies, Great Plains, Japan

4. General Statement: Training in historical Archaeology is offered within the context of general anthropological and archaeological research. Excavation and collections-management experience is offered through contract research projects and internships. The department has close contacts with the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service (historical archaeologists on staff include William Hunt, Douglas Scott, and Vergil E. Noble) and the Nebraska Historical Society. We offer an M.A. in Anthropology and have a close affiliation with the M.A. program in Museum Studies. The department is currently developing a new graduate program in professional archaeology.

5. For More Information Contact: Peter Bleed or Effie Athanassopoulos, Department of Anthropology and Geography, 126 Bessey Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588 USA; Tel: 402.472.2411; Fax: 402.472.9642; E-mails: pbleed1@unl.edu or efa@unl.edu; Web page: <http://www.unl.edu/anthro/Homepage/html>.

University of Nevada-Reno

1. Institution Name: University of Nevada-Reno

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Fliess, Kenneth (Ph.D., Texas 1986; Assoc Prof) Historical demography (on medical leave 2001-2002)

Fowler, Don (Ph.D., Pittsburg 1965; Prof Emeritus) Historic preservation, Great Basin archaeology

Hardesty, Donald L. (Ph.D., Oregon 1972; Prof) Historical archaeology, ecological anthropology

Hattori, Eugene (Ph.D., Washington State 1982; Adjunct Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, paleoecology

Reno, Ron (Ph.D., Nevada-Reno 1996; Adj Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, industrial archaeology

4. General Statement: The university offers both M.A. and Ph.D. programs with a specialization in historical archaeology. Geographical and temporal focus is on the 19th- and early-20th-century American West. Ongoing research programs focus on industrial archaeology, environmental archaeology, and 19th-century western American emigration and settlement. Special resources include extensive library holdings on mining and the history of the American West; the Basque Studies Center; and paleoenvironmental laboratory facilities at the Desert Research Institute (DRI). Faculty in the DRI have specialties in zooarchaeology, archaeobotany, palynology, and geoarchaeology.

5. For More Information Contact: Donald L. Hardesty, Department of Anthropology MS 096, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0006 USA; Tel: 775.784.6049; Fax: 775.327.2226; E-mail: hardesty@unr.edu; Web page: <http://www.unr.edu/artsci/anthro/>

City University of New York

1. Institution Name: City University of New York

2. Department Title: Ph.D. Program in Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Bankoff, H. Arthur (Ph.D., Harvard 1974; Prof) Historical archaeology, farmsteads in urban environments, urbanization

McGovern, Thomas (Ph.D., Columbia 1979; Prof) Zooarchaeology, climatic impacts, paleoeconomy, North Atlantic Islands, eastern Arctic

Wall, Diana diZerega (Ph.D., NYU 1987; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, urban archaeology, class, ethnicity, gender

4. General Statement: Because the faculty is drawn from the archaeologists working at the numerous colleges that make up the university, graduate students have access to an unusually large number of

archaeology faculty. Many of these faculty offer expertise in fields that are vital for historical archaeologists, including zooarchaeology, complex societies, and statistical analysis. Graduate students also have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the South Street Seaport Museum. The Ph.D. is offered.

5. For more information Contact: Diana Wall, Department of Anthropology, the City College of New York, CUNY, 138th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031 USA; Tel: 212.650.7361; Fax: 212.650.6607; E-mail: DDIZW@aol.com; Web page: <http://spanky.osc.cuny.edu>.

State University of New York-Binghamton

1. Institution Name: State University of New York-Binghamton

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Cobb, Charles R. (Ph.D., S Illinois 1988; Assoc Prof) Political economy, contact period, eastern US, quantitative methods

Dekin, Albert A., Jr. (Ph.D., Michigan State 1975; Assoc Prof) Cultural resource management, Arctic

McGuire, Randall H. (Ph.D., Arizona 1982; Prof) Political economy, ideology, southwest and northeast US, northern Mexico, 19th-20th century, contact period, landscapes

Stahl, Ann B. (Ph.D., UCB 1985; Prof) Ethnohistory, political economy, West Africa, diet and food processing

4. General Statement: The department awards M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology. Faculty and students have ongoing research projects with historical foci in upstate New York, Colorado, Ghana, Alaska, and northwest Mexico. The department maintains seven archaeology laboratories for instruction and for faculty and student research. The Public Archaeology Facility is the non-profit contract archaeology arm of the department directed by Nina Versaggi (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1988). It provides employment and field experience, as well as thesis and dissertation projects for students in historical archaeology. The Archaeological Analytical Research Facility provides infrastructure and analytical support for faculty and student research. It includes a zooarchaeology laboratory directed by Peter Stahl (Ph.D., Illinois 1984). The department provides a computer pod for graduate student use with IBM compatible computers and a laser printer. For the 2000-2001 year, the department awarded a total of 24 assistantships, 4 of which were awarded to incoming students. Assistantships constitute a tuition waver and a stipend. University resources include the Fernand Braudel Center directed by Immanuel

Wallerstein, the Institute for Global Cultural Studies directed by Ali A. Mazrui, and the Sojourner Center for Women's Studies directed by Ami Bar On.

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

University of Pennsylvania

1. Institution Name: University of Pennsylvania

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Schuyler, Robert L. (Ph.D., UCSB 1974; Assoc Prof/Assoc Curator) Historical archaeology, history and theory of archaeology and anthropology, North America

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has been taught at the University of Pennsylvania since 1960. In 1980, a formal program in historical archaeology was established. The program draws upon its own Graduate Group but also upon a strong combination of faculty and resources in several other departments (American Civilization, Folklore-Folklife, History, History and Sociology of Science, Historic Preservation, and the University Museum). Students in the Historical Archaeology program may specialize in any time period (16th-20th centuries) or geographic area. Students have done or are doing dissertations on various topics and sites in North America, Latin America, Africa, and Europe. Students wishing to specialize in historical archaeology must apply to the Ph.D. program.

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

University of Saskatchewan

1. Institution Name: University of Saskatchewan

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology and Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Kennedy, Margaret (Ph.D., Calgary 1991; Assoc Prof) Fur trade archaeology of western Canada, archaeology of contact, late-19th-20th-century settlement of western Canada, ethnicity, trade, industrial archaeology

Meyer, David (Ph.D., McMaster 1982; Prof) Fur trade archaeology of western

Canada, early contact period archaeology, Northern Plains and boreal forest archaeology

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Ernie Walker (Ph.D., Texas-Austin 1980; Prof) biological anthropology, faunal analysis, Northern Plains archaeology

4. General Statement: Our department, which specializes in the prehistoric and historical archaeology of the Northern Plains and boreal forest, offers an M.A. degree but not the Ph.D. Overall research interests in historical archaeology include the 18th- and 19th-century fur trade; the buffalo-robe trade of the late 19th century; western settlement, including that of specific ethnic and religious groups; and the industrial archaeology of western Canada (e.g., brickyards, coal and coke industry). Current projects by department members include historical-period trail inventories, investigations of 19th-century Metis buffalo-hunting winter villages, excavations at a turn-of-the-20th-century middle class British experimental village site, fur trade site faunal and settlement analyses, and relief-camp studies. Graduate students are provided with both study and lab space. The main campus library has very good coverage of resources pertaining to historical archaeology. The department maintains an excellent comparative faunal collection and a computer lab. Students have access to the Western Development Museum, which is useful for those interested in studying the early Eurocanadian settlement era.

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

Simon Fraser University

1. Institution Name: Simon Fraser University

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology

Burley, David V. (Ph.D., Simon Fraser 1979; Prof) Ethnicity, oral traditions, northwestern North America, 18th-20th centuries

D'Andrea, Catherine (Ph.D., Toronto 1992; Assoc Prof) Archaeobotany, New and Old World domesticates

Driver, Jonathan C. (Ph.D., Calgary 1978; Prof) Zooarchaeology, domesticated faunas

Hayden, Brian D. (Ph.D., Toronto 1976; Prof) European/Native contact, ethnoarchaeology, theory, northwestern North America

Hobler, Philip M. (M.A., Arizona 1964; Assoc Prof) European/Native contact, Overseas Chinese, material culture, northwestern North America, 18th-20th centuries

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

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

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

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

4. General Statement: The department offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in archaeology with the potential to specialize in historical archaeology through thesis study. The full department has 12 faculty appointments holding a range of theoretical and methodological interests. Many of these crosscut historical archaeology, and those listed above are willing to supervise or sit as committee members for historical archaeology students. Students entering the Ph.D. program must have completed the M.A. degree with a written thesis. The department maintains a small museum of Ethnology and Archaeology and has a close working relationship with other museums and historic sites in British Columbia. Graduate student support is limited to seven semester fellowships as well as teaching assistantships. University-wide entrance scholarships are also available.

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

Sonoma State University

1. Institution Name: Sonoma State University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Praetzelis, Adrian (Ph.D., UCB 1991; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, cultural resource management, local history, urban archaeology

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

4. General Statement: The department offers an M.A. in Cultural Resources Management. However, courses are offered in historical archaeology, and students may specialize in this area. The Anthropological Studies Center, an adjunct organization, regularly carries out research in historical archaeology and local history, so students may get practical experience in these areas.

5. For More Information Contact: Margaret Purser or Adrian Praetzelis, Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State

University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 USA; Tel: 707.604.2312; Fax: 707.664.3920; E-mails: margaret.purser@sonoma.edu or adrian.praetzelis@sonoma.edu; Web pages: <http://www.sonoma.edu/Anthropology> and <http://www.sonoma.edu/projects/asc>.

University of South Carolina

1. Institution Name: University of South Carolina

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Casey, Joanna (Ph.D., Toronto 1993; Asst Prof) Ethnoarchaeology, Late Stone Age African archaeology, West Africa

Ferguson, Leland (Ph.D., N Carolina-Chapel Hill 1971; Prof) Historical archaeology, African and Native Americans, complex societies

Kelly, Kenneth G. (Ph.D., UCLA 1995; Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, African archaeology, African Diaspora, Caribbean

Wagner, Gail E. (Ph.D., Washington U, St. Louis 1987; Assoc Prof) Paleoethnobotany, complex societies, contact period Native Americans, eastern woodlands

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Christopher A. Amer (M.A., Texas A&M 1986; Deputy State Archaeologist for Underwater; Head, Underwater Archaeology Division, S Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology [SCIAA]/U S Carolina [USC]) nautical archaeology, ship and boat construction and architecture, submerged cultural resources; Richard Brooks (B.A. Kentucky 1972; Savannah River Archaeological Project [SRARP], SCIAA, S Carolina) Southeast colonial backcountry, military history; Melanie Cabak (M.A., S Carolina 1991; SRARP, SCIAA/USC) historical archaeology, US Southwest; Christopher Ohm Clement (Ph.D., Florida 1995; SCIAA/USC) historical archaeology, plantation archaeology; Chester DePratter (Ph.D., Georgia 1983; Res Prof, SCIAA and USC) prehistoric and contact period archaeology, ethnohistory, US Southeast; J. Christopher Gillam (Ph.C., USC, Geography; SCIAA/USC) anthropology; Katherine C. Grier (Ph.D., Delaware 1988; Asst Prof History) American material culture, 19th-and 20th-century consumerism, animal-human interaction in 19th-century America; Lynn B. Harris (M.A., E Carolina 1988; SCIAA/USC) underwater archaeology, submerged cultural resources; Jonathan M. Leader (Ph.D., Florida 1988; Deputy State Archaeologist, Head, Office of the State Archaeologist; Conservator, SCIAA/USC) archaeometallurgy, archaeological conservation, cultural resource management, ethnohistory, ethics, museology, eastern US; David S. Rotenstein (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1996; Curator, McKissick Museum) historical and industrial archaeology, North America, folklife; Steven D. Smith (M.A., Kentucky 1983; Consulting Archaeologist, Head, Cultural Resource Consulting Division;

SCIAA/USC) historical archaeology, CRM, military sites archaeology; Stanley A. South (H.H.D. S Carolina 1997; Archaeologist, Research Professor, SCIAA/USC) historical archaeology, archaeological theory and method, Spanish Colonial archaeology, US Southeast; James D. Spirek (M.A., E Carolina 1993; Archaeologist, SCIAA/USC) underwater archaeology, submerged CRM

4. General Statement: The University of South Carolina has offered the M.A. degree in anthropology with a focus on historical archaeology for nearly 20 years, making it one of the longest-running historical archaeology programs in the United States. Students have worked on a wide range of historical-archaeological topics, with a concentration on the archaeology of the African-American experience and the African Diaspora. The diaspora is also a research interest of a number of nonarchaeologist anthropologists in the department. Several programs offered by the university can supplement the M.A., including certificates in Women's Studies and Museum Studies and courses in historic preservation and GIS. In addition to thesis topics associated with faculty research projects, employment and research opportunities are available with SCIAA and its collections. Other resources available to students include the Caroliniana collection of historical documents related to the state's history, and the holdings of the Thomas Cooper Library, recently ranked among the top 50 research libraries in the United States.

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

University of Southampton

1. Institution Name: University of Southampton

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial/ Maritime Archaeology:

Adams, Jonathan (B.A. Dunelm; MIFA; Dir, Centre for Maritime Archaeology; Lecturer Maritime Archaeology; Postgrad Res Coord) Design, construction, and use of wooden ships in northern Europe; theory and practice of underwater archaeological excavation and recording; experimental archaeology (reconstructions and modeling)

Blue, Lucy (Ph.D., Oxford; Res Fellow and Lecturer) Theory and practice of ethnographic research, paleogeography and the archaeology of harbors, pre-Classical seafaring in the Near East

Dix, Justin (Ph.D., St Andrews; Lecturer in Marine Archaeological Geophysics) Geological processes and archaeology, site formation processes, high-resolution marine seismology

Gibbins, David (Ph.D., Cambridge; Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology) Archaeology of the Pre-Classical, Classical, and Roman Mediterranean

McGrail, Seán (D.Phil.; Prof) Ancient seafaring, experimental archaeology, ethnography

Other Related Faculty/Staff: David Peacock (Ph.D.; Prof) ceramic and lithic analyses; Timothy Champion (D.Phil.; Prof) heritage management, maritime prehistory; David Hinton (Prof) Medieval archaeology; David Wheatley (Ph.D.) archaeological computing; Elaine Morris (Ph.D., ceramics, historical archaeology; John Bull (Ph.D., Southampton Oceanography Centre) marine seismology; Philip Wilson/Dominic Hudson (Ph.D.; Dept of Ship Science) ship science in archaeology. Associated academic staff from collaborating institutions include Anthony Firth (Ph.D.; Wessex Archaeology; archaeological management), Mark Jones (Ph.D.; Mary Rose Trust, conservation), J. D. Hill (Ph.D.; British Museum; maritime landscapes, iron age and Romano-British maritime archaeology); Gustav Milne (M.Sc; U College London; waterfront and intertidal archaeology); and Garry Momber (M.Sc; Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology). Other research-associated bodies include the Institute for Exploration (deep-water archaeology), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (imaging in underwater archaeology), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (imaging in underwater archaeology), and University College of South Stockholm (ships and society).

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

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

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

University of Southern Mississippi

1. Institution Name: The University of Southern Mississippi

2. Department Title: Anthropology and Sociology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Young, Amy L. (Ph.D., Tennessee, Knoxville 1995; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, urban archaeology, southeastern archaeology, African-American archaeology, plantations

Faculty in Related Fields: Marie Danforth (Prof); Ed Jackson (Prof); Shana Walton (Res Assoc)

4. General Statement: The program focuses on southeastern historical archaeology with an emphasis on 19th-century urban and African-American archaeology. The anthropology program has an archaeology laboratory and a physical anthropology laboratory. A partnership with the US Forest Service has provided internships for practical experience. A stipend and fee waiver is included. The university has a special collections and archives for historical research. The program offers an M.A. in anthropology. Students may also wish to pursue a dual Masters in Anthropology and History, which focuses on public sector training to prepare students for careers in cultural resource management, historic preservation, and cultural heritage tourism.

5. For More Information Contact: Amy L. Young, Department of Anthropology and

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

University of Stockholm

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

5. For More Information Contact: Gertrud Nordbert, University of Stockholm, 10691 Stockholm, Sweden; Tel: 00946-8-163418; Fax: 00946-8-6128375.

Syracuse University

1. Institution Name: Syracuse University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Armstrong, Douglas V. (Ph.D., UCLA 1983; Assoc Prof and Maxwell Professor of Teaching Excellence) Historical archaeology, ethnohistory, African Caribbean transformations, culture contact, plantation communities, free black settlement, public policy, collections management, material analysis, GIS applications, GPS, Caribbean, North America (Northeast, California)
DeCorse, Christopher (Ph.D., UCLA

1989; Assoc Prof & Graduate Director, Anthropology Department) Historical archaeology, African prehistory and historical archaeology, culture change, material culture, West Africa, North America (Northeast)

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

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

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology at Syracuse combines a unique set of resources that utilize the university's multidisciplinary strengths. Our focus is on ethnohistory, culture change and transformation, and the impact of historical contact and interaction between cultures. Anthropology is administered through the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, ranked by U.S. News and World Report in 2000 as the top program in public administration. This facilitates interdisciplinary studies in environmental issues, historic preservation, and policy planning. Historical archaeology draws upon strengths in anthropology as well as history, geography, and earth sciences. Facilities include a laboratory complex, Syracuse University Archaeological Research Center, GIS and GPS equipment, and analytical equipment. Analytical facilities within the Earth Sciences Department include high-precision isotope ratio, mass spectrometer, X-ray fluorescence spectrometer, X-ray diffractometer, and directly coupled plasma spectrometer. Students take courses in the

Maxwell School, Women's Studies, Museum Studies, SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry, and SUNY-Upstate Medical Center. Funding is competitive; currently 95% of enrolled students are funded. Opportunities include university fellowships, teaching assistantships, and funded projects. Students are encouraged to participate in the Future Professoriate Project funded by the PEW Charitable Trusts and the US Department of Education. Completion of this program leads to a Certificate in University Teaching awarded upon completion of the doctoral degree. Both the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are awarded.

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

University of Tennessee, Knoxville

1. Institution Name: University of Tennessee, Knoxville
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Faulkner, Charles H. (Ph.D., Indiana 1970; Prof) North American historical archaeology, eastern US, historical architecture, urban archaeology, industrial archaeology
Klippel, Walter E. (Ph.D., Missouri 1971; Prof) Zooarchaeology of historical-period sites
Schroedl, Gerald F. (Ph.D., Washington State 1972; Prof) Historic Native Americans, Cherokee studies, Caribbean, western US
Simek, Jan F. (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1984; Prof) Old World historical-period sites, Western Europe, quantitative methods, geoarchaeology
4. General Statement: The department offers a wide range of graduate studies in historical archaeology including the postcontact Western Hemisphere, zooarchaeology, and quantitative methods. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are awarded. Departmental facilities include a historical archaeology laboratory with a large type collection of ceramics, glass, and architectural materials, zooarchaeology laboratory and collections, geoarchaeology laboratory, and departmental library. Students also have access to the facilities and collections of McClung Museum on campus.
5. For More Information Contact: Charles H. Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, 249 South Stadium Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720 USA; Tel: 865.974.4408; E-mail: cfaulkne@utk.edu; Fax: 865.974.2686; Web page: <http://www.utk.edu/>.

Texas A&M University

1. Institution Name: Texas A&M University

2. Department Title: The Nautical Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

University of Ulster

1. Institution Name: University of Ulster

2. Department Title: Centre for Maritime

Archaeology, School of Environmental Studies

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Breen, Colin (Ph.D., Belfast, Member of the Irish Association of Professional Archaeologists [MIAPA]; Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology); archaeology of maritime landscapes, archaeology of shipwrecks, heritage management, development of medieval coasts, archaeology of Gaelic maritime Ireland

Callaghan, Claire (M.A., Cork, MIAPA; Research Fellow) archaeology and underwater biological site formation, 19th-century shipping, archaeology of shipwrecks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington University

1. Institution Name: Washington University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Browman, David L. (Ph.D., Harvard 1970; Prof) Historical archaeology, Andean and central Mississippi Valley

Marshall, Fiona (Ph.D., UCB 1986; Asst Prof) Historical zooarchaeology

Watson, Patty Jo (Ph.D., Chicago 1959; Prof) Cave-related historical archaeology

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

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

University of West Florida

1. Institution Name: University of West Florida

2. Department Title: Department of History (in cooperation with Archaeology Institute, Department of Anthropology)

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Bense, Judith A. (Ph.D., Washington State 1972; Prof Anthropology, Chair Department of Anthropology, & Director, Archaeology Institute) Terrestrial archaeology, especially Spanish colonial and Middle Woodland; public archaeology; and archaeological theory

Benchley, Elizabeth D. (Ph.D., Wisconsin-Milwaukee 1974; Assoc Director, Archaeology Institute) Terrestrial archaeology of all periods including French colonial; 19th-century rural, urban, and industrial; Midwest; Southeast; cultural resource management

Bratten, John R. (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1997; Faculty Res Assoc, Archaeology Institute) Maritime archaeology, artifact conservation, colonial and American ships

Clune, John J. (Ph.D., LSU 1997; Asst Prof History) Spanish colonial history, public history

Cozzi, J. "Coz" (A.B.D., Texas A&M 2000; Faculty Res Assoc, Archaeology Institute) Maritime archaeology, colonial and American ships

Curtin, Joanne A. (Ph.D., Ohio State 1998; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Bioanthropology, forensics, bioarchaeology, prehistoric and historical periods

Dysart, Jane E. (Ph.D., Texas Christian 1972; Prof History) History of the South, public history, especially of the Colonial period, Indian history

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

4. General Statement: The M.A. degree in historical archaeology is offered through the History Department in cooperation with the Archaeology Institute. Students take both graduate history and archaeology courses. The program stresses method, theory, and applications of archaeology in the real world. Fieldwork opportunities in the Pensacola area include both underwater and terrestrial sites related to the Spanish colonial, British colonial, and American periods. Facilities of the Archaeology Institute include teaching and conservation labs, a large curation

facility, and a new office building, laboratory, and museum. The university also has an excellent library with special collections on the Colonial and American history of northwest Florida. The program is designed for students with a background in history, anthropology, or archaeology who want to pursue a professional career or move on to a Ph.D. program. Research opportunities include ongoing terrestrial and underwater research in the Pensacola area, especially in the Colonial and Early American periods.

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

Western Michigan University

1. Institution Name: Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology/Department of History

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Deliyannis, Deborah (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1994; Asst Prof History) Medieval archaeology, art and architecture

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

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

Nassaney, Michael S. (Ph.D., Massachusetts 1992; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Social archaeology, ethnohistory, political economy, material analysis, culture contact, industrial archaeology, eastern North America

Podruchny, Carolyn (Ph.D., Toronto 1999; Asst Prof History and American Studies) North American ethnohistory, cultural history, fur trade, Native America, oral history

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Jose Brandao (Ph.D., York 1994; Asst Prof History) North American Indians, New France, ethnohistory, colonialism; Linda Borish (Ph.D., Maryland 1990; Assoc Prof History) early American studies, women's history, material culture; Michael Chiarappa (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1992; Assoc Prof History) American maritime history, preservation and restoration, material culture; William M. Cremin (Ph.D., S Illinois 1978; Prof Anthropology) Environmental archaeology, ethnohistory, western Great Lakes; Kristin Szylvian (Ph.D., Carnegie Mellon 1988; Assoc Prof History) public history, museum studies, housing policy, urban planning; Allen

Zagarell (Ph.D., Freie U W Berlin 1977; Prof Anthropology) ethnohistory, critical archaeology, ethnohistory, Web-based instruction, South Asia.

4. General Statement: Students are encouraged to pursue the M.A. degree in anthropology with a focus in historical archaeology or in history with a focus in public history. Faculty are willing to direct graduate student research that contributes to anthropological theory, method, and data by combining documentary and material analysis. Areas of emphasis include political economy and the ways in which material objects and the built environment express social relations in colonial, pioneer, and industrial America. The Department of Anthropology supports two archaeology laboratories and a wide range of computer hardware and software for student use. Other university resources of potential interest include geophysical equipment to conduct site evaluations (Geosciences), a GIS laboratory for spatial analysis (Geography), a particle-induced X-ray emission facility for characterization studies (Physics), and Archives and Regional History Collections with extensive holdings for southwest Michigan. An annual archaeological field school, directed by Cremin and Nassaney, examines a range of Native and Euroamerican sites in southwest Michigan. Nassaney directs the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, an interdisciplinary project that focuses on the archaeology of the fur trade and colonialism. The Department of History, Medieval Institute, and Institute of Cistercian Studies sponsor a field school at Grosbot Abbey and Rauzet Priory in southern France. Faculty interest in ethnohistory in global perspective provide opportunities for directed study in the history and culture of New England, the Midwest, the Mid-Atlantic, Canada (North America), and select areas in Africa, Asia, Europe, and South America.

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

College of William and Mary

1. Institution Name: College of William and Mary

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Barka, Norman F. (Ph.D., Harvard 1965; Prof) Historical archaeology, North America, West Indies/Bermuda, Europe

Blakey, Michael L. (Ph.D., Mass.-Amherst 1985; Prof) Biocultural anthropology, bioarchaeology, paleopathology, African diaspora, North America, Europe, Africa.

Blanton, Dennis B. (M.A., Brown 1980; Inst) Cultural resource management, North America

Bowen, Joanne (Ph.D., Brown 1990; Adj Asst Prof) Zooarchaeology, North America

Bragdon, Kathleen J. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Asst Prof) Ethnohistory, North America
Brown, Marley R. III (Ph.D., Brown 1987; Adj Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, North America, Bermuda

Gallivan, Martin D. (Ph.D., Virginia 1999; Adj Asst Prof) Archaeology, ethnohistory, North America

Harris, Edward C. (Ph.D., London 1979; Visiting Prof) Archaeological stratigraphy

Moyer, Curtis (M.A., George Washington 1981; Conservator) Conservation

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

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

4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology offers a Ph.D. in Anthropology, with specialization in Historical Archaeology, Historical Anthropology, and a Masters Program in Historical Archaeology. Students take courses in cultural theory, areas studies, archaeology, cultural resource management, historiography, and methodology, with special emphasis on comparative colonialism, the African diaspora, Native America, and the archaeology/anthropology of the Atlantic World. Practical training in field and lab work and archaeological conservation methods is available in various courses, including summer field schools/programs in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, Bermuda, the West Indies, and Turkey. The Williamsburg area has unparalleled historical, archaeological, and museum/library resources, as well as opportunities to participate in a wide variety of ongoing research projects, including those offered by personnel of the Department of Archaeological Research of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, some of whom also teach in the Department's graduate program. The Department of Anthropology operates three centers of great benefit to students: the Archaeological Conservation Center, which performs conservation contract services with facilities for the treatment of a wide range of historic artifacts; the Center for Archaeological Research, which conducts archaeological survey, excavation and analysis for a variety of government and private organizations; and the American Indian Resource Center, which brings Native people of the region together with scholars and students at the College for a variety of research and arts programs.

All students accepted for the Ph.D. program will receive full funding for their program of study.

5. For More Information Contact: Grey Gundaker, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795,

Williamsburg, VA 23187 USA; Tel: 757.221.1960; Fax: 757.221.1066; E-mail: gwgund@wm.edu; Web page: <http://www.wm.edu/CAS/anthropology>.

University of York

1. Institution Name: University of York

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial Archaeology:

Brothwell, Don (Ph.D., Stockholm Hon Caus, FSA) Environmental archaeology, bioarchaeology, especially zooarchaeology and human paleobiology, including historic populations

Burman, Peter (MBE, M.A., Cantab, FSA) Conservation of historic buildings, Arts and Crafts movement

Butler, Lawrence (Ph.D., Nottingham, FSA, MIFA) Later medieval and historical archaeology, especially monastic and military, specialist in cathedral, abbey, and castle architecture

Currie, Elizabeth (B.A., Ph.D., London) Contact period South America, especially Ecuador

Giles, Kate (D.Phil., York) 15-17th-century urban archaeology

Goodchild, Peter (Bsc, Dip Land Des, Dip Con Studies) Landscape architecture, conservation of historic parks and gardens

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

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

Mytum, Harold (D.Phil. Oxon, FSA) Historical archaeology, application of anthropological theory to archaeology, particularly graveyards and cemeteries

O'Connor, T.P. (Ph.D., London, FRZooS; Prof) Zooarchaeology

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

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

4. General Statement: The department has concentrated on the archaeology of complex societies, particularly from later prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and historic Europe. During 1997, the heritage

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

6. For More Information Contact: Harold Mytum, Department of Archaeology, University of York, King's Manor, York YO1 7EP UK; Tel: +44 1904 443929; Fax: +44 1904 433902; E-mail: hcm1@york.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.york.ac.uk/>.



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