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Newsletter

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

NORMAN F. BARKA, *Newsletter Editor*, Department of Anthropology, The College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795 USAIndex

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President's Corner**Looking Forward**

As we begin the twenty-first century, the Society for Historical Archaeology is beginning a period of significant transition. Over the next several months we will be changing our business office provider, and during the next two years we will see considerable change in key volunteer roles, beginning with the position of *Newsletter* editor following current editor Norman Barka's decision to step down at the end of this year. I would like to use this forum to introduce five topics that will have an impact on our Society in the near future: (1) Change in the business office; (2) An open call for a *Newsletter* editor; (3) Consideration of a new set of ethical principles; (4) Evaluation of board and governance structure; and (5) Continuing the tradition of volunteerism.

1. Change in the Business Office: Last year the Board decided to begin putting its contracts out to bid. The first contract was for the business office, with other RFP's expected during 2001 in anticipation of renewal of editorial contracts. Larry McKee, chair of the Business Oversight Committee, coordinated a time-intensive process of formulating a scope of work and putting the contract out to bid. To the surprise of the Board, Michael Rodeffer (backcountry archaeology) opted not to submit a proposal, effectively meaning that he will be stepping down as business office manager by mid-year 2001. The proposal submitted by the Resource Center for Associations (RCA) has been approved in principle by the board and, pending final contract negotiations, RCA will assume the role of business office provider. The expected transfer of business office matters will take place in the spring,

with a full transition expected before the mid-year board meeting in May. Given the excellent organization and diligence of Michael Rodeffer and the skills of the personnel at RCA, we anticipate a seamless transfer of information and services. We on the board are thankful for the many years of professional service that Michael Rodeffer has provided the Society and look forward to his continued participation within the SHA. We anticipate that RCA will fulfill our existing business office needs. Moreover, we hope that they will work with the Membership Committee (Robert Clouse, chair) to assist us in expanding the Society's roster of members and with the Development Committee (Marcy Gray, chair) in a new initiative to expand fundraising efforts through development campaigns. Looking forward, we also hope that they might assist the Conference Committee and local organizing committees in enhancing the business aspects of the Society's annual meetings. I anticipate that my discussion in the Summer 2001 *Newsletter* will focus more specifically on RCA (after the contracts are signed).

2. An Open Call for a Newsletter Editor: Norman F. Barka has announced that he will step down as our SHA *Newsletter* editor at the end of the current year. For more than eighteen years, the Society has benefited from the wonderful and consistent job that Norman has done as editor. We have also greatly benefited from the continual contributions made by the College of William and Mary in providing Norman with space, time, and support. The *Newsletter* is a vital source of timely information and communication for our members. If you feel that you possess the skills needed

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President's Corner

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to organize and edit this quarterly publication and that you can get support from your institution to assist you, please contact Norman Barka, chair of the *Newsletter* Editor Search Committee (see details on Page 3).

3. Consideration of a New Set of Ethical Principles: The board is currently considering a new set of ethical principles that has been put forward by the Standards and Ethics Committee (Henry Miller, chair). While a decision to approve these standards was tabled at our last board meeting, pending a desire of the board to examine the text more closely, it is likely that during the year the board will make a recommendation in favor of new standards (to replace Article VII of our current bylaws). Since this action in-

volves a change in our bylaws, final approval depends on a vote of the membership. If you have questions, contact Henry Miller.

4. Evaluation of Board and Governance Structure: As we enter a period of significant change, it is appropriate that we evaluate the infrastructure of our Board of Directors. In fact, the board has functioned quite well, and my limited experience of chairing one board meeting suggests that much of this success is due to careful long-range planning and the dedication of our many committee chairs. Still, looking forward one finds a proposal circulating to formally recognize the Society's Web editor as a board member. There is also a question as to whether, in the future, anyone would wish to assume the dual role of secretary and treasurer, for fear of overloading themselves with responsibility. Clearly, we must evaluate the implications of any changes in

light of the overall structure of the board. For these reasons I have asked President-Elect Vergil Noble, ACUA Chair Toni Carrell, Past President Susan Henry Renaud and Board Member William Moss to join me in a preliminary step of evaluating the board structures of comparable organizations. This will help us in assessing further study and evaluation. I invite members who have a keen interest in governance to contact me with their ideas and perhaps to join this ad-hoc committee.

5. Continuing the Tradition of Volunteerism: Over the years we have benefited from the longitudinal contributions of members who have consistently given of themselves at a level that is far above that often associated with professional organizations. Few organizations can say that they have members who have served with such dedication and distinction as 2001 Ruppé Award Winner Norman F. Barka. Nor do they have so many people who work tirelessly, year after year, in positions ranging from Conference Book Room Coordinator (Lawrence Babits) to Awards Committee Chair (Robert Schuyler). Each of these individuals has volunteered his services in these roles for well over a decade, and each has decided to step down from these positions within the next year. I have appointed Mary Beaudry to take over as chair of the Awards Committee, but the other two positions are open, and I invite you to contact Norman and Larry for details on these positions.

As we move forward, I wish to thank all those who have contributed to the society. I would also like to reach out to SHA members to encourage you to step forward to fill the open positions and make contributions that use your knowledge and skills. At the business meeting in Long Beach, I told those present of my charge to committee chairs to reach out and include someone who they did not personally know on their committees. I would like to use this opportunity to call your attention to the list of "People You Should Know" on Page 33 of this *Newsletter*. I now ask you to find a committee to which you would like to contribute and give the chair of that committee a call to inform him or her of your interest. These committees are the heart and soul of our Society. Their chairs and members have done a remarkable job of putting forward the goals and objectives of our Society and the field of historical archaeology, but they need your ideas and energy. It is my hope that in this inevitable change we will emerge with our commitment to volunteerism fully intact and with an expanded number of members who feel as if all aspects of our organization are accessible and that they have a say in governance.

Douglas V. Armstrong

Published Quarterly

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2001

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The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of the
American National Standard for Information Sciences—Permanence of Paper for
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WANTED—NEW SHA NEWSLETTER EDITOR

The current *SHA Newsletter* editor will resign his duties upon the selection of a new *SHA Newsletter* editor by the SHA Board of Directors. All members interested in assuming this volunteer position should contact Norman F. Barka at his regular postal address or via E-mail (see "People You Should Know" section of this *Newsletter* for addresses), listing his/her qualifications and institutional support.

Duties of the *SHA Newsletter* editor include the following:

- Organize four issues of the *SHA Newsletter* per year to meet a printer's deadline; each issue could vary in length from 30 to 80 pages.
- Assemble news and information about historical archaeology worldwide in a consistent and timely fashion.
- Appoint assistant editors and coordinators worldwide to gather information to be submitted to the *Newsletter* editor.
- Appoint and oversee a copy editor.
- Appoint and oversee a graphic specialist who will do the final composition of each issue in Pagemaker 6.
- Attend mid-year and January board meetings; chair *Newsletter* Editorial Advisory Committee.

The *Newsletter* editor will need institutional/company support for telephone calls to assistant editors, to the business office, etc. He/she will need a computer and printer, as well as a high quality scanner and regular access to E-mail and the Internet. The institution/company may have to support a person(s) to type and organize copy, a copy editor, and/or a graphics specialist to compose final copy on Pagemaker or similar program.

A person in the discipline is preferred. All interested members should send a proposal addressing the points listed above plus a list of experience in historical archaeology, printing, graphics, newsletter or journal production, etc. Deadline 1 May 2001.

Guidelines for SHA Newsletter

All information and news should be sent to the *SHA Newsletter* editor by the deadlines established for each issue. All submissions must be made via E-mail as an attached file, in Word 97 if possible. If an E-mail submission is not possible, information must be submitted via disc, in Word 97. Line or AutoCAD drawings appropriate to the research should be sent via E-mail or disc.

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

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

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

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

SHA Newsletter Editor's Report for 2000

In 2000, four issues of the *SHA Newsletter* were published for a total of 180 pages: 33:1 [36 pages]; 33:2 [64 pages]; 33:3 [52 pages]; 33:4 [28 pages]. The fall issue (33:3) was the first copy-edited issue of the *Newsletter*. Faster production, printing, and mailing of the *Newsletter* should make possible more rapid delivery to the membership.

Lack of news, especially current research, continues to be a problem. The membership needs to tell other members of their research findings, etc.

SHA 2001 CONFERENCE— Long Beach

Sheli Smith reports on the January 2001 Conference aboard the Queen Mary in Long Beach, California: number of people in attendance (800); number of symposia (49); number of papers (321); number of reports (18); number of panel forums (7); number of retrospective talks (3); number of keynotes (2); number of media presentations (12). Best quotes: "The best part was getting lost on the ship." "I always wanted to give a talk in a place called the 'Grand Salon.'" "Which way is the pointy end?"

SHA 2002 CONFERENCE

The Society for Historical Archaeology announces that the SHA 2002 Annual Conference will be held on 9–12 January 2002, at the Adam's Mark Hotel in Mobile, Alabama. The conference will be co-hosted by the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies, the University of West Florida's Archaeology Institute, and the University of Southern Mississippi's Department of Sociology 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 Call for Papers and additional information. Greg Waselkov, Conference Chair, E-mail gwaselko@jaguar1.usouthal.edu or tel 334.460.6911.

Reminder – 2001 Call for Nominations

The annual SHA nominations and elections process is now under way, and your input is requested.

In 2001, the SHA membership will be electing persons to fill the following positions: president (2003), two SHA directors (2002–2004), two Nominations and Elections Committee members (2002), and two members of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) (2002–2005).

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

A committee chaired by Paul Johnston (johnstonpf@nmah.si.edu), ex-officio member of the ACUA, and including two ACUA members, develops the slate of ACUA nominees and provides it for inclusion in the overall SHA slate of nominees. After the slate has been developed, it is presented to the SHA Board of Directors for discussion, possible modification, and approval. The combined slates are published in the summer issue of the Newsletter and posted on the SHA Web site.

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

Who is Chosen to Run for Office? Persons who agree to run for office must be current SHA members and agree to abide by Article VII of the Bylaws of the Society for Historical Archaeology "Ethical Positions." In addition, they should have experience in and a solid understanding of the field of archaeology. Equally important for each individual is his or her willingness to devote time and effort on behalf of the SHA. Last fall, for the first time, information about members' willingness to serve was solicited on member renewal notices to give the committee a pool of volunteers to draw from. Prior service to the society is taken into consideration but is not a prerequisite for a person's nomination.

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

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

2. Make Nominations "From the Floor." Society members may nominate individuals "from the floor" for any of the positions up for election in a particular year. According to the Society's bylaws, a name can be added for any position on the approved slate if that person's nomination is supported by five (5) SHA members in good standing. You may use the form included here to submit nominations from the floor, or individual letters containing the same information may be submitted in support of a particular individual. All completed nominations from the floor must be received by the chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee no later than 1 June 2001 (see form for complete address and contact information). The chair of the committee will add to the slate the names of individuals nominated from the floor. These individuals will also be asked to respond to the same questions as the other nominees.

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

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
2001 ELECTIONS
NOMINATIONS FROM THE FLOOR

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

Name of nominee: _____

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

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

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

Name of person submitting nomination: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

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

1. Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

2. Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

3. Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

4. Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5. Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

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

SHA Awards 2001

The 2001 Awards Ceremony was held on three different evenings on the *Queen Mary* in Long Beach, California. The ceremony was organized by Robert L. Schuyler. The following awards were presented by Susan Henry Renaud, SHA President:

J. C. Harrington Medal:

Presented to Roberta S. Greenwood. Background information given by John M. Foster. [See *Historical Archaeology* for details.]

Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award:

Presented to Norman F. Barka. Background information given by Marley R. Brown III. [See *Historical Archaeology* for details.]

John L. Cotter Award:

Presented to Audrey J. Horning. Background information given by Henry M. Miller. [See *Historical Archaeology* for details.]

SHA Awards of Merit

William J. Wallace and Edith T. Wallace for pioneering and innovative research on the historical archaeology of California.

It is with great pleasure that the Society for Historical Archaeology presents to the Wallaces, Dr. William and Edith Taylor, the Society's award of merit. Since their days at the University of California, Berkeley, Bill and Edith have proved a marvelous archaeological team and have worked throughout the state of California on a diverse number of archaeological sites. However, tonight we wish to focus on their early work in historical archaeology. In 1946, when the city of Monterey was celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the raising of the American flag over that city, the Wallaces were involved in the search for the

remains of the flagpole associated with that event on July 7, 1846.

A bit more than a decade later they excavated at the Hugo Reid adobe in Los Angeles. This was followed by a project in 1960 on the De La Osa adobe house and blacksmith shop at Los Encinos State Park, also in Los Angeles.

Their next reported work in historical archaeology was in 1972 at Death Valley National Monument, where they excavated three sites: Wildrose Canyon Charcoal kilns, the Harmony Borax Works, and the Eagle Borax Works. These projects no doubt provided historical verisimilitude for the tales told by former President Reagan as host of Death Valley Days, hosted by 20 mule team borax.

The following year (January–February 1973) the Wallaces worked in Old Town San Diego doing excavations at the Machado-

Silvas adobe and then later in 1973 and again in 1974. Bill and Edith returned to Monterey, where they excavated at the Cooper-Molera Adobe House. This was to prepare for the restoration of the building that was planned by the National Trust and California State Parks.

As was common at the time, much of their historical work was aimed at the architectural information needed to identify and restore historic structures. However, they went well beyond simply identifying foundations of walls and room layouts. They broadened their view of the excavation to focus on the artifacts representing the people who lived at these sites, as good anthropologists should. In addition, they looked beyond the ground and addressed questions of culture change suggested by the standing structures, an area that has recently become of more interest to historical archaeologists.

The seminal work done by Bill and Edith Wallace has been published in the cases of the Hugo Reid adobe, the de la Osa adobe at Los Encinos, and the work in Death Valley. Their excavation reports on the Machado-Silvas adobe and the Cooper-Molera adobe really SHOULD have been published, as they are excellent studies and have been valuable to later archaeologists from California State Parks working in both of those parks.

Despite their accomplishments in historical archaeology, Bill and Edith have retained their early interest in prehistoric archaeology, which helped fill in the time between the really wonderful historical projects. In doing so, they have become well known either in person or by reputation throughout the state of California. For those fortunate enough to know them in person, this has been a special treat because they are without doubt two of the most delightful and thoughtful people who have surfaced in the field of archaeology, the very image of an effective and cooperative husband-wife professional team.



Roberta S. Greenwood, recipient of the J.C. Harrington Medal in Long Beach 2001. Aboard the Queen Mary.

Photo by Patrick Smith

It is therefore with sincere admiration for their more than half a century of archaeological excellence and particularly their early attention to oft-maligned historical resources that the Society for Historical Archaeology makes this well-deserved presentation.

Martha Williams for creating and building a permanent educational bridge between the general public and the Society for Historical Archaeology.

The Society for Historical Archaeology presents its Award of Merit to Martha R. Williams in recognition of her outstanding contribution to the promotion of public outreach and education in historical archaeology.

Public education shared top billing with immigration and ethnicity at the 1996 annual meeting of the SHA, and it is the theme of the 2001 meeting. The American Anthropological Association and the Society for American Archaeology similarly have recognized the importance of public outreach through publications, Web sites, and conference themes. Our recipient of the Award of Merit, Martha R. Williams, is not solely, or even principally responsible for these developments; but she was among the few—one of the leaders—who spearheaded the public outreach movement at a time when such efforts were not widely respected or appreciated.

I first met Martha in March of 1992. I was a contributor to a session called "Current Initiatives in Archaeological Education" that Martha co-organized and co-chaired with Louise Akerson for the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference in Ocean City, Maryland. Martha had by that time been involved in archaeology for twenty years, a graduate of one of Ivor Noël Hume's field schools for schoolteachers. Public outreach was not the conference theme that year: that honor went to the "Contact Ethnography in the Middle Atlantic" session. In fact, the education session was scheduled for Friday afternoon, perhaps the worst slot for the Middle Atlantic conference, with the possible exception of Sunday morning. Nineteen ninety-two also marked the first year that educational materials were displayed at that conference and the first year that a workshop in public school teaching strategies was offered.

By 1992, Martha had retired from nearly thirty years of teaching social studies and more than a dozen years teaching archaeology to teachers. She had earned her master's in applied history from George Mason University in 1987 and had worked several years for the firm of R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, a prominent cultural resources management firm with which she is still affiliated. Martha was also recent past-chair and soon to be reap-

pointed chair of the SHA Public Education and Information Committee, of which she was a co-founder in 1986.

Since our first meeting in 1992, Martha has promoted archaeological education and fought for the recognition that it deserves. I have seen her work hard, at times very hard, to launch committee initiatives and to secure funding for those initiatives. Among the programs started during Martha's six years as chair of the Public Education Committee: teacher workshops and training sessions, production and distribution of teaching materials, the annual public session at the SHA conference, a regular public education column in the *SHA Newsletter*, and an audiovisual program on historical archaeology. Some of these programs have become fixtures in the life of the organization; others have yet to come to term. All mark a serious commitment to public outreach and owe their existence, at least in part, to Martha's leadership.

Martha resigned as chair of the Public Education Committee in 1997, but she has not resigned from public education. On the contrary, she has taken the fight to new arenas. As a project manager with Goodwin and Associates, Martha has been at the forefront of public outreach in the private business sector, executing publications and exhibits in connection with cultural resources management projects. While few among us have both her extensive experience and graduate training in both teaching and archaeology, those of us who have been paying attention realize that yes, you can profit both materially and professionally in public outreach; not by diluting the scientific study of the past, but by bringing new un-

derstanding and the wonder of discovery to all people. And Martha's innovative approaches, e.g., press conferences for school newspaper journalists and their advisers, show how commercial archaeology can promote public outreach and provide resources necessary for experimentation.

Martha did not turn her back on volunteer work when she resigned as chair of the Public Education Committee ... far from it. Aside from her participation in the pro bono work in which her employer often engages, Martha heads a volunteer archaeological study of the Brent plantation site in Stafford County, Virginia. Conducted outside of any governmental mandate, this study was requested by the Diocese of Arlington so that it might better understand and interpret a cemetery and presumed Catholic chapel site in its care. Thanks to Martha and her trained band of avocational archaeologists, several gross misconceptions have been exposed (no, there was neither a Jesuit mission nor a chapel on the site), and the home site of one of the more distinguished families in Chesapeake colonial history has been tested and nominated to the National Register. We are cautiously optimistic, also, that this work will successfully inspire the passage of cultural resources management legislation in Stafford County and, perhaps, encourage funding for a professional archaeologist to ensure implementation of that legislation.

In presenting this award to Martha, the SHA not only recognizes her efforts in, and commitment to, public outreach; it recognizes and lauds all of those who have worked for, and not just talked about, a truly public archaeology. (James G. Gibb)

Norman F. Barka, recipient of the Carol Ruppé Distinguished Service Award in Long Beach 2001. Aboard the Queen Mary.

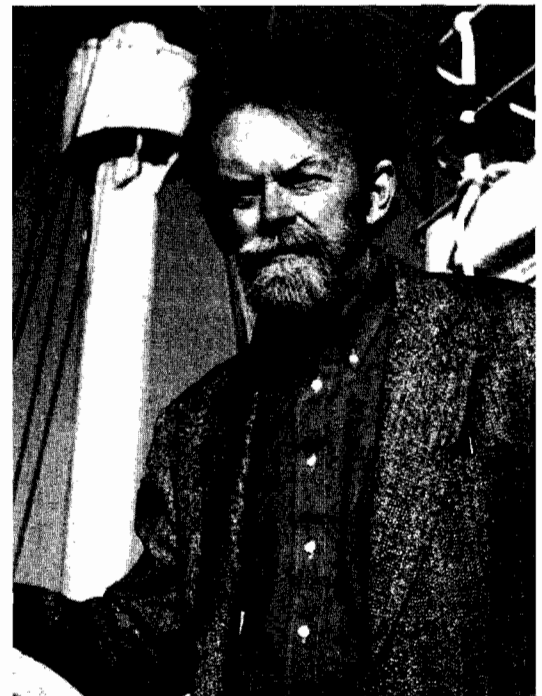


Photo by Patrick Smith

Call for Nominations: John L. Cotter Award

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Secondary nominators are not required, but if used they can either add their names to the original nomination statement or write separate letters of support. If they write letters, they are to be no more than two double-spaced, typed pages long.

Secondary nominators, unlike the primary nominator, do not have to be members of the SHA or even in the field of historical archaeology.

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

Nomination Form

JOHN L. COTTER AWARD IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

NAME (nominee) _____

FULL ADDRESS _____

REASON FOR NOMINATION (Please attach a typed, double-spaced statement.)

Deadline for submitting a Nomination Form: **30 June**

Deadline for having all materials completed for a Nomination File: **1 October**

NAME (nominator) _____

FULL ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____ E-MAIL _____

Return copy of form to:

Robert L. Schuyler
Chair, SHA Awards Committee
University of Pennsylvania Museum
33rd & Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Tel: 215.898.6965
E-mail: schuyler@sas.upenn.edu

Future Conference

Pioneer America Society 33rd Annual Conference:

The Pioneer America Society will hold its 33rd annual conference in Bardstown, Kentucky, 18–20 October 2001. The meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn in historic Bardstown. The host for this event will be Distinguished Professor Allen G. Noble of the University of Akron, in Ohio. The theme for this year's conference is "Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Frontiers." The Saturday field trip will feature a private walking tour and midday meal at the Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill. Then, in the afternoon, the field trip will visit Fort Harrod, the site of the first permanent English settlement west of the Allegheny Mountains; Danville's Constitution Square, the site where Kentucky's first constitution was framed and adopted; and Perrysville Battlefield, the site of Kentucky's bloodiest Civil War battle. The conference committee is currently soliciting proposals for papers, special sessions, and panel discussions relating to the conference theme. Papers relating to Kentucky are especially welcome, but presentations on all material culture topics of interest to the Society will be considered. The abstract deadline is 1 September 2001.

For guidelines and complete conference information, contact Allen G. Noble, Department of Geography and Planning, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325; tel. 330.972.8038; fax: 330.972.6080; or E-mail: Bussey@uakron.edu. Student membership in the Pioneer America Society is still \$10 a year and includes subscriptions to the Society's two journals, *Material Culture* and *P.A.S.T.* Students also receive a discount on the conference registration fees.

Field School Opportunities

- The University of Buffalo's Department of Anthropology announces an archaeological field school at the site of Old Fort Niagara in scenic Youngstown, New York. Fort Niagara, which began as a seventeenth-century French trading post, came under British control in 1759 and was transferred to American control in 1796. Situated at the junction of the Niagara River and Lake Ontario, Fort Niagara played important roles in military history, trade, and settlement from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. The 2001 season will focus on the excavation of the British guardhouse sites from 1768. These guardhouses formed part of an inner stockade offering protection to the "castle"; with one guardhouse assigned to officers and the other to enlisted men, research questions will focus on how these groups of soldiers lived in eighteenth-century Fort Niagara. The field school will offer opportunities for hands-on experience in archaeological methods and techniques, including excavation, documentation, artifact processing, and analysis.

The field school will run from 21 May to 29 June 2001. Six credit hours will be offered. For more information, please contact Dr. Elizabeth S. Peña at 645.2414 or epena@acsu.buffalo.edu. For more information on Old Fort Niagara, see www.oldfortniagara.org. Old Fort Niagara is operated by the Old Fort Niagara Association in cooperation with the New York State office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

- Summer Archaeology in Southern Russia at the Chastiye Kurgans: Information on the archaeological site, the leaders of the expedition, dates of the session, and other pertinent information is available on the CSEN Web site at: <http://www.csen.org> or directly on the Chastiye Kurgans Information page at: <http://csen.org/2001%20Chastiye%20Kurgans/Chastiye%20Kurgans.html>.

Please address any questions to: Dr. Jeannine Davis-Kimball, Executive Director; Center for the Studies of Eurasian Nomads; 577 San Clement Street; Ventura, CA 93001 USA. Phone and fax 805.653.2607; Web site: <http://csen.org>.

Announcing the 2002 SHA Dissertation Prize

The 2002 SHA Dissertation Prize will be awarded to a recent graduate whose dissertation is considered to be an outstanding contribution to historical archaeology. A prepublication contract to have the dissertation co-published by the SHA and the University Press of Florida and a \$1,000 cash prize will be given to the individual with the winning dissertation. The cash portion of the prize will be paid when the revised dissertation is delivered to the press.

- **Requirements:** To be considered for the 2002 prize, to be awarded at the annual meeting in Mobile, Alabama, nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. within three years prior to 30 June 2001. Two copies of the dissertation must be provided to SHA Dissertation Prize Subcommittee Chair Teresita Majewski, by 16 July 2001.

Nominations must be made by non-student SHA members and must consist of a nomination letter that makes a case for the dissertation. Self-nominations will not be accepted.

Nominees must be SHA members.

Nominees must be willing to accept a prepublication contract with the University Press of Florida.

The dissertation must not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Deadline for receipt of nominations: 29 June 2001.

For more information contact: Teresita Majewski, Statistical Research, Inc., 6099 East Speedway Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85712; Tel: 520.721.4309; fax: 520.298.7044; E-mail: tmajewski@srcrm.com or terrym@theriver.com

Notice of Death

Malcolm Watkins died on 12 January 2001. He was former Curator of American Culture at the Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution and a recipient of the Society for Historical Archaeology Award of Merit in 1996. Malcolm was an impressive scholar who strongly supported historical archaeology and the study of ceramic history. He was also a very kind person who genuinely cared about his colleagues and students. He is survived by his widow, Joan Pearson Watkins.

News from the Register

What is the Value of Being an RPA?

Recruiting almost always demands trying to answer "why?" In this case, the questions are "Why should I become a Registered Professional Archaeologist?" "What does it do for me?" "What does it do for the profession?" Here are some answers to consider.

- The Register enhances the legal value of being a professional archaeologist. Archaeologists testifying as expert witnesses in land claim cases, for example, can have their credibility challenged by attorneys. Registration provides credentials that can be of enormous value in the legal arena.
- The Register enhances the social, economic, and political value of being a professional archaeologist because it promotes recognition by other professions. It comes as a surprise to many archaeologists that the public at large and the legal system often do not recognize archaeologists to be professionals in the same sense as architects, accountants, engineers, or medical practitioners. The Register helps to develop an image of archaeology as a profession and RPAs as professionals.
- The Register is a community of colleagues who have accepted the Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance for the benefit of the profession and cultural resources. It is an integrative link that helps to develop common values among all professional archaeologists.
- The Register encourages high standards in the training and performance of archaeologists with its published Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance.
- The Register administers grievance procedures to protect both the public and the profession by a thorough and impartial investigation should it be alleged that a Registered Professional Archaeologist has failed to comply with the Code and Standards. Professional peers conduct the grievance process, which recognizes archaeologists' common responsibility to the profession, the public, and the resources.
- The last several presidents of the SAA and the SHA are listed on the Register, and the current president of the AIA is an RPA as well. These leaders within our profession recognize the value of endorsing and adhering to the Register's Code and Standards.
- The value of being a Registered Professional Archaeologist lies in accountability. By taking this step, the RPA is saying to the world that I am a professional, I will adhere to the Standards and Code, and I willingly subject myself to the grievance process for any breaches of misconduct. In the absence of a requirement that all archaeologists be registered and take continuing education credits, an archaeologist can take no more meaningful step toward recognition by his/her peers, the regulatory community, clients, and the lay public as a professional than to become registered voluntarily.
- There is a growing trend for states to require Principal Investigators of archaeological research projects to be listed on the Register or its equivalent.
- The Register works with sponsoring or affiliated scholarly organizations (e.g., the SAA, SHA, and AIA) to mutually promote the Code and Standards.
- The Register promotes a public image that enhances the difference between professional archaeologists and treasure hunters (e.g., commercial salvagers).
- The Register promotes lifelong education for professional archaeologists.
- The Register promotes closer ties between the academy and archaeologists working in the private sector, government, and museums.
- Listing on the Register helps to market new professionals in archaeology by enhancing their professional image and credentials.

For these reasons and more, all archaeologists have a responsibility to promote professionalism. The question is not just what can the Register do for us, or what are the benefits of registration, but what can we do to promote the profession and its standards. Being an RPA is a personal commitment to enhancing the standards, status, and dignity of the field.

ATTENTION STUDENTS!

As part of its recruitment drive, the Register hopes to reach graduate students in archaeology who are about to complete or have recently completed an M.A. or Ph.D. degree to apply for registration. If they do so within six months of graduation, the Register will waive the application fee. Apply now! Pass the word!

FIELD SCHOOL CERTIFICATION PANELS

The Register has organized panel discussion of field school certification at the 2001 annual meetings of the AIA, the SHA, and the SAA.

Donald Hardesty
President of the Register
Reproduced by Permission of the Society for American Archaeology

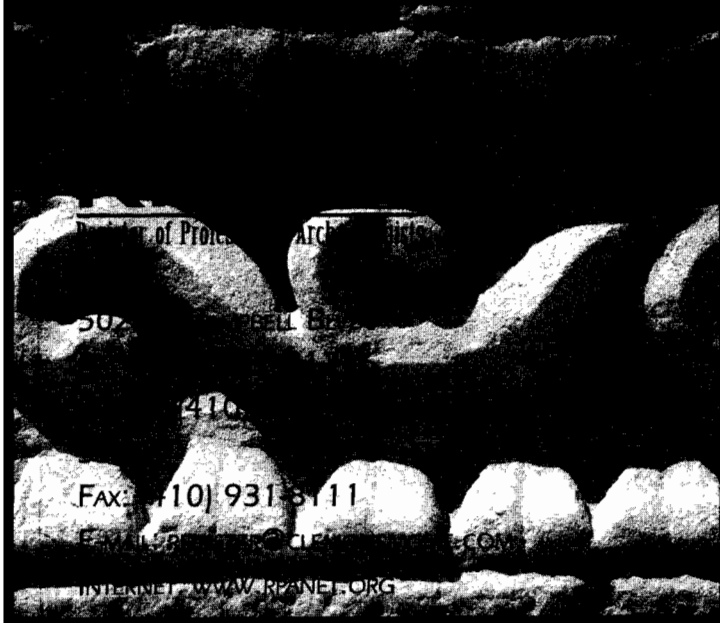


*Applications are available
online at www.rpanet.org*

The Register of Professional Archaeologists is much more than a voluntary list of qualified archaeologists. It sets standards of performance for the profession of archaeology. It is a voice for accountability within our discipline.

Through Register's code of conduct and standards for research performance, registered professional archaeologists (RPAs) agree to uphold professional practice, ethics, responsibility and competence.

More than anything, the register represents a group of people whose daily task is to research and protect the history of all people and represent that history in a responsible manner. By choosing to become RPAs, we have expressed our commitment to professionalism.



FAX: (10) 931-8111

EMAIL: rpas@rpanet.org

INTERNET: WWW.RPANET.ORG

Current Publications

Vergil E. Noble

SHA received the following publications for possible journal review during the previous quarter. Publishers and authors are encouraged to send new titles of potential interest to Annalies Corbin, SHA Reviews Editor, P.A.S.T. Foundation, 9604 Cougar Dr., Bozeman, MT 59718-8302. Please be sure to include price and ordering information.

Banning, E. B.

2000 *The Archaeologist's Laboratory: The Analysis of Archaeological Data*. xviii + 316 pp., 168 figs., tables. Order: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 233 Spring St., 7th Floor, New York, NY 10013-1578 or Internet <<http://www.wkap.nl>>; \$69.50 paper.

Bouchard, Pierre

2000 *Étude socio-économique des habitants de l'îlot Hunt d'après la collection archéologique, 1850-1900: cinquième campagne de fouilles archéologiques*. CELAT, Université Laval, Québec City. Cahier d'archéologie du CELAT, no. 7. xii + 130 pp., 34 figs., 14 tables. Order: CELAT, Faculté des lettres, Pavillon Charles-de Koninck, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4; E-mail <celat@celat.ulaval.ca>; or Internet <<http://www.fl.ulaval.ca/celat/cadres114.htm>>; \$15.00 (CND), postage and handling \$2.50 (CND) for first volume and \$0.50 (CND) for each additional volume to Canada and U.S., \$4.00 (CND), plus \$1.00 (CND) for each additional volume, to Europe.

Boucher, Guylaine

2000 *Les habitudes alimentaires des habitants de l'îlot Hunt (CeEt-110) de 1850 à 1900: étude archéozoologique*. CELAT, Université Laval, Québec City. Cahier d'archéologie du CELAT, no. 8. xii + 186 pp., 45 figs., 22 tables. Order: CELAT, Faculté des lettres, Pavillon Charles-de Koninck, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4; E-mail <celat@celat.ulaval.ca>; or Internet <<http://www.fl.ulaval.ca/celat/cadres114.htm>>; \$15.00 (CND), postage and handling \$2.50 (CND) for first volume and \$0.50 (CND) for each additional volume to Canada and U.S., \$4.00 (CND), plus \$1.00 (CND) for each additional volume, to Europe.

Craig, Alan K.

2000 *Spanish Colonial Gold Coins in the Florida Collection*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. xiv + 94 pp., ca. 50 figs., 16 color pls., 17 tables. Order: University Press of Florida, 15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL 32611-2079; Tel 1.800.226.3822; or Internet <<http://www.upf.com>>; \$49.95.

Hardesty, Donald L., and Barbara J. Little

2000 *Assessing Site Significance: A Guide for Archaeologists and Historians*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA. xi + 184 pp., 1 fig., 12 tables. Order: Roman & Littlefield Publishing Group, 15200 NBN Way, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214-0191; Tel 1.800.462.6420; \$62.00, \$23.95 paper.

Koons, Kenneth E., and Warren R. Hofstra, editors

2000 *After the Backcountry: Rural Life in the Great Valley of Virginia, 1800-1900*. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. xxix + 314 pp., 51 figs, 16 maps, 17 tables. Order: The University of Tennessee Press, Chicago Distribution Center, 11030 South Langley Ave., Chicago, IL 60628; Tel 1.800.621.2736; E-mail <utpress2@utk.edu>, Internet <<http://sunsite.utk.edu/utpress>>; \$48.00.

Orser, Charles E., Jr.

2000 *Introducción a la Arqueología Histórica*. Asociación Amigos del Instituto Nacional de Antropología, Buenos Aires. 119 pp., 3 figs. Order: Ediciones del Tridente, calle Marcelo T. de Avelar, 1966, piso 6, 54, Buenos Aires, Argentina, or E-mail <edicionedeltridente@ba.net>. \$8.00 (US), plus postage, paper.

Peter, Duane E., Marsha Prior, Melissa M. Green, and Victoria G. Clow, editors.

2000 *Freedman's Cemetery: A Legacy of a Pioneer Black Community in Dallas, Texas (2 vols.)*. Texas Department of Transportation, Environmental Affairs Division, Archeology Studies Program, Report 21, and Geo-Marine, Inc., Special Publication No. 6. xxvii + 564 pp., 147 figs., 118 tables, 10 apps. (on CD-ROM). Order: TxDOT, P.O. Box 5020, Austin, TX 78763-5020; Internet <<http://www.dot.state.tx.us>>; \$45.92, plus postage and applicable state sales tax, paper.

Ross, Lester A.

2000 *Trade Beads from Archaeological Excavations at Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site*. National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, NE, and Fort Union Association, Williston, ND. 610 pp., 27 figs., 22 color pls., 15 tables, 4 apps. Order: Fort Union Association, 15550 Highway 1804, Williston, ND 58801; Tel 1.800.434.0233; \$20.00, plus \$3.20 s/h, CD-ROM.

Shackel, Paul A.

2000 *Archaeology and Created Memory: Public History in a National Park*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York. xxii + 191 pp., 43 figs., 18 tables. Order: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 233 Spring St., 7th Floor, New York, NY 10013-1578, or Internet <<http://www.wkap.nl>> \$57.50.

Wilkie, Laurie A.

2000 *Creating Freedom: Material Culture and African American Identity at Oakley Plantation, 1840-1950*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge. xxv + 294 pp., 47 figs., 9 maps, 24 tables. Order: Louisiana State University Press, P.O. Box 25053, Baton Rouge, LA 70894-5053; or Tel 1.800.861.3477; \$69.95, \$24.95 paper.

Young, Amy L., editor

2000 *Archaeology of Southern Urban Landscapes*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. xi + 294 pp., 28 figs., 13 tables. Order: University of Alabama Press, Chicago Distribution Center, 11030 S. Langley, Chicago, IL 60628; Tel 1.800.621.8476, or Internet <<http://www.uapress.ua.edu>>; \$29.95 paper.

Reviews in Historical Archaeology

Vergil E. Noble

Owing to my induction as president-elect of the Society in January at the Long Beach business meeting, I have decided to retire as reviews editor for *Historical Archaeology* after only four years. Annalies Corbin, P.A.S.T. Foundation, 9604 Cougar Dr., Bozeman, MT 59718-8302, has agreed to take on the position of reviews editor, and I wish her well with this important task. I know that she will appreciate the cooperation of our members and work hard to bring you timely and relevant reviews.

Having succeeded Rick Sprague in 1997, my first set of reviews appeared in Vol. 31, No. 2, and my last will appear in Vol. 35, No. 4, later this year. By my count, slightly more than 200 reviews will have been published during my brief tenure, which reflects the great explosion of literature in our field. Even so, some of the reviews assigned were never returned, despite repeated attempts to procure their delivery. The number of abandoned reviews is not substantial, less than 5 percent, and that compares favorably with loss rates suffered by some other journals. Nevertheless, our inability to publish all relevant reviews is a frustration for the SHA editorial staff and a misfortune for the membership.

Owing to the passage of time, the following titles submitted for review are no longer viable subjects for publication in the journal. We wish to extend our sincere apologies to the authors, editors, and publishers of the works listed.

Approaches to the Historical Archaeology of Mexico, Central & South America.

JANINE GASCO, GREG CHARLES SMITH, and PATRICIA FOURNIER-GARCIA, editors. The Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1997.

The Archaeology of 18th-Century Virginia.

THEODORE R. REINHART, editor. Special Publication No. 35, Archaeological Society of Virginia, Courtland, Va., 1996.

The Archaeology of Frontier Taverns on the St. Louis-Vincennes Trace.

MARK J. WAGNER and MARY R. MCCORVIE. Illinois State Museum and Illinois Department of Transportation, Illinois State Museum Popular Science Series, Vol. XI, Springfield, 1993.

The Archaeology of the Old Landmark: Nineteenth-Century Taverns along the St. Louis-Vincennes Trace in Southern Illinois.

MARK J. WAGNER and MARY R. MCCORVIE, editors. Illinois Department of Transportation, Springfield, and Center for American Archaeology, Kampsville, Ill., 1992.

Down by the Station: Los Angeles Chinatown, 1880-1933.

ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD. Monumenta Archaeologica 18, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1996.

Fort Reliance, Yukon: An Archaeological Assessment.

DONALD W. CLARK. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Mercury Series Paper 150, 1995.

Interpreting Archaeology: Finding Meaning in the Past.

IAN HODDER, MICHAEL SHANKS, ALEXANDRA ALENANDRI, VICTOR BUCHLI, JOHN CARMAN, JONATHAN LAST, and GAVAN LUCAS, editors. Routledge, New York, 1995.

Paugvik: A Nineteenth-Century Native Village on Bristol Bay, Alaska.

DON E. DUMOND and JAMES W. VAN STONE. Fieldiana: Anthropology, New Series, No. 24, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, 1995.

Round Ball to Rimfire, Part One.

DEAN S. THOMAS. Thomas Publications (P.O. Box 3031), Gettysburg, Pa., 1997.

Ships' Bilge Pumps: A History of Their Development, 1500-1900.

THOMAS J. OERTLING. Texas A & M University Press, Studies in Nautical Archaeology No. 2., College Station, 1996.

Images of the Past



Audrey in her lab working on material from the late-seventeenth-century Challis pottery kiln site in James City County, Virginia, in 1963.

Continuing an English Tradition Started in 1607

AUDREY BAINES NOËL HUME
1927-1993

Audrey Noël Hume continued the tradition started in 1607 of migrating to the Chesapeake from England, where she had studied under Sir Mortimer Wheeler and worked after 1950 as a volunteer under Ivor Noël Hume.

After arriving with her husband at Williamsburg in 1957, she went on to become a major artifact expert and a skilled archival researcher in American historical archaeology. Among her important publications were the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation booklet on Food (1978) and Archaeology and the Colonial Gardener (1974). She was also part author of the report on Martins Hundred published (2001) after her death.

Photo: Courtesy of Ivor Noël Hume.

Inter-Society News

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Prepared by Robert Clouse,
SHA Inter-Society Relations Committee
Representative to SAA

The mission of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is "to expand understanding and appreciation of humanity's past as achieved through systematic investigation of the archaeological record." Its mission also includes "research, stewardship of archaeological resources, public and professional education, and dissemination of knowledge. To serve the public interest, the SAA seeks the widest possible engagement with all segments of society, including governments, educators, and indigenous people, in advancing knowledge and enhancing awareness of the past."

To accomplish its broad mission, the SAA has set seven goals: (1) to advance archaeological research and disseminate knowledge to the professional community and the public at large; (2) to improve the practice of archaeology and promote archaeological ethics; (3) to work toward the conservation of the archaeological record; (4) to serve as a bond among archaeologists worldwide in all segments of the archaeological community; (5) to effectively serve the needs of the diverse constituencies that constitute its membership; (6) to be an effective advocate for archaeology in the legislative and public policy areas; and (7) to provide an effective and flexible structure for the Society's operations and initiatives. To achieve its goals, the SAA has forty-one standing committees and three formal task force units. The SAA has a full-time executive director and eight other paid staff positions at its headquarters in Washington, D.C. The staff includes a full-time position dedicated to managing government affairs. The SAA, along with SHA and AIA, is one of the three sponsoring organizations of the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Meetings and Conferences

The SAA holds an annual meeting and conference at different locations around the country that are usually scheduled in April each year. The annual meeting incorporates sponsored forums, thematic and general symposia, general sessions, luncheon roundtable discussions, and professional development workshops. Over the last few years attendance at SAA annual meetings has hovered around three thousand individuals. The large number of contributed papers requires numerous concurrent sessions. Because of the relatively large attendance and participation, venues for the an-

nual meetings are becoming restricted to larger cities where adequate conference facilities are available. The annual meeting for 2001 will be held 18-22 April in New Orleans.

Society Publications

The SAA produces two internationally respected quarterly journals, *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity*. *American Antiquity*, now in its sixty-fifth year, began publication in 1935. There is currently some discussion about combining the two journals, but a final decision has yet to be made. Beginning in January 2001 the existing SAA Bulletin was replaced with a full color magazine called *The Archaeological Record*. This new format will be produced five times a year and combine articles on current events with articles and opinions and columns on SAA business. The SAA also has an informational Web site at www.saa.org and has recently incorporated an electronic government affairs newsletter into it. The Web site has a restricted "members only" section that includes a membership database and information on SAA Board actions and meeting minutes and SAA Board policies.

The SAA periodically produces special publications. Recent special monographs of note are *Ethics and Archaeology: Challenges for the 1990s*, edited by Mark J. Lynott and Alison Wylie, and *Teaching Archaeology in the Twenty-first Century*. Another recent publication, an edited volume titled *Working Together: Native Americans and Archaeologists*, continues a dialogue with the descendants of those responsible for the creation of the archaeological record that is researched by most SAA members.

Membership

At the end of 2000, membership in the SAA was slightly over 6,600. Membership is open to anyone who supports the mission and goals of the Society. Most membership categories receive *The Archaeological Record* and either *American Antiquity* or *Latin American Antiquity*. For an additional \$55, members can receive both journals. Membership categories and annual fees range as follows: Regular \$115, Student \$55, Retired \$62, Associate \$39, Joint \$28, Life \$2,850. Membership information may also be found on-line at www.saa.org.

Keith Kintigh, Arizona State University, is the current SAA president. He will be succeeded this year by President-elect Robert L. Kelly, University of Wyoming. Questions regarding the organization and its operations can be directed to SAA's Executive Di-

rector Tobi Brimsek, Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second Street NE #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557.

COUNCIL ON AMERICA'S MILITARY PAST (CAMP)

Prepared by Roderick Sprague,
SHA Inter-Society Relations Committee
Representative to CAMP

CAMP is the only national organization with the dual objectives of military history and historical preservation. When founded in 1966 (about the same time as SHA), CAMP U.S.A. meant Council on Abandoned Military Posts. In 1981 the name was changed to Council on America's Military Past to better reflect the broad interests of the group. There is no dominant group but rather it includes archaeologists, historians, museologists, architects, and a wide variety of other fields and interests. The group has been active in the preservation of military sites and civil forts at all levels from protecting them from demolition to preventing adverse impacts, from encouraging more Park Service funds to keeping remains under federal care. CAMP takes an active part on congressional hearings in Washington for preservation and adequate funding. The organization was instrumental in removing the National Archives from under the inadequate management of GSA.

Society Publications

Publications include the quarterly periodical *The Journal of America's Military Past* and the *Headquarters Heliogram*. The Journal is a broadly based periodical concerning military posts, equipment, and people. For example, one of the few articles concerning the Quonset hut is published in the Journal. It is now in its twenty-eighth volume.

We tend to think of a newsletter as a secondary source to a journal, but in the case of CAMP, the newsletter, *Headquarters Heliogram*, is clearly the main reason archaeologists and others interested in preservation, especially those in federal positions, should be members of CAMP. The *Heliogram*, now in its 282d issue, is unquestionably the most up-to-date and thorough news source available concerning preservation in federal agencies such as the National Park Service. Articles include such diverse areas as current legislation, archaeological excavations, proposed base closures, ship decommissioning, new publications, museum activities, deaths in the preservation field, and anything else that might be of interest to preservationists. The *Heliogram* has received the "Award of Merit" from the

American Association for State and Local History, "Army Commendation" from the secretary of the army, and both the "Conservation and Service Award" and the "Cultural Achievement Award" from the secretary of the interior. It is a tabloid-sized newspaper of at least sixteen pages on quality paper. The *Heliogram* alone is worth the price of membership.

Annual Meetings

Another benefit of membership is participation in the annual meetings. The next annual meeting will be 9–13 May 2001 in and around Rapid City, South Dakota, visiting a dozen historical and archaeological sites in western South Dakota, Nebraska, and eastern Wyoming.

The 2002 meeting is especially designed to attract archaeologists. It will be held at the Wyndham Old San Juan Hotel

in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 10–14 July 2002. This is the off-season, and the rates are very reasonable. Tours are a central part of the CAMP meetings, with San Juan presenting a surprisingly large number of forts and other military installations. The twelve specific sites include those from the Spanish period through all periods to the Cold War. From experience, I can report that any member who has not attended a meeting before is treated as part of the group by the long-time members.

The benefits of membership also include making all members eligible for additional membership in the various regional departments. Currently there are twenty-five departments covering all of the United States from the smallest, in Washington, D.C., to the largest, in the Pacific Northwest, including Alaska. Many of the departments have their own meetings.

Membership

Categories of membership are numerous and include: Corporate \$500, Patron \$250, Sustaining \$100, Contributing \$50, Individual Subscribing \$35, Participating \$25, Junior (under 18) \$15, Spouse \$10, and two levels of Agency (prepaid) \$35, and Agency (invoiced) \$50.

Col. Herb Hart kindly provided details on the 2002 meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and checked my facts on CAMP.

Contacts

Membership Secretary
CAMP
518 W Why Worry Lane
Phoenix, AZ 85021

Headquarters *Heliogram* Editor
Herbert M. Hart
P. O. Box 1151
Fort Myer, VA 22211

To apply for membership, send a copy of this form, together with your check, to:

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY
CAMP,
518 W Why Worry Lane,
Phoenix, AZ 85021

My application for annual membership in CAMP at the indicated category is submitted with my check or money order (for 2 years 10-percent discount)

CORPORATE \$500
PATRON \$250
SUSTAINING \$100
CONTRIBUTING \$50
INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBING \$35
AGENCY (government/institution/organization) SUBSCRIBING PRE-PAID \$35
AGENCY SUBSCRIBING (requiring billing or special forms) \$50
JUNIOR (under 18) \$15
SPOUSE (no publications) \$10

PERSONAL DATA (please print). Check here if former member _____ or renewal _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone (____) _____ FAX _____ E-mail address _____

Educational background _____

Occupation: Present _____ Past _____

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST (hobbies, awards, publications, projects, comments)

Name/address of suggested prospective members _____

Learning Historical Archaeology

Report of the Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee (APTC)

Timothy Scarlett,
University of Nevada-Reno
Chair, Student Subcommittee, APTC

During 1999 and 2000 the Student Subcommittee of the APTC finally took permanent form. The committee has six standing student members who serve terms of two or three years. In addition, the subcommittee includes an APTC Chair, and the SHA Employment Coordinator to provide leadership. The subcommittee emphasizes balance and diversity, and the current student members include:

1. Four women and three men.
2. Three underwater and four terrestrial archaeologists.
3. Five Ph.D. and two M.A. track students (although one started as an undergraduate).
4. Representative students from programs in the Great Basin, Great Lakes, Mid-Atlantic, South, Southwest, Ontario, and Newfoundland.

One position is up for re-election, and we will strive to maintain our balance. In addition to these nine individuals, the subcommittee has about thirty-five volunteers who contribute to the committee in various capacities. These students are affiliated with programs all over the United States and Canada.

The 2001 meeting opened with a round of kudos for a year of jobs-well-done. Particular acknowledgement to individuals included the Long Beach conference committee, particularly Sheli Smith and Laurel Breece, who were very patient in lining up our reception, forum, and meeting times to be the most convenient; Robert Schuyler, who has been a one-man recruiting army for the subcommittee; H. Kris Hirst, who developed a rideshare/roomshare Web-based service on the archaeology pages of About.com; and Marlesa Gray, who spent another year with us as we just squeaked in under the deadlines (and sometimes behind them!).

Several committee members and volunteers contributed to the Society's business in 2000. Catharine Dann deserves kudos for organizing the 2001 Student Forum, where students and professionals met in small groups to discuss interviews, CVs, and résumés. Mechelle Kerns, Marcy Rockman, Paul Nasca, Tim Tumberg, Becky Waugh, and Tim Scarlett all contributed to our quarterly newsletter column. Mechelle Kerns was absent from our meeting due to her

wedding and honeymoon in the British Virgin Islands. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Kerns-Nocerito, we wish them many, many years of happiness!

The committee selected the subjects of the quarterly column "Learning Historical Archaeology" for 2001:

- Spring: Catharine Dann will summarize the 2001 Student Forum on interviews and résumés.
- Summer: Ben Pykles will prepare advice for "Choosing the Best Field School or Summer Field Project."
- Fall: Tim Tumberg and Becky Waugh will help edit *The Guide to Graduate Programs in Historical and Underwater Archaeology*. They also plan to write a student user's guide to the guide.
- Winter: Nicole Branton will create a bibliography of articles on professionalism and other student issues which have appeared in the SHA Newsletter, as well as the newsletters of the SAA, AIA, and SIA.

Elizabeth Norris is preparing the 2002 Student Forum, which will be presented at the SHA Annual Meeting in Mobile, Alabama. This forum will be a temporary break from job searches in favor of discussions about ethics in historical archaeology. The provisional title is "Sticky Situations." Join the members of the Student Subcommittee next January, when professionals will share some of their personal experiences and advice concerning ethical issues. Elizabeth is looking for diverse participation on the panel and would like to have scholars from CRM, governmental, museum, academic, avocational, and other environments. If you would like to participate, contact Elizabeth Norris (emnorris@mtu.edu) or Tim Scarlett (scarlett@xmission.com).

Paul Nasca will prepare the student committee flyers for both the pre-registration mailings and the on-site conference packets. During 2000, the committee included a flyer with the pre-registration mailing, and we received good feedback as a result. We were unable to coordinate the information to produce our "Attention Students" insert for the registration packets, and we were forced to leave the flyer strategically about the Queen Mary. Paul expects to include the flyer in the 2002 packet. We believe it is a critical part of our communication with students who attend the meeting.

Thanks to Kris Hirst, the rideshare/roomshare program is no longer a committee task. Members of the committee will now devote the time they used to spend answering E-mail toward promoting this Web-based resource. We will work with Kris

to ensure a streamlined method of access for people to jump right to the meeting page. This page is not endorsed or sponsored by the SHA or any other professional society, but we will promote it the same way we would advertise a particularly inexpensive airline flight. Access to this private site is of interest to our membership.

The Subcommittee has one member position available, and the seat was open to nominations. Members and volunteers can expect a ballot in early February. The seat is a two-year position, and will turn over again at the 2004 Annual Meeting. Members agree to remain current on their society dues and to guarantee that they will attend the next two SHA meetings. Voting will occur by Internet, with Tim Scarlett and Marcy Gray counting votes.

The 2001 Past Presidents' Student Reception was great fun, although we missed the opportunity to make announcements when the food lines unexpectedly opened and our room emptied into the banquet hall. The reception in 2002 will be our main recruitment event, rather than the subcommittee meeting, so we anticipate developing a slightly more organized format in the future.

Besides our annual business, the committee discussed several new initiatives. Communication is a problem for the subcommittee, both between members and volunteers and between the subcommittee and the student membership of the Society. Elizabeth Norris has agreed to look into a privately hosted Web page for our internal use. By posting our annual schedule and creating an E-mailing function, the committee will be better able to avoid confusion of duties and missed deadlines.

To solve the problem of society-wide communication, the Subcommittee has asked the SHA office to provide an E-mail list of student members of the SHA. We hope to use this list for direct communication. While some academic advisers have been good to encourage their students to both join the SHA and participate in the Society's business, the committee members would like to be able to send announcements directly to students. These communications will be infrequent, and anyone can request to be removed from (or added to) the list. We have received positive feedback regarding our use of the HISTARCH listserve, and we are now exploring other similar Internet resources for underwater and other archaeology communities.

We set a major objective in 2000 to increase the interaction between underwater and terrestrial students in the SHA. This drive met with only moderate success. In 2001, the subcommittee resolved to con-

tinue to pursue this issue. We will contact student members through the direct E-mail mentioned above. In addition, we are planning an informational packet for the directors of academic programs and academic advisers who interact with students regularly. J. Barto Arnold has already proven helpful in bridging this divide.

Several other committee chairs contacted Tim Scarlett in Long Beach and requested student representatives for their committees. Now that the Student Subcommittee is established and running smoothly, we will devote our recruitment effort to place students on other SHA committees. These representatives will be regular members of other committees but will also attend and report to the Student Subcommittee. Watch for a direct mailing which lists all the various standing and presidential SHA committees and descriptions of their functions and participants!

If you have any questions, ideas, or feedback on any of the Subcommittee's activities, contact Tim Scarlett anytime (scarlett@xmission.com). If you would like to become involved in the Subcommittee or any SHA committee, drop Tim or any other subcommittee member a line, and we will help you get started!

The 2001 Student Career Forum Get the Job You Want: A Resume Writing and Interview Workshop.

Catharine Dann
University of Delaware and the
Winterthur Museum

Students and professional archaeologists gathered on board the Queen Mary at SHA 2001 to discuss the process of applying for a job. At "Get the Job You Want: A Resume Writing and Interview Workshop," the Student Career Forum of the Long Beach meeting, nine professionals offered advice on the finer points of applying for positions in historical archaeology. Professional panelists included Toni Carrell (Ships of Discovery, Inc.), Teresita Majewski (Statistical Research, Inc.), Lawrence Babits (Maritime History Program, East Carolina University), Sara Mascia (Historical Perspectives), Adrian Praetzellis (Sonoma State University), Vergil Noble (National Park Service), Donald Linebaugh (Program for Archaeological Research, University of Kentucky), Larry McKee (TRC Garrow, Inc.), and Paul Hundley (Australian National Maritime Museum). These participants shared advice for applying for CRM, academic, museum, and government archaeology positions.

The session opened with introductions. Catharine Dann, coordinator of the forum,

welcomed everyone and explained the format of the session. Timothy Scarlett (chair of the Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee [APTC]) and Marlesa Gray (Chair of the APTC) each made a brief opening statement. Scarlett explained the purpose of the APTC and its Student Subcommittee. He emphasized that involvement with SHA committees is an excellent way to learn about historical archaeology. Involvement in society affairs provides the venue to meet other historical archaeologists from outside a student's parochial world, and networking can pay off when students and young professionals begin applying for jobs. He encouraged attendees to become involved with the Student Subcommittee and to look for E-mails containing helpful information for student SHA members. Scarlett reminded students of a rideshare/roomshare board available to SHA members on About.com.

The panelists introduced themselves and described their hiring experiences. A lively discussion followed regarding how to create successful resumes and curriculum vitae (cv's), and have a successful interview. Panelists provided hints for building essential skills for archaeology jobs, constructing a winning resume or cv, and effectively interviewing and following-up during the job search process. All of the suggestions by the panelists were complementary. Main points included the following:

- **Emphasize Skills:** Do you have experience and/or expertise in boating, surveying, or accounting? Employers look for the skills that set a job candidate apart from the pack. If you have specialized knowledge in any archaeology-related subject, make sure that you emphasize your talents in the resume. There are many people who can dig holes, and employers can easily teach novices to shovel-test. They cannot, however, always invest time and money to teach specialized information. A candidate who has a boating license or experience with photography and demonstrates this on their resume or cv is more likely to win a position than someone who has neglected to emphasize special skills. If you are lacking such skills, take classes or volunteer to gain these valuable experiences. Also, do not immediately delete seemingly unrelated skills from your resume such as coaching or an involvement with music or theater. These interests and activities show that you are a well-rounded person who can manage time effectively. Include these extras in a section titled "special skills" or "additional skills."

- **Network:** Know and be known. Face-to-face contacts and quality relationships often count the most in the application process. Make every effort to meet people in your profession. Annual meetings of the

SHA or AAA are wonderful places to meet the leaders in underwater archaeology, CRM, government, and other historical archaeology jobs. Attempt to understand the daily routine of people who hold jobs you consider ideal. Make sure their job description sounds appealing before applying for a similar job. If you understand the job description and expectations before applying, you will be more likely to find a "match" and enjoy your work. Remember that your reputation is not based solely on the word of "big shots" but with everyone you meet, including fellow students and co-workers. Quality relationships can lead to good references. A glowing reference from someone who really knows you and your work can often override any other part of your resume. If you find an ideal job, identify someone who can act as your personal advocate. Introduce yourself to the person in charge of hiring or another staff member, ask questions about the job, and make yourself known.

- **Be Honest:** Always be honest in your written and oral communication with a potential employer and with people acting as your references. While you should emphasize your strengths, do not lie about experiences or previous occupations. Be up-front about legitimate scheduling complications such as National Guard service or family commitments. Addressing these issues before you get a job can prevent later conflicts or misunderstandings. Remember that United States law prevents employers from asking about or discriminating on the basis of sex, race, marital status, and other personal issues. Private firms might not always be as strict on these issues, however, as government agencies. Be aware that sharing personal information has the potential to help or harm you as you look for a job. Make sure that you know your rights and those of the employer. Make informed decisions about the information you reveal.

- **Be Humble:** Realize that you will most likely not start as the head of your own CRM firm or immediately become a full-time professor. Accept that every task is part of a learning process as you proceed through your career. Present yourself as someone who understands that washing sherds and digging test holes are equally important as authoring a report or directing a project. Ego will get you nowhere fast, and employers are quick to pick up on arrogance in your cover letter, resume, or cv, and especially in your interviews. Be friendly and interested in learning more about the job. Assess the fit of the job to your ability level and interests before you accept an offer.

- **Be Informed:** Read job descriptions carefully, and determine which skills employers are seeking. Talk to current employees.

Ask how they enjoy their jobs and how the actual job fit the initial description. Perform research on the firm or university before you get there. Always make sure to know the name and title of the person to whom you are writing as well as the name of the university, museum, or firm where you are applying. Gathering this information demonstrates a genuine interest in the position to the employer and shows you are a serious and committed candidate. You can spare potential embarrassment and possible rejection with a few hours of research and preparation.

- **Tailor to the Job:** Create more than one resume or cv. Once you have done your research on the job and identified the goals of the hiring committee through the job description and personal contacts, you can tailor your resume to the job. Highlight the skills for which potential employers are searching. Send the information employers ask for and nothing more. A resume (one-to-two-page summary of experience) is usually required for non-academic jobs and a curriculum vitae, or cv (a longer document including all experiences and publications), is required for academic positions. There are usually many candidates for each opening, and employers have little time to sort through a mound of ten-page documents. If you are unclear about the format of either document, go to the career center of your university or your local bookstore and find a template. Acquiring permission to model your resume on that of someone you admire or who holds your "ideal" job is often the best method of creating an effective document. What worked once might be successful again.

- **Write Well:** There is one skill that holds more weight than any other—writing well! Potential employers in all positions need employees who can write reports, conference papers, correspondence, and newsletters. Learning to write well is a never-ending process, and every successful archaeologist continues to perfect his or her writing skills every time he or she types on the computer or sets a pen to paper. An employee who can write is much more valuable than one who cannot. To improve your writing, read and "write, write, write." Experience is the best practice, so gather it at every chance you have. Use fellow students or co-workers as editors. Have professors and professionals comment on your writing. This is especially important for your cover letter. This one-page document (two at the most) is your chance to present your writing skills and interest in a position, and to sell yourself as the best candidate. Write it and re-write it. Tailor the letter to the job. It could make or break your chance for an interview or a job offer. In your resume or cv,

be concise and accurate. Use action verbs and avoid vagueness. Rather than saying you "assisted" at your last job, describe what this means. If you drafted or edited or performed data entry, say so.

- **Polish Everything:** Always present the best possible finished product to your future employer. Glaring mistakes in grammar and spelling, especially in the spelling of an employer's name, are sure ways to be placed last in line for a position. Format your cover letter, cv or resume, and writing samples in a font that is large and legible. Make your documents clear, but forgo extra bells and whistles such as bright or patterned paper or crazy fonts. These are only distracting and annoying and subtract from information in the document. Also, polish yourself. Dress well and prepare for interviews. Anticipate questions that you may be asked, and prepare your own questions for the employer. Keep your interview skills fresh by applying for a job that you might not want, but beware that such "practice" interviews can also work against you if you appear to be "teasing" employers on a regular basis.

- **Be Positive:** Always present yourself in the best light. Without falsifying information, highlight your strengths and de-emphasize your weaknesses. You are your own best advocate, but you can also be your own worst enemy if you sell yourself short in your cover letter, resume, or interview. Do not apologize for taking up the hiring committee's time in your cover letter. This only shows insecurity to a potential employer.

- **Prioritize:** List experiences from the most recent to the most distant on your resume or cv. Be selective. An employer wants to know how you can provide the skills advertised in the job description. A two-page resume leaves little room for extra information. Eliminate unrelated experiences such as retail jobs or food service, unless these are your only experiences or with them you gained valuable and applicable skills for the job to which you are applying.

- **Confirm References:** Make sure that your references know you are listing them as contacts. It is extremely unprofessional to ignore this detail and can lead to trouble if you neglect to make a simple call or two. Make sure your references know why you are interested in the position for which you are applying. Confirm that they are not applying for the same position! Update your list of references as you go through your career, and choose individuals who will provide a good reference. If you are not sure a reference knows you well enough or thinks positively of your work, ask them. If

you can, do not overuse your references. This is a favor you are asking, and it is bad form to impose on this individual's time. When possible, list names and contact information. To some employers, "References on Request" looks as if you are hiding information.

- **Follow Up:** Always get in touch with an employer after you have sent in your application. A phone call provides the opportunity to make yourself known and ensure your application has arrived. If you follow up once and hear nothing, call again. Do not abuse this privilege, but also do not underestimate the value of personal contacts. When an employer knows your name, the recognition factor can work in your favor. Do not be afraid to ask about the progress of a selection process.

- **Update:** Proofread your application materials before you send them. Make sure they reflect your current address, phone number, and E-mail, as well as all of your work and activities to date. Take continuing education classes and perfect skills even as you work. Employers want to see your consistent interest and involvement with your career reflected in the application.

- **Do Not Be Discouraged:** Even if you have a "perfect" resume, skills galore, and wonderful references, you still might not get the job. But following the advice of other professionals and peers, continually polishing your application materials, making contacts, and building skills can only serve in your favor. There are quite a few jobs open, and opportunities exist for candidates who can sell themselves to employers.

Following the panel presentation, members of the audience posed some brief questions to the entire group. The forum then split into breakdown sessions. Professionals reviewed students' resumes individually and in small groups. The forum participants spent considerable time carefully reviewing either their own or sample documents, and they continued to ask questions and work together for several hours. Both the professionals and students expressed positive feedback about the session. Attendees often cited the unique opportunity this forum provides for face-to-face meetings and personalized advice from experienced archaeologists. The APTC student subcommittee will continue its annual sessions geared towards students and young professionals. In 2002, the meeting will be in Mobile, Alabama, and our forum will explore Ethics and Historical Archaeology. If you are interested in participating on the panel, please contact Paul Nasca (pnmasc@mail.wm.edu) or Tim Scarlett (mail to: scarlett@xmission.com).

Teaching Historical Archaeology

Committee Report for the Academic and Professional Training Committee

Marlesa A. Gray, Chair

The Academic and Professional Training Committee (APTC) met at the 2001 Annual Meetings on the *Queen Mary*, Long Beach, California. This is a large and complicated committee, with many ongoing projects. The following summarizes the committee's activities in 2000 and continuing into 2001. The activities of the Student Subcommittee of the APTC are summarized in Timothy Scarlett's report in this newsletter.

Committee members Margaret Purser and Teresita Majewski served on the Dissertation Prize subcommittee, along with members of the Editorial Advisory Committee. Five dissertations were reviewed in 2000, and the winner was announced at the 2001 meetings in Long Beach. For 2001, Robert Clouse will be added to the review subcommittee.

Mark Warner and Timothy Scarlett will be working on the syllabus project in 2001. This project will allow educators, researchers, and students access to voluntarily posted syllabi through the society's Web page. A call for syllabi will be posted on the Web site, on Hist-Arch, and in this newsletter later this spring and summer.

SHA has been a contributing member of the SAA Task Force on Curriculum Reform, "Teaching in the 21st Century," through the participation of Pamela Cressey, an APTC committee member. The task force is currently applying for funding to initiate its first program of curriculum reform, at the undergraduate level. Funding for this initiative looks very positive, and if granted, SHA will participate by creating curricular studies directed towards historical and underwater archaeology. Pam Cressey will head a subcommittee that will be devoted to this project. If anyone, underwater or terrestrial, is interested in participating in this project, please contact either Pam or me.

As part of the APTC's mission to provide continuing educational opportunities for the membership of SHA, six workshops were offered at the 2001 annual meetings in Long Beach by the workshop subcommittee, co-chaired by Kim and Stephen McBride. The workshops and their registrations included: archaeological illustration (11), GIS (26), practical forensics (23), remote-operated vehicles (13), the Business of CRM, co-sponsored by the American Cultural Resources Association (13), and cul-

tural tourism (9). In addition, the workshop committee conducted a member survey during 2000 to elicit responses to the SHA-sponsored workshops at the conferences. While the response rate was low (44 of 1,200, or 4 percent), the responses all supported the concept. Many topics were suggested for future workshops, which will continue to be offered at SHA annual meetings. The feasibility of taking SHA-sponsored workshops to other venues is also being considered.

Although the Student Paper Prize, offered at the last two conferences, has not

drawn a lot of response, it is still considered to be a valuable service of the APTC. During 2001, the Student Paper Prize subcommittee, under the leadership of Sara Mascia, will be working to streamline the process of paper submission and judging, and will be developing methods of publicizing the presence of the prize more broadly through the student membership of the SHA.

Finally, Sara Mascia, the SHA Employment Coordinator, reported the following statistics on the activities of the employment office during 2000:

RESUMES ON HAND				
	1998	1999	2000	Total on File
B.A. or less	15	14	12	41
M.A.	13	17	14	44
ABD	3	0	0	3
Ph.D.	5	5	4	14
Not Specified	11	8	4	14
TOTAL	47	44	40	116

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN—JOB SEEKERS 2000	
AREA	TOTAL
Northeast	10
Southeast	3
Mid-Atlantic	8
Midwest	4
Gulf	4
Central Plains	1
Northwest	1
Northern Plains	1
Southwest	2
Pacific West	1
Other	5

JOB OPPORTUNITIES			
Minimum Education		Jobs	
High School	0	University	10
B.A./B.S.	8	State	3
M.A.	30	Federal	3
ABD	0	City/County	0
Ph.D.	12	Private	0
Not Specified	2	Contract	32
		Museum	4
Total	52		52

Current Research

Northeast

Reported by
David Starbuck

New York

• **Military Sites Archaeology in Lake George:** A team of students and volunteers, directed by Dr. David Starbuck (Plymouth State College), spent the summer of 2000 conducting the fourth season of excavations at Fort William Henry (1755–1757), a British frontier outpost from the French and Indian War that is located at the southern end of Lake George. At the same time, a second team began the first season at the adjacent site of Fort George, built in 1759 to replace William Henry after the famous “massacre” that occurred there. Fort William Henry is privately owned by the Fort William Henry Corporation, whereas Fort George lies within the Lake George Battlefield Park, which is owned and managed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

The final season within Fort William Henry focused upon the West Barracks, and findings included burned timbers (stacked three high) from the barracks’ east wall; the charred floor at the bottom of the cellar underneath the barracks; and the remains of the 9-x-9-foot stone foundation underneath one of the barracks’ fireplaces. Inside this cellar there were numerous gunflints, fragments of mortar shells, and many burnt fragments of butchered bone. No further excavations are anticipated in the near future, and Starbuck’s book on the fort, entitled *Massacre at Fort William Henry*, will be published in the fall of 2001 by the University Press of New England.

Less well-known is the nearby site of Fort George, located on a bluff overlooking the south end of Lake George and the famed “Million Dollar Beach.” Long managed as a campground, Fort George has never been studied archaeologically, although Starbuck directed a small surface mapping project there in 1994.

Archaeological testing began in 2000 that will hopefully continue for at least several seasons, and the fieldwork was supervised by Andrew Farry (Michigan State) and Brad Jarvis (University of Minnesota). Three barracks’ foundations were sampled, along with lesser sites, and artifacts indicate that these were buildings constructed during the French and Indian War, with at least some continued use during the American Revolution. Artifacts included sherds of delft,

white salt-glazed stoneware (with dot, diaper, and basket decoration), buff-bodied slip-decorated earthenware, numbered regimental buttons and many undecorated buttons, a four-pound cannonball, a furniture hinge with the owner’s name inscribed on it, numerous fish bones, and more. Soil stratigraphy was deeper than expected, the stone foundations were well built, and one of the foundations contained large quantities of wall plaster. The site thus proved to be amazingly intact, and it is hoped that one of the outcomes of this project will be greatly increased public interpretation and new exhibits for visitors.

New Hampshire

• **Canterbury Shaker Village:** The largest of the Canterbury blacksmith shops was built by the Church Family in 1811, on the west side of Shaker Road and just south of the Trustees’ Office that handled business dealings with the outside world. Shaker Village proposes to reconstruct the shop and the smaller ox shed that was attached to its northern end. David Starbuck and Elizabeth Hall (both of Plymouth State College) were hired from June through September of 2000 to excavate the sites of both buildings and to salvage most of a dump that was discovered on the west side of the blacksmith shop.

From historical sources it was known that the blacksmith shop measured either 25 or 28 by 50 feet and contained a brick forge that was removed in 1849 and replaced with two cast-iron forges. Later modifications to the building appear to have been minor, and the shop was subsequently removed in April 1952. The ox shed, measuring 24 x 24 feet, was taken down in 1900. During the archaeological field work, it was possible to determine the outline of the blacksmith shop, to establish that the large rock pile on the site was a base under the shop (rather than a filled-in cellar hole), and to excavate much of the cellar at the south end of the foundation. The cellar was found to contain the very intact base of the original 1811–1849 brick forge.

The adjacent dump was extremely informative and contained evidence for shoeing oxen, for working soapstone into either stoves or gravestones, for smoking tobacco, and for repairing firearms. Also, there were large quantities of domestic artifacts in the dump, indicating that the smith(s) actually lived in the shop.

Pacific West

Reported by
Sannie Osborn

California

A statewide historic context, themes, and property types study for military installations in California was begun in August 1997 and completed in March 2000 by the Department of Defense (DoD). The report covers the Spanish, Mexican, and American military activities in California between the years 1769 and 1989. This four-volume document, which is also produced on CD, analyzes the ways in which historic buildings and structures have been evaluated by the various military branches in California and provides a methodological and contextual framework to guide future work. The document has two essential purposes: to report on the status of historic buildings and structures inventories that have been conducted on California military bases, and to move toward a statewide and interservice approach to completing the work that remains to be done. The report addresses the need for a more consistent approach to evaluating historic military buildings and structures in California and provides the military service branches with a coordinated approach to historic property evaluation. This is the first time anywhere in the United States that such a broad-based project has been undertaken. The report will be useful to historic preservation managers both on active DoD military installations, former military facilities converted to civilian use by base closure, and formerly used defense sites from World War II and earlier time periods. Although the primary focus of the report is on the built environment, the contextual information should also be of interest to historical archaeologists working on military sites. The project was conceived and carried out jointly by the DoD (including the Marine Corps, Army, Navy, and Air Force) and the California Office of Historic Preservation, with assistance from the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, and was funded in its entirety by the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program. The report was prepared by Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation and JRP Historical Consulting Services under contract to the Sacramento District Corps of Engineers.

• **McCoy House Reconstruction Project, Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, San Diego, California:** The California Department of Parks and Recreation, as reported by D.L. Felton, recently completed reconstruction of the 1869 James McCoy House in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. This reconstruction was part of a larger enhancement project that included extensive archaeological testing and data recovery excavations.

Old Town San Diego SHP is an urban park that includes restored and reconstructed historic buildings housing a variety of museums, shops and restaurants. The Presidio on the hill adjacent to the park was the location of the first Spanish settlement in Alta California, established in 1769. By the early 1820s, Presidio occupants began to construct residences on the river terrace below the older fortified site, in what later came to be known as Old Town San Diego. The town thrived until the 1860s, after which most development shifted elsewhere. The opulent two-story McCoy House, constructed in 1869 by Senator James McCoy, was one of the last major development in Old Town before its decline. San Diego's light rail system was extended to Old Town in the mid-1990s, and a transit center constructed adjacent to a relatively undeveloped area of the park. The light rail development transformed this area into a major park entrance, and stimulated efforts to enhance visitor services and historic landscape authenticity. Improvements included removal of modern streets, re-creation of historic grades, new fences and other landscape enhancements, as well as reconstruction of the 1869 McCoy House for use as a visitor's center.

These developments included archaeological testing and data recovery investigations associated with light rail construction, street re-alignment, landscape improvements, and reconstruction of the McCoy House. Archeological and historical investigations conducted between 1991 and 1995 provided a rich body of information about the people and buildings that once occupied the area, and shed considerable light on major landscape changes over the past two hundred years. The McCoy House site was first tested in 1992. This work indicated that significant portions of its foundations remained intact, but also suggested that substantially earlier deposits were also present on the site. A more comprehensive excavation program was undertaken in 1995 to provide input into the reconstruction design development process. This work exposed the brick foundations of the McCoy House, as well as stone and kiln-waster footings representing at least two older adobe buildings that occupied the site previously. These are assumed to be associated with Maria Eugenia Silvas, who owned the prop-

erty before 1851. The date she acquired the parcel is unknown, although the artifacts recovered suggest that it was occupied by the 1830s.

The evidence of the earlier buildings and Mexican Republic (1821–1846) era deposits beneath the McCoy House caused a number of citizen groups to question the desirability of reconstructing the later McCoy House on the site. The Department of Parks and Recreation persisted with its reconstruction program, based on current operational needs and the fact that the reconstruction was approved in a General Plan adopted in 1977. This controversy resulted in a lawsuit that was ultimately dismissed, and work on the reconstruction proceeded in late 1998.

Major data recovery excavations were undertaken in fall 1998–spring 1999 to clear the McCoy building site of deposits likely to be disturbed by construction. Additional data recovery and monitoring continued through the construction phase. Throughout the project, archaeological staff worked closely with planners and contractors to design low-impact development alternatives to protect intact archaeological resources where possible. Staff archaeologists were very capably assisted by a team of young workers from the National Civilian Community Corps, a federal community service program administered by AmeriCorps. Archaeological field and laboratory work continued in Old Town San Diego until completion of the reconstruction and landscaping project in spring 2000. The 1998–2000 work helped clarify results of the 1995 Design Development phase discoveries on the McCoy House site, and considerably expanded understanding of the archaeological resources present elsewhere on the block (Block 408). Relatively little new information was recovered about the McCoy House itself, although a large, domed brick cistern not previously known was documented. This was apparently used to capture runoff: "rain water cisterns" were common in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in semi-arid areas of the American West not served by municipal water systems.

Substantial additional evidence of earlier occupation of the site was discovered during recent data recovery excavations. Adobe walls representing at least one additional building were encountered, although it remains unclear whether this structure was associated with the Silvas ownership or the subsequent Ames occupation. Extensive deposits of cattle bones, building debris, and other artifacts were recovered across much of the site. Ceramics include English and Chinese exports, most of which appear to be typical of styles popular in the 1830s and 1840s. Large quantities of unglazed brown wares, presumably manufac-

tured by Native Americans for the use of pueblo residents, were also recovered.

Elsewhere on Block 408, the 1999 excavations investigated parcels not sampled extensively during previous phases. This work confirmed earlier assertions about the archaeological sensitivity of this area of Old Town, exposing a number of well-preserved architectural features and other deposits. Of particular interest were largely intact foundations and tile floors on the Fitch-Carrillo parcel, which was purportedly the site of one of the first residences constructed outside the Presidio in the 1820s. Henry Delano Fitch and his wife, Josefa Carrillo, loom large in California history and folklore. Fitch was a Yankee trader who came to California soon after the Mexican War of Independence, and fell in love with the daughter of the prominent Carrillo family. When forbidden to marry by local authorities, they eloped to South America, were married and later returned. Their romance is a staple of popular lore about the early interaction of American traders with the Californio community.

Work on the large collections of artifacts and data recovered from the Old Town San Diego excavation continues. The material from more than 1,500 separate archaeological contexts has been catalogued, and analysis and report preparation is in progress. A Web site discussing some aspects of this project is accessible at: <http://archaeology.parks.ca.gov/structures/sca/scaindex.htm>

• **U.S. Army Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, California:** As a construction team demolished twenty feet of chimney and began removing the yellow-tan fire bricks, a cavity appeared, concealed behind a finely mortared fire hearth, and the façade tumbled down. The workman removed a scuffed old Army boot and a Spanish American War campaign hat. This May 1998 discovery at U.S. Army Fort Rosecrans is the first reported evidence of a ritual magic concealment feature in a Euro-American historic context in California. Discussions among archaeologists, historians, architects, and folk lore specialists in 1999 revealed a thousand-year old pagan tradition of spirit ward concealment in European American societies. This spiritual practice survived centuries of Christianity and bridged the Atlantic Ocean with the earliest European settlers in North America. Survival of pagan spiritual traditions from ancient to modern times is not well documented, but Egyptian scholar Murray researched the issue in England through oral history and concluded some families continued the Old Ways well into the 1920s. Traditional British scholars roundly challenged her evidence with religious skepticism. Forty years later, folklorist George Ewart Evans pro-

duced well-documented evidence of Anglian pagan practices that lasted until the end of World War I. Many contemporary American historic archaeologists outright dismiss architectural concealments as trash dumps or pack rat haunts. In spite of these denials, evidence for post-Christian pagan ritual features has been accumulating in historic and archaeological contexts for the past sixty years. Scholars in Wales, Anglia, and Australia have documented more than 1,550 architectural and archaeological sites with pagan folk magic features. A growing number of similar discoveries along the eastern seaboard of the United States mirrors the chimney concealment of the Fort Rosecrans Army boot and hat. These data present convincing evidence of continued pagan practices in households over the past two hundred years. The question then arose, how could a British pagan ritual be performed during the 1904 construction of a U.S. Army barracks at Fort Rosecrans in San Diego, California? The ethnic roots of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century America provide the strongest evidence for cultural linkage. The 1904 muster roles for Fort Rosecrans report more than 15 percent of the soldiers were born in Scotland, Ireland, or England. More than 40 percent of the soldiers came from the eastern seaboard of the United States. Any one of these men who worked for the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps could have quietly bricked-in the boot and hat during construction of the chimney. A major problem lies in the massive reorganization of the U.S. Army in the 1902 to 1904 period to create the Coast Artillery Corps from field artillery, infantry, and raw recruits. This new corps drew thousands of soldiers from all over America to carry out President Theodore Roosevelt's new vision of sea coast defense. Next to nothing is known of the soldiers' ethnic and religious demographics.

There is little documented record to explain the cleverly concealed campaign hat and boot in the Fort Rosecrans enlisted barracks chimney. However, correspondence from New England and London museums identified the practice as a survival of a thousand-year-old pre-Christian pagan religious ritual. June Swann has documented more than 1,550 shoe concealments in Europe, North America, and Australia and published her work in the *Journal of Costume Society*. Swann added the Fort Rosecrans concealment to the Northampton Museum Index. Additionally, Swann reported "spiritual middens" which received offerings for over a period of two hundred years. Concealment of shoes dates further back in time, to at least the fourteenth century. The Romans and Celts believed all the earth, rocks, and plants to be the domain of gods and goddesses. Construction of homes, foundation excavation, and movement of rocks

disrupted the harmony of those gods. During those early centuries, Romans and Celts conducted rituals and buried horse skulls, bottles of wine, and other personal objects as libations and protections against angry deities. These ritual pits later included perfectly serviceable possessions, such as swords, sewing tools, and coins that were ritually bent. When the Romans departed, Celtic and later Christian people extended those rituals of votive burial. The spread of Christianity between the fourth and tenth centuries triggered changes in the meaning of the rituals. This fundamental spiritual shift one thousand years ago is crucial to understanding the meaning of the boot and hat in the chimney at Fort Rosecrans. Before Christianity, English and Welsh people believed in benevolent gods and goddesses who could be appeased by ritual and libation. These deities were perceived in positive images. Christianity re-shaped those images as evil flying demons who could slip inside homes during sleep and cause sickness or death. By the thirteenth century, former goddesses were feared as demons. By the sixteenth century, the Christian church renamed them as "witches" and their magic as "witchcraft."

This subtle philosophical shift did not deny the existence of Celtic gods and goddesses, only that they were really spawn of the devil to be feared. For the most part, rituals no longer offered libations to the gods and goddesses. A rise in rituals to ward off "evil" demons and witchcraft rose steadily through the past thousand years. Today, museums throughout England, Anglia, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are actively researching the continuation of pagan ceremonies, rituals, and spiritual belief. The focus has been on the past 150 years, in which a great deal of written oral history has been documented. For example, the Museum of Welsh Life has teams of archaeologists who actively visit rural homes to document the discovery of (1) horse skulls and bones, (2) shoes, (3) mummified cats, (4) witch bottles, (5) written charms and curses, and (6) charms or amulets placed in buildings to ward off evil, rats, and insects. Swann explained the rationale for selecting a heavily worn soldier's boot for the concealment in the Fort Rosecrans chimney lies in the spiritual connection with the object. The folk belief follows that the leather boot took on the spiritual essence and personality of the wearer, thus becoming a potent spirit force. The goal of the ritual is to install an object, such as the campaign hat and boot, that will grow a mirror of the original spirit to guard over the household. In essence, the soldier's boot and hat spawned a mirror of his own spirit to protect both the chimney and those soldiers who lived and worked in the Army barracks. Or, as the title of this paper implies, a soldier in

the chimney. The cultural implications for anthropological archaeologists and architectural historians working in North America are enormous. European immigrants brought more than the clothes on their backs to this land. They brought formal religions and a rich tapestry of folk beliefs. Some immigrants brought pagan ritual magic traditions that span more than a thousand years and bridge the Atlantic. Archaeologists should rethink every bottle, bone, coin, jar, hat, and boot concealed inside and under historic buildings. For the boot you find might house the spirit who guarded the house you are studying.

- **Presidio of San Diego, San Diego, California:** During 2000–2001, the Center for Spanish Colonial Research activities has continued to focus on laboratory analysis of materials recovered between 1992 and 1998 from the north wing of the Presidio of San Diego site. This settlement represented the first non-Indian community to be established in California. Between 1769 and 1834, the presidio served as one of Spain and Mexico's major military colonies on the Pacific Rim. The study area consisted of a series of rooms and walled yards that represented residences dating principally to 1776–1835. The complex included one of the residences of the comandante (circa 1781–1800), a section of the adobe ramparts, an alleyway, a communal barracks, a warehouse, and numerous one-room houses and adjacent kitchens. The project was designed to define and recover materials from an area of the site endangered by the continuing collapse of an adjacent cliff. The ongoing work has been undertaken by center staff, Elderhostel service learning participants, and a variety of graduate and undergraduate students. The first major publication to include information recovered from the effort, a four-volume series on the history and archaeology of the presidios of California, will be completed during the winter/spring of 2001. The preparation of comprehensive project findings is expected to continue through 2005. The work was made possible by grants and support from Americorps, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and a grant from the State Historic Preservation Office.

- **Mission Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California:** The Center for Spanish Colonial Research has also continued efforts in support of historic preservation projects at Mission Santa Bárbara. In December 2000, a portion of the central plaza that fronted the convento (missionary residence) complex was evaluated. Between 1786 and 1834 the settlement served as one of the largest, and most elaborate mission communities in California. The limited testing indicated that the surface of the study area remains in the

same approximate position as it had in colonial times. Some evidence was uncovered of construction and demolition activities that have taken place at the location. The project was completed by Center staff in cooperation with the Mission Santa Bárbara Museum, as part of a long-term, multi-phase effort to identify site remains and to help frame a site management plan. As a result of the recent projects, an appropriate barrier has been installed to prevent damage to the masonry lavandería (lavabo—wash basin) and nearby historic vegetation. The findings from the archaeological effort are being compiled in part by Center researchers for a larger comparative evaluation of mission-related culture change in northwestern New Spain. The work was made possible by the financial support of the Franciscans, who continue to live and work at the site.

• **Mission San Luis Rey, Oceanside, California:** The Center for Spanish Colonial Research efforts has also continued in support of historic preservation activities at Mission San Luis Rey (Oceanside). San Luis Rey was established in 1798. It rapidly evolved into the largest mission community in Alta California, with a population approaching three thousand neophytes. Before 1834, the Indian residents completed a quadrangular convento complex that measured more than 500 feet on a side, making it the largest to be found in the province. During the summer of 2000, archaeological work and stabilization efforts were concluded on the acequia (aqueduct), a study that was initiated at the request of the site administrator and mission museum in 1997. The project focused on an area that contained a portion of an early nineteenth-century tile and cement aqueduct. The feature had been exposed during the 1960s in connection with a poorly documented excavation. During subsequent years, the aqueduct section had been subjected to periodic reburial and exposure as a result of erosion. The excavation revealed the structure of the aqueduct and recovered a diverse array of artifacts, most of which were associated with the nearby communal kitchen (pozolero). The entire study area was back-filled in order to protect the fragile feature from further disturbance. The project was completed by students enrolled in University of California San Diego, Extension classes in archaeological field and laboratory methods, Elderhostel service learning participants, InterAmerican College undergraduates, and volunteers. During the later part of the year, a multi-phase archaeological test program designed to facilitate the introduction of a city water main and fire hydrants was initiated. It provided an east-west cross-section of the stratigraphy and cultural deposits of the entire mission area.

The findings suggest the need for revisions in regards to some ideas about the use of various portions of the site during colonial times. The data compiled from these archaeological effort are being used by Center researchers for a larger comparative evaluation of mission-related culture change in northwestern New Spain. The Center's investigations at San Luis Rey have been made possible by the financial support of the Franciscans, who continue to live and work at the site.

• **Presidio of San Francisco:** Although no intact building remains from the initial Spanish or Mexican occupations (1776–1822, 1822–1846), the front portion of Building 50, the former U.S. Army Officers Club remodeled in 1934, contains the adobe walls of a much earlier building possibly containing the fabric of the original Spanish Presidio. The adobe walls date at least to the 1840s and possibly as early as 1791. In January 2001, a portion of the still extant adobe wall was found during construction activities to rehabilitate the building for installation of the exhibit “Unseen Treasures: Imperial Russia and the New World,” which opens to the public in the spring of 2001. Archaeologists and historic preservation personnel from the Presidio Trust (Eric Blind, Rosemary Healy) and National Park Service (Leo Barker, Hans Barnaal) prepared a detailed, measured record and drawn profile of the exposed portions of the adobe wall during this vertical archaeological discovery in order to see the interfaces between different building episodes. An historic structures report has been initiated by the Trust and will be prepared by the Architectural Resources Group of San Francisco.

At the request of the Presidio Trust and the National Park Service, the University of California, Berkeley, Archaeological Research Facility archaeologists Barb Voss and Amy Ramsey conducted field studies during June through August 1999 at the Presidio of San Francisco, a National Historic Landmark District. Field investigations were undertaken to provide cultural resource information to assist in the design of a proposed lawn irrigation system for an area previously known to contain significant archaeological resources, the Funston Avenue Officers Quarters. This study was designed to characterize baseline archaeological conditions by investigating the depositional history of the project area and assessing the presence, types, and integrity of Spanish-colonial, Mexican, and American period features. To address these goals, the investigators employed document-based studies, stratigraphic trenching, geophysical survey, and presence/absence testing by excavation. The final report provides detailed descriptions of the project research design, the methods and findings for each

research task, the results of public interpretation activities and laboratory inventory and analysis, raw data from a geophysical survey, micromorphology, and photodocumentation. The final report for these archaeological excavations along Funston Avenue is now available electronically at <http://www.qal.berkeley.edu/art/presidio/index.html>. Work is expected to continue in summer 2001.

The Presidio Trust plans to rehabilitate the Civil War-era Officers' Quarters along Funston Avenue over the next few years. Beyond this specific use for planning renovations, the information recovered through this research can help to better explain what life was like for people living at the Presidio through its extensive history. The entire historical development of the Presidio is represented in intact archaeological deposits along Funston Avenue, providing a unique window into its past. The Funston Avenue area has a rich past, spanning prehistoric, Spanish-colonial, Mexican, and United States epochs of California history. Communities of “<http://cimcc.indian.com/who.htm>” lived along the Presidio's bay shore for thousands of years. Inland areas like this were important sources of plant foods and game. When Spain colonized California, this area was selected as the site for a fort, or presidio, to defend to San Francisco Bay. About forty families traveled here from northern Mexico in 1776. They built their first settlement, a small quadrangle, only a few hundred feet west of Funston Avenue. By the early 1800s, they had expanded their settlement. The east side of this larger quadrangle is located in the backyards of Officers' Quarters 11 through 16. Archaeologists first uncovered the stone foundations for this expanded adobe structure in 1993. Since then, excavations have recovered butchered animal bones, fragments of wrought-iron tools, and bits of pottery manufactured in Mexico, China, and England. Artifacts from the Native Californians who lived and worked at this Spanish fort include a shell bead, a mortar, and a piece of chipped stone. Mexico controlled the Presidio following the revolution in 1821, and put less importance on the post. In 1835, most soldiers and their families moved to Sonoma, leaving the Presidio nearly abandoned. By 1846, when John Fremont claimed the Presidio for the new Bear Flag Republic, the eastern side of the quadrangle had completely collapsed. United States military troops established their command post and barracks on the west side, where some adobe buildings still stood in 1847. The Funston Avenue area remained in disuse until the Civil War. At that time, the Presidio expanded its defenses to protect the Golden Gate waterway. Twelve cottages along the west side of Funston Avenue were constructed in 1862 to provide much-needed housing. Over time, wives

and families joined the officers quartered there. In 1878, these buildings were changed so that their front entryways faced east toward the city of San Francisco. This reorientation created sealed archaeological deposits relating to the Civil War-era residents. Archaeological traces of a Presidio officer's family life include cow and chicken bones, buttons, milk glass and ceramic fragments, and part of a porcelain doll's head. Officers' Row remained an active area of the Presidio over the next century.

The investigators found that the project area contains a wide range of significant, intact archaeological deposits and features that span early colonial occupations of the Presidio through the early 1900s. The entire south half of the Project Area contains dense concentrations of Spanish-colonial (1776–1821) and Mexican (1822–1846) period archaeological deposits. The west yards of Buildings 11 through 16 contain well-preserved foundations of the Spanish-colonial main quadrangle. The archaeological remains of the quadrangle have such integrity that former floor surfaces and the associated material residues of household activities have been identified within areas of the former quadrangle's rooms. Additionally, both the east and west yards of the south half of the project area contain archaeological deposits from the earliest colonists residing at the Presidio. These include borrow pits, butchering deposits, fire hearths, and domestic waste deposits. Finally, even though the testing program in the south half of the project area focused on Spanish-colonial remains, investigators also encountered a significant household waste deposit relating to the 1861–1878 occupation of the Officers Quarters.

Combined with the overall observations about the depositional history of the project area, the integrity of this deposit suggests that archaeologists can expect to find additional intact American-period resources within the south half of the project area. The north half of the project area is also rich in archaeological resources. Limited testing showed that the east yards contain well-preserved archaeological remains from the 1861–1878 occupation of the Quarters, including privy pits, brick foundations, a box drain or sewer, wooden architectural remains, and household waste deposits. The west yards contain post-1878 remains of people's activities in the backyards, such as extensive sheet deposits. The west yards also have preserved structural remains associated with previous historical landscapes, such as remnants of wooden fences from the early 1900s. Because the FAARP investigation was the first archaeological study targeting American-period resources within the project area, it is premature to delineate the exact distribution of these late

1800s- and early 1900s-era deposits. However, the American-period deposits discovered in 1999 throughout the project area have integrity, research value, and interpretive potential commensurate with the Spanish-colonial period resources described above.

It is rare to find archaeological deposits as intact as those revealed in the FAARP investigations. The importance of this cultural resource is heightened by the Presidio's prominent role in the history of Spanish colonies in the New World, indigenous Californians, the city of San Francisco, and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century international relations. The project area contains intact remains relating to each historic phase of occupation of the Presidio; the potential for drawing on these remains for a wide range of significant research in any of these time periods cannot be overestimated. Likewise, public interpretation of these cultural resources has already been shown to have local, national, and international appeal. The FAARP investigations documented several intact deposits or features located only 2 to 3 inches below ground surface. The deposits and features in the Funston Avenue Officers Quarters and adjacent areas are a world-class archaeological resource for tourism, education, and research equal to those present at major heritage centers such as Andrew Jackson's Hermitage Plantation, Colonial Williamsburg, and Yovik Viking Center. A conservation-based interpretive approach to managing and protecting these resources will greatly enhance the educational and recreational values of the Presidio.

Underwater News

Reported by Toni Carrell

Florida

- **Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP):** The Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP) is a marine archaeological research institute that is dedicated to the study, investigation, and interpretation of St. Augustine and all of Northeast Florida's maritime history. Through historical and archaeological research, LAMP explores and delineates the numerous underwater archaeology sites associated with the creation and development of the nation's oldest port. LAMP began its 2000 field season on the "Tube Site," 8SJ3478. The site was discovered during the 1997 St. Augustine Maritime Survey. Subsequent investigations in 1998 and 1999 delineated the boundaries and recorded the in situ remains. Historical research suggested that the vessel may be the remains of the Brit-

ish sloop *Industry*. The vessel wrecked on the bar near St. Augustine on 6 May 1764, carrying supplies for the garrison at St. Augustine. Under permit from the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, LAMP personnel will further delineate the site and record any extant hull structures uncovered. Kelly Bumpass, who has participated in every field season in St. Augustine, will now serve as LAMP's field director.

LAMP will also continue working with marine science students from the Nease High School Center for Environmental and Architectural Design on the "Steamship Site," 8SJ3310. This unique program, established in 1999 by LAMP Executive Director J. W. Morris III, teaches dive-certified high school students, basic underwater archaeological recording methods. The students working on 8SJ3310 will form the basis of the nomination of the site to the State of Florida's Underwater Archaeological Preserve Program. This fall, LAMP will design and produce a full-size fiberglass model of a ship's hull section to teach incoming students recording methodology in the pool before diving on 8SJ3310. A similar program has also been established in partnership with the University of North Florida to train undergraduate students.

Finally, in conjunction with Dr. Gordon Watts and students from East Carolina University's program in Maritime History, LAMP will conduct detailed remote sensing operations north of St. Augustine inlet focusing on locating the remains of the Confederate privateer *Jefferson Davis*.

Working with the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Museum, LAMP provides public access to all aspects of the program. Dynamic exhibits at the museum interpret the ongoing research projects, and public presentations and internship programs on the high school, undergraduate, and graduate-student level provide educational opportunities for students and the general public.

All archaeological research is conducted with full compliance to professional archaeological standards under permit from the State of Florida's Bureau of Archaeological Research. The waters surrounding St. Augustine have been designated as a State of Florida Archaeological Reserve Area, are exclusively for scientific investigations, and may not be used for the commercial salvage of historical or archaeological resources.

Conservation of all materials recovered by LAMP in the course of field investigations is done in-house under the direction of Jason M. Burns. A full conservation facility, also offering contract conservation services, is in-place on the Lighthouse grounds. For more information on the LAMP or the conservation services, please write to: Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program, 81 Lighthouse Ave., St. Augustine, FL 32084; Tel/Fax 904.829.0745; E-mail

Mississippi

• Minerals Management Service (MMS):

The Mississippi National Register Review Board added the wreck of the steamship *Josephine* (22HR843) to the National Register of Historic Places on 22 September 2000. The wreck, which lies off Biloxi, Mississippi, in the Gulf of Mexico, first was documented by archaeologists with the MMS of the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1998 as part of their ongoing program to manage historic shipwrecks with respect to offshore oil and gas development. *Josephine* is an iron-hulled, side-wheel steamship built by Harlan and Hollingsworth in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1867 for the Charles Morgan Line, one of the first organized shipping lines in the United States. The vessel provided passenger and freight service between Morgan City, Louisiana, and Galveston, Texas, until 1881, when it was placed in service between Havana, Cuba, and New Orleans. *Josephine* foundered in a winter gale in 1881, carrying a cargo of tobacco and cigars from Havana. At present, the well-preserved wreck lies upright in about 40 feet of water. Much of the hull and propulsion system appears still intact. One of the wreck's most prominent features is its large, diamond-shaped walking beam, which transferred power from the steam engine to the paddle wheels. An MMS report on this and another Morgan Line wreck, *New York*, may be viewed on the agency's Web site: http://www.gomr.mms.gov/homepg/whatsnew/publicat/gomr/Irion_and_Ball.pdf. The shipwreck was determined eligible to the National Register under criteria C and D.

New York

• **Bateaux Below, Incorporated (BBI):** BBI, a not-for-profit educational corporation, has completed an archaeological survey and project report on the Delaware & Hudson Company's marine railway, a submerged cultural resource located at the south end of the 32-mile-long Lake George, New York. The marine track, also called the "Submarine Railway," was in service from 1910 to 1950. It was used to launch and retrieve motorboats and cruisers and to transport ice cut from the lake. A locomotive with a cable was attached to a boxcar that carried a boat in a support cradle. The railroad car was then backed into the lake using the marine track. When the car reached a suitable depth, the boat was floated off and the railroad car was pulled ashore. Although the D & H retired the marine railway half a cen-

tury ago, more than 200 feet of the submerged track survives, with 122 feet of that still intact. The marine track is ballasted in marble. Its design and function are rather unique to the region. Bateaux Below, Inc., wants Lake George's submerged D & H track nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The research team has petitioned the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to work together to nominate the site to the National Register.

North Carolina

• **East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies:** A wide variety of projects was undertaken in 2000, ranging from California's Channel Islands to Maine. The *Winfield Scott* was a gold rush-era steamer sunk adjacent to the Channel Islands. Three students and one staff member conducted preliminary research to document the vessel's steam power plant as part of Dede Marx's thesis research.

A digital mosaic and photo mosaic of the USS *Schurz* was completed by Tane Casserley 32 miles off the North Carolina coast in August. This project was conceived and carried out by Casserley as part of his thesis research.

The Deveroux Cove Vessel in the Penobscot River, Maine, was recorded by five ECU students under the direction of Russ Green. This project was funded by the Battlefield Protection funding administered by the National Park Service. The vessel is believed to be the remnant of a ship deliberately scuttled and burned when the American flotilla was confronted by the Royal Navy in 1778.

Recording of a War of 1812 Packet, in Frenchtown Creek, Maryland, was under the direction of Mike Plakos. Seven students and one alumnus participated in this project to record details of this burned vessel. The project was partially funded by the Underwater Archaeology portion of the Maryland Historical Trust.

One ECU student and a staff member participated in NOAA's attempted USS *Monitor* engine recovery. This preliminary work consisted of video mapping, emplacement of a recovery structure, and recording of delicate artifacts such as gauges and steam machinery before the actual recovery.

Remote Sensing, Olympic National Marine Sanctuary, Washington. Students Mike Plakos and Matt Muldorf and alumnus Jeff Morris conducted a remote sensing survey under contract from NOAA to identify any cultural material around Destruction Island. Historical records list at least thirteen vessels lost in this area. Only one vessel was positively identified. Other

targets have not been completely evaluated. Brad Rodgers directed a field school in underwater archaeology at Castle Island, Washington, North Carolina. Work recorded details of a variety of abandoned vessels dating throughout the nineteenth century. The major effort concentrated on recording a barge/ferry that provided transportation across the Pamlico River in the late nineteenth century.

Civil War Whaling Vessel, Pohnapei, Micronesia. Suzanne Finney and Frank Cantelas tested a site in Pohnapei harbor for three weeks in August. Materials recovered suggested the vessel was possibly a U.S. flagged whaling vessel, destroyed by the CSS *Shenandoah* in 1865. This project was supported by Battlefield Protection funds provided by the National Park Service.

Kathy Fach was awarded a research grant by the Mariner's Museum to examine the museum's figurehead collection. The documentary and artifactual examination is part of her thesis research. Jeff Deprizito was awarded an internship with Mystic Seaport to conduct research related to his thesis on the British East India Company. At the same time, ECU alumnus John Jensen was conducting postdoctoral research at Mystic.

In conjunction with the North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Unit, seven ECU students and one alumnus worked on the site believed to be the *Queen Anne's Revenge*, off Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina. In the spring, timbers were recovered and the area sandbagged for protection. In the fall, additional cultural material was recovered and mapping completed.

Bermuda Fall Research Semester under the direction of Gordon Watts examined the "Iron Knee Site." This is the earliest known example of cast-iron knees recovered from a wreck. The sunken vessel is unknown but believed to be from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

The Door County, Wisconsin Stone Barge Survey directed by Brad Rodgers involved four students and staff of the Wisconsin Underwater Archaeology Office for three weeks in September. The crew recorded the *City of Glasgow* bulk carrier and revisited stone barges at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

Doug Jones conducted thesis research on the site of the *Black Warrior*, a Confederate schooner deliberately destroyed after the battle of Roanoke Island in 1862. It was too wide to pass through the Dismal Swamp Canal at Elizabeth City. Six ECU students participated in the joint expedition supported by the Underwater Archaeology Unit.

MJ Harris worked on the Firehole Hotel in Yellowstone National Park with Annalies Corbin (PAST Foundation) and Bill Hunt (NPS). Harris's work concentrated on

recovering artifact specimens from the Firehole River to evaluate the impact of the heavily mineralized thermal river on ceramics and glass. She also gathered documentary sources and oral history as part of his thesis research.

Six East Carolina University students participated in the Tall Ships/OpSail 2000 tour of the East Coast as crew members on the U.S. brig *Niagara*. This experience was part of the work involved in a course in above-water archaeology. The *Niagara* is a Pennsylvania state historic site based in Erie, Pennsylvania. The first students boarded in Norfolk, Virginia, and others were still aboard when the ship returned to Erie at the end of the summer.

South Carolina

• **South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), Underwater Archaeology Division (UAD):** The historic replica of the schooner *Amistad* was launched at Mystic Seaport on 25 March 2000. The vessel was framed using live oak provided by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) under the state's Historic Ships Supply Program. Division personnel Christopher Amer, James Spirek, and Joe Beatty continued to coordinate with Quentin Snediker, Head Shipwright for the *Amistad* Replica Project at Mystic Seaport, to harvest live oak trees slated for removal by highway widening projects to supply the needs of future reconstruction and replica projects.

Christopher Amer, Jonathan Leader, and the staff of SCIAA's Underwater Archaeology Division (UAD) continued throughout the year to assist the S.C. Hunley Commission and the Friends of the Hunley by providing consultation, public lectures, and logistical support for the project. In May through early August UAD staff worked alongside Naval Historical Center, Friends of the Hunley, and National Park Service divers, as well as a sizable crew from Oceaneering International, Inc., to excavate and raise the boat. The project, under the direction of Dr. Robert Neyland, was a model of cooperation between private and public sector groups and set a high standard for conducting archaeological recovery and conservation of large iron/composite artifacts.

During the year the UAD completed the first phase of the project, which is funded in part by a grant from the Department of Defense Legacy Program. Researcher Mark Ragan completed archival research in Washington, D.C., and South Carolina repositories on eighty-eight military shipwrecks in state waters. Many of these wrecks are under the purview of the

General Services Administration and/or the U.S. Navy. The result of that research was submitted to the Naval Historical Center in partial fulfillment of the grant. The Division is now compiling an accounting of recent environmental and human interventions to those sites and will enter updated data into the NHC's shipwreck database during the first half of 2001. This database will serve as a basis for developing a USN management plan for these wrecks, and to act as a framework for setting up a management program for all the naval wrecks in South Carolina waters. Additionally, many of the listed sites in the Charleston area will be investigated using remote-sensing techniques.

The Rice Museum in Georgetown, S.C., provided the public an advanced glimpse of the Brown's Ferry Vessel when it hosted a pre-exhibition opening in the spring of 2000. The event allowed members of the public to play a role in the development of the upcoming Brown's Ferry Vessel exhibition by interacting with SCIAA archaeologists and Rice Museum exhibition planners. During the year, Division staff continued to provide maintenance for the mooring structures and cultural resources on the three-mile-long Cooper River Heritage diving trail. We decided to remove the buoys and cables at the end of the dive season to provide much-needed maintenance to cables and shackles, which are showing the deleterious effects of the brackish waters of the Cooper River.

A survey was completed of the Pimlico Vessel, a 19.2-meter sailing craft lost near the river channel. The survey revealed the complete remains of the lower stern and bow structures along with a significant portion of the port side. Timbers on the more exposed starboard side provided enough information to begin a preliminary set of architectural lines.

During the summer a second site, that of a late eighteenth-/early-nineteenth-century cargo vessel, was mapped and architectural components labeled to enhance the diver's experience on the site. Additionally, Division staff returned the sternpost, stern knee, and composite rudder to the site nearly two decades after the pieces were removed from the wreck to protect them from looters. Updated site plans and information on the two sites will appear on the Division's Maritime Heritage home page early next year.

Virginia

• **Monitor National Marine Sanctuary:** The *Monitor* 2000 Expedition resulted in the stabilization of the *Monitor*'s hull with cement bags, the installation of a 90-ton, three-part engine recovery structure, and the recovery of two major components from the historic ironclad's propulsion system. The ex-

pedition was composed of three phases. Phase I, a preliminary survey, was carried out by a NOAA scientific diving team. The Navy phase (Phase II) began in June as a joint mission between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Navy. One of its major objectives was the placement of specially fabricated frames and bags beneath the hull to shore up the deteriorating ironclad. Navy divers from Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit Two (MDSU-2) carried out the stabilization efforts by filling the bags with "grout" (a type of cement). This process is designed to prevent or minimize a major collapse of the *Monitor*'s hull, which would damage or destroy much of the material still contained within the vessel. During Phase III a second NOAA team conducted surveys and excavations in preparation for next year's recovery operations.

Monitor 2000 brought NOAA and the Navy one step closer to recovering the *Monitor*'s steam engine. After waiting weeks for a perfect weather day, a 90-ton steel Engine Recovery Structure (ERS) was lowered over the *Monitor*, nearly 230 feet below the surface. Then a steel "trolley" and engine lifting frame (ELF) were placed atop the ERS to provide a strong support to which the engine will be attached for recovery. The ERS is designed to support the ironclad's steam engine during rigging and recovery and will remain on the ocean floor until 2001, when NOAA and the Navy will recover the engine.

Two massive artifacts were recovered from the USS *Monitor*. On July 28, the last day of Phase II of the *Monitor* 2000 Expedition, a Navy dive team recovered the *Monitor*'s skeg, a large beam that supported her propeller shaft and rudder. The previous day, a 10-foot section of the *Monitor*'s propeller shaft was recovered, clearing a pathway into the engine room. The artifacts were offloaded from a barge at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia, from which they were transported to the Mariners' Museum by Fort Eustis Army Transportation Unit, for conservation and exhibition.

The 28-foot-long, 7,000-pound iron skeg is an extension of the keel, providing support for the vessel's rudder and propeller. Still attached to the skeg are the large wrought-iron bars that form a "Y" that bolted to the *Monitor*'s hull. In 1991, the skeg was pulled loose by a private fishing vessel that anchored illegally in the Sanctuary. A 6-foot section of the lower hull, the "Y" portion of the skeg, and the skeg itself were torn loose from the *Monitor* as a result. NOAA identified the skeg as a major component of the wreck of the *Monitor*, making it one of many artifacts slated for recovery.

The 10-foot section of the *Monitor*'s propeller shaft will match to the segment

currently in conservation at the Mariners' Museum and also to the skeg. The shaft passed through the aft end of the *Monitor's* lower hull by means of a "stuffing box" that prevented water from entering the hull around the opening for the shaft. When the skeg was ripped loose, it took with it the hull plate that mates up to the stuffing box area. Therefore, the two segments of propeller shaft and the skeg can be rejoined to form the external portion of the *Monitor's* propulsion system.

Monitor 2000 is a continuation of NOAA's efforts to preserve portions of the disintegrating *Monitor*, as outlined in a 1998 comprehensive, long-range preservation plan, "Charting a New Course for the *Monitor*." During 2001, NOAA and the U.S. Navy hope to recover the *Monitor's* engine and a portion of the armor belt, freeing the gun turret for excavation and recovery.

Washington, D.C.

- **Smithsonian Institution:** Work continues to progress on several fronts. On 11 April 2000, the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History (NMAH) opened the new 3,500-square-foot exhibit "Fast Attacks And Boomers: Submarines in the Cold War." The exhibition, which Paul Johnston co-curated, explores the role of nuclear submarines in the military from 1945 to 1991. It displays recently declassified materials never before seen in public, including nuclear submarine reactor control panels, quiet propeller technology, trailing patrols of Soviet submarines, underhull surveillance operations, Soviet submarine patrol and missile range intelligence, and more. It has proven to be extremely popular; the virtual exhibit may be viewed at <http://www.americanhistory.si.edu/subs>. In September 2000, Paul F. Johnston was invited by the Navy to observe the launch of an ICBM from a nuclear submarine 50 miles off Cape Canaveral. This is the final exercise by a new boomer before it is certified as operational, and it was spectacular from our vantage point, two miles away.

In addition, planning is well along for a new series of transportation history exhibits (Road, Rail and Maritime) at the NMAH; when they open in 2004, the combined 20,000-square-foot project will be the largest ever undertaken by this museum. This past summer, a final season of excavations was conducted on the wreck of the Royal Hawaiian Yacht *Ha'aheo o Hawaii* (ex-*Cleopatra's Barge*) in Hanalei Bay, Kauai, Hawaii. Highlights include the discovery of a 30-foot-long section of the stern from the sternpost forward; Native Hawaiian tools, fishing gear, and game pieces; a musket forestock, a cannonball, and stamped copper hull sheathing. After conservation, research, and publication, all of the artifacts

will be permanently transferred to the Kauai Museum, and plans are under way for several exhibits on the ship, her history, and her archaeology. The project has now moved into the research and publication phase.

Finally, the NMAH is in (very) preliminary discussions with the National Air and Space Museum (NASM) about a possible search for Amelia Earhart, lost in the Pacific in 1937. If the administration decides to go forward with this enterprise, we and NASM, which already has collections on the early aviatrix, will likely enter into a partnership with private industry and possibly other partners as well.

- **U.S. Naval Historical Center:** The Naval Historical Center's Underwater Archaeology Branch (NHC-UA) enjoyed an active year in 2000. Projects led by the NHC-UA have been numerous; however, the most notable have been the *H.L. Hunley* recovery, the remote-sensing investigation of the waters off Normandy, France, and two wrecks possibly from the Penobscot Expedition. *Hunley* work climaxed this year during the successful retrieval of the intact Confederate-manned submarine on 8 August 2000. The vessel now rests in a specially designed conservation facility, where investigation of the interior will take place. In May and June 2000 NHC-UA and the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) staff cooperated on a side-scan sonar and magnetometer investigation, looking for American naval vessels sunken during D-Day. This exciting work resulted in many objects targeted for more in-depth investigation. The team plans to return to complete their remote-sensing survey next year. In September, members of UA traveled to Bangor, Maine, to partially excavate a shipwreck that may have been part of the 1779 Penobscot Expedition. The site was mapped, and a number of diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

UA staff were gratified to learn of the positive outcome of the TBD aircraft case, where the government's position of sovereign immunity property rights to a sunken TBD Devastator off the coast of Florida was upheld. The Navy's new archaeological permitting procedures were published as 32 CFR 767 in April 2000. Four permits were granted by the NHC during 2000. In addition, new legislation known as the Warship Protection Act was drafted.

NHC hosted a meeting of the French/American Joint Scientific Committee that oversees the research on CSS *Alabama*. This is a unique arrangement in which two nations oversee the archaeology and protection of a shipwreck. Dr. Gordon Watts presented his report on the 2000 field season and proposals for future years.

Programmatic Agreements were

signed with the states of Texas, Rhode Island, and Maine, that coordinate federal and state protection and management of the historic U.S. Navy ship and aircraft wrecks in their waters. A Memorandum of Agreement was signed between the Navy and the Georgia Department of Natural and Cultural Resources to do an inventory and management plan for Navy resources in that state. Work began on inventories and management plans for Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

During this year UA staff presented reports on *Hunley*, the Penobscot Expedition, and the Normandy survey to the National Geographic Society, submitted articles on aircraft management issues to the National Park Service's publication CRM, published an article in *Naval Aviation News* on the search for aircraft remains at Kaneohe Bay, and hosted a discussion group with the Naval Inventory Control Point (NAVICP), the National Museum of Naval Aviation (NMNA), the Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum (MCAGM), and Naval Historical Center (NHC) staff regarding UA's new archaeological permitting procedures and guidelines for recovering sunken historic aircraft.

The Head Conservator delivered talks on underwater archaeology and conservation topics to students in the Art Conservation Program at the University of Delaware, the Art Conservation Program at Buffalo State College (New York), and the Maryland Archaeological and Historical Society underwater archaeology class, and to the public at the National Park Service Fort Moultrie (South Carolina) visitor center. The Conservation lab personnel conserved objects from a number of sites including *Housatonic*, *Alabama*, *Tulip*, *Somers*, *Tecumseh*, *Alligator*, the Boca Chica Channel Wreck, Buzzard's Point, the Chesapeake Flotilla, and the Phinney site from the Penobscot Expedition.

In addition, UA staff assisted in two aviation-related surveys to locate sunken naval aircraft, one in Kaneohe Bay, Hawai'i, and one in a freshwater lake in North Carolina. In addition, UA assisted in an educational outreach program teaching research and archaeological field methods to a group of junior high school students. In addition to mapping and studying a shipwreck site on the island of Ocracoke, North Carolina, students wrote research papers on various topics involving the loss of USS *Cyclops*, using information found on the Center's Web site.

- **H.L. Hunley Recovery Project 2000:** During the first quarter of 2000, plans were developed, reviewed, and finalized for the recovery of the submarine *H.L. Hunley*. Planning involved underwater archaeologists, engineering consultants, and conservators. In the end all plans were reviewed

by a multi-agency working group with representatives from the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, the Navy, the Army Corps, the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, NOAA, the Smithsonian, and the National Park Service. Other agencies also participated with advice and analysis, such as NASA, which reviewed the finite element analysis of the structural integrity of the submarine and the proposed recovery methods.

Detailed planning and construction of the conservation laboratory occurred during the same period. A number of conservators participated in the design planning: Dr. Donnie Hamilton, Betty Seifert, Dr. John Leader, and Paul Mardikian. Construction began at the beginning of 2000 and was completed by June. The end result was a 56,000-square-foot laboratory that includes wet and dry work areas, a morgue for human remains, and a large steel tank for holding the submarine while maintaining water quality and temperature. This lab was named in honor of Warren Lasch, chairman of the not-for-profit Friends of the *Hunley*. Paul Mardikian, formerly in charge of the French lab Archeolyse, was recruited and hired as senior conservator.

The recovery began in May and was successfully completed on 8 August with *Hunley* and its crew submerged in a tank in the Warren Lasch Conservation Laboratory. Since that time the sub remains have been sealed underwater and maintained within a temperature range of 45 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. An impressed current is used to limit corrosion in oxygenated water. The water is also filtered, to prevent algae from growing. During this period the sub has been mapped by Pacific Survey with a new laser mapping system developed by Cyrax and remotely sensed with a sonar developed by David Mindell of MIT. Excavation of the interior was scheduled to begin at the end of January 2001.

Recovery was accomplished with the support of many agencies and individuals. The major players were the South Carolina *Hunley* Commission, Friends of the *Hunley*, Oceaneering International, Inc., the Naval Historical Center, the National Park Service, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the Department of Defense, South Carolina Archives and History, and the College of Charleston. However, many private corporations and individuals, which are too numerous to name, provided essential support.

Canada

• **Parks Canada, Underwater Archaeology Services (UAS):** In May 2000, staff archaeologist Marc-André Bernier traveled to Uruguay under the sponsorship of the International Development Research Centre in

Ottawa to offer two Nautical Archaeology Society introductory-level courses. The NAS course provides basic instruction on the fundamentals of archaeological method while emphasizing conservation ethics. The instruction was enthusiastically received by the sixty-nine attendees, drawn from a broad spectrum of the diving and archaeological communities. Sport divers, the National Heritage Commission, faculty and students from the local university, as well as navy divers from the National Armada were all represented. Participation of the navy was particularly welcome, as it issues the country's underwater archaeological licenses and has access to a wealth of equipment that could greatly assist local archaeological investigations. The navy was also able to provide the pool facilities and accommodation for the programme, which was organized in conjunction with the National Heritage Commission. The Rio de la Plata abounds with historic Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, British, and French wrecks of considerable heritage value worldwide. The river's dark, silty waters are also highly conducive to preservation, something that can't be said, unfortunately, of the state of existing legislation. With this in mind, a lecture was held at the university focusing on site management issues, leading to a lengthy discussion of the need for legislation to staunch the ongoing destruction of sites caused by commercial salvage. The next step will be to train more local NAS instructors so that the curriculum can be made available to a greater number of interested parties. This demand is attested to by the international character of the two classes, which saw individuals travelling from Argentina, Brazil, and Colombia to take advantage of the training.

The following month, the UAS team conducted a survey at Fort St. Joseph National Historic Site near Sault-Ste-Marie, Ontario. Situated at the mouth of the St. Mary's River, Fort St. Joseph was built to protect the fur trade route connecting Lakes Huron and Superior after the 1794 Jay's Treaty forced the British to vacate Michilimackinac and their other occupied forts in American territory. During its brief life span, the fort was used as an entrepôt by various fur-trading companies active in the area including the North West Company, and likewise accommodated the local detachment of the Indian Department. Fort St. Joseph would later serve as the staging point for the surprise British attack on Michilimackinac that attended the outbreak of hostilities in 1812. Investigations in the summer of 2000 focused mainly on the military wharf associated with the fort, a feature that was first documented in 1964 by Walter Zacharchuk, two years before the Parks Canada underwater unit was formally established. This early survey located

a 23-foot bateau that was subsequently raised, conserved, and put on display at the site's interpretation centre. A public archaeology session was held in conjunction with this year's field work affording local school groups the opportunity to experience underwater archaeology firsthand. After a lecture by staff archaeologist Willis Stevens, students were introduced to basic methodology by mapping the bateau exhibit during a simulated archaeological 'dive' complete with slates, flashlights, and surface communication. Two-person 'dive teams' produced maps of individual sub-ops that were later mended with those of their classmates. Afterwards, they were able to observe the underwater team at work on the nearby wharf guided by the fort's interpretation staff.

In collaboration with the Canadian Hydrographic Service and the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Underwater Archaeology Services recently conducted a remote imaging survey of the wreck of the RMS *Empress of Ireland*. The tragic 1914 sinking of the 550-foot-long passenger liner represents the greatest loss of life in Canadian waters, and as such, the site was recently granted protected status as a wreck of historical significance. The UAS survey was assisted by Brett Phaneuf with side-scan sonar equipment on loan from INA and was further complemented by multibeam sonar imaging provided by CHS. The aim was to experiment with large-scale sonar mosaicing of the wreck and associated debris field in order to better inform the site management strategy being developed by the government of Quebec.

The balance of the summer saw the unit involved in a number of ongoing field projects including the resource inventories of the Rideau Canal and Trent-Severn Waterway, both in Ontario, as well as a return to the Saguenay-St. Lawrence National Marine Park in Quebec. Saguenay proved to be the unit's largest involvement of the year, almost two months in duration, focusing principally on the area surrounding Île Rouge. The island has long posed a serious threat to mariners owing to its expansive reef system, the unpredictable currents found at the confluence of the Saguenay and St. Lawrence Rivers, and the thick fog banks that are propense to form with little warning. This has resulted in a large number of recorded marine casualties lying just within the confines of the park boundaries. UAS is working to identify and inventory a representative sample of these sites to help the superintendent with the development of a management strategy for the entire park.

This year saw the departure of Charles Moore from the UAS ranks. A valuable and respected researcher in the unit whose contributions will be sorely missed, Charles has

returned to his native Vancouver to tend to family commitments. The loss will be recouped somewhat by the addition of two job-shadowing positions that come as part of the Ontario Service Centre's succession management plan.

• **Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia (UASBC):** One of the oldest avocational underwater archaeological groups in North America, the UASBC celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in the year 2000 in style. We rang in the new year with two major publications, a very full year of exploration diving, a well-attended annual shipwreck conference and several planning sessions to chart the direction of the Society in coming years.

Late in 1999 the UASBC published *Historic Shipwrecks of North Eastern Vancouver Island*, which describes 14 major wrecksites through text, maps, photographs, and drawings. A second publication, *Historic Shipwrecks of the West Kootenay District*, was released in March 2000 and features 14 historic steamship wrecksites and three other sites located in the inland waterways of southeastern British Columbia. This latter publication represented a full collaboration between the local historical and avocational underwater archaeology communities. One result was the presenting of the Society's coveted Underwater Archaeology/History Award to Edward (Ted) L. Affleck, one of the contributors to the West Kootenay publication. Mr. Affleck also published a separate book, *A Century of Paddlewheelers in the Pacific Northwest, the Yukon and Alaska*, which lists more than a thousand steam-driven paddlewheelers working on fresh water between Eugene, Oregon, and the mouth of the Yukon River. Finally, two UASBC members, Harry Bohm and John Pollack, participated in an international geologic survey of microbialites (sedimentary structures—a.k.a. stromatolites), which were discovered in Pavilion Lake, an alkaline freshwater lake in south-central British Columbia. This project was featured on the cover of the 5 October issue of *Nature* magazine. As the microbialites are a modern example of microorganisms and structures that existed half a billion years ago, protected status is being sought for this unique site.

On average the UASBC continues to run two or three dive trips per month for members living on the South coast and another for the Okanagan and Kootenay regions of southeastern British Columbia. The trips focus on both site monitoring and new survey work. The UASBC is currently finishing the second season of a three-year project to survey various wrecks along the Sunshine Coast (the coastline of the mainland from Howe Sound to Desolation Sound—the first 100 miles of coast north of Vancouver). While the Kootenay Chapter

has finished its initial three-year survey of the 17 most prominent wrecksites and submerged rail yards, they continue to explore new areas along the shores of these large alpine lakes, and over the past 6 years they have located and identified 55 of the rumored 105 sites in the region.

In light of Provincial government cutbacks to the BC Heritage Trust, the society's principal funder, the UASBC conducted a review of its internal organization and established a Policy Manual that clearly outlines the duties and responsibilities of our various directors and officers. Further, the society established a Vancouver Area Director to undertake the organizational activities of the largest chapter, thereby freeing up the provincial directors to focus on larger issues such as exploration, long-range planning, and fund-raising. The UASBC also commissioned a group of business students from the British Columbia Institute of Technology to undertake a marketing survey for the Society. In 2001 the society will be working on its recommendations, which include a membership drive, as well as various partnership and PR opportunities. At the annual planning session in November, the directors discussed various ways to empower some of our volunteers by getting more of our members to take responsibility for individual sites within our larger regional surveys or apprentice with current survey leaders to develop their skills. The year ended on a positive note with the UASBC government grant being restored to its 1996 level in addition to receiving a grant from the BC Gaming Branch, which can be applied to specific survey projects and capital equipment.

The UASBC continues to be the only organization in western Canada licensed to teach the NAS program. In keeping with the reorganization of this training scheme in Britain, we have revamped our training program over the past six months. While we hold three well-attended NAS Level I courses per year, it is disappointing that only 20 percent of participants actually become active members of the Society after the training course. We are working on some training modules at the NAS Level II which will include projects to get non-divers more involved with the Society's activities, especially in the area of conservation and research. Education and training opportunities will be a key component of our membership drive, which will be aimed at new divers and dive clubs in the area. We also plan to develop one-page flyers on the history of individual wrecksites for the sport diving community and charter boat operators. Each of the flyers will feature a conservation message about submerged cultural resources and where they can get more information.

The *Foghorn*, the society newsletter,

which is published nine times a year, continues to be the main avenue of information for the membership and the society's new Web site has been effective in reaching a wider audience.

Cayman Islands

• **Cayman Islands National Museum (CINM):** The Department of Environment (DOE) and Museum are collaborating to protect Little Cayman's shipwrecks, by incorporating them into the LC Marine Parks Officer's patrol schedule. The DOE is offering logistical support to assist the Museum's program of identification, documentation, protection, and management of shipwreck sites on all three islands. The CINM and the DOE want to enlist community involvement to interpret the less sensitive sites, in situ, for the public. The CINM is also researching the feasibility of preparing a proposal to nominate Little Cayman, including the island's coral reefs and shipwrecks, to the World Heritage List on the basis of natural and cultural criteria.

Dan Lenihan, National Park Service, Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, met with CINM staff and DOE staff regarding the possibility of using high-tech survey equipment to enlarge what we know about locations and distribution of sites. Lenihan suggested that CINM consider the ROXXANNE system, used by the USNPS, to include submerged cultural resources and high definition of natural landscapes so that data on natural and cultural resources can be obtained during one survey. He also treated the public in Grand Cayman and Little Cayman to lectures on the Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley* and Pacific underwater archaeology.

The CINM and the DOE collaborated to plot locations of all of Cayman's known underwater cultural heritage sites in ArcView. This computer program allowed us to create map layers of environmentally and culturally sensitive areas to be used in a constraints analysis for an ongoing study on the provision of construction aggregate and fill material for the Cayman Islands. Coordinated with the DOE in regards to an archaeological assessment report on the shipwreck *Balboa*, involving the impact of the proposed George Town Dock and Port development.

A rescue project was undertaken on GCL 310, "The Probable 1802 Stephen Bodden Site," which actually contains artifacts that date from at least the mid-1700s, if not earlier. Among the diverse collection are iron gunlocks and brass gun furniture, a harpoon point, iron tools, locks, keys, nails, daub, brick, ceramics, glass, clay pipes, and marine and terrestrial animal bone. Also conducted emergency work at GCL 075, "The Turtle Bone Site," which dates

from ca. 1700. In addition, documentary data was gathered on the Norwegian ships *Pallas*, *Glamis*, *August*, *Otto Lee*, *Njord*, *Juga*, *Prince Frederick*, and *Evening Star*, which wrecked in Cayman between about 1879 and 1913.

Other small-scale projects included enlisting the support of volunteers, to further develop the CINM inventory of terrestrial and underwater sites. More than 35 sites and/or artifact collections were dealt with during the year, whether by fieldwork, lab processing, or write-up. A university student is writing an undergraduate dissertation on a collection from site GCL 019 at Prospect. Volunteers continued assisting in a shipwreck-documents research project, adding data to existing files for shipwrecks whose site locations have been discovered/verified and starting new documentary files for 17 shipwrecks whose site locations have not yet been discovered/verified.

England

• **Humber Field Archaeology:** Recent excavations carried out by Humber Field Archaeology (supervised by J. Fraser) on land adjacent to the River Hull have revealed two of the old revetments that had formerly acted as the quay side and river frontage along this part of the river. The excavations were on Chapel Lane Staithe in advance of the construction of the extension to the town's Street Life Museum. The excavation lasted for six weeks and revealed two phases of revetting, from the fifteenth century and the seventeenth to eighteenth centuries. A full publication of the results should appear later this year.

The majority of the timbers excavated from the site at Chapel Lane Staithe formed part of the mediaeval-early post mediaeval waterfront revetment. The bulk of these timbers was from a seagoing vessel of that period. A series of additional timbers was recovered as part of a Watching Brief on the site during ground works for the subsequent development. Some of these were definitely reused boat parts whilst the rest, though possibly from a ship, could not be categorically assigned to boat/building structures or material that had been used specifically for the revetment.

The earlier waterfront was represented by the remains of two articulated sections of hull. These had been placed one above the other in order to form the revetment. The surviving planks were fastened to each other by a system of roves and nails to form a clinker, or lapstrake, construction. In this type of construction the planks are fastened to each other in an overlapping manner. That is, the top edge of the lower plank overlies the lower edge of the next one up in the sequence. This construction method is one that has been used extensively since

the Viking period in northern Europe and was only replaced with carvel (flush-joined) construction for larger vessels from ca. 1500 onwards. The area of overlap is then nailed through from outboard to inboard and the point end secured with an iron rove. The area of overlap between the two planks had also been deliberately thinned, probably with an axe or froe, to allow them to fit together better.

The resulting join was made waterproof by the use of luting material. Luting and caulking materials are very similar, if not identical—it is the manner in which they are inserted that varies. Luting is placed in position before the planks are joined, and caulking is hammered into position by the use of a caulking mallet and a broad, blunt chisel. An initial examination of the luting present on the remains at the time of excavation showed that it was composed of three strands of twisted fibrous material, with full identification under way. Within the recovered section, two of the strakes were found to be composed of two separate planks that were scarf-jointed together, and in one case there was an insert of a third piece of timber, probably to reinforce the joint. The faces of the scarves were waterproofed with a similar fibrous material. From the size of the timbers, and apparent lack of curvature to the structure, the recovered sections are from the midsection of the hull and come from a vessel that was possibly around 400 tons. Initial examination and comments from the dendrochronologist (I. Tyers) indicate that the timbers are probably Baltic oak and have a felling date of around 1390–1405. With the average life span of a vessel being between 30 and 70 years, depending upon the level of maintenance, the vessel was probably broken up around 1450 to 1470. There were additional timbers present in this waterfront that had not originally come from a ship and had been used to support the boat timbers and hold them in place as an overall structure. This included a complete stave from a large cask.

The later waterfront was represented by fewer timbers, the origin of which for the majority could not be determined; however, two were definitely from a boat with three others possibly having originated from the same source. The ship's timbers were firstly a lodging (horizontal) knee and secondly the remains of a carling. The knee was secured with trenails and rebated for two half beams; it would have been used to support and secure the hull end of a deck beam with the rebates supporting the half beams, which in turn would have supported the deck planking. The carling is a rebated timber used to support the half beams and is located at right angles to the deck beams. Several other timbers may well have originated from a broken-up vessel, but having

been modified for use in the revetment it is impossible to be certain at this stage as to their origin.

Northern Ireland

• **Center for Maritime Archaeology (CMA):** The CMA began its second year of activity in 2000, which is a joint initiative between Environment and Heritage Service and the University of Ulster. The eight students who registered for the master's in science course in maritime archaeology in 1999 have all completed their coursework, and a further eleven students enrolled in October 2000. There are now two doctoral candidates, and this looks set to rise to five in the months ahead.

CMA conducted a four-week summer school on the North Atlantic Antrim coast. A maritime landscape was chosen in the vicinity of Dunluce Castle and its associated medieval-period roadstead. Geophysical survey and associated ground-truthing of the anomalies was undertaken by the staff and students, and they were joined by the St. Andrew's-based *Archaeological Diving Unit* for part of the work. Survey along the shore of the study area located a number of Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age sites, adding to information on the exploitation of the maritime landscape in early times.

CMA continued its field survey of the maritime landscape of Bantry Bay, County Cork, on the south coast of Ireland. Geophysical survey was undertaken on the French revolutionary vessel *La Surveillante*, but diving operations were hampered because of local difficulties. Work continued on land, particularly on the excavation of a mid-seventeenth-century star-shaped fort and an English colonial fishing settlement. Maritime archaeology is becoming a more mainstream subject within the wider archaeological community in Northern Ireland. The *School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology* at the Queen's University of Belfast has initiated a program of research titled *The Lordship of the Isles*. Excavation was undertaken at Dunineany Castle on Ireland's North Atlantic coast as part of the investigations into the medieval-period maritime lordship that existed in the north-east of Ireland and the west of Scotland. In a separate project, staff from the same school have taken a lake bed core as part of a study of the environmental history of Rathlin Island, which lies in the North Atlantic between Ireland and Scotland.

Protection of maritime sites in the course of a major capital dredging scheme in Belfast Lough has been achieved by use of environmental legislation. Scheduling of maritime sites under the *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995* included fish traps, tidal mills, navigational markers, and three historic graving docks

at Harland and Wolff shipyard as well as the slipways used in the building of the renowned vessels *Titanic* and *Olympic*.

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

• **Environment and Heritage Service:** Staff are still struggling with the unglamorous grind of bringing the five-year field survey of Strangford Lough to publication, and this monograph remains on target to be published this year. Another season of excavation has been completed at the seventh- to eighth-century tidal mill at Nendrum monastery. Three phases of the corn mill continue to astound archaeologists at the level of technology used at this early site. A third season of excavation in 2001 will complete the work, and it is intended to publish the excavation with the assistance of many specialist reporters. Elsewhere in Strangford Lough we have at last discovered a large number of oyster middens, a site type that had initially proved elusive. These date to the Mesolithic period, some 9,000 years ago, and emphasize the importance of seafood as an economic resource at that early time.

Mexico

• **Instituto Nacional de Anthropologia y Historia (INAH), Departamento Arqueologia Subacuática:** The Underwater Archaeology Department continued research on the 1630–1631 New Spain's Fleet Research Project. Major activities included: coordinating aspects of processing and interpreting the information gathered during the first, second, and third field seasons; elaborating and presenting (to corresponding authorities) of Y2K activities written report and the proposal for the 2001 working period and budget; elaborating a proposal for the cooperation among the Government of Veracruz, Pemex, the National Council for Culture and Arts, and the INAH to develop more underwater archaeological projects in Veracruz; preparing an agreement among INAH, the Navy, and the Ministry of Ecology, to gain their support for the project, share benefits, and reduce costs.

The department also completed preparations to send the glass bottles recovered from La Lavandera site during the third field season in 1999 in Veracruz, to the National School of Conservation, Curation, and Museography "Manuel Castillo Negrete," so they can receive the proper treatments during a workshop regarding glass conservation.

There are ongoing efforts to continue the fund-raising campaign, which included interviews and meetings with authorities and institutions in Mexico City and other parts of the country, to support the project

in coming years.

The department completed a video titled *Las historias sumergidas de Veracruz*, which has been shown in different forums. This video was translated into French and won an award at the Thirty-second International Festival of Maritime and Exploration Film, which took place in Toulun, France, in October 2000. Its translation into English depends on funds. It is anticipated that the video will be shown on national television next December.

The department supported the first season of an interdisciplinary project headed by biologist/archaeologist Arturo González in the north of Mexico, regarding the study, protection, and management of springs. The goal is to document three cenotes in Yucatán, where human remains, animal bones, and ceramic artifacts have been found.

Two members of the department participated in an ongoing project related to the search of a sixteenth-century shipwreck in Guerrero Negro, Baja California, under the direction of Jack Hunter.

Members of the department prepared the exhibition "Underwater Archaeology, A New Way to Approach the Past" to Uruguay, with the help of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The exhibit is in Montevideo and may travel to other cities through the support of the Comisión de Patrimonio Histórico, Artístico y Cultural del Uruguay.

• **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*.

• **Arqueologia Brasileira** is a Web site devoted to science and public education. Brazilian archaeologists Erika González and Paulo Zanettini submitted to Instituto Cultural Itau the project of the site Arqueologia Brasileira, which was selected out of hundreds of proposals, being as well the first one of this kind in our country. The site counts on the participation of artists and experts in Web design and computer graphics, besides the contributions of many Brazilian researchers. In Portuguese, English, and Spanish the site makes available information about Brazilian research institutions and includes a long list of museums which dispose of archaeological assets. It also has links to Brazilian legislation about this subject, the Culture Ministry (IPHAN/Minc), tips for reading in addition to introductory

texts, courses, and events, and ongoing research. It includes professionals' acting fields, such as contract archaeology. The aim of the site is to provide this information in an easy and accessible manner. Visit the Web site at: www.itaucultural.org.br/arqueologia

Meetings of Interest

• **March 2001.** The Third International Conference on the Marine Archaeology of the Baltic Sea Area will take place in Rostock, Germany. All papers will be presented in English. Those who are interested should contact: Prof. Dr. Kersten Krüger, Universität Rostock, Historisches Institut, August-Bebel-Str. 28; Phone: + +49/381/498 27 27 or + +49/381/498 27 17; Fax: + +49/381/498 27 270; E-mail: kersten.krueger@philfak.uni-rostock.de

• **June 2001.** A call for papers for the Congress of the Scientific Committee of CMAS on the thirty-first anniversary of its founding to be held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. In sponsoring this meeting, the CMAS (Confederation Mondiale des Activités Subaquatiques—World Underwater Federation) has chosen as the theme "The Sea, Our Heritage." Conference sessions will be equally divided between Underwater Cultural Heritage and Underwater Natural Heritage. Papers are being solicited on such topics as underwater archaeology, preservation and restoration, resources management, museums and exhibits, legislation, marine biology and geology, marine parks, sustainable development, and marine environment. For information contact the Secretary of the Congress, CMAS, Viale Tiziano 74, 00196 Roma, Italy; Tel 39.06.36858480; Fax 39.06.36858490; E-mail cmassci@tin.it

• **September 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 research of the last five 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 five 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, brown-field and urban regeneration, local and international tourism, countryside policy, and 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; E-mail: fionam@molas.org.uk) by 15 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, P.O. Box 188, Grand Turk, Turks & Caicos Islands, BWI; Tel 649.946.2160; For information about the Turks & Caicos National Museum, visit the Web site.

Recent Publications

Martin Bell, Astrid Caseline, and Heike Neumann

2000—*Prehistoric Intertidal Archaeology in the Welsh Severn Estuary*. CBA Research Report 120. CBA Publications, York. ISBN 1-872424-11-7, 440 pgs., 245 illustrations, CD-ROM, £36. To purchase, contact: CBA, Bowes Morrell House, 111 Walmgate, York YO1 9WA, UK.

The Welsh Severn Estuary has perhaps the greatest concentration of prehistoric intertidal archaeology yet found in Britain. At Goldcliff, survey and excavations have examined a Mesolithic site on the edge of a former island, evidence of human skull deposition in a wetland during the Bronze Age, a wooden structure made from planks of a sewn Bronze Age boat, and wooden structures of Iron Age date, including eight rectangular buildings and eighteen trackways. The approach taken is interdisciplinary; the archaeological evidence is complemented by work on sediments, pollen, wood, and insects. Along with survey of the intertidal coast that revealed another settlement of rectangular buildings, this evidence provides a new perspective on the prehistory of Wales and has helped in the developing approaches to intertidal archaeology that will be of interest to those working in similar environments worldwide. The text is supported by a CD-ROM containing the survey map base and associated databases and images.

ACUA Photo Competition

The ACUA invites all SHA members to participate in the sixth annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Entries must be received by 1 December 2001. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by 31 January 2002. Selected images will be displayed at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Mobile, Alabama, 8–12 January 2002. Look for your entry forms in upcoming conference mailings.

Calvin R. Cummings Memorial Fund

• **Fund Purpose:** Calvin R. Cummings founded the National Park Service's Submerged Cultural Resource Unit and was a pioneer in underwater archeology and an innovative leader in submerged cultural resource management both in and outside the National Park Service. Cal's professional interests and contributions were significant and diverse, and they included underwater archaeology, cultural resource manage-

ment, program development, scientific approaches to cultural resource management, and communicating the importance of preserving the past to the public.

This fund is being established with donated funds to commemorate and honor the legacy of Calvin R. Cummings by providing seed money for research projects and encouraging innovation in one or more of the fields to which Cal devoted his professional career.

• **Endowment:** The Calvin R. Cummings Memorial Fund will be established as an endowment at the National Park Foundation (NPF). Submittal of a signed Fund Establishment Document, along with the first donation, will formalize the establishment of the Calvin R. Cummings Memorial Fund and provide specific detail on how it will be invested and managed.

Advisory Board: It is NPF's understanding that the donor will establish an advisory board, titled the Calvin R. Cummings Memorial Fund Advisory Board (Advisory Board), to advise the Foundation on the selection and awarding of grants supported with income from the Calvin R. Cummings Memorial Fund. The NPF will work closely with the Advisory Board in all aspects of the grant review and selection process. The donor understands that the Board serves in an advisory role only. NPF understands that the responsibility for composition and management of the Advisory Board's activities, and any expenses associated with such activity, rest with, and are the responsibility of, the Advisory Board.

NPF understands that the Calvin R. Cummings Memorial Fund Advisory Board will consist of three people, including Linda Scott Cummings, Larry Murphy, and David Conlin.

• **Grant Review and Selection:** Working with the advice and assistance of the Calvin R. Cummings Advisory Board, NPF will solicit proposals annually from those working in the fields of underwater archeology, cultural resource management and program development, and the communication of cultural resource issues. Nonprofit organizations, the National Park Service, universities, for-profit companies, or individuals working in these fields may submit proposals. NPF will collaborate with the Calvin R. Cummings Advisory Board in grant review and evaluation on an annual basis or such time period as requested by the Advisory Board.

All donations are tax deductible. Please make checks out to: NPF-Calvin R. Cummings Memorial Fund and send them to: Wilke Nelson, National Park Foundation, 1101 17th St. NW, Suite 1102, Washington, DC 20036.

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