



# Newsletter

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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## President's Corner

### Perspectives and Considerations: Holding a Conference at a Hotel that is Being Boycotted by the NAACP

Douglas V. Armstrong  
President, SHA

More than five years ago the Society for Historical Archaeology chose Mobile Alabama and the Adam's Mark Hotel as the site for its annual conference in 2002. Plans for the conference progressed smoothly, and even with the trauma associated with the tragic events of September 11, 2001, everything appeared on track. However, on October 25, 2001, the NAACP announced that they would renew their boycott and picketing of the Adam's Mark Hotel chain related to allegations of discrimination at the Daytona Beach, Florida, Adam's Mark hotel in 1999. Upon notice of this development from the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, I initiated an examination of the reasons for the boycott and quickly gathered information so as to provide the SHA board with background material with which to evaluate what action if any the Society should, or could, take. After examining the situation and our options, the Board discussed the issues involved via a conference call on November 7, 2002 and decided to go forward with its meeting as planned, though some changes may be made in the locations used for our public and business meetings. Furthermore, the Society will reiterate its anti-discrimination policy to both the hotel management and the public. That policy, adopted by the Board in 1997, reads as follows:

*SHA respects and promotes the rights of all individuals and groups. As such, in all events, publications or events sponsored,*

*endorsed or maintained by the society, it endeavors not to discriminate on the basis of age, race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation or disability (The policy was passed in January 1997, it is published in NL Volume 30, No. 2, page 6).*

In deliberating this matter, the Board considered not only the facts, as we know them, but also the broader implications of our decision. It is hoped that the SHA membership will carefully review the situation by examining the background material presented here and at web sites dedicated to the issue (several links are presented below). It is our hope that the membership will understand the reasons behind the Society going forward with the conference and will join us in Mobile.

**Background on the Issue:** The NAACP boycott of the Adam's Mark hotels is in response to allegations of discrimination at the Daytona Beach Adam's Mark hotel in 1999. It is alleged that several acts of discrimination took place against individuals participating in a black college reunion held at the hotel. The initial class-action suit was settled out of court but the case upon which that agreement was based was thrown-out as it was not considered a class-action by the Federal Court. The State of Florida then brought suit charging the hotel with discriminatory practices. This case has a mid-November court date. The

*Continued on Page 2.*

## President's Corner

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NAACP has been involved in these cases from the outset and initiated its current boycott and picketing of the Adam's Mark hotel chain in October 2001. The Adam's Mark hotels have apologized for what happened in Florida and has changed its policies regarding the treatment of guests, but the NAACP wishes to make the public more aware of the alleged discrimination and seeks an admission of guilt from the hotel.

**Responsibility of the SHA:** One might reasonably ask: If discrimination suits are pending against the Adam's Mark hotels, and if the NAACP is involved in a boycott of the hotels, why would the SHA go forward with its meeting at the hotel. This is a difficult question, and the answer is both simple and complex. Let there be no mistake, the SHA Board is very concerned about the issue. **Discrimination is not to be**

**tolerated!** In answering the question of why we go forward, it should be noted that there have been no allegations of discriminatory practices against the Adam's Mark Hotel in Mobile. Furthermore, at this writing, the case against the parent corporation has not yet come to trial, and so there has been no determination of actual wrong-doing. Still, direct answers are needed.

- First, and foremost, we are under contractual obligation. We signed our contract with the Mobile Adam's Mark in 1998 (before the alleged events in Daytona). Under this contract we were guaranteed rates on guest rooms, meeting spaces, and facilities in exchange for guaranteeing a minimum number of room bookings, meals, and billable services. Our obligation under that contract is approximately \$115,000, which SHA would have to pay as

damages if we were to cancel at this late date. Some groups such as the Organization of American Historians (OAH) and the Episcopal Church cancelled their meetings based on an earlier call for a boycott soon after the alleged incidents of 1999. Others, including the American Bar Association and the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) either went ahead, or plan to go ahead with their meetings. The Episcopal Church apparently had sufficient lead-time and funds to buy its way out of its contract and to hold its meeting elsewhere. The OAH broke its contract. OAH web site discusses their decision and its consequences (see list of related web pages—below). The group with the closest parallel to the situation facing the SHA is the SAA. The SAA plans to go forward with their March 2002 meeting at the Adam's Mark in Denver. They, like the SHA, are under contractual obligation and cannot afford the financial liability of breaking their contract. However, since their meeting is two months after the SHA meeting, they have more time to adjust their plans pending the outcome of the trial, or some sort of settlement in the case.

- Second, the NAACP recognizes that many groups signed contracts before the alleged acts of discrimination. Based on conversations that I have had with the NAACP's lawyer responsible for this case, it is clear that the NAACP is not asking us to break our contract and will speak no ill will of those who go forward under the obligations of such contracts. Rather, they are using the format of the boycott to encourage those who are unbound by contracts to consider the pending suits when making a decision regarding contracts and bookings.
- Third, this late in planning, it is simply too late to change our plans (although minor revisions in actual meeting spaces may be possible). Hundreds of our members have already booked rooms and made travel plans to attend the conference. If cancelled we not only would not be able to hold a meeting but we would retain our financial liability to the hotel.

As is typical and necessary for a conference of this size, the conference coordinators formalized their plans, got approval of the SHA board, and in 1998 the Society entered a contractual agreement with a hotel and conference center in Mobile.

Published Quarterly

**Subscription Rate:** Individual: Adjunct (\$20), Student (\$40), Regular (\$75), Benefactor (\$200), Life (\$2,000); Organizational: Institution (\$105). All U.S. Funds

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Subscriptions, Changes of Address,

Subscription Fulfillment Matters)

2001

The Society for Historical Archaeology

3rd Class Postage Paid

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

The Society has relied on, and owes a dept of gratitude for, the generous and substantial volunteer efforts of a conference organizing committee. Gregory Waselkov (Conference Chair), Amy Young (Program Coordinator), Bonnie McEwan (Terrestrial Program Chair), John Bratten (Underwater Program Chair), and literally dozens of volunteers have worked countless hours to put together a program that focuses on "Colonial Origins" and joins in the exploration of the 300 years since the founding of Mobile by French colonists.

I want the membership to be aware of the issues and to understand the Board's decision to go forward with the meeting. The combination of Mobile's Convention Center and the Adam's Mark Hotel provided excellent logistical venues for our meetings and programs. We will continue to monitor the situation and will follow the pending case. In moving forward the Society will continually reiterate our anti-discrimination stand.

The Board encourages you to participate in the 2002 Mobile Conference.

More information on this issue can be obtained from the following web sites

**NAACP sites:**

<http://www.naACP.org/work/legal/whyadamsmark.shtml>  
<http://www.naACP.org/news/releases/adamspicketing102501.shtml> [Boycott resumed October 25th]  
<http://www.naACP.org/work/legal/adamsmark.shtml>  
<http://www.aar-site.org/annualmeet/2001/admnaACP/faq.asp#Reservation>

**Adam's Mark side of the story:**

<http://www.adamsmark.com/news102601.asp>  
<http://www.adamsmark.com/news091501.asp>

**Organization of American Historians (OAS):**

<http://www.oah.org/meetings/2000/history.html>  
<http://www.oah.org/meetings/2000/adamsmark-020300.html>  
<http://www.oah.org/meetings/2000/adamsmarkfaqam8.html>

**SAA resolution in support of the OAH:**

[http://www.archivists.org/statements/adams\\_mark\\_resolution2.htm](http://www.archivists.org/statements/adams_mark_resolution2.htm)

**How did the National Bar Association respond?**

<http://www.nationalbar.org/convention/nbaboycott.pdf>

**What would Mr. Bush do: Bush speaks at boycotted hotel:**

[http://abcnews.go.com/sections/politics/DailyNews/Bush\\_AdamsMark010814.html](http://abcnews.go.com/sections/politics/DailyNews/Bush_AdamsMark010814.html)

**Report on issue by CNN:**

<http://www.cnn.com/2001/US/08/07/naACP.adam/>

**Report by the Daily News:**

<http://www.abcnews.go.com/sections/us/DailyNews/hotels991216.html>

## BREAKING NEWS!

As this newsletter was going to press, the NAACP announced on December 3, 2001, that the boycott has been called off. See <http://www.naACP.org/news/releases/adamssettled120301.shtml>

## Announcing the 2003 SHA Dissertation Prize

The 2003 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.

To be considered for the 2003 prize, to be awarded at the annual meeting in Providence, Rhode Island, in January 2003, nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. within three years prior to 30 June 2002. Two copies of the dissertation must be provided to Teresita Majewski, chair of the SHA Dissertation Prize Subcommittee, by the date noted below. The dissertation copies will not be returned (unless the reviewers have made comments they wish to pass on to a nominee).

Nominations must be made by nonstudent 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 all materials (nomination letters and copies of dissertations) is 15 July 2002.**

For more information or to submit nomination materials, contact Teresita Majewski, Statistical Research, Inc., 6099 East Speedway Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85712; Tel: 520.721.4309; fax: 520.298.7044; E-mails: [tmajewski@srircm.com](mailto:tmajewski@srircm.com) or [terrym@theriver.com](mailto:terrym@theriver.com).

## Results of SHA and ACUA Elections

It is my pleasure to inform you of the results of the SHA and ACUA elections. The newly elected members are:

**President-Elect — Julia A. King**  
**SHA Board of Directors — Daniel G. Roberts and Martha A. Zierden**  
**Nominations and Elections Committee — Charles Cheek and Richard Veit**  
**ACUA Board — Christopher F. Amer, Annalies Corbin, and Robert S. Neyland**

I have full confidence in the abilities of our colleagues in contributing to the continuing excellence of the society. Let me know if you have any questions. Sue Henry Renaud, Immediate Past President, Chair, Nominations and Elections Committee

# SHA 2003 Conference – Providence

## Call for Papers

The Society for Historical Archaeology and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology announce that the SHA 2003 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held 14-19 January 2003 at the award-winning Westin Hotel in the heart of downtown Providence, Rhode Island. The conference will be hosted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL). Based in Rhode Island, PAL is an independent nonprofit corporation which serves as one of the region's largest cultural resource management consultants.

The theme for the conference is Trade and Industrialization. Providence's rich history as a center of mercantilism and manufacturing make it uniquely suited to host such a conference, particularly in light of its on-going urban revitalization program that has successfully balanced the demands of city renewal with the maintenance of historical integrity.

Presentation options: Members may contribute to the SHA 2003 Providence conference program through presentation in any of the following categories.

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

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

**Symposium:** Symposia consist of four or more major papers organized around a central theme. SHA 2003 symposia may complement the conference theme of Trade and Industrialization, but they need not do so. Organizers of a symposium must arrange for at least one discussant and a chair. Each presenter and discussant will be allotted twenty minutes.

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

**Abstract Submittal:** Each contributor should submit a title and abstract (typed, not exceeding 150 words) along with the SHA 2003 Providence application form found in the SHA Newsletter or on the SHA Web site. Abstracts must also be submitted by E-mail to the program chair. Session organizers should submit their entire package by regular mail, including (1) a session abstract, (2) a list of participants in order of presentation, (3) application forms for each participant, (4) the names of discussants, and (5) preregistration fees for all participants. Submitted abstracts must be accompanied by the contributor's preregistration fee paid by check or credit card. Major papers and research reports not submitted as parts of symposia will be grouped into thematic general sessions organized by region, time period, or topic and assigned a session chair. Please fill out the region, period and keyword entries on the submittal form to aid in scheduling. A copy of valid, current student ID card (both sides) must accompany submissions by students.

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

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

**Deadline:** the deadline for abstract submission is 1 June 2002. All submissions must be sent to the program chair. Presenters must complete registration for special events (e.g., banquet, tours, roundtable luncheons, etc.) during the normal registration period. Requests for refunds of preregistration fees will be honored until 15 October 2002.

### Further information:

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**SHA 2003 Conference on Historical & Underwater Archaeology**  
**Providence, Rhode Island**  
**The Westin Hotel - 14-19 January 2003**

Abstract, Application for Papers, Symposia, Reports, and Poster/Media Displays  
**Submission Deadline - 1 June 2002**

Presenter's Name (Senior Author): \_\_\_\_\_

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

Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_

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

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Check one:    ☐ Terrestrial Program    ☐ Underwater Program

**TITLE:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

(Presenters at the 2003 Conference must have remitted dues for the 2002 membership year)

☐ Check enclosed (made payable to: SHA 2003), or

Credit Card Type:    ☐ MasterCard       ☐ Visa       ☐ American Express

Credit Card #: \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name as it appears on card: \_\_\_\_\_

**ABSTRACT:** Submit an abstract (150-word maximum) on an attached page, identified by title and author. Email a second copy to: [rpasquariello@palinc.com](mailto:rpasquariello@palinc.com)

Key Words: (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Region: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Audiovisual Needs (carousel projector available):

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

**Send Completed Form, Abstract, and Payment to:**

Ray Pasquariello, SHA 2003 Program Chair, PAL, 210 Lonsdale Avenue, Pawtucket, Rhode Island 02860:  
Fax: 401.728.8784

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

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## SHA 2004 St. Louis, Missouri

The 37th annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology will be held January 7-11, 2004, in St. Louis, Missouri. Hosted by the National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, in cooperation with several local agencies and institutions, the principal theme of the 2004 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology is "Lewis and Clark: Legacy and Consequences." Our conference will be among the many bicentennial events commemorating the Corps of Discovery's 1804 departure from St. Louis for the Northwest Coast. The Hyatt Regency at Union Station, located about one mile west of the famous Gateway Arch, will be the conference venue. This spectacular National Historic Landmark property will leave a lasting impression on those who attend, and the adjacent 11.5-acre mall offers a wide variety of convenient restaurants and shopping opportunities in any weather. Watch for additional information on the conference program, tours, and other details in future issues of the newsletter.

## Prix de Québec/ Québec City Award

La Société for Historical Archaeology a mis sur pied un programme de bourse, le **Prix de Québec**, pour aider les étudiants en archéologie historique en provenance d'universités francophones à assister à la réunion annuelle. Pour être éligible, vous devez être inscrit au colloque annuel et y présenter une communication. La date limite pour déposer votre candidature auprès du comité d'évaluation est le 30 juin de chaque année. Cette bourse a été rendue possible grâce au succès financier du colloque annuel **SHA Québec 2000** tenu à Québec. Pour toute information, veuillez contacter le secrétaire du comité d'évaluation à l'adresse suivante : William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Téléphone: 418.691.6869; Télécopie 418.691.7853; courriel: [wmoss@ville.quebec.qc.ca](mailto:wmoss@ville.quebec.qc.ca).

The Society for Historical Archaeology has created a cash prize, the **Québec City Award**, in order to assist historical archaeology students attending French-language universities to attend the annual meeting. This award has been created as a result of the financial success of the **SHA Québec 2000** annual meeting in Québec City. To be eligible, you must be registered and present a paper at the annual meeting. The deadline for submitting your candidature to the evaluating committee will be June 30 of every year. For full information, please contact the Evaluating Committee secretary at the following address: William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec City (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Phone: 418.691.6869; Fax: 418.691.7853; email: [wmoss@ville.quebec.qc.ca](mailto:wmoss@ville.quebec.qc.ca).



## Adrian Oswald, MA., F.S.A. 1908 - 2001

A close friend and consultant to two generations of American archaeologists, the passing of Adrian Oswald closes a chapter in the history of historical archaeology whose writing he shared with Virginia's Jean C. Harrington. On both sides of the Atlantic, therefore, the archaeological world mourns the passing of the father of British post-medieval archaeology.

Dead at the age of 93 and after a long illness, Adrian Oswald, son of famed Romano-British scholar Dr. Felix Oswald, became a pioneer in a field of British archaeology that then had no name. Today, in Britain, the study of the material remains of the Tudor and later centuries is as legitimate a field of research as any other. Nevertheless, it was Adrian Oswald who, as clerk for the City of London's Guildhall Museum, was among the first to recognize its historical potential. In the summer of 1939 he undertook rescue excavations that recovered an important collection of seventeenth-century glass and ceramics that came to be known as the Gracechurch Street Hoard. Returning to the museum as keeper after the Second World War, Oswald was responsible for re-establishing its stored collection and renewing rescue excavations, this time on post-war building

sites, notably those of the Bankside Power Station in Southwark and St. Swithin's House adjacent to London's Mansion House.

Although Oswald left the Guildhall Museum at the end of 1949 to become curator of archaeology at Birmingham's City Museum, he had laid the foundation of the new discipline of post-medieval archaeology. Like his father before him whose publications on Roman *Terra Sigillata* are still consulted, Adrian Oswald's work on the evolution of clay tobacco-pipes remains the corner stone for continuing research by subsequent generations of scholars, and the basis for interpreting archaeological sites of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries around the English-speaking world.

In his retirement, Oswald re-focused his post-medieval interests toward English stonewares, and in 1982, with Robin Hildyard of the Victoria and Albert Museum, published *English Brown Stoneware 1670-1900*, another contribution of enduring value.

Adrian Oswald was the last of a generation of gentleman scholars whose interests extended as far as his eyes could see. He was unfailingly generous in sharing what he knew and in providing a helping hand to youngsters half his age who he thought might have potential. Those who knew him and learned from him had a friend for life. Several archaeologists and curators on both sides of the Atlantic owe their latter-day prominence to Oswald's nurturing. Hundreds more around the world from Australia to Canada know his name, use his work, and mourn his passing.

Although never weaned to computers, Adrian Oswald was always a prompt and reliable correspondent whose knowledge embraced a broad spectrum that stretched from eighteenth-century trade tokens to Roman pottery and seventeenth century drinking glasses. A manuscript copy of his voluminous tobacco-pipe notes now forms part of the research library at the Winterthur Museum having been deposited there for safe-keeping when his declining health put the future of his own library in doubt.

— Ivor Noel Hume



## Images of the Past:

### **A Full Historical Archaeology Comes to the American West:**



*First Day (November 6, 1960). Members of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society starting excavations.*

Although Contact-Native American, early and famous historic archaeological sites were explored in the West from the 1930s on, it was not until the early 1960s that a broader spectrum of average, late domestic sites started to be explored. Johnny Ward's Ranch (1859-1903), Patagonia, Arizona was one of the most important of these sites. Worked on during 1960 and 1961 by members of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society under the direction of Bernard L. Fontana and his colleagues, the resulting site report [Johnny Ward's Ranch, *The Kiva*, Vol. 28, Nos. 1-2, 1962 by Bernard L. Fontana, J. Cameron Greenleaf et al] was not only a pioneer study but also became a standard guide for archaeologists around the world to the material culture of the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.



*Near the end of the project (January 15, 1961) showing the exposed ruins of the ranch house and some of the exploratory excavation units.*

Photos: Courtesy of Bernard L. Fontana, Tucson, Arizona

## Future Conference

### **IRISH POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP, Annual Conference, February 1-3, 2002:**

The Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group is pleased to announce its second annual conference, to be held at Trinity College in Dublin, February 1-3, 2002. Following the success of last year's conference, which concentrated upon introducing a broad range of topics covering the scope of Irish post-medieval archaeology, this year we intend to emphasise the following topics: vernacular architecture, archival research methods, transport, agriculture and landscape, reading and recording historic buildings, military archaeology, foreshore archaeology, and the archaeology of the 19th and 20th centuries.

This year's conference will begin on Friday evening with a keynote address and continue all day Saturday with individual papers. Sunday will be set aside for field trips to post-medieval sites in the vicinity of Dublin. Further information regarding the conference programme, field trips, and accommodation information will be posted later this Autumn. You may also contact the conference organising committee, c/o Dr. Audrey Horning, IPMAG secretary, at [a.horning@qub.ac.uk](mailto:a.horning@qub.ac.uk) School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, or the local arrangements chair Franc Myles at [fmyles@mgllarc.com](mailto:fmyles@mgllarc.com) for further information.

## Special Report

# THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF PIRATES AND PRIVATEERS ALONG NARROW STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

Reported By  
Frank Meddens

A four month excavation was completed during 2000 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, at a site in Narrow Street in the Rathcliff area of London in England. The project was part of a contract to discharge an archaeological planning condition for St James's Homes Ltd. Excavations were supervised by Douglas Killock and multidisciplinary analysis of the excavation archive is continuing. The site is located on the north side of Narrow Street which, on its south side, fronts onto the River Thames. Its archaeology includes remains dating as far back as the Bronze Age. The most interesting period of site-use, however, dates from the late 16th century to the final decades of the 17th century. Cess and rubbish pits associated with the remains of buildings of this period produced large amounts of imported pottery, glass and some small finds and animal bone considered unusual on British sites.

The exotic ceramics found include Montelupo pottery, north Italian marbled slipware, Piza ware, Spanish olive jars, Valencian lustre wares, Merida wares, utilitarian Spanish coarse wares, Portuguese Tin glazed wares, Turkish Iznik wares, Iranian (Persian) wares, oriental Celadon porcelain, and Martabani stoneware as well as various Dutch, German and French wares which tend to be more common in England. A preliminary estimate is that c 10 to 20% of the late 16th to 17th century assemblage comprises Italian and Spanish majolicas, Spanish coarse wares and olive jars. This compares with European sites in Florida (of 18th century date) where Spanish and Italian Majolicas constituted between 13 - 20 % and Spanish coarse wares between 11 and 15%, and sites in Hispanola (of 16th century date) where Spanish and Italian Majolicas make up c 18% Spanish, Coarse wares c. 11% and olive jars around 10%. This sort of material component in the Caribbean has been interpreted as being the result of immigrant Spanish communities endeavouring to maintain a relatively Iberian way of life (McEwan 1986, 47).

The glass assemblage is large and distinctly domestic in nature with a wide variety of vessels. One of the biggest groups in the collection is that of case bottles for spirits, probably mostly of continental origin. They come in a variety of sizes and while they are mostly olive green there is a significant number in clear glass and at least one in blue. Of particular note are the remains of 5 Venetian tea bowls, one with a pinched handle, in white opaque glass with applied and rolled blue, red and white fragments. There are also Spanish and Dutch imports present. The appearance of a Spanish four maravedi coin of Johanna and Carlos I (1516-1555), which looks likely to have been minted in Mexico, must also be mentioned. A further ten of these coins were found at the nearby Victoria Wharf site. There is a considerable amount of iron working slag and ammerscale as well as hearth bottoms present. The recovery of an iron band from a ships spar, a miniature ships anchor from a model vessel, and a c.9 pound (100mm) cannon ball as well as a number of boat hooks is indicative of the site's maritime links.

Historical archives relevant to the site shows that ships were fitted out and victualled at Ratcliff in the 16th and 17th centuries. There was a naval victualling storehouse nearby (Oppenheim 1896, 140). Many of the voyages of discovery of the late 16th century began at Ratcliff. Sea-captains prominent in the Armada campaign and the later privateering expeditions against the Spanish Main lived in the Ratcliff and Limehouse area, and privateer crews were largely recruited from the merchant seamen there. Many of these served regularly as privateers from 1585 onwards, and were often shareholders in the ships. A significant number of sea-captains and others with maritime connections lived in properties on the site or in its immediate vicinity and many of them were or had links to privateers and pirates. An example of one such was John Maynard, who in October 1602 was part of a crew of a ship called the Benjamin, which took and despoiled a French ship called the Lewis Bonaventure at Cape Gatt in the Mediterranean, in an act of piracy. The south-east corner of the site was occupied by the Noah's Ark Inn.

Mariners made up 61% of the workforce of Ratcliff and Limehouse in the period of 1640-1660. Many mariners preferred to serve aboard privateering ships, where the conditions and potential gains were superior. By 1652 Admiral Blake had difficulty manning his ships, because of the rival attraction of privateers then fitting out in the Thames (Scammell 1987, 354). Work has progressed to the point where it is beginning to be possible to link specific individuals to excavated properties and their associated privies and rubbish pits. Their connections with piracy and privateering are a dominant theme in the story of the site.

### *References*

McEwan B.G.

1986 "Domestic Adaptation at Puerto Real, Haiti" *Historical Archaeology* 20, p. 44-49

Oppenheim, M.

1896 "A History of the Administration of the Royal Navy and of Merchant Shipping in relation to the Navy".

London. Scammell, G. V.

1987 'The Sinews of War: manning and provisioning English fighting ships c1550-1650', *Mariner's Mirror* 73, pp. 351-67.

For further information contact: F. Meddens at meddens@vossnet.co.uk, D. Killock or C. Jarrett at pca@vossnet.uk Pre-Construct Archaeology, unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Rd London SE4 2PD, England.



# **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GRANTS AVAILABLE FOR BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROJECTS - OCTOBER 11, 2001**

The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service in Washington, DC, has opened its 2002 grants competition. The ABPP awards grants for preservation projects that lead to the permanent protection of endangered battlefield lands. Projects that involve multiple stakeholders are most likely to be successful.

**Who May Apply?** Non-profit organizations, local, state, and federal agencies, tribes, colleges and universities.

## **Target Resources**

- 1) Battlefields - Sites where armed conflict, fighting or warfare occurred.
  - 2) Associated Sites - Sites occupied before, during, or after a battle at which events occurred that had a direct influence on the tactical development of the battle, the outcome of the battle, or the immediate aftermath of a battle.
- Project areas must be on American soil and/or within U.S. territorial waters.

## **Eligible Project Types**

Eligible project types include, but are not limited to, the following. Site Identification and Documentation Projects

- Historical research
- Resource surveys and inventories
- Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places
- GIS/GPS mapping

Planning and Consensus Building Projects

- Acquisition, strategic, and preservation plans
- Studies of land related to, or adjacent to, publicly owned and protected battlefield lands
- Management, landscape, and stabilization plans
- Interpretation plans
- Preservation advocacy and consensus building within a community

Interpretation or Education Projects

- Brochures
- School programs
- Sign development and design

All project applications must clearly demonstrate that the proposed activity will contribute directly to the preservation of battlefield land or an associated site. Grant funds may be used to procure professional services, equipment, and supplies necessary to conduct the proposed project.

## **Matching Funds**

None required, although matching funds and in-kind donations are encouraged.

## **Award Amounts**

No minimum or maximum. The average award amount is \$22,700, although the ABPP has awarded grants of up to \$117,000.

## **Application Deadline - January 11, 2002**

A more complete description of grant requirements can be found in the ABPP 2002 application guidelines. The 2002 guidelines and application form are available online at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/2002grants.htm>. For more information about ABPP grants, or to receive paper copies of the guidelines and application, please contact Glenn Williams, ABPP Grants Manager, at 202-343-9563 or [glenn\\_williams@nps.gov](mailto:glenn_williams@nps.gov).

# Current Research

## Mid-Atlantic

Reported by  
Benjamin Resnick

### Maryland

#### **Best Farm, Monocacy National Battlefield:**

Archeologists working under the auspices of an existing cooperative agreement between the National Park Service, National Capital Region Regional Archeology Program and the University of Maryland are conducting a multi-year archeological identification and evaluation study of the Best Farm. The Best Farm is a late eighteenth-century plantation located at Monocacy National Battlefield in Frederick, Maryland, and figured prominently in the Civil War battle that occurred in 1864. The identification and evaluation study is intended to assess the archeological integrity of the site and to aid park administration in its management, protection, and interpretation. Fieldwork conducted during the 2001 season also included limited archeological compliance investigations at the Worthington House, a mid-nineteenth-century farmstead. For more information, please contact: Joy Beasley, Faculty Research Assistant Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland (410) 925-8682. E-mail address: <jdbeasley@mindspring.com>

### Virginia

#### **Historic Pottery-Making in Washington County, Virginia:**

Skelly and Loy, Inc., is conducting a study of the earthenware and stoneware traditions of Washington County, in southwestern Virginia. The project is being conducted under a Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Historic Resources cost-share grant, and project partners include Washington County and the William King Regional Arts Center. The four goals of the project are: 1) to create a historic context for pottery traditions, building on previous research by Klell Napps, Roddy Moore, and Marcus King; 2) to identify potential shop locations; 3) to archaeologically survey up to 20 shop locations; and 4) to utilize the recovered artifacts to characterize the products of each shop.

Chris Espenshade, the Principal Investigator, notes that the ceramic history of the area is complex and interesting. There was a blending of Germanic/Moravian and Scots-Irish earthenware traditions beginning in the late eighteenth century, and the slow influx of the northeastern salt-glazed stoneware tradition beginning in the middle nineteenth century. If the documents examined to date are correct, earthenware production continued at least through

1880. Several potential shop sites have already been identified by the Wolf Hills chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia and by Marcus King of the Cultural Heritage Project of the William King Regional Arts Center. The draft historic context will be completed in late October, the field survey will occur in November.

## Southwest

Reported by  
Michael R. Polk

### Arizona

**Arizona Cemeteries:** K J Schroeder has recently published on two Historic cemeteries in Phoenix Arizona. The subject matter concerns the two oldest historic cemeteries in Phoenix and South Phoenix. Both are available through the Pioneers' Cemetery Association, msmurthw@ci.phoenix.az.us. They can also be purchased through my Email address for \$20 and \$10 respectively, plus \$5 H&P. They are: *Pioneer & Military Memorial Park Archaeological Project in Phoenix, Arizona 1990-1992, Volume 2: The Historic Component, Ethnographic Observations/Reconstructions, The Future of Pioneer and Military Memorial Park*, Roadrunner Publications in Anthropology 3, and *An Historic Sketch of the Sotello-Heard Cemetery in South Phoenix, Arizona*, Roadrunner Publications in Anthropology 6. Submitted by Gavin Archer, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Tucson, Arizona:

**John Brown's Homestead Site, South-central Arizona:** SWCA Environmental Consultants recently conducted preliminary investigations of John Brown's Homestead Site along the Santa Cruz River near Sahuarita, south-central Arizona. The homestead was established in the 1910s by Brown and his young family, and developed into a successful cattle ranch by the 1920s. Remains of the ranch house were found during limited archaeological testing, but initial documentary research suggests the presence of additional features. The investigations were administered by the Town of Sahuarita and sponsored by a private development firm. Data recovery will be undertaken prior to development of the area.

The final report citation on the preliminary investigations at the Frick's Sahuarita Site and John Brown's Homestead Site is:

References:

Gavin H. Archer  
2001 *Archaeological Testing at AZ EE:1:2 and :218 (ASM), Frick's Sahuarita Site and John Brown's Homestead Site, Rancho Sahuarita, Arizona*. SWCA Cultural Resource Report

01-16. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Tucson. Cost: \$9.50 (includes U. S. postage).

#### **Point of Rocks Lime Kilns and Chino Valley Irrigation Project Canals, West-central Arizona:**

SWCA Environmental Consultants recently investigated the Point of Rocks Lime Kilns and Chino Valley Irrigation Project canals in the Granite Dells area near Prescott, west-central Arizona. The adobe kilns supplied Prescott with lime in the 1870s, 1880s, and early 1890s. At the time, Prescott was the seat of the largest county in the Arizona Territory and, from 1877 to 1889, the territorial capital. Lime was in high demand for building, smelting, and privy sanitation. The canals were built in the 1910s and 1920s as part of a locally important, private irrigation enterprise. The investigations were carried out in advance of road construction. The project was administered by the Arizona Department of Transportation and the Arizona State Land Department, and sponsored by Yavapai County.

The final report citation on the above described project is:

References:

Gavin H. Archer and Pat H. Stein  
2000 *Documentary Research and Archaeological Investigations for the Airport Connector Road, Yavapai County, Arizona*. With contributions by Andrew L. Christenson, John D. Goodman II, and Dawn M. Greenwald. SWCA Cultural Resource Report No. 99-207. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Tucson. Cost: \$16.10 (includes U. S. postage).

To obtain a copies of these reports, contact: Gavin Archer, SWCA Environmental Consultants, 343 South Scott Avenue, Tucson, Arizona 85701, (520) 325-9194, [garcher@swca.com](mailto:garcher@swca.com)

### Utah

**Uranium Mining in South Cottonwood Drainage, San Juan County:** After nearly three years of research, the archaeology and history of uranium mining in the South Cottonwood watershed of San Juan County is nearing completion. The work was undertaken as part of the environmental assessment prepared for proposed water quality improvement work necessitated by pollutants emanating from abandoned uranium and vanadium mines in the South Cottonwood watershed. Research was funded through Utah's Division of Gas, Oil, and Mining in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, Manti-LaSal National Forest, and San Juan County Historical Commission. Two historic mining districts have been identified through the research, the Cottonwood Canyon Mining District and the Elk Ridge Mining District, a division drawn at least in part by the

geologic strata that distinguish each area. Physical remains of the earliest mining, which recovered vanadium during the 1930s-1940s, include two millsites and camps where the miners lived, and are located at Cottonwood Wash. Later developments in uranium ore recovery (1940s-1980s) obliterated many of the mine portals and landscape features from this early time, but provided their own archaeological evidence: waste dumps, ore bins and load out structures, drill roads and bore holes, more campsites, building ruins, and numerous portals. Uranium miners worked the Cottonwood Wash area as well as other ore bodies along South Cottonwood Creek and Elk Ridge. However, the only part of South Cottonwood Creek included in the study was from the head of the creek to the US 95 bridge. Only the mining area immediately north of The Notch, a natural gap on Elk Ridge, was included from the much larger Elk Ridge-White Canyon uranium belt. The research design prepared by Kathy Huppe, BLM archaeologist (Monticello, UT) included an initial survey of the South Cottonwood area to determine the types and extent of archaeological deposits. It built upon an inventory of abandoned claims that had been previously conducted by geologists with the BLM, Manti-LaSal National Forest, and State of Utah, but which had overlooked prehistoric sites. The initial field survey, completed in 1999-2000 by Lone Mountain Archaeological Services (Albuquerque, NM) recorded 116 new prehistoric archaeological deposits, relocated 57 known sites, and confirmed the geologists' inventory of the historic mining operations. Lone Mountain's work also included a context statement prepared by Lee Bennett of Bennett Management Services (Monticello UT) for the historic period. The results of the 1999-2000 work has been released by Lone Mountain in a 3-volume set entitled *Cottonwood Wash Abandoned Mine Reclamation Cultural Resource Survey, San Juan County, Utah*. Authors are Donald C. Irwin, Lee Bennett, and Deni J. Seymour. The great quantity of historic features and prehistoric sites necessitated additional work in the project area. During 2000-2001, members of the San Juan County Historic Commission conducted interviews with retired uranium miners who once worked in the area. Simultaneously Bennett and Huppe undertook more historic research, successfully locating production records, Atomic Energy Commission studies, and other details not previously identified. Huppe has also coordinated consultation with interested tribal groups. The Fall 2001 issue of *Blue Mountain Shadows* will document the history and interviews; publication is anticipated by December 2001. A future issue of the same journal will include more oral histories and results of archaeological testing conducted at selected prehistoric sites. Site forms will also be prepared for each of the historic

mining districts, but the possible nomination of the areas to the NRHP is still being discussed. Reclamation work is expected to begin by October 2001.

**Professor Valley, Grand County:** An archaeological survey of a privately owned ranch has confirmed the location of Sylvester Richardson's experimental farm. The innovative Richardson first established a townsite near the mouth of Professor Creek on the Colorado River and named it for himself. By 1894 or earlier he had started an orchard of hardwood trees, planted several varieties of fruit trees, and had a large garden where he experimented to see what plants would do best in the desert climate. Remains of his farm include foundations for 3 buildings, a hand-dug well, some of his fruit trees, and the hardwood orchard. The orchard is a conspicuous feature of the landscape and in 2001 contained at least 5 species of trees that could be reliably identified. The species of the large number of standing dead trees could not be determined. The Richardson farm also has several small rock alignments of unknown function, including one that appears to be circular in form. These remains are recorded as archaeological site 42GR3105. After Richardson's death in 1902 the farm was sold and used principally as a cattle or sheep ranch, and included irrigated hay fields and more fruit trees. At least two mail-order houses were constructed on the property, one about 1911-1912 and the other during the 1930s. When a later house was demolished in 2001, a foundation was revealed by may be from the 1930s Montgomery Ward house, or one of the other buildings reported to have stood nearby. The large sandstone blocks were not dressed, but were carefully fitted using a lime and sand mortar, but extended only one course under the ground surface. It is probable that the foundation is not the remains of a cellar. This area has been recorded as site 42GR3106. Additional survey is planned in another area of the modern ranch to find the remains of the earlier Sears house and possible 1890s hotel. One lithic scatter has also been recorded (42GR3164). Lee Bennett of Bennett Management Services (Monticello, UT) is directing the archaeological work. Eleanor Inskip of Inskip Ink (Salt Lake City, UT), Bette Stanton (Moab, UT), and Bennett are conducting historic and genealogical research. To date, interviews with descendants of former residents and neighbors have produced information not found in other sources. When completed, the owners would like to publish a book about the history of their property.

#### **Monticello Water System, San Juan County**

A joint effort between the City of Monticello and the Manti-LaSal National Forest has revealed the construction and maintenance history of the city's water collection system on the Abajo Mountains.

The work was undertaken this year to supply data needed by the forest before they could issue a permit to upgrade the system. An archaeological survey was conducted by Glen Denton and Anne Bremmer (Manti-LaSal NF), who found sections of wooden pipe, small spring boxes constructed of river cobble, cast iron pipe, and evidence of later dams, spring boxes, junction boxes, and pipes. Included in their discoveries were inner tubes used to patch leaky pipe, and replacement of broken lines with sewer or drain field pipe. Simultaneous with the survey, Lee Bennett of Bennett Management Services (Monticello, UT) researched the history of the water collection system and prepared a historic context statement. The earliest system relied on hand-dug ditches and wooden diversions constructed by the Carlisle Cattle Company during the early 1880s. After an LDS Church mission colonized the Monticello area in 1885, the Mormon farmers and cowboys had many heated confrontations and legal battles of the water and ditches, but no archaeological evidence of the early ditches was found. In 1916 a local irrigation company laid the wooden pipe found by Denton and Bremmer, and continued to supply the town's water for another 20 years. The wooden line remained the sole source until 1934 when a federal project expanded the system by installing the cast iron pipe observed in the field. In the early 1940s the collection system was greatly expanded by the federal government, to supply water to the vanadium (later uranium) mill they constructed in Monticello. Few improvements were made again until the 1980s, and the use of non-standard materials for maintenance probably reflects the prolonged period of economic difficulties experienced by the city. Denton and Bremmer documented their survey in *Cultural Resource Survey of the Monticello City Water Collection System*. It is on file at the Monticello Ranger District of the Manti-LaSal National Forest. Bennett prepared the *Historic Context Statement for the City of Monticello Water Collection System* for the city.

Submitted by Matthew T. Seddon, SWCA Environmental Consultants:

**Railroad Section Station Investigations, Juab County, Utah:** SWCA Environmental Consultants recently completed large-scale data recovery excavations and analysis at two former section stations of the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad (currently the Union Pacific) in west-central Utah. Data recovery focused on the sites of Tintic Station and Jericho Junction. The primary goals of the research were to investigate the role of section stations in railroad operations, the nature of social life at section stations, the nature of ethnic-minority populations at section stations, and the specific relationship between the stations and the surrounding, non-railroad economy.

Each site served a relatively unique

role in the overall railroad system. Tintic Station was a rail link to the Tintic Mining District and Jericho Junction served as a sheep-shearing and on-loading station, linking the railroad to the sheep herding industry in Utah. Both appear to have been primarily utilized between 1905 and 1960.

Data recovery at both sites included archival research, interviews, surface artifact recording, and excavation. At Tintic, 3 homes for section foremen were excavated, the location of the probable construction camp for the site was investigated, and the home and associated outbuildings for a Japanese section foreman was also investigated. At Jericho a sheep shearing pen was excavated, and debris from numerous railroad and domestic deposits was recorded. One deposit included remains from a small mess hall. Large assemblages of glass, ceramic, metal, miscellaneous artifacts, and faunal materials were recovered and analyzed from both sites.

It is difficult to detail all of the notable results of the research. At Tintic, previously unknown formal patios, probably constructed by family members of section foremen were found at 2 of the 3 section foremen houses, indicating a commitment to the construction of community within the context of standardized company housing. Comparisons of the material culture of the Japanese section foremen, the railroad laborers (gandydancers), and the Anglo-American section foremen at the site was also revealing of social and economic stratification. At Jericho, analysis of faunal material and tin can assemblages was indicative of consumption patterns for railroad personnel and sheep herders. To our knowledge, this research represents one of the first reported large-scale investigations of railroad section stations to include archaeological excavation, archival research, and interviews.

The research was conducted as part of environmental work related to the construction of a fiber-optic line through the sites. The research at Tintic and Jericho are reported as Volume IV of the overall project report entitled *AHistory and Prehistory along the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad*. Draft reports have been submitted to the Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office. Collected artifacts are currently located at the SWCA Salt Lake City office. Because all of the work occurred on private land, the collections are slated to be returned to the land owners. A portion of the Tintic and Jericho assemblages will be going to the Union Pacific (landowners for portions of the investigated sites). The principal investigator for the project is Matthew Seddon, project manager is Krislyn Taite, both of SWCA Environmental Consultants, 230 South 500 East, Suite 380, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102. The agency lead for the project is the Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Northeast

Reported by  
David Starbuck

### Connecticut

**Archaeological Investigations at the ca. 1850s New London Engine House:** Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) recently completed a documentary study and field investigation of the Amtrak (MDP) site in New London, Connecticut. The project site, located in an abandoned train yard adjacent to an active Amtrak rail line, was undertaken as a requirement of the Connecticut Historical Commission. The HPI project, directed by Sara F. Mascia, was aided by a team of archaeologists from the Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) in Providence, Rhode Island.

The New Haven and New London Railroad was chartered in 1848, and construction of the single-track rail line began in 1850. In 1852 the small railroad officially opened and operated successfully between the two cities for many years before it was reorganized as the Shore Line Railway in 1864. The 1868 Map of the City of New London provides the earliest detailed view of the project site. At that time, two transportation features identified as the "Engine House" and "Turn Table," were present. The square engine house was standing on the site until sometime between 1897 and 1902 when the building was razed.

Since railroads became a major source of transportation, engine-houses have been used to quarter and/or service the large engines after runs. The design and construction of engine-houses began in Britain during the first half of the nineteenth century. The earliest design types were either circular roundhouses or square structures. Historians generally agree that large circular, or semi circular, roundhouses were more commonly built throughout the United States to service steam engines along the main lines during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Because of this, the name roundhouse has become almost synonymous with the engine or locomotive house. A review of cartographic sources through out the Northeast indicates that, in actuality, many small square houses were constructed and demolished throughout the late nineteenth century. Although the majority of engine-houses were built at terminal or division yards, a few were constructed at junctions or in proximity to structures needed during the service of the engines (e.g., water tanks, oil-houses, ash-pits). The square house, in most cases, was more rectangular in shape. There were three basic types of square engine houses: the run-through design, which was open at both ends; the sub-track type, which was open at one end and had buffers at the other; and the radial track type, containing one or more interior turntables.

The excavation of the Amtrak rail yard provided the opportunity to examine the construction of several mid-nineteenth century transportation features. Excavators uncovered the foundation of the former turntable, part of the drain age system, a locomotive inspection pit, and the working, or "operational," surface that was once present within the nineteenth century rail yard. The excavation, together with the examination of historical documents, tells a story of the function of this small New London rail yard over time. Excavation revealed that the New London rail yard features were typical in design, using large cut granite stone for the foundations and brick for the pit flooring. Because of the proximity of large granite quarries all over New England, granite was a popular construction resource for engine house foundations. The engine house was originally a sub track design with an exterior turntable. The building was later enlarged and altered to become a run-through type of engine house that was open at both ends. The interior inspection pits were likely not altered during this transformation.

Although no evidence of the overall engine house floor was found, it was probably bedded with coal and cinders, which was typical of low-cost engine house construction in the mid nineteenth century. The prolonged use of coal as a source of energy encouraged the regular deposition of large piles of coal within rail yards. In addition, the presence of coal and ash on the surface encouraged drainage and absorbed spilled oils and lubricants. Artifacts were limited to a few metal fragments associated with the railroad, such as a small part of the track and construction materials. As railroad companies consolidated during the late nineteenth century, engine repair was conducted at central facilities. The smaller engine houses, which were no longer cost-efficient, were razed. In the case of the New London engine house, the above ground sections of the features, including the tracks, were removed and the area was filled. Current city plans for a surface parking facility will not impact the ca. 1850s engine house or turntable foundations.

**Fort Wooster Park, New Haven:** Fort Wooster Park, located on the eastern shore of New Haven Harbor in the City of New Haven, is the first city-owned property in Connecticut designated as a State Archaeological Preserve.

The Park was once part of the Reservation set aside for the Quinnipiac Indian Tribe by the New Haven Colony in 1638—the first Indian Reservation in North America. The Park's hill was originally called Indian Hill and Fort Hill, for an Indian fort that once stood on its summit. Yale President Ezra Stiles mentioned the Quinnipiac fort in his *Itineraries and Memoirs* and provided a sketch of the fort, whose earthworks were still visible at the time of Stiles' visit in 1760-1762. The land was sacred to the Quinnipiac Tribe; Native

American burying grounds were located in the general area.

During the Revolutionary War the top of Fort Hill formed part of the patriots' regional signal system. Brushwood was burned at night to produce a bright fire and swamp hay by day to produce a smoky one as a signal for the approach of enemy ships, thereby alerting local villages and calling their militias for assistance. As a result, the hill was referred to as Beacon Hill. The hill was the locus of a famous engagement between the patriots and the British in the summer of 1779.

To provide stronger military defense for the eastern shore, the Connecticut General assembly resolved in August 1779 to construct a fort on Beacon Hill. The fort was completed during the War of 1812 and given the name Fort Wooster in honor of Revolutionary hero General David Wooster. A signal master's watch house and a telegraphic signal pole were built within the fort. The fortification contained a guard of 100 men. The Fort Wooster cannon were fired on February 13, 1815 to celebrate the war's end, and in May of that year the Fort was dismantled.

The New Haven Park Commission bought the site in 1890 to help fulfill its goal of providing open space for the City's citizens. Upon the 116th anniversary of the invasion of New Haven by the British on July 5, 1895, a huge celebration was held on the top of Beacon Hill in the area of Fort Wooster. The program included a number of speakers, patriotic music, the Governor's Foot Guards, and the dedication of a brass plaque to the American patriots who participated in the skirmishes about the hill during the British invasion of New Haven. The tablet read: "On this spot a signal beacon was established in 1775 and about this hill American patriots bravely resisted a large force of invading British troops July 5, 1779. To honor the deeds of the fathers the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution placed this tablet 1895."

At a meeting of the Board of New Haven Park Commissioners on June 26, 1996, the Board approved the request to erect a sculpture commemorating the Quinnipiac Indians on the Fort Wooster Park property. The monument was erected and dedicated in November, 2000, amid ceremonies that included a Native American blessing ceremony performed by Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's Indian Affairs Coordinator and Native spiritualist Ed Sarabia, Native songs and dancing.

The destruction of Revolutionary War and sacred Indian sites is particularly acute because the kinds of cultural remains associated with them are often prized by collectors. A group of concerned citizens, including native New Haveners, teachers, a Native American, and an archaeologist, formed the Quinnipiac Memorial Monument committee and vigorously lobbied for state recognition of this significant archaeology site. The recent designation as a State Archaeological

Preserve affords this site, and the other four, state-owned Preserves, a degree of protection against construction impacts and unauthorized excavations.

## Maine

**Fort St. George on the Kennebec:** The saga continues at the site of the first English Colony in New England. Excavations directed by Jeffrey P. Brain in August and September 2001 were focused on the area east of the storehouse. The primary objective was to discover if four houses shown on the John Hunt map in this area were actually built. Our explorations revealed postholes and artifact distributions that appear to confirm the presence of at least two of the structures. We plan to expand our excavations at one of these locations next year in order to reveal the entire building. Please see our website for a review of the history and archaeology of the colony: [www.pophamcolony.org](http://www.pophamcolony.org). Also see [www.archaeologychannel.org](http://www.archaeologychannel.org) for a video of recent excavations.

**York:** In May and June of 2001, Archaeological Research Consultants of Ells worth, Maine, carried out limited excavations on the grounds of the Elizabeth Perkins House, York, Maine. Perkins House is a mid eighteenth-century house on the York River, which is an historic house museum owned by Old York Historical Society. The interpretation of the house focuses on Elizabeth Perkins, the long-time owner of the house and a leader of the colonial revival movement. Archaeological survey was carried out prior to extensive landscaping work on the property. Landscaping was being done to improve drainage around the house, as well as to re-establish the extensive early 20th century gardens, developed by Elizabeth Perkins. The main find of the survey was the remains of a 24'-long warehouse, directly adjacent to the York River. Only one wall of the warehouse was exposed. It was constructed with a combination of earth-fast post and sill on grade techniques. This building appears on the 1777 Atlantic Neptune map of the Piscataqua, and the artifacts recovered suggest it may have been constructed in the early to mid eighteenth century. The project was directed by Emerson Baker, of Salem State College.

## Massachusetts

**Plimoth Plantation:** Plimoth Plantation is adding archaeology to its website! Check out [www.plimoth.org/museum/archaeol.htm](http://www.plimoth.org/museum/archaeol.htm) for short descriptions of Plantation-sponsored excavations, images of selected artifacts, and photographs of archaeologists like Jim Deetz and Harry Hornblower. We are adding new pages frequently, and welcome comments.

Plimoth Plantation potters constructed a wood-fired kiln in July,

assisted by English archaeologists David Dawson and Oliver Kent. As there are no records of a potter in the town of Plymouth in the 1620s, this kiln is representative of a type used in England at the time. The completed structure will be used as an exhibit of period kiln design. It will enable Crafts Center potters to make more accurate reproductions for the museum, to demonstrate the process of wood firing and to offer a series of workshops to the public.

## New York

**Clintonville Bloomery Forge Site:** Dr. Gordon Pollard, Professor & Chair of Anthropology at SUNY Plattsburgh, reports a fourth successful season of field work at the Clintonville, N.Y., Bloomery Forge Site in the Ausable River Valley on the eastern side of the Adirondacks. For the summer of 2001, an archaeological field school run through Plattsburgh State, he and 12 students worked at the site revealing new details of the large forge building and associated bellows houses that operated from 1830 to 1890.

Figure 1 shows the locations of the excavations done so far in association with the 236' x 52' forge building foundation area. The earlier test pits had revealed portions of charcoal storage sheds, a triphammer base and associated waterwheel pit, portions of the iron-making bloomery forges, a blacksmith forge, and water exit raceways under the floor and through the outer walls of the building.

For 2001, four test pits were excavated, two of which confirmed and defined two exterior stone walls (25" width) for the western bellows house. These two pits (each 4' x 6') revealed additional features, including a lower, inner, stone masonry ledge on the west side of the structure which may have framed the waterwheel pit to drive the bellows machinery, and an archway through the south wall which served as an exit for the discharge from the waterwheel. Both pits were excavated to a depth of just over 6 feet, requiring the removal of hundreds of large and small rocks that had fallen into the structure subsequent to its abandonment. Both pits also encountered ground water approximately 5 feet below the present ground level, and which had to be pumped out periodically to allow continued excavation "underwater" in only a small section of each pit.

The other two test pits were along the inner, main, south wall of the forge building. One pit (8' x 10') revealed the work area floor adjacent to the stone blacksmith forge (excavated in 1996), below which was the unexpected discovery of the foundation of an early bloomery forge for making iron. The forge had been dismantled down to the lowest 2-3 courses of brickwork of the forge's construction prior to converting this section of the building into the black smith's area. A



puddle of solidified slag tapped off during the last working of iron in the firebox of the forge was still in place at the forge's front, and was an exceptionally rare discovery.

The last test pit (6' x 10') was placed along a nearby section of the main wall, and revealed about two-thirds of the lower portion of another bloomery forge that was also constructed of mortared brick. Here it was discovered that the heavy cast iron plates which had framed and formed the firebox had been removed from the forge when it was dismantled post-1890, and had been stacked at the front of the forge and never taken away for recycling. Only the water-cooled bottom plate, a back plate, and a mantle plate were able to be removed this summer; the others will be excavated next spring. Another rare discovery was two sections of cast iron pipe that had served as conduits for the air-blast tuyere through the outside of the forge. These were found discarded in the area between this forge and an adjacent one excavated in 1998. All of these features had begun to emerge within one to two feet of the present ground surface.

Up into the 1870s, the Clintonville operations were the largest bloomery forge installation of its kind in the world, containing 16 iron-making forges and 6 heavy triphammers, each with its own waterwheel, for shaping the iron into billets. The other iron works in association with the forge included a nail factory that ceased operation in 1856, and a rolling mill that shut down in 1879. From then until the final closing in 1890 the iron produced was primarily shipped to Pittsburgh for conversion to steel.

**2001 Field Season at New York State Historic Sites:** Excavations at New York State's historic sites began in May and continued until September 2001. Although the field season was slower than most, several important projects were completed. Fort Montgomery State Historic Site, located in Bear Mountain State Park, is to be opened to the public on October 6, 2001, with a ribbon-cutting by Governor George Pataki and an exhibit of artifacts excavated from the site. New trails, viewing platforms, and signs have been developed to assist the public in understanding the layout of this Revolutionary War fort built by the Americans in 1776 and captured by the British in 1777. Archaeology at the site in 2001 involved excavating areas to be disturbed by the establishment of these new interpretive aids. In addition to the archaeological work by the crew from Peebles Island, Ed Lenik of Sheffield Archaeological Consultants in New Jersey tested routes proposed for the new trail system.

The establishment of a new fire suppression system for the main house at Lorenzo State Historic Site, located in Cazenovia, required archaeological testing ahead of construction. Members of the Peebles Island archaeology staff dug test units along the length of the proposed

route. In several instances, an early ground surface level was found, littered with fragments of creamware as well as broken bricks, brick chips, and machine-cut nails with hand-hammered heads deposited during house construction in 1808.

At Sackets Harbor Battlefield State Historic Site, in the Thousand Islands Region, revamping of handicapped access routes led to excavation of units near the doorway of the stable, a building which has been rehabilitated as exhibit space. Early road surfaces were found, as expected, but few artifacts relating to the building's original use.

Smaller projects were conducted at Crown Point on Lake Champlain, Clermont (Robert Livingston's house), and Johnson Hall in the Mohawk Valley.

**Rogers Island Visitors Center Opened:** In July 2001, the Rogers Island Visitors Center opened, a facility where visitors can learn more about the colonial history and prehistory of the region around Fort Edward. Artifacts uncovered by David Starbuck (Plymouth State College) and teams from Adirondack Community College are an important aspect of the interpretation, along with four life-sized mannequins, four video-taped presentations, hundreds of photographs, and thousands of words. The archaeology lab, where volunteers are busy analyzing the finds, can be viewed through plexiglas windows. Since opening, more than 2,500 people have come through the Center.

On the east bank of the Hudson River, south of the original Fort Edward and across from Rogers Island, Starbuck and volunteers spent three weeks salvaging the site of a sutler's house that had been looted by collectors throughout the 1990s. Underneath 6-8' of silt from repeated flooding of the Hudson River, finds included dozens of wine bottles, coins, gunflints, and ceramics (chiefly delft) dating to the 18th-century occupation.

**Lake George Battlefield Park (Fort George):** A field school sponsored by Adirondack Community College spent six weeks in July and August testing 18th-century military sites in the Lake George Battlefield Park, which is managed by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and is located on a high bluff overlooking the south end of Lake George. The Park was originally the most-intensively occupied British military site on Lake George and was the site of the 1755 Battle of Lake George, the 1757 Entrenched Camp that accompanied Fort William Henry, the 1759 site of Fort George and its many outbuildings, and the site of an extensive hospital camp during the American Revolution. This was the second season of excavations directed by David Starbuck (Plymouth State College), and the field supervisors were Brad Jarvis (University of Minnesota), Andrew Farry (Michigan State), and John Farrell. Laboratory analysis was under the direction of Elizabeth Hall (Plymouth State College).

During the 2001 season, a large number of huts and barracks were tested, as well as the one surviving bastion of the fort completed by British General Jeffrey Amherst in 1759. Survey work was extensive, rather than intensive, and was designed to test the accuracy of British engineers' maps from the late 1750s. The foundations from at least 8-10 structures were tested, as well as dumps and earthworks, and nearly all had been occupied during both the French & Indian War and the American Revolution.

Distinctive finds included a brass pocket sundial & compass, a musket barrel, a lead weight, buttons of the 26th Regiment, stems from wine glasses, a very intact door lock mechanism, and a complete bayonet.

**Archaeological Testing Continues at Fort Ticonderoga:** Hartgen Archeological Associates are conducting further excavations at the site of a storehouse built by the French at Fort Ticonderoga in 1757. Plans are to reconstruct the building as the Mars Education Center, named after the candy company family that is donating funds. The storehouse was set on fire by the French when they left the site during the 1759 British attack. The main goal of the work is to study the history of the former storehouse and how it was used. Archaeologists thus far have found drainage systems, trash bins, animal bones, and cannon balls. Many of the artifacts already are on exhibit at the site. Plans for the new building are changing as the archaeologists find out more about the original structure; the intention is to preserve and interpret as much of the original, remaining fabric of Fort Ticonderoga as possible.

**Archaeology Continues at Oneida Site:** Under the direction of Jordan Kerber, associate professor of anthropology, Colgate University students and Oneida youths have been excavating various sites on Oneida land, including the Dungey site, believed to have been an Oneida village in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Oneida youths work for two weeks at the site, helping to sift the soils. Hundreds of glass trade beads, a Dutch coin, wampum, smoking pipes, a button, food bone, plant remains, and a charred maize kernel were among the items found. The program began in 1995.

**Archaeology at Old Fort Niagara:** Elizabeth Pena, Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Buffalo, State University of New York, has resumed the archaeological program at Old Fort Niagara, located near Buffalo. The 2001 season focused on the continuing excavation of the British guardhouses dating to 1768. The new project plans to integrate materials and notes from previous excavations with data from the 2001 season, so that existing archaeological collections and notes can be analyzed, interpreted, and published. Research



questions focused on whether social boundaries were maintained or blurred between enlisted men living in one guardhouse and the officers living in a second one. Distinctions in architecture, features, and material culture will be compared with similar sites elsewhere. Undergraduate and graduate students from the University and Old Fort Niagara Association's volunteers conducted the work.

**1661 Stockade Found in Kingston:** Joseph Diamond, chair of the Anthropology Department at the State University of New York at New Paltz, directed excavations at the Matthewis Persen House in Kingston, New York, an early Dutch settlement in the mid-Hudson valley. The 1661-1663 south stockade of the original town of Wiltwyck that was burned by Indians on June 7, 1663, was among the features discovered. Associated with the stockade trench was the 1663 burned layer, consisting of a black stratum of charcoal mixed with sand. Excavation of the burned layer also located possible repairs to the stockade as well as a wide variety of Dutch colonial artifacts including delft plates and tiles, Westerwald stonewares, marbles, spoon fragments, gunflints, roemer glass fragments, and numerous clay pipe fragments dating to the third quarter of the 17th century. Also found were a variety of Native American artifacts including projectile points ranging in age from the 17th century back 3000 years. The Matthewis Person House, a 17th-century double Dutch stone house, is being restored for use as a county-wide museum.

**More Archaeology in Downtown Albany:** Hartgen Archeological Associates continued work on sites in downtown Albany prior to new development. A spring 2001 project was conducted on Maiden Lane where footings were planned for securing an apedestrian bridge over Interstate 787 to the Hudson River. A mixture of 18th- and 19th-century artifacts was found along with wooden features below the surface of the road. The spot would have been close to the edge of the river during the 1750s, before land fill extended the space. A stone culvert dating to ca. 1770 was uncovered along with flat wooden crib work, perhaps an early log walkway, that dates to the mid-18th century.

**Update On Previous Archaeology in Downtown Albany:** Two of the 18th-century wooden vats discovered last year at an Albany parking garage construction site, believed to have been a rum distillery, have been removed to the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum in Vermont for conservation. Archaeologists from Hartgen Associates who discovered the site were present to remove carefully, piece by piece, the precisely joined vertical wood staves of white pine and some of their connected plumbing. The staves were labeled and wrapped in moistened burlap before traveling to Vermont. Two local

philanthropists offered \$40,000 to help pay for the preservation project. The other remains were carefully covered over before construction began.

## New Jersey

**Merchants and Drovers Tavern, Rahway, New Jersey:** This summer Monmouth University carried out a second excavation season at Merchants and Drovers Tavern. The tavern, a late 18th century structure located in Rahway, New Jersey, is being extensively restored. Monmouth University is assisting with the completion of a historic landscape study for the property. The fieldwork was directed by Richard Veit and Gerard Scharfenberger, ably assisted by Kris Beadenkopf (University of Maryland, College Park), Michael Gall (Monmouth University) and Scott Wieczorek (Monmouth University). Excavation focused on four different locations: the probable site of a 19th-century store, a paved area around a bell-shaped brick-lined cistern, a 19th-century well, and the site of the tavern's carriage sheds. The locations of the carriage sheds and store were known from Sanborn maps of the property; the cistern had been revealed during an earlier study by Hunter Research, and the well was a fortuitous find, prompted by a depressed area in a gravel parking lot. Excavations at the latter site revealed a stone-lined well containing a mixed assemblage of 19th and 20th-century artifacts. Excavation terminated at four feet below ground when a visitor to the site revealed that he had dug through the same well while looking for bottles in the 1970s. Our disappointment was palpable. Nonetheless, the visitor did help us understand the puzzling feature, which appeared badly jumbled in the center, but showed intact stratigraphy on its periphery. The carriage sheds proved similarly disappointing. Extensive alterations to the property in the mid-20th century, which included the relocation of another tavern, the Terrill Tavern, from elsewhere in town to the Merchants and Drovers property, had wreaked havoc on the archaeological deposits.

The deposits found by the cistern and store more than made up for the disappointing well and carriage sheds. Excavation by the cistern revealed a well-preserved brick paving running west into the tavern yard towards a privy excavated the previous year. Late 19th-century deposits containing a large quantity of window-related hardware, particularly fragments from shades, overlie it. Initially excavations at the store site were tedious and unproductive. Large quantities of fill had been dumped in the area, and it seemed likely that the store itself had been removed during the course of road improvements. However, at roughly two feet below the current ground surface, large quantities of whole and broken bottles, glass stemware, ceramic vessels, and well-preserved tin cans began to be

uncovered. These were underlain by a deep deposit containing hard ware, numerous medicine, soda water, and beer bottles, as well as entire sheets of window glass carefully stacked, more tin cans, stoneware crocks, barrel hoops, and even shoes. Although analysis of the collection is ongoing, our preliminary interpretation is as follows. The store, which was standing in 1880 but gone by 1890, was destroyed—possibly by fire. Although much remained within the cellar of the store, it was not salvaged. Instead, the open hole served as a convenient dump for trash from the tavern. This happened over a fairly short period of time and then the cellar hole was covered with topsoil. Later, more fill was added to the site, considerably elevating the ground surface. The single five-foot square that we excavated at the store revealed a deposit of great interpretive value, dating to the mid-1880s. The report on the excavation is currently in progress.

## Ghana, West Africa

All current research in Africa  
reported by Ken Kelly

### Central Region Project

Between May and August 2000 a Syracuse University team conducted archaeological research in the Central Region of coastal Ghana. Participants included Edward Carr, Benjamin Kankpeyeng, Samuel Spiers, and Christopher DeCorse. We were assisted by Earthwatch volunteers through the Center for Field Research, including Syracuse University undergraduates Jackie Becker and Keith Bratton. Graduate student Joseph Jones, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst and undergraduate Sarah Terlouw from University of Pennsylvania, also joined us. The research represents a continuation and expansion of work initiated by DeCorse in 1985, which has focused on culture contact, transformation and continuity in African societies during the period of initial European contact, trade and colonization. Funding for this season's research was provided by the Center for Field Research, Syracuse University student and faculty research development funds, and a National Science Foundation international travel grant.

DeCorse continued archaeological work at the Elmina site, focusing on the area north of the Benya Lagoon, behind the site of the nineteenth century Bridge House. Some writers have suggested that this area may have been the site of the pre-European contact African settlement of Elmina. However, excavation only revealed evidence of nineteenth century occupation. Based on information from the coastal survey conducted in 1998, DeCorse conducted test excavations at the site of Coconut Grove, which probably dates to the pre-contact period. Test excavations revealed a pottery feature with many

complete rim forms. The ceramic fabric was typical of the pre-sixteenth century pottery in the region. Other artifacts included stone beads and quartz artifacts. No European trade goods were recovered in association with the feature, though charcoal samples were collected for radiocarbon dating. The analysis of the pottery is ongoing.

Ed Carr completed fieldwork for his doctorate at the site of Dominaze. Fieldwork concentrated on the further excavation and mapping of the settlement. Largely abandoned in the 1970's, Dominaze was an important village during nineteenth century. Much of Carr's work focused on the ethnoarchaeology of the pre-abandonment town. Excavation also revealed some traces of the early nineteenth century occupation, including two burials. Carr's will complete his dissertation in Spring 2001.

Spiers continued mapping and undertook test excavations at the site of Eguafo, center of one of the coastal kingdoms that controlled the central portion of the Gold Coast during the contact and post-contact period. The origins of the polity may be much earlier than this, however, as we know from previous excavations that people have been living at the site since the beginning of the second millennium AD. In 2000 we tested four key areas of the site in order to get an indication of settlement history. While tests within the contemporary village yielded highly disturbed deposits other areas yielded fruitful results. Test excavations in the Dompow, the sacred grove associated with the settlement, indicate that it was an abandoned early pre-contact/contact period settlement. Also, the early portion of the present day settlement may lie further to the south, around what appears to be an eighteenth century burial ground. Though the burial ground has been highly disturbed by local gold digging, some areas remain intact. Spiers and Jones salvaged one complete burial, a male individual buried in a flexed position with limited burial goods, including an imported bead, a piece of mirror, an iron bracelet and ring and two gold beads. With the permission of the local community and the Ghanaian Museum and Monuments Board, Jones is further analyzing the individual prior to repatriation.

Work will continue during summer 2001 and will primarily focus on the Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem District. The research objectives are to complete the 1998 survey and to carry out large-scale excavation in the Dompow and older sections of the town in order to construct a site chronology and to determine changes in settlement pattern that may indicate changes in political complexity over time. Gérard Chouin will conduct work in the sacred groves within the boundaries of the historic Eguafo polity. The objective of his research is to gather oral traditions and archaeological data on sacred groves associated with myths of state creation, historical events and portions of ancient

settlements/burial grounds associated with past elite groups. The groves will serve as archaeological markers for a survey of historic Eguafo and will provide a glimpse into the dynamics of settlement patterns and socio-political complexity over the last thousand years.

Further, Gregory Cook plans to undertake the initial survey of submerged archaeological sites, expanding our knowledge of maritime trade along the former Gold Coast during the early Portuguese period. This will provide several important data sets including well-preserved cargoes of trade goods destined for the African market, hull remains of vessels from eras in which ship construction is poorly understood, and glimpses into the lifeways and diets of the crews who worked the vessels. These data must be interpreted within the broader social context of the West African trade, with an emphasis on the African role in this interaction. Three potential areas have been identified for survey and testing, including the waters around the initial Portuguese settlements at Elmina, Axim and Shama.

This work to be undertaken in 2001 will be funded by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the Center for Field Research, and Syracuse University student and faculty research development funds.

*Item submitted by Gérard Chouin, Syracuse University.*

## Bénin, West Africa

**UCLA Abomey Plateau Archaeological Project:** In the Summer of 2000 the *UCLA Abomey Plateau Archaeological Project* was initiated in the Republic of Bénin under the direction of J. Cameron Monroe. This project has the goal of understanding the nature of political power in pre-colonial Dahomey and the degree to which the Transatlantic Slave Trade played a role in supporting its legitimacy from the 17th through 19th centuries. This project combines data from archaeology, and both oral and written history to address this issue. Drawing from current theoretical approaches to power and political evolution, this project examines how patterns in the placement of royal palaces, the organization of space within such palaces, and the distribution of European trade goods found therein can inform on these issues.

During July - September 2000 20 archaeological sites were located, 17 of which were royal palaces. Preliminary results from this season support the notion that royal palaces were placed on major trade routes throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. This is evidenced by a northwest - southeast linear distribution of royal palaces within the territorial limits of the Kingdom of Dahomey during the 18th century, and an extension to the northeast towards the Yoruba states of Ketu and Oyo during the 19th century. The former

suggests an attempt at controlling internal trade routes following King Agadja's conquest of the coastal region during the early 18th century, whereas the latter suggests an attempt at extending this control over international trade following the collapse of Oyo and its political domination over Dahomey at the onset of the 19th Century.

The preliminary seriation of local ceramics and imported European artifacts collected at these palaces have largely confirmed local oral traditions regarding their date. In future seasons we will intensively map of a sample of these palaces and conduct extensive test excavations within. This will allow us to identify the social contexts in which European trade goods were used so as to evaluate their importance to the political programs of Dahomean Kings. Because the Abomey Plateau is nearly untouched by archaeologists, this study will shed much light on the history of political power in this region, the role of the Transatlantic Slave Trade in the development of the Dahomean State and the nature of political power in pre-industrial states world-wide.

*Item submitted by J. Cameron Monroe, UCLA.*

## Tanzania, East Africa

**Swahili Archaeology, Pemba Island:** A regional study of Swahili settlements is ongoing on Pemba Island, Tanzania, carried out by researchers from the Anthropology Department, University of Virginia (UVA), and the Archaeology Unit, University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Tanzania. Swahili archaeology spans the mid-first millennium to the late second-millennium A.D. along the eastern African coast, and shares research issues with eastern African Iron Age archaeology more generally. Swahili urban and rural archaeological assemblages comprise combinations of unglazed local ceramics; evidence for local manufacturing of goods including ceramics, iron, and cloth; imported glazed and unglazed ceramics, glass, beads, small copper-alloy objects and other artifacts from the Indian Ocean rim, Egypt, and China; and both wattle-and-daub and mortared stone architecture. The availability of a number of internal written documents, rich oral traditions, and external accounts by visitors that can be set up in dialogue with archaeological evidence makes the Swahili coast a rich venue for historical archaeology as well (LaViolette, forthcoming).

Pemba Island, an area just under 1,000 km. sq., was densely covered with Swahili villages and towns beginning in the 8th century A.D. A program of research on Pemba Island was initiated in 1989 by Adria LaViolette, then of the UDSM, with the first of four seasons of excavation, survey, and collection of historical traditions based at the settlement known as Pujini on the eastern coast of Pemba, which lies 60 km. off the Tanzanian coast (fieldwork funded

by Wenner-Gren, the NEH, British Institute in Eastern Africa, Foundation for African Prehistory and Archaeology, and the University of Virginia). Pujini, dated to the 15th-16th centuries, comprises thick stone fortification ramparts 125 m. on a side, which enclose a maze of elite stone-built residences and other buildings. Pujini's life span falls at the end of a long period of flourishing regional urban systems on the island, as elsewhere on the Swahili coast. One goal of the research at Pujini was thus to contextualize the fortification in the context of larger island and coastal dynamics at the end of many centuries of economic growth, and on the eve of Pemba's economic decline in the face of Portuguese and Arab colonialism (LaViolette 1989, 1996, 2000).

Research at Pujini led to a broader vision of settlement interaction on Pemba. In 1998 LaViolette began excavations and survey based at the 8th-16th-century town of Chwaka on the north coast of Pemba, a large settlement that eventually contained stone-built mosques, tombs, and domestic buildings as well as extensive wattle-and-daub neighborhoods. Excavations were begun in both stone and wattle-and-daub areas, spanning the full chronological range, and resulting in extensive economic, production, and social information. Jeff Fleisher, also of the University of Virginia, conducted Ph.D. research in northern Pemba in 1999-2000 (funded by Fulbright, the NSF, and Wenner-Gren) with the goal of providing more content to models of Swahili urban systems. Through systematic survey, he discovered over 30 village settlements, around Chwaka and two other urban centers in the area, Mkia wa Ngombe and Mduuni. He conducted test excavations at four of the village sites, and at Mkia and Mduuni, resulting in foundational data—local and imported artifacts, production data, and faunal remains—with which to begin outlining how towns and villages interacted from the 8th to 16th centuries on this part of the coast (Fleisher 2000).

Grounded in all of the above, LaViolette, Fleisher, and Bertram Mapunda (of the UDSM) are collaborating on new research which will focus on broad-exposure excavations in more of the newly discovered rural settlements spanning the 8th-16th centuries, and in the wattle-and-daub neighborhoods of urban centers in northern Pemba (see Fleisher and LaViolette 1999a, b). The goal of this work is to contribute to understanding the content of Swahili urbanism, and how regional urban/rural dynamics changed over time, based in household-level data from different kinds of settlements in one such region of the eastern African coast.

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Item submitted by Adria LaViolette, University of Virginia

## Underwater News

Reported by  
Toni Carrell

### Louisiana

#### Minerals Management Service (MMS):

Nearly a mile below the surface of the Gulf of Mexico lies a sobering reminder of how close the Second World War came to the shores of Louisiana. A mere 45 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi River, the U-166, the only German submarine sunk in the Gulf of Mexico, rests in the crater it created when it was sent to the bottom by a depth charge in the summer of 1942. Its discovery and confirmation last May came as a result of a required MMS shallow hazard and archaeological survey of the sea floor prior to construction of a proposed gas pipeline by BP and Shell Oil. The joint BP and Shell gas pipeline survey employed a high-tech unmanned submarine developed for C & C Technologies, Inc of Lafayette, Louisiana. The torpedo-shaped mini-sub, called a Hugin 3000 Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV), is being tested by C & C to perform high-resolution surveys in deep water.

Rob Church and Dan Warren, C & C's marine archaeologists, were the first scientists to review the high-resolution sonar data, which covered an area where two wrecks were already known to exist from an earlier 1986 Shell survey. The first of these wrecks was believed to be the passenger ship SS *Robert E. Lee*, which was sunk by the U-166 on July 30, 1942. The second, smaller target remained

unidentified until Church and Warren realized that it had roughly the same size and appearance as the only German U-boat known to have been lost in the Gulf. The U-166, however, was supposed to lie over a hundred miles to the west where it had supposedly been sunk by a US Coast Guard Amphibian J4f aircraft. It was not until Church and Warren obtained from the National Archives the captured logbook of another German U-boat, U-171, that they realized that it was likely that it was U-171, not U-166, the Coast Guard bombed, but missed. The US Navy sub-chaser, PC-566, which was accompanying *Robert E. Lee*, apparently destroyed U-166 without realizing it.

When BP and Shell first realized the significance of their discovery, they shared the information with MMS and invited MMS archaeologists Jack Irion and Rik Anuskiewicz to accompany them on a reconnaissance of the wreck site using a video camera mounted on a remotely operated vehicle. For six decades, the sub's only other visitors have been the few marine organisms that can survive the crushing pressure and eternal darkness nearly a mile below the surface.

The video images confirmed Church and Warren's research and interpretations. The video clearly showed the U-166's conning tower and armament; a 105 mm gun on the forward deck, a 20 mm anti-aircraft (AA) gun mounted on a small deck behind the conning tower (called a *wintergarten*), and a 37 mm AA gun on the rear deck. The forward 50 feet of the bow was found lying 400 feet away with a large indentation in the deck suggesting the impact from an explosive depth charge. The news of the discovery solved a 59-year old mystery and ended decades of fruitless searching in what proved to be the wrong area of the Gulf of Mexico.

However, it is unlikely that this discovery, or many others that have been made in the waters of the Outer Continental Shelf, would have occurred without the regulation and oversight of a Federal agency, the U. S. Minerals Management Service (MMS). The MMS, as a Federal agency, is required by law to consider the effects of all its actions, including lease sales, studies, and permits, on the cultural heritage of the United States. To meet this responsibility, it requires the oil and gas industry to conduct marine remote-sensing surveys to search for shipwrecks and has, on staff, archaeologists trained to review the geophysical reports submitted by the oil and gas industry. The MMS reviews nearly 1,700 planned wells and pipelines every year for their potential effect on archaeological sites on the Outer Continental Shelf. Over a hundred shipwrecks have been discovered on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico as a result of this regulatory requirement. While many of the wrecks are either local fishing and shrimp boats, crew boats, and other modern wrecks, over a dozen other

casualties of World War II by the 24 known U-boats that patrolled the Gulf have been found. Older shipwrecks have also been identified and studied, including the passenger steamer *New York*, sunk in 1846, and the Civil War Union gunboat USS *Hatteras*. Just last year, the MMS listed the side-wheel steamer *Josephine* to the National Register of Historic Places, an official list maintained by the Federal Government of the nation's most important historical sites.

Because the remains of *U-166's* 52 crewmen are still on board, the German government has declared the site to be a war grave and has requested that it remain undisturbed. For more information contact: Jack B. Irion, Ph.D., U.S. Minerals Management Service, 1201 Elmwood Park Blvd. New Orleans, LA 70123 504.736.1742; e-mail: jack.irion@mms.gov. Robert Church C&C Technologies, Inc. 730 E. Kaliste Saloom Rd., Lafayette, Louisiana 70508 337.261.0660 rc@cctechol.com

The Minerals Management Service announced that it has entered into a cooperative agreement with Texas A&M University (TAMU) to conduct an archaeological investigation of a 200-year-old shipwreck in over 2,600 feet of water in the Gulf of Mexico. The wreck, located last February by Exxon Mobil Development Company during pipeline construction for the Mica project, will be investigated next summer from aboard a research submarine. Scientists from both the Department of Oceanography and the Nautical Archaeology Program at TAMU will join MMS archaeologists in photographing and excavating the wooden-hulled sailing ship by using underwater robots called ROV's (remotely operated vehicles) deployed from both the submersible and surface support ships.

Exxon Mobil, which first reported the discovery to the MMS, sponsored a preliminary expedition to photograph the site. Exxon Mobil and its venture partner, BP, are providing funding for the upcoming archaeological investigation. This will be the first time in the Gulf of Mexico that a shipwreck this deep has ever been scientifically excavated. The nearly half-mile deep wreck is located about 30 miles off the mouth of the Mississippi River. The lower part of the shipwreck is almost completely intact and sitting upright on the seafloor. The ship is about 60 feet long and its wooden hull is covered with thin copper sheets, a means used by shipbuilders from the end of the 1700's to the mid-1800's to protect ships from wood-eating marine organisms. Because copper sheathing was quite expensive, it is unusual to find it on small merchant vessels. There also is evidence that the ship burned. Planks recovered from the wreck site last February clearly were charred and have been identified as American white pine, which is native to the Atlantic coast north of Virginia. The name of the vessel or what it was doing off Louisiana is unknown, but scientists hope to solve this mystery next

summer with a combination of state-of-the-art technology and old-fashioned research.

## San Juan, Puerto Rico

**US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE):** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District (Corps) is in the process of making navigational improvements to the entrance channel to San Juan Harbor consisting of widening and deepening the channel through dredging. Prior to the implementation of dredging operations the Corps conducted numerous environmental studies of the project area in fulfillment of their obligations under various federal and state statutes. Archaeological studies implemented by the Corps as part of their pre-construction obligation located the remains of two early iron-hulled vessels, *Manuela* and the *Cristobal Colon*. Both ships were intentionally sunk in May 1989 to block the channel during the Spanish-American War. These historically significant shipwreck sites must be removed to allow completion of entrance channel improvements. For more information on this project visit the web site at: [www.saj.usace.army.mil/pd/sanjuan/SanJuan.html](http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/pd/sanjuan/SanJuan.html).

## South Carolina

**Warren Lasch Conservation Center:** The Excavation of the Confederate Submarine *H.L. Hunley*: Interior excavations began with the removal of four of the upper hemispherical exterior hull plates. The entire interior of the submarine was filled with fine sediment with the crew members and their personal effect located on the bottom. Interior excavation was divided into two phases. Phase one, completed earlier this summer, concentrated on the excavation of the crew compartment (the central portion of the submarine located between the forward and aft hatch) and the removal of all organic remains. The human remains and the artifacts were in a remarkable state of preservation. While there was no flesh preserved, we did encounter adipocere and brain tissue. Artifacts that were within approximately 30cm of the bottom were remarkably preserved. Notable artifacts recovered include two pencils, one candle, eight pairs of shoes, one felt hat, one tobacco pipe, a lantern, canteens, buttons, and Lt. George Dixon's gold coin.

Dixon's girlfriend Queenie Bennett gave him the twenty dollar gold piece to carry with him as a good luck charm when he went off to fight in the Civil War. It was rumored that during the battle of Shiloh, a stray bullet, that would have probably crippled Dixon for the rest of his life, struck the lucky coin in his pants pocket. We assumed that if this event had happened, Dixon would have carried that lucky coin for the rest of his life.

The coin was recovered as shiny as

the day it was minted and bore the markings of a US twenty dollar gold piece minted in 1860. The unique feature was that Dixon had sanded away the raised letters that once read "United States" and eloquently inscribed in the blank area: Shiloh, April 6th 1862, My Life Preserver, G. E. D

Phase two, currently underway, focuses on the excavation of the forward and aft ballast tanks and a small area located just below the crew's bench. While we do not anticipate finding any artifacts in the ballast tanks, we are hopeful that the area below the bench was used for storage and may contain additional personal items. The excavation of the *Hunley* has been and continues to be an incredible adventure.

Along with the *Hunley* excavation the Warren Lasch Conservation Center has begun accepting artifacts from other archaeological projects for conservation. Currently the Center is conserving two cannons from the C.S.S. *Alabama* and artifacts from the U.S.S. *Housatonic*, C.S.S. *Cumberland*, and C.S.S. *Florida*.

## Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas Operations

The summer and fall of 2001 have been very active and productive. The field season at the *Denbigh* was the most exciting yet. Reaching the bottom of the engine room's port half, we learned much about the machinery. The condenser, air pump, and hot well are in place. These are all a part of the exhaust steam processing system. Interesting small finds in a storage area for engine room supplies include wooden tools and sealed, intact liquor bottles. INA will continue excavating the Civil War blockade-runner next summer. Archival research on the ship continues with fascinating results.

This fall Texas A&M Press published the first in a series of *Denbigh* Project books, a reprint of William Watson's long out-of-print Civil War Adventures of a Blockade Runner. Capt. Watson recounts running in and out of Galveston under sail and steam filling in a gap in the *Denbigh's* records since we have not located first-hand accounts for our ship. As opposed to many Victorian writers, Watson is a great read. A journal article on the *Denbigh's* test excavation season appeared in the fall of 2001 in World Archaeology journal.

We have two exhibits up this fall, one on the *Denbigh* and one relating to the Red River Wreck. The *Denbigh's* giant connecting rod and supporting materials are at the Moody Gardens Discovery Museum in Galveston through the first week of Jan. 2002. INA is one of several partners of the Oklahoma Historical Society in the Red River Wreck project, a very early western-rivers steamboat. With the help of the Forsyth Gallery, Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M University in College Station, we put together an exhibit of large format photos. The riverboat

photographs, mainly from the 1870s, are part of the Gandy Collection and consist of about two dozen prints from the much larger exhibit, Nachez on the Mississippi, by the Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin.

Our exhibit is available to travel after the show finishes at Texas A&M in Nov. 2001 and a subsequent showing planned in Oklahoma. Programming supporting the photo exhibit at Texas A&M included several lectures, most excitingly that of Capt. Alan Bates (historian, naval architect, and licensed river pilot) who is perhaps the greatest living expert on the western river boat.

This presents only the highlights of INA Texas Operations recent activities, and the fun is just beginning.

## Australia

**Flinders University, South Australia:** The second Maritime Archaeology Field School (ARCH 3304) will be held at Port Victoria and Wardang Island, South Australia from 2 Feb to 17 Feb 2002. The aim of the field school course is to provide students with an introduction to the techniques of underwater survey, position fixing, mapping, photography (including video), recording, excavation and conservation. Lectures and videos will be provided on the various research methods and techniques used by maritime archaeologists.

The first part of the course (two days) will consist of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) and Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) Part 1 Training program. The remainder will comprise practical exercises and associated lecture/seminars. Previously, this course was taught jointly by staff of Flinders University and James Cook University of Townsville. In July 1998 and July 1999 it was taught on Magnetic Island using the facilities and equipment of James Cook University. In February 2001 it was held in collaboration with both Heritage SA and James Cook University at Port Victoria/Wardang Island. International students will be provided with an official transcript of their academic record by Flinders University. The course will provide the equivalent of 1/6 of a US academic year. For further questions on credit transfer, please contact the Flinders University International Office. Ph: +618 8201-2727; Fax: +618 8201-3177; Toll Free from USA: 1800 686 3562 Email: [study.abroad@flinders.edu.au](mailto:study.abroad@flinders.edu.au) The course has a quota of 20 students.

Students should contact the Course Coordinator as soon as possible in order to reserve a place. Travel, accommodation and equipment: Students will be expected to make their own arrangements for air travel to Adelaide and back. Travel to and from Port Victoria will be provided. During the field school students will stay in air-conditioned cabins at Gulf Haven Caravan

Park in Port Victoria. Boats, SCUBA diving tanks, weights and air fills will be provided. Students will need to provide their own wetsuit and basic diving equipment (not tanks and weights). Expenses: For International students the tuition fees for the short course are AUD \$1787.00 (approx US \$900 or UK 600 pounds for six units). In addition there is a fee of AUD \$400 for accommodation, transport and tank fills that will include AIMA/NAS Part 1 Training. Anyone who is not currently a University undergraduate or postgraduate student should contact the Course Coordinator in order to discuss possible participation. Assessment: Assessment is comprised of two components:- course participation, both in practical skills and lectures, as continuous assessment (50%)- site reports and student folders (50%). Diving/safety requirements: Flinders University has strict requirements for diving and boating safety. As a minimum students will need to hold a certified open water diving certificate, have logged a minimum of 15 hours, have a current diving medical certificate and will be expected to complete a diving competency test.

For further details contact: Dr Mark Staniforth - Topic Coordinator Senior Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, GPO Box 2100 Adelaide, SA 5001, AUSTRALIA; Phone (08) 8201 5195; Fax (08) 8201 3845; Email [Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au](mailto:Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au) . WWW site: <http://wwwehl.flinders.edu.au/archaeology/>. You may also contact Ms Sarah Mitchell, Study Abroad & Exchange Officer, International Office, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide SA 5000, AUSTRALIA. Phone + 61 8 8201 3779; Fax + 61 8 8201 3177. Callers from the USA: Toll free 1800 686 3562; Email [study.abroad@flinders.edu.au](mailto:study.abroad@flinders.edu.au); WWW site: <http://adminwww.flinders.edu.au/intloff/home/html>.

## France

**Naval Historical Center (NHC):** In 2000, the Naval Historical Center's (NHC) Underwater Archaeology Branch (UA) began a three-year archaeological remote-sensing project off the Normandy coastline, France. Dr. Robert Neyland (UA Branch Head), serves as the project's Principal Investigator. The project area includes offshore segments of the American landing sectors, designated Utah Beach, Point du Hoc, and Omaha Beach. Project funding came through the Department of Defense's Legacy Resource Management Program. The Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) and a non-profit organization, RPM Nautical (FS 2000-01) provided additional financial support. In FS 2001, the Naval Surface Warfare, Carderock Division (NSWC) joined the NHC's project to provide video documentation using a remotely operated vehicle (ROV). In addition, Fugro SeaSTAR

(UK) provided a satellite DGPS.

In FS 2001 (May-June), the UA returned to Normandy and completed the near-shore (shallow water) segments of Utah Beach (605.6 hectares), Point du Hoc (226.5 hectares), and Omaha Beach (570 hectares), shoreward of the caisson breakwater. In addition, the NSWC group assisted UA to examine sites at Utah (six sites, including one intact LBV), Point du Hoc (one LBV), and Omaha (15 sites including three Double Duty [DD] tanks). The UA and NSWC also documented the remains of five known sites (USS *Corry*, USS *Meredith*, USS *Rich*, USS *Tide*, and, LST 523). For more information on this project contact: Dr. Robert Neyland, e-mail: [neyland@hunley.org](mailto:neyland@hunley.org).

## Northern Ireland

**Centre for Maritime Archaeology (CMA):** Archaeological investigations on land and sea were undertaken continuing the holistic approach to the study of coastal heritage. The year started with the developer-funded archaeological mitigation of a major capital dredging scheme in Belfast Lough. Although this produced little material of archaeological interest a good precedent has been established in underwater commercial activities in the region. Collaboration between Martin Dean of the Archaeological Diving Unit (ADU) and Dr Rory Quinn of the Centre for Maritime Archaeology (CMA) attempted to locate known deposited material on the seabed in Belfast Lough. Relatively small amounts of water-logged wood, flint and pottery were laid on the seabed and the area was then surveyed using a caesium magnetometer, a sector scanner and a ground discriminator. High quality data was recovered from the test site and this exercise should help in developing interpretation skills of how wreck material is represented as geophysical data. In a separate exercise in the same area ground-truthing of geophysical anomalies led to the discovery of thirteen 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century wrecks but earlier material was not encountered.

The Centre for Maritime Archaeology continues to thrive. Visit the web site at: <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/crg/cma.htm> CMA staff involved in the government program of work are still wrestling with the publication of the Strangford Lough volume but it is now at the editorial stage and light is visible at the end of the tunnel! In January, led by Colin Breen, Tom McErlean and Rory Quinn, the CMA undertook its first season of fieldwork in Mombasa in collaboration with the National Museums of Kenya and the East Africa Institute of Archaeology. The purpose of the program of research is to study the Swahili maritime culture that existed along the eastern seaboard of Africa from Oman as far south as Zanzibar between AD 800 and 1800. The inter-



disciplinary project involved archaeologists, geologists, geophysicists and historians in an examination of the development of Mombasa's cultural landscape. Survey of the foreshore revealed settlement evidence of the 7th and 8th century AD, evidence of the Portuguese settlement of the island as well as remains of early fish traps and landing places. The seabed was surveyed using geophysical equipment providing a three-dimensional perspective of the area including 50 suspected cultural anomalies in the vicinity of the Old Port. The site of the *San Antonio de Tanna*, a Portuguese wreck, earlier excavated by Robin Piercey, was also surveyed. Work on this project is scheduled to continue over the coming years and will improve knowledge and understanding of the maritime archeology of the east African coast.

**Queens University Belfast:** A number of interesting coastal sites were excavated on land. Professor Jim Mallory and Dr Tom McNeill of Queen's University Belfast, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology (QUB) excavated at Rough Island, Co. Down. A coastal shell midden containing Neolithic pottery has provided substantial environmental evidence about coastal communities of that period. For information on archaeology at Queen's University Belfast, visit the web site at: <http://www.qub.ac.uk/arcpal>

**Environment and Heritage Service:** Declan Hurl of the Environment and Heritage Service (EHS) directed an excavation of a coastal monastic graveyard at Portmuck, Co. Antrim. Human remains dating from the Early Christian and Medieval periods were recovered and are to be studied as an actual sample of an early coastal community by QUB's Dr Eileen Murphy. Norman Crothers (EHS) directed a third season of excavation at the Early Christian period tidal mill at Nendrum monastery, County Down. Three phases of the mill, built between AD 619 and 788 have been uncovered. This season a wooden landing place for phase 1 of the mill has been excavated and found to contain re-used timbers from buildings, some timbers possibly from a boat, wooden barrel-staves and bone pins. Norman Crothers also excavated Sketrick Castle, County Down. Built on an island in Strangford Lough, excavation showed it to be a single-period structure dating from the 15<sup>th</sup>-century. Ruairi O Baoill (EHS) directed excavations at Greencastle, County Down which is part of a well-preserved medieval landscape on the shore of Carlingford Lough. This royal castle was built by Hugh de Lacy in the 1230s and had an interesting history until the mid-17<sup>th</sup>-century. The excavation was located outside the castle precinct and evidence indicates that the area may have been used for light industry dating to the period of the castle's construction and during the subsequent century. Finds

included coins, imported pottery, iron arrowheads, a spur and a fragment of a tuiere and metal working tongs. Ruairi O Baoill is to undertake major excavations in September at Mahee Castle, County Down, located on the same island as Nendrum monastery. According to historical sources the small castle was built in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and a vaulted room in the castle has previously been interpreted as a boathouse.

## Canada

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

Details that should be provided for individuals and institutions include:

Name, title and qualifications:

Address:

Email details:

WWW site, if any:

Area of expertise:

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

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

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

Other: Comments or information as required

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

## Meetings of Interest

**December 2001.** Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) annual conference, to be held in Geelong, Victoria in the first week of December 2001. The theme of 'Ports and Port Cities' will hopefully strengthen linkages between maritime and terrestrial sites as well as focus on specific port issues such as heritage and port and foreshore

development. Port Phillip Bay itself is currently the focus of investigation into channel deepening operations to take larger ships, which will involve dredging and blasting with potential impacts on archaeological sites. Geelong is Australia's busiest regional port, situated 60 km from Melbourne which is Australia's busiest port. Port Phillip Bay has some unique aspects of port archaeology such as the Popes Eye and South Channel shoal fort (with disappearing gun emplacements), remains (and existing examples) of pile lighthouses, and of course shipwrecks! <http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au/What-2.html>

For further information and expressions of interest for presenting papers please contact Ross Anderson, [ross.anderson@doi.vic.gov.au](mailto:ross.anderson@doi.vic.gov.au); Maritime Archaeologist, Heritage Victoria, Level 22, Nauru House 80 Collins St, MELBOURNE VIC 3000; Tel: (direct)+0061 03 9655 9721 Tel: (HV reception) +0061 03 9655 6519 Fax: +0061 03 9655 9720. You may also contact or Peter Harvey at: [peter.harvey@doi.vic.gov.au](mailto:peter.harvey@doi.vic.gov.au).

**April 26-28, 2002.** The DeepArch research group at MIT is pleased to announce the second conference dedicated to Archaeology, Technology, and the Deep Sea. Details are posted on the DeepArch webpage. A call for abstracts is online at: <http://web.mit.edu/sts/deeparch/> For information or questions, contact the Dr. Aaron Brody, Program Chair at e-mail: [ajbrody@postmark.net](mailto:ajbrody@postmark.net)

**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](mailto:tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org) for future inclusion in the SHA Newsletter.

**Archives Maritimes** announces a multi-language website dedicated to archiving history for all divers from all countries. It is a growing web site where you can contribute your knowledge and experience. Visit it at: [www.archivesmaritimes.com](http://www.archivesmaritimes.com)

**Arqueologia Brasileira:** The site makes available information in Portuguese, English and Spanish, about Brazilian research institutions, a long list of museums, Brazilian legislation, the Culture Ministry (IPHAN/Minc), tips of reading material, pointing out courses and events, in addition to introductory texts concerning the discipline splendidly illustrated broaching research subjects and professionals' acting fields, like the contract Archaeology, always aiming at accessible language. Visit it at: [www.itaucultural.org.br/arqueologia](http://www.itaucultural.org.br/arqueologia)



**Underwater and Maritime Archaeology Theme at WAC-5 in June 2003:** Convened by Mark Staniforth, Australia, and Dolores Elkin, Argentina. For the first time at a World Archaeological Congress there will be an Underwater and Maritime Archaeology theme at WAC -5 in Washington D.C. in June 2003 (At WAC-4 there was an extended session on Maritime Archaeology within the Cultural Resource Management Theme). The Underwater and Maritime Archaeology Theme rationale is available at: <http://www.ehlt.flinders.edu.au/wac5/themes.html>

The Theme convenors (Mark Staniforth, Australia and Dolores Elkin, Argentina) are seeking input to the development and extension of the Underwater and Maritime Archaeology Theme rationale and particularly in the area of suggested sessions. We see this as an opportunity to get participants from around the world to a truly international gathering of people interested in underwater and maritime archaeology.

The Theme is open for internet discussion to the public. This theme has been preliminarily defined by convenors with whom you will be able to dialog directly about the shape this theme is taking; other topics are left undefined and we invite your thoughts and ideas on what form they might take or how they might be improved or replaced.

We are also seeking further expressions of interest from interested individuals or groups who wish to propose and/or convene a session for possible inclusion in Underwater and Maritime Archaeology Theme. Guidelines for proposing a session are available from the Theme convenors: Dr Mark Staniforth, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, AUSTRALIA. Telephone: (+618) 8201 5 1 9 5, Fax: (+618) 8201-3845, Email: [Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au](mailto:Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au) Dr. Dolores Elkin, CONICET (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas) and Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano 3 de febrero 1378 - 1426 Buenos Aires Argentina. Telephone: (+5411) 4784 3371, Fax: (+5411) 4824-1482, Email: [ebarcly@arnet.com.ar](mailto:ebarcly@arnet.com.ar) or [delkin@bibap1.edu.ar](mailto:delkin@bibap1.edu.ar) <http://www.ehlt.flinders.edu.au/wac5/themes.html>

Dr Mark Staniforth, Acting Head, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, AUSTRALIA. Email [Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au](mailto:Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au) 08 8201 5195 (office) 8201-3845 (fax).

For information about the Underwater and Maritime Archaeology theme at the next World Archaeology Congress (WAC5) in June 2003 see: <http://www.american.edu/wac5/themes.html>

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

## Recent Publications

*Journal of the American Institute for Conservation (JAIC)*

Now available online at: <http://aic.stanford.edu/jaic/>. The site was made possible by a grant from NCPTT and contains the complete text and image contents of the Journal from the first issue in 1977 through 1999, and is fully searchable. Issues of the earlier AIC Bulletin will be added soon, as will more current issues on a yearly basis. Further details about this resource are available on the web site.

Ross, Seamus

2001 *Changing Trains at Wigan: Digital Preservation and the Future of Scholarship*. National Preservation Office, United Kingdom. Copies are available free of charge from the NPO, and the text is also available in PDF on the NPO website which can be found at [www.bl.uk/npo/underpublications](http://www.bl.uk/npo/underpublications). For more information you may also contact: National Preservation Office, British Library, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB, UK; Tel: +44 (0)20 7412 7612, Email [npo@bl.uk](mailto:npo@bl.uk)

## ACUA Photo Competition

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

## UNESCO Underwater Heritage Convention Adopted

On November 2, 2001, the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage was adopted by the plenary session of the 31st General Conference, becoming UNESCO'S fourth heritage Convention. This

precedent-setting Convention is the first international instrument that provides detailed rules on protection of cultural heritage and the first international instrument on the protection of submerged cultural resources. Adoption of this convention is the culmination of efforts that began more than 12 years ago in a 1989 meeting of the Cultural Heritage Law Committee of the International Law Association (ILA). At was at that meeting the very broad issues relating to protection of submerged cultural resources were first discussed.

Since 1998 there have been four meetings at UNESCO headquarters of legal and cultural heritage experts from more than 200 countries to develop the just-adopted convention. As a result of these efforts there was broad support for the Convention, which garnered 87 affirmative votes. However, four States Parties chose to vote against and 15 abstained. A number of States Parties gave explanations of their vote, and an Observer, the United States, gave a statement of its views.

Certified copies in the six authoritative languages will be signed by the President of the General conference and by the Director-General of UNESCO. This procedure, unique to UNESCO, takes the place of signature by member States Parties. The next step for member States will be to deposit with UNESCO an instrument of ratification, approval or acceptance. Certain non-member States Parties also have the right to accede to the Convention, or may be invited to do so. The new Convention will enter into force three months after the deposit of the 20th instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession.

No amendments to the document were made during the General Conference, but some linguistic adjustments may be made to the Arabic and Chinese versions. Copies of the draft convention in the six official languages are available at following web-links:

Arabic: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001232/123278a.pdf>  
Chinese: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001232/123278c.pdf>  
English: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001232/123278e.pdf>  
French: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001232/123278f.pdf>  
Russian: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001232/123278r.pdf>  
Spanish: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001232/123278s.pdf>

An open discussion session on the new Convention and its implications will be held during the SHA Annual Conference in Mobile in January 2002 (check the program for time and location). Members are cordially invited to attend.

# AVAILABLE SHA PUBLICATIONS

## \*\*\* HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY \*\*\*

**CD-ROM : Volume 1-34** (1967-2000) \$100 – Available only to 2002 Members

**PAPER: Volume 16 & 24:1-35:1** (1990-2001)\* Issue Price: \$12.50 ea. Unless Marked Otherwise

\*Out of Print Issues: 25(4), 26(1), 26(3), & 27(2)

### Thematic Issues

- Volume 16:1-2, "The East Liverpool, Ohio, Pottery District: Identification of Manufacturers and Marks," by William C. Gates, Jr. and Dana E. Ormond. Published as single issue. \$35.00.  
Volume 24:4, "Historical Archaeology on Southern Plantations and Farms," edited by Charles E. Orser, Jr.  
Volume 26:4, "Advances in Underwater Archaeology," edited by J. Barto Arnold III.  
Volume 28:2, "Washboards, Pigtoes, and Muckets: Historic Musseling in the Mississippi Watershed," edited by Cheryl Claassen.  
Volume 28:4, "An Archaeology of Harpers Ferry's Commercial and Residential District," edited by Paul A. Shackel and Susan E. Winter.  
Volume 29:3, "Reform, Respite, Ritual: An Archaeology of Institutions; The Magdalen Society of Philadelphia, 1800-1850," by Lu Ann De Cunzio.  
Volume 30:1, "Feeding Colonial Boston: A Zooarchaeological Study," by David B. Landon.  
Volume 31:1, "Diversity and Social Identity in Colonial Spanish America: Native American, African, and Hispanic Communities during the Middle Period," edited by Donna L. Ruhl and Kathleen Hoffman.  
Volume 31:3, "In the Realm of Politics: Prospects for Public Participation in African-American and Plantation Archaeology," edited by Carol McDavid and David W. Babson.  
Volume 32:1, "Archaeologists as Storytellers," edited by Adrian Praetzelis and Mary Praetzelis.  
Volume 32:3, "Perspectives on the Archaeology of Colonial Boston: The Archaeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project," edited by Charles D. Cheek.  
Volume 33:1, "Confronting Class," edited by LouAnn Wurst and Robert K. Fitts.  
Volume 33:3, "Charleston in the Context of Trans-Atlantic Culture," edited by Martha A. Zierden.  
Volume 34:1, "View from the Outhouse: What We Can Learn from the Excavation of Privies," edited by Kathleen L. Wheeler.  
Volume 34:3, "Creolization," edited by Shannon Lee Dawdy.  
Volume 35:1, "Archaeologists as Forensic Investigators: Defining the Role," edited by Melissa Connor and Douglas D. Scott.

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