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President's Corner

Vergil E. Noble

STEWARDSHIP THROUGH PARTNERSHIP: SHA AND ACUA

In my previous two columns, I focused on the value of historical archaeology in today's world community, as well as SHA's developing presence as an international scholarly organization. With respect to the latter, there is no question that the specialty field of underwater archaeology has been instrumental in broadening the scope of historical archaeology as a learned discipline, to say nothing of its part in exciting the public interest in our collective endeavors. Accordingly, the close association that has evolved between the Society for Historical Archaeology and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology over the past several decades has proven to be a productive and mutually beneficial relationship. Our recent collaborative efforts related to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage provide ample testimony to that fact.

Careful readers of the Summer Newsletter will have noted a discussion concerning the relationship between SHA and ACUA in the Minutes of the SHA Board of Directors for 12 January 2002 (35[2]:32-33), and that brief synopsis may have been more puzzling than enlightening. Because further discussion on this topic ensued at the mid-year board meeting held in St. Louis on 15 June (minutes to be published in the next issue), it is essential that the SHA membership be more fully aware of the meaning and

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Transition

MIKE RODEFFER RETIRES FROM BUSINESS OFFICE

On 1 October 2002 Mike Rodeffer ended almost 17 years of service as the SHA business office provider. Although he was paid for his services, all who know him know that we got a real bargain as Mike gave tirelessly to the SHA. Mike provided stability during a period of unprecedented growth in our organization, and helped to standardize, as conference coordinator, the planning process for our annual meeting. I'm not sure that Mike attended many papers at these conferences since he always seemed to be stationed in the book room, ready to do business for the SHA and help members in any way he could. From all of your friends in the SHA, Mike, thanks.

WBL

TALLEY MANAGEMENT GROUP SELECTED

As this issue of the Newsletter goes to press, SHA is about to enter into a contractual agreement for business office services with Talley Management Group, Inc., an association management firm based in Mt. Royal, New Jersey. By the time you read this, Backcountry Archaeological Services of Tucson, Arizona, will have transferred our business records to TMG, which henceforth will serve as the SHA headquarters. Transition activities are expected to be complete by 1 October 2002. Additional information about the relocation will be in the next issue of the Newsletter, on our Web site at www.sha.org, and in direct mailings to the membership.

President's Corner

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intent of these discussions. Accordingly, I am taking this opportunity to provide some background, so that the continuing deliberations can be understood in context.

While most members know that the SHA was founded in 1967 at Dallas, Texas, relatively few are aware that the ACUA is itself an incorporated organization that traces its roots ultimately to 1959, when it was called the Council for Underwater Archaeology. Perhaps more significant in its history, however, is the year 1963, when a group of archaeologists, historians, and sport divers met at St. Paul, Minnesota, for the first International Conference on Underwater Archaeology. With the establishment of SHA and its first annual meeting, four years later,

another potential venue for presentations on underwater research came into being, and in 1970 a single session of papers on the subject accounted for nearly a fifth of the small SHA program at the Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, conference.

The underwater specialists who participated in that 1970 conference banded together informally to maintain a presence at future SHA meetings, and in 1973 they would officially become the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology. As George Fischer observed in a keynote address 20 years later at the Kansas City annual meeting, the 12-member group was originally self-appointed and self-perpetuating. That changed, however, in 1987, when the SHA Constitution and Bylaws were amended to make the ACUA a standing committee elected by the entire SHA membership. In

that same year the name of our annual meeting was changed to the Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, in keeping with the crucial role that the specialty had come to play in our proceedings and our societal mission.

Fifteen years later, the presence of underwater archaeology at our conference has grown substantially, proportionate with growth of the overall proceedings. At Mobile, 14 of the 68 sessions were devoted exclusively to underwater archaeology, representing slightly more than 20% of the program, and additional papers featuring underwater research also appeared in symposia organized around regional themes. Clearly, if this level of conference participation is an accurate reflection of our constituency, then underwater archaeology represents the largest topical subgroup within the greatly expanded and diversified SHA.

Upon taking office as SHA president in 2002, I appointed director Daniel Roberts as our procedures manual coordinator and asked him to chair a working group charged with performing a comprehensive review of our operations, as well as the content of SHA's Constitution and Bylaws. Assisting Dan in this effort were ACUA treasurer George Fisher, SHA past president Teresita Majewski, and incumbent directors William Moss, Michael Polk, and Diana Wall. Roberts also retained counsel to do an independent analysis of our principal governing documents and render an informed opinion on their pertinence and suitability from a legal standpoint.

The task force was to examine all aspects of SHA operations, with particular attention given to how organizational structure might be improved. Six months later, at the mid-year board meeting, Roberts presented a brief and necessarily preliminary overview of issues identified for further deliberation among the working group before any explicit recommendations are developed for full board consideration. Among the many and varied issues addressed, the place of ACUA within the larger SHA inspired the most prolonged discussion.

The fundamental dilemma lies in the unique dual status of ACUA as both a standing committee of the SHA and an incorporated organization in its own right. The constitutional changes that created this arrangement were born of the best intentions—to solidify and strengthen connections between the terrestrial and underwater contingents of SHA—and that purpose is as desirable today as it was in 1987. Nevertheless, the means by which this laudable goal was attempted may carry certain unintended legal implications that potentially affect both

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President's Corner

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groups.

Our legal counsel advises that it is highly unusual for the governing documents of one incorporated organization to make specific reference to another, let alone define the other in a subsidiary relationship and provide for the election of its constituent members. But, in making the ACUA a standing committee of the SHA, that is precisely what we did 15 years ago when the board recommended, and the membership approved, the change in our Constitution and Bylaws. Therefore, it is appropriate that we now reconsider whether our current arrangement is in the best interests of both organizations and deliberate on whether there might be better ways to achieve our jointly desired ends.

Long overdue for serious examination, I expect that discussion of this matter will continue to occupy the leaderships of both organizations in the coming year. It may be that the task force ultimately will recommend an amendment modifying the constitutionally defined SHA/ACUA relationship, but that does not necessarily signal radical change in our traditional working relationship. One possible alternative suggested during the St. Louis discussion would be to execute a written cooperative agreement between the organizations affirming our common interests and providing a mechanism for continued mutual assistance and cooperation. Whatever comes of these deliberations, however, the result will reflect input from concerned parties and prudent consideration of all relevant issues. Moreover, if that should lead the SHA Board of Directors to determine that further amendment of the Constitution is appropriate, the decision ultimately will rest upon a vote of the entire membership.

I want to underscore, in conclusion, the fact that the SHA Board of Directors fully supports ACUA's mission and purpose as expressed in its Articles of Incorporation. Indeed, the society has invested considerable time and treasure in the interest of responsible preservation and management of submerged cultural resources while promoting the continued advancement of underwater archaeology as a substantive area of research—consistent with SHA's general mission of promoting all aspects of historical archaeology. In short, our aspirations are the same, and I cannot imagine the SHA and ACUA ever diverging on those fundamental points. My hope is that the discussions initiated this year ultimately will show us the way to realize those mutual goals in a more effective manner while sustaining what we have already achieved together.

WAC-5 in June 2003

The Fifth World Archaeological Congress (WAC-5) will be held in Washington, DC, at the Catholic University of America from 21 to 26 June 2003. The WAC-5 organizers are partnering with the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History and National Museum of the American Indian in collaboration with the Getty Conservation Institute in developing the program. WAC-5 is a non-governmental, not-for-profit organization within the United States.

Approximately 1,000 participants from around the world are expected to attend. The World Archaeological Congress (WAC) is the only worldwide representative organization of practicing archaeologists. WAC holds a congress every four years in order to promote the exchange of archaeological research and data, and to provide a forum for dialogue and debate among and between archaeologists and other groups with genuine concerns about the past. WAC is based on the need to recognize the historical and social roles and political context of archaeology and the need to make archaeological studies relevant to the wider community. It seeks to increase: professional training and public education for disadvantaged nations, groups and communities; the empowerment and betterment of Indigenous groups and First Nation peoples; and the conservation of archaeological sites. Information on WAC-5 is posted at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/wac-5.htm> and at the official WAC-5 Web site, <http://www.american.edu/wac5/>.

Three SHA-sponsored activities are planned:

(1) Session: Shining the Light: The Illumination of History and Cultural Processes Through Archaeology: The Differing Approaches and Foci of "Historical Archaeology" Worldwide, organized by John H. Jameson, Jr. and Martin Henig [This session is co-sponsored by the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology].

(2) Session: Progress and Goals of the "SHA Unlocking the Past: Historical Archaeology in North America" Outreach Project, organized by John H. Jameson, Jr. and Lu Ann De Cunzio.

(3) Joint SHA/SAA/NCSS Program, organized by Tara Tetrault.

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New National Register Listings

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the second quarter of 2002. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Recent Listings" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrlist.htm>

Indiana, Carroll County. Lock Keeper's House, and Wabash and Erie Canal Lock No. 33. Listed 6/24/02.

Indiana, Carroll County. Sunset Point. Listed 6/24/02.

Kansas, Wyandotte County. Quindaro Townsite. Listed 5/22/02.

Kentucky, Boone County. Crisler-Crisler Mounds Site. Listed 4/11/02.

Maryland, Washington County. Maryland Heights, Spur Battery. Additional Documentation Approved 3/29/02 (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park MPS).

New York, Warren County. CADET (Shipwreck). Listed 5/22/02.

Nevada, Lander County. Toquima Cave. Listed 4/04/02.

North Carolina, Davidson County. Adam Spach Rock House Site. Listed 6/14/02.

Wisconsin, Vernon County. Upper Kickapoo Valley Prehistoric Archeological District. Additional Documentation Approved 6/18/02.

Wisconsin, Wood County. Skunk Hill (Tah-qua-kik) Ceremonial Community. Listed 7/05/02.

Board Convenes in St. Louis During June

The SHA Board of Directors held its mid-year board meeting inside the halls of historic Union Station in St. Louis Missouri. Minutes of the meeting, held on 15 June 2002, will appear in a later issue of the Newsletter. President Vergil Noble presided over the meeting and arranged the St. Louis venue at the Hyatt, the location for the 2004 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology.



Vergil Noble presiding over the Board meeting



Judy Bense



William Moss



Historic Union Station, now a Hyatt hotel and shopping mall



The Board at work



Meeting at St. Louis (l to r): Julia King, Martha Zierden, Robert Neyland, Stephanie Rodeffer, Daniel Roberts, Michael Polk, Susannah Dean Olsen, Ronald Michael, William Moss, Diana Wall, Judith Bense, Vergil Noble, and William Lees

Meet Us in St. Louis for SHA 2004

The 2004 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held at St. Louis, Missouri, 7-11 January 2004. In commemoration of the departure of the celebrated Corps of Discovery from St. Louis on 14 March 1804, the general conference theme will be "Lewis and Clark: Legacy and Consequences." A distinguished keynote speaker, plenary session, and tours related to the general theme are planned, and we are hopeful that several related symposia will be organized.

Hosted by the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, in cooperation with several local agencies, institutions, and companies, the conference venue is the Hyatt Regency at Union Station. This adaptively reused National Historic Landmark, erected in 1892-1895, is the finest surviving example of the High Victorian picturesque eclectic style as applied to railroad stations in 19th-century America. The adjacent covered railroad yard – the largest structure of its kind in the world – now harbors an 11.5-acre mall featuring upscale shopping and nearly 30 restaurants that can satisfy almost all tastes and budgets (photo to right illustrated mall interior). Union Station is a downtown stop on the Metro light-rail line, providing connections to many St. Louis attractions, as well as affordable ground transportation to and from Lambert International Airport for those traveling without a lot of baggage.

Several half-day tours are planned for Wednesday afternoon, including trips to Jefferson Expansion National Memorial (the famous Gateway Arch) and Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site in south St. Louis, as well as Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site across the Mississippi River in Illinois. A shuttle will also be arranged for touring the Anheuser-Busch Brewery – home of Budweiser Beer and their Clydesdales. A daylong tour is planned for Sunday through the French Colonial District of southern Illinois and Missouri. It will feature stops at Fort des Chartres State Historic Site and historic Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, which boasts the best collection of 18th-century French vernacular architecture in the United States. In addition, evening receptions are being planned at the Missouri Historical Society and the Museum of Westward Expansion.

Those wishing advance information on SHA 2004 should contact the principal NPS conference organizers Vergil E. Noble (vergil_noble@nps.gov) or Douglas D. Scott (doug_d_scott@nps.gov). Program chairs are Annalies Corbin (past@columbus.rr.com), the P.A.S.T. Foundation, for underwater archaeology papers, and Timothy Baumann (tbaumann@umsl.edu), University of Missouri-St. Louis, for terrestrial research. The first call for papers will appear in the next newsletter and additional information will be available at the 2003 meeting in Providence.

We look forward to an interesting, informative, and memorable conference at St. Louis in 2004. Please join us.



T. M. Hamilton (1905-2001)

The Society for Historical Archaeology notes, belatedly and with sadness, the passing of former SHA member T. M. Hamilton on 6 September 2001, aged 96. Born Theodor Mentzel Hamilton at Fulton, Missouri, on 20 April 1905, Hamilton is best known to historical archaeologists for his important publications on trade guns, including *Indian Trade Guns* (1960), *Early Indian Trade Guns, 1625-1775* (1968), and *Firearms on the Frontier* (1976). Trained as a mechanical engineer, his interests in archaeology were eclectic and influenced by participation in River Basin Survey salvage excavations in the 1950s. Ted and his brother Henry also played a part in establishing the

Lyman Research Center at the Utz site, a Missouri Indian village site and National Historic Landmark near Miami, Missouri, a town Hamilton served as mayor for 12 years.

Long before Internet communications made the exchange of information on material culture relatively effortless, those of us who struggled with the identification of 18th-century gun parts were advised by more senior researchers, "Send 'em to Ted," and he never disappointed. Not only did Hamilton return the artifacts promptly, with copious notes on their origins and detailed comparative information from other sites, but he also kept meticulous records and made his own photographs of the specimens. Those provided him the means to

publish (at the age of 75) a major synthesis on the subject, *Colonial Frontier Guns* (1980), which stands as a capstone to his decades of avid research on historic firearms.

Countless reports on fur trade sites in North America acknowledge T. M. Hamilton for his contributions in those research efforts, and the discipline of historical archaeology owes him a lasting debt of gratitude for his pioneering studies. Those who knew him personally will also remember Ted for his great humor and warm friendship, now sorely missed. [prepared by Vergil E. Noble with material from the *Missouri Archaeological Society Quarterly* 18(3):22]

Call for Comments: Recommended Revision of the SHA Ethical Statement and Proposed Ethical Principles and Standards of Practice Statements

The Society's Standards and Ethics Committee was given the task of reviewing the SHA professional ethics statements in the Constitution and By-Laws. Since the ethics statement itself has not been modified or amended for many years, the Society's Board of Directors asked the committee to revise the statement, if necessary, after reviewing ethics statements, policies, and practices of sister societies. The committee, chaired by Henry Miller for several years and since February 2002 by Douglas Scott, spent many hours assembling and studying a host of ethics and standards of professional practice statements and guidelines of sister societies. The committee developed several draft statements of Ethical Principles and Standards of Practice that were intently reviewed and revised.

The results of that effort are now presented to the membership for their review and comment. Following the comment period the committee will address the comments and present the revision to the Board for final review. Once Board review is complete a recommended revised ethics amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws will be placed on the ballot to be voted on by the SHA membership. The committee consisted of the following members: Judy Birmingham, Nick Brannon, Toni L. Carrell, Robert A. Clouse, Pamela Cressey, Pilar Luna Erreguerena, Raymond Hayes, Edward B. Jelks, Terry H. Klein, William B. Lees, Patrick E. Martin, Henry M. Miller, Douglas D. Scott, and Theresa Singleton.

The SHA Ethics Committee recommends to the membership the addition of a single sentence, a new Section 4 to Article VII - Ethical Positions, to the Constitution and By-Laws. This addition has ramifications beyond the single sentence. The single sentence requires that members of SHA adhere to the Ethical Principles and Standards of Practice approved by the Board after appropriate member comment. Draft Ethical Principles and draft Standards of Practice statements are also presented to the membership for review and comment. The proposed amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws will, of course, require approval by a vote of the membership during the next balloting cycle.

The review and comment period for all members is from 1 October 2002 to 15 December 2002. Please send any comments or suggestions for revision to Douglas Scott via

email at Doug_D_Scott@nps.gov, by fax at 402-437-5098, or by mail at:

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RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS ARE IN ITALICS

The Society for Historical Archaeology
Constitution and By-Laws as amended
1995

Article VII - Ethical Positions

Section 1. The society supports the conservation, preservation and research of archaeological resources, including both land and underwater remains. The collecting, exchanging, buying or selling of archaeological artifacts and research data, for the purpose of personal satisfaction or financial gain, or the indiscriminate excavation of archaeological sites, including underwater wrecks, are declared contrary to the purposes of the society. To support this position, the society shall initiate or endorse efforts to discourage unnecessary destruction of archaeological resources by public and private institutions, agencies and corporations. Further, the society encourages its members not to condone the use of their name or research findings by others engaged in illegal or unethical activities, and to report knowledge of such activities to appropriate authorities and professional societies.

Section 2. The society supports the dissemination of research results within its own profession, to other related disciplines and to the public. To support this position, the society shall maintain and support publications and conferences, providing forums for the exchange of new information and ideas pertinent to the field of historical archaeology. Further, the society encourages its members to communicate results of research, without undue delay, to appropriate colleges, employers, and clients as well as to the public, libraries, and other repositories.

Section 3. To uphold the society's professional and ethical standards, all publica-

tions or presentations sponsored by the society shall be reviewed for conformity with the society's policies as set by the Board of Directors.

Proposed new Section 4. All members of the society for Historical Archaeology shall subscribe and adhere to the society's Ethical Principles and Professional Guidelines for Practice as reviewed by the general membership and approved by the Board of Directors.

DRAFT ETHICAL PRINCIPLES TO BE REVIEWED BY THE MEMBERSHIP

SHA Ethical Principles

Historical archaeologists study, interpret and preserve archaeological sites, artifacts, and documents from or related to literate societies over the past 600 years for the benefit of present and future peoples. In conducting archaeology, individuals incur certain obligations to the archaeological record, colleagues, employers, and the public. These obligations are integral to professionalism. This document presents ethical principles and guidelines for the practice of historical archaeology. All members of The Society for Historical Archaeology, and others who actively participate in society-sponsored activities, shall support and follow the ethical principles of the society. All historical archaeologists and those in allied fields are encouraged to adhere to these principles.

Principle 1

Members of The Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to adhere to a professional standard of ethics and practices in their research, teaching, reporting, and interactions with the public.

Principle 2

Members of The Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to encourage and support the long-term preservation and effective management of archaeological sites and collections, from both terrestrial and underwater contexts, for the benefit of humanity.

Principle 3

Members of The Society for Historical

Continued on Page 7

Archaeology have a duty to disseminate research results to scholars in an accessible, honest, and timely manner.

Principle 4

Members of The Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to collect data accurately and fully during investigations so that reliable data sets and site documentation are produced, and to see that these materials are appropriately curated for future generations.

Principle 5

Members of The Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty in their professional activities to respect the dignity and human rights of others.

Principle 6

Items from archaeological contexts shall not be traded, sold, bought, or bartered as commercial goods, and it is unethical to take actions for the purpose of establishing the commercial value of objects from archaeological sites or property that may lead to their destruction, dispersal, or exploitation.

Principle 7

Members of The Society for Historical Archaeology encourage education about archaeology, strive to engage citizens in the research process and publicly disseminate the major findings of their research, to the extent compatible with resource protection and legal obligations.

**DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR
PRACTICE TO BE REVIEWED
BY THE MEMBERSHIP**

SHA Professional Guidelines for Practice

Each guideline is a specific statement about ethical behavior but it applies to a broader range of practices that define professionalism. These professional guidelines are intended to articulate these practices and provide a common set of standards upon which members of The Society for Historical Archaeology and other practicing historical archaeologists shall base their professional work.

Guideline 1

Historical archaeologists have a duty to adhere to a professional standard of ethics and practices in their research, teaching, reporting, and interactions with the public.

All actions by historical archaeologists must be governed and guided by an in-

formed respect for archaeological resources, their unique characteristics and the people who created them. Irrespective of their personal or financial interests, or those of their employer, historical archaeologists shall display this respect and adhere to professional and scientific standards in (a) the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data, (b) the reporting of research results and management recommendations, and (c) the presentation, teaching, or other public dissemination of archaeological knowledge. Furthermore, they shall refuse to comply with any request or demand of a client or employer which violates the ethical principles and responsibilities of historical archaeology.

> In making public statements, giving advice or providing legal testimony, historical archaeologists are obligated to be as thoroughly informed on the subject as can be reasonably expected. They shall also present historical archaeology in a manner that is responsible, and avoid misleading or unwarranted statements.

> Historical archaeologists are obligated to present their credentials and areas of archaeological expertise accurately and honestly.

> Ethics is a crucial aspect of professionalism. As teachers, historical archaeologists have an obligation to include training about ethical principles and practices in the educational curricula for students of archaeology.

> It is the responsibility of historical archaeologists not to engage in conduct involving deceit, dishonesty, fraud, or misrepresentation, nor shall they sanction such conduct in others. In the practice of their professional work, they shall not offer or accept inducements, which can reasonably be viewed as bribes.

> Historical archaeologists shall not reveal confidential information unless required by law or the information has become a matter of public record.

Guideline 2

Historical archaeologists have a duty to encourage and support the preservation and management of archaeological resources, both terrestrial and underwater.

> Archaeological heritage resources constitute the basic record of past human activities. Therefore, their protection and effective management is essential to enable archaeologists and other scholars to study and interpret it on behalf of and for the benefit of present and future generations.

> The preservation and management of historical archaeological resources is informed and guided by the international ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (1990), the ICOMOS Charter on the Protec-

tion and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996), and the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001). These international agreements for archaeological protection are formally endorsed by The Society for Historical Archaeology and their application is strongly encouraged.

> Responsible archaeologists strive to conserve archaeological sites and materials as a resource for study and enjoyment now and in the future, and they encourage others to do the same by every legal means. Where such conservation is not possible, they shall seek to ensure the creation and maintenance of an adequate record through appropriate forms of research, recording, reporting, and the permanent curation of collections.

> Archaeologists shall be knowledgeable of and follow the legal guidelines and policies of the respective countries in which they work, while always striving to practice and encourage the best means of archaeological research, resource protection, and management.

> While excavation is a necessary aspect of historical archaeology, a responsible scholar strives to retrieve needed evidence in a way that causes the least disturbance to a site and allows significant portions of an archaeological resource to be preserved for future generations. No matter how high the quality of an investigation, the history of archaeology undeniably demonstrates that methods, data sets, analytic procedures, and research priorities change over time. Therefore, fully excavating a site not in danger of destruction and leaving little preserved for future scholars is generally in violation of the meaning of Principle 2 (also see ICOMOS Charter 1990: Article 5).

> Archaeologists shall design a research program for an investigation and insure that the design is consistent with the stated objectives of the project and professional guidelines. They shall also insure that the design is followed to the extent possible.

> For site preservation, historical archaeologists have an obligation at the completion of field research to backfill fully excavations and take other appropriate steps so that features and undisturbed archaeological strata are not damaged or destroyed, unless alternative protective measures such as a shelter or other means are employed to protect the remains. An exception to this is a rescue excavation conducted in advance of site destruction.

> The protection of cultural heritage cannot be based upon the application of archaeological techniques alone. It requires a wider basis of professional and scientific

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knowledge and skills. Historical archaeologists need to work with conservators, architects, engineers, planners, preservation managers, and other professionals so that the best protection feasible in a particular situation is achieved. Successful preservation and protection of archaeological heritage must be based upon effective collaboration between professionals of many disciplines.

Guideline 3

Conducting historical archaeology carries the obligation to disseminate research results to scholars in an accessible, honest and timely manner.

> Historical archaeologists shall disseminate results of their work as soon as is feasible after the completion of field work and initial data assessment, especially when a full report is likely to be significantly delayed. Dissemination by presentations, preliminary reports, articles, or other means is essential to inform the archaeological community about findings of potential significance for scholarship and public education.

> Archaeologists are responsible for the analysis, publication, and dissemination of data and findings derived from projects under their direct control. Determination of the individual(s) or organization(s) that bears the responsibility for the report and distribution of results should be clearly established prior to the start of a project. If the project is not under their direct control, then she/he should work with the individual(s) or organizations(s) that controls the project to see that the resulting data and findings are made available.

> When an historical archaeologist has direct control over and responsibility for a project, he/she shall have rights of primacy. However, failure to prepare or publish the results within 10 years of completion of the excavation shall be viewed as a waiver of such rights, unless the failure can reasonably be attributed to circumstances beyond the archaeologist's control. Should an archaeologist fail to exercise this responsibility within 10 years, and without intervening circumstances, or in the event of her/his decision not to publish the results, the data shall be made available to other historical archaeologists for analysis and publication, if requested.

> An historical archaeologist shall give appropriate credit for interpretations and work done by others, and shall not plagiarize the work of others in oral or written communication.

> Requests from colleagues, students, or the public for information on the results of

archaeological research shall be honored by an historical archaeologist if not inconsistent with her/his rights to primacy in publication and other archaeological or legal responsibilities, such as maintaining confidentiality of data.

Guideline 4

Because excavation is destructive, historical archaeologists have a duty to collect accurately and fully data during investigations so that reliable data sets and site documentation are produced and to see that these materials are appropriately curated for future generations.

> The information value of archaeological resources is based in large part upon the spatial and contextual relationships contained in the physical remains of artifacts, features, and layers within a depositional matrix. This fundamental premise is directly affected by the fact that the basic means of observing and collecting archaeological data—excavation—is inherently destructive of the very relationships that historical archaeologists seek to discover and understand. Our primary technique is destructive of our primary data. Therefore, it is crucial to employ the greatest care and diligence in data collection and recording during and after excavation.

> Historical archaeologists have a special responsibility in terms of data collection and recording that is not necessarily so incumbent upon their fellow practitioners in prehistoric archaeology. Due to the fact that historical archaeologists investigate people, places, and events dating from the more recent past, the use of written or oral historical evidence takes on a higher level of importance. Historical archaeologists, in the interest of preservation and scholarly best practice, must consult the appropriate informants, as well as relevant archival, cartographic, ethnographic, or historiographic records before conducting excavation on historic sites. The responsible scholar must be prepared with background information in order to avoid unnecessary damage to a site and to achieve the highest quality of data collection and analysis.

> To achieve the best quality research, historical archaeologists must consider their own level of preparation and knowledge for the excavation of each type of site. When specialized site deposits are anticipated, excavators must evaluate their personal qualifications for that particular setting. For example, not every historical archaeologist should excavate a shipwreck, nor an industrial facility, nor a cemetery. Each site requires specialized expertise that should be learned before undertaking an investigation or the project should include appropriate experts or consultants as necessary and ap-

propriate.

> An historical archaeologist has an obligation not to undertake an excavation unless adequate facilities, resources, trained personnel, and time are available to conduct successfully the project in a professional manner.

> Every effort should be made to observe, measure, and record the relevant dimensions of archaeological sites under excavation in a complete and accurate manner. It is recognized that standards of practice change over time; what was sufficient record keeping three decades ago may not stand up to scrutiny today, or three decades from now. A responsible historical archaeologist will strive to insure that as full a record as is feasible will be generated at each and every investigation. Efforts shall include adequate supervision by experienced staff and the well-controlled, carefully supervised use of archaeologically inexperienced persons in investigations.

> An historical archaeologist must insure that the investigation record is preserved in an appropriate repository for access by responsible parties in the future. This responsibility includes the samples, artifacts, and ecofacts collected during fieldwork, along with field documents, photographs, catalogues, and analytical data. Historical archaeologists must arrange for proper curation of collections prior to beginning excavations. While permanent curation under the strictest professional standards cannot always be guaranteed, every effort should be made to insure that the best possible setting is found. The SHA has adopted Standards and Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections (1993) to assist historical archaeologists in meeting this responsibility.

> Dismissing other temporal periods or cultures during an excavation because they are not one's primary interest is unethical and disrespectful of archaeological heritage. During all excavations, professional consideration shall be given to all cultural resources being disturbed, since archaeological remains from periods different than those targeted by the project have value for other scholars. An historical archaeologist should excavate and record these resources using similar care and archaeological methodology as is applied to the remains that are the main focus of research. Although available financial resources may not allow as thorough an investigation of these earlier or later resources, sampling and other methods should be used to assess adequately and collect data from all habitation periods being disturbed by excavations at a site.

> Artifact conservation is a crucial aspect

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of historical archaeology. Historical materials from both terrestrial and underwater contexts demand appropriate preservation treatments. No historic site excavation project should begin without due consideration being given to plans for conservation, including allocation of financial resources. This is especially critical for underwater and submerged archaeological contexts, although terrestrial excavations also typically produce artifacts requiring preservation treatment.

Guideline 5

Historical archaeologists have a duty in their professional activities to respect the dignity and human rights of others.

> Respect for the archaeological record and the unique insights it can provide are hallmarks of a professional archaeologist. At the same time, one must respect the dignity and rights of others affected by archaeological activities. The SHA supports strict adherence to a code of professional conduct that includes respect for the human populations who are the subject of or being affected by archaeological study. This includes descendant populations, site residents, the local community, and employees.

> Historical archaeologists shall have sensitivity towards race, ethnicity, religion, gender, and the cultural identity of diverse human populations in their professional activities.

> When human remains are found at a site, these shall be treated with special dignity and care. Work at burial sites shall be conducted with appropriate reverence for the deceased and respect for their descendants. The interests of ancestral or descendant peoples, if known, shall be treated with humane consideration and within the spirit of local law and custom. If the religion of the deceased can be determined, historical archaeologists are encouraged to consult with the appropriate religious authorities to determine recommended behavior, any appropriate rituals prior to working with the remains, and possible reburial treatment.

> Public access to view skeletal material during an excavation is a sensitive issue and must be determined on a case by case basis, taking into account factors including local law and custom, the concerns of descendants, the affected community, the educational potential, and site security needs.

> Some elements of archaeological heritage resources constitute part of the living traditions of various associated or affiliated peoples or communities, and for such sites, participation of such groups in archaeologi-

cal preservation and protection actions is essential.

> An archaeologist shall comply with reasonable requests from colleagues, descendant peoples, or affected communities to visit a site during excavations, while observing any limitations established by the site's owners, funding agencies, safety concerns, or site protection needs.

> In the conduct of work, an historical archaeologist shall give due consideration to the safety, health, and welfare of employees under their control, respect the terms and conditions of employment and recognize the rights of employees to be treated in a fair and equitable manner. Employees are entitled to professional respect and support in regard to their professional growth and career advancement.

Guideline 6

Items from archaeological contexts shall not be traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods and it is unethical to take actions for the purpose of establishing the commercial value of objects from archaeological sites and property that may lead to their destruction, dispersal or exploitation.

> Many historical archaeological resources are of international significance and historical archaeologists are encouraged to support and comply with relevant international agreements about heritage resources including the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990), the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996), and the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Heritage (2001).

> While the temporary loan of selected objects for exhibition is appropriate, dispersal of a collection destroys its integrity, research value, and accessibility, and is incompatible with archaeological resource preservation.

> It is unethical for historical archaeologists to appraise, provide documentation, or place monetary values upon archaeological materials or properties containing archaeological materials when the purpose is to confirm or enhance their commercial value for barter, sale, or trade. This is distinct from the informal identification of artifacts for citizens as a matter of public outreach and education. Identification and evaluation of artifacts, sites, and other properties to allow their permanent acquisition by public repositories or public preservation as a component of heritage law is a necessary professional activity.

Guideline 7

Historical archaeologists encourage education about archaeology, strive to engage citizens in the research process, and publicly disseminate major findings of their research, to the extent compatible with resource protection and legal obligations.

> Active engagement with the public in the research process and dissemination of the findings is an important aspect of historical archaeology, especially when the work is performed using public funds. Indeed, public outreach has been a distinctive component of historical archaeology from its earliest years. Whenever possible and appropriate, an historical archaeology project shall have a public component. This can involve activities such as providing site tours, lectures, and other means to inform the public about the ongoing work, and recruiting volunteers who, after adequate training, assist with research and soliciting oral history and other information about a site from the public.

> Visitation by the general public and their education about archaeology during site excavation is strongly encouraged, provided it does not harm or endanger the archaeological resources, cause significant safety concerns, or jeopardize the successful completion of a project.

> When the research is completed, historical archaeologists strive to inform the public about major findings through various means, such as lectures, writing of public-oriented articles, distribution of formal reports to public repositories, web sites, or preparation of exhibits, if appropriate. Such efforts need not disclose confidential information or data that may endanger the cultural resources.

> Historical archaeologists have an obligation to assist the public in the long term management, monitoring, and stewardship of significant historic sites whenever feasible. This includes reporting to responsible authorities any damage or threats to sites of which they become aware.

> Public education is an essential aspect of efforts to develop public understanding of and respect for cultural resources and the value of archaeological resource preservation. Professional interaction with the public and providing assistance to educators and educational institutions whenever feasible is strongly encouraged.

New Farm Bill Legislation and Update on Government Affairs

Judy Bense, Chair, Governmental Affairs Committee
Nellie Longworth, SHA Washington Lobbyist

2002 has been a year of landmark changes in Congress and its priorities. Gone are the days of budget surpluses. Defense, homeland security and energy have taken center stage. Program and agency appropriations have been a struggle as the GOP House of Representatives and Democratic Senate work painfully to find common ground. The burning national issues of a year ago have gone to the back of the line as global and international issues have moved to the fore. A scorecard for those in the business of protecting our nation's cultural and historic resources activity during the 107th Congress has some definite bright spots.

THE 2002 FARM BILL

The good news is that the Congress, encouraged by SHA's Government Affairs Committee, broke new ground in protecting archaeological and historical sites in the recently enacted Farm Bill. The measure was signed into law on 13 May 2002 and includes, for the first time, monetary incentives to protect farms with historical and archaeological resources. Thanks to the leadership of the SHA, farmers and ranchers with historical and archaeological resources on their property can protect their land with easement income through the Farmland Protection Program (FPP) which prohibits conversion to nonagricultural use. The Farm Bill also included a program to fund the restoration of historic barns, but that is on hold as funding has not been appropriated for FY 2003. The Society for Historical Archaeology was the key player in the effort to add archaeological resources to the popular FPP program.

The Farmland Protection Program is a well-run program and has been granting easement payments for prime, unique and other special lands for a number of years. It has just been announced that there will be \$48 million for funding FPP in FY 2002 and the word is that there are historic farms in the pipeline. Final regulations will be announced in the Federal Register soon and it will be an opportunity for SHA to comment. Hopefully the regulations will reflect the discussions with USDA staff and the input suggested by Bense and Longworth. The new provisions:

PURPOSE: To preserve farmland for future generations and to protect prime,

unique and other soil on farms as well as historic or archaeological sites from their conversion to nonagricultural uses.

INCENTIVE: Provide matching federal funds to State, Tribal, or local government entities or nongovernmental organizations (NGO) that have active farmland protection programs to acquire conservation easements or other interests on land which prohibit conversion to nonagricultural uses.

MATCHING GRANTS: Up to 50% of the appraised fair market value of the conservation easement or other interest in land or, in the case of a landowner donation, no less than 25% of the appraised fair market value. Easements must be in perpetuity unless State law prohibits a permanent easement.

SOURCE OF FUNDS: Funds will come from the US Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Application must be made to the chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) by the State Conservationist.

ELIGIBILITY: Proposals will be accepted from federally recognized Indian tribes, States, units of local governments, and non governmental organizations (NGO) who hold easements or other interests in farms and ranches.

ELIGIBILITY: Farm and ranch land that has prime, unique, or other productive soil or that contains historical or archaeological resources. These lands must be subject to a pending offer for an easement from an eligible entity. Historic and archaeological resources must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, eligible for the National Register, or formally listed on a State or Tribal Register of Historic Places.

RANKING: The State Conservationist ranks the proposals in compliance with the State FPP plan taking into consideration the diversity of resources within each parcel, the acreage of the site(s), association with existing community identity, national significance, or other criteria within the State. Criteria will be applied openly to all farmers and ranchers without bias to size, alternative forms of agriculture, resources, or those unaccustomed to conservation programs.

WHO HOLDS THE EASEMENT? Federally recognized Indian tribes, State, units of government or nongovernmental organizations (501(c)3s) who maintain a farmland protection program that purchases agricultural conservation easements for the purpose of protecting prime, unique, or other pro-

ductive soil or for protecting historical and archaeological resources by limiting conversion of farm or ranch land to nonagricultural use.

APPROPRIATIONS

The Department of Interior appropriations are seesawing their way through Congress. Good news: The House passed HR 5093 and included an increase for the Historic Preservation Fund to \$84.5 million (+ \$17.5 million above President's Budget). Bad news: The Senate will reduce its mark to President's level of \$67 million. In a show of grassroots support for the House level, 500 organizations, including SHA, signed onto a letter of support delivered to Senate Appropriations Committee members.

The Senate level would cut both States and tribes, a serious concern since the programs are operating on survival level funding. It is hoped that when the Senate floor action is complete, the House Senate differences will be resolved to the higher level.

The battle for adequate federal funding of programs that support cultural resource management extends beyond Interior appropriations to include transportation, agriculture, housing, and historic military housing.

ANTIQUITIES ACT

Once again, the Republican House of Representatives attempted to amend the Antiquities Act of 1906 to provide greater congressional control over what is listed as a national monument and what is not. The proposal - HR 2114 - restricts the President's power to protect endangered resources from inappropriate use by requiring notification two months in advance to the congressional delegation of the affected States. It also requires that, should a designation be made by the President, it will sunset in two years if Congress does not endorse it in law.

HR 2114 was cleared for floor action in the House but a supporter of the current law insisted on introducing a compromise amendment to require Congress to vote on a monument designation within two years to avoid inaction for political purposes. This was a popular amendment that clearly re-

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Govt. Affairs Update

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quired more debate than allowed for bills on consent calendar, and thus, the bill was pulled from the schedule. There has been on action on this in the Senate.

OWNER CONSENT IN NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

An owner consent requirement for national Register listing has surfaced in the current Energy Bill - HR 4 - in response to problems created by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) last year. FERC required a full environmental review when historic pipelines were impacted by an undertaking rather than a simplified process developed for non-historic pipelines. Language, supported by the industry, was included in the House-passed Energy Bill, stating that owner consent was required for National Register listing of historic pipelines and would affect those already listed as well as new listings. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation intervened with a

regulatory proposal to exempt historic pipelines from the Section 106 process. This proposal was accepted by the industry, and the owner consent language was removed in the Senate. The bill now awaits a House Senate conference and it is hoped that the owner consent language will be removed.

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS

Private property rights advocates have stalled a legislative measure in the House — HR 2388 — to enact guidelines and management criteria for the designation of national heritage areas and cap federal funding for any one area.

To date, there are 23 National Heritage Areas with 38 being studied for designation in the National Park Service. It is not surprising that, during an election year, bills are moving through Congress to create:

- > A National Heritage Area in North-western Pennsylvania where Colonel Edwin Drake drilled the world's first successful oil well in 1859.

- > A National Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area in Utah.

- > A Northern Rio Grande National Heri-

tague Area in northern New Mexico

- > An Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area in Georgia.

- > Freedom's Way National Heritage Area in 36 communities in Massachusetts.

- > A Great Basin National Heritage Area in Nevada and Utah as the second national heritage area west of the Mississippi River.

- > To authorize \$10 million for the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

TRIBAL SACRED LANDS BILL

In an end of the year move, HR 5155 has been introduced to accommodate Native American access to federal land on which there are sacred sites for religious purposes. The measure was introduced in July in the House and appears to be opposed by the Republicans. There have been no hearings, it has not been introduced in the Senate and it is a good bet that it will go nowhere. However, it is very close to congressional adjournment and unpredictable actions can make the impossible happen; Therefore, it is being closely watched by Longworth.

Images of the Past

December of 1975 was a wet time for archaeological survey, as this view of *SHA Newsletter* Editor William Lees shows all too clearly. Lees was an undergraduate at the University of Tulsa at the time, and was working for Archaeological Research Associates on an archaeological survey of the then-proposed McGee Creek Reservoir in southeastern Oklahoma.

Of interest, it was only a few weeks after this photo was taken that Lees ventured to Philadelphia to attend his first SHA conference.



Current Publications

Annalies Corbin

SHA received the following publications for review in *Historical Archaeology* during the previous quarter. Publishers and authors are encouraged to send new titles of potential interest to Annalies Corbin, SHA Reviews Editor, the P.A.S.T. Foundation, 4326 Lyon Drive, Columbus, OH 43220. Please be sure to include price and ordering information. I am always looking for potential book reviewers. If you are interested in reviewing a work please contact me at the above address or via email at: past@columbus.rr.com.

Bratten, John R.

2002 *The Gondola Philadelphia and the Battle of Lake Champlain*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 235 pp., illus., maps, biblio., index. Order: www.tamu.edu/upress; \$34.95 cloth.

California Department of Transportation

2001 *Block Technical Report: Historical Archaeology, I-880 Cypress Replacement Project*. California Department of Transportation, Oakland. Order: Department of Transportation, District 4-Environmental Planning South, P.O. Box 23660, Oakland, CA 94623-0660; \$100.00 paper; \$5.00 CD-Rom.

Deagan, Kathleen

2002 *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500-1800*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. 371 pp., 340 illus., maps, biblio., index. Order: Smithsonian Institution Press, P.O. Box 960, Herndon, VA 20172-0960; \$60.00 cloth.

Deagan, Kathleen, and José M. Cruxent

2002 *Archaeology at La Isabela: America's First European Town*. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT. 368 pp., 164 illus., maps, biblio. Order: Yale University Press, P.O. Box 209040, New Haven, CT 06520-9040; \$60.00 cloth.

Deagan, Kathleen, and José M. Cruxent

2002 *Columbus's Outpost Among the Tainos: Spain and America at La Isabela, 1493-1498*. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT. 294 pp., 100 illus., maps, biblio., index. Order: Yale University Press, P.O. Box 209040, New Haven, CT 06520-9040; \$35.00 cloth.

Layton, Thomas N.

2002 *Gifts From the Celestial Kingdom: A Shipwrecked Cargo for Gold Rush California*. Stanford University Press, Palo Alto, CA. 269 pp., 58 illus., maps, biblio., index. Order: Stanford University Press, 1450 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304-1124; \$55.00 cloth; \$21.95 paper.

Lenihan, Daniel

2002 *Submerged: Adventures of America's Most Elite Underwater Archeology Team*. New Market Press, New York, NY. 400 pp., 49 color photos, maps, index. Order: Newmarket Press, 18 E. 48th Street, New York, NY 10017; \$29.95 cloth.

Matthews, Christopher N.

2002 *An Archaeology of History and Tradition: Moments of Danger in the Annapolis Landscape*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, New York. 162 pp., illus., maps, biblio., index. Order: www.wkap.nl; \$69.95 cloth.

Mazrim, Robert

2002 *"Now Quite Out of Society": Archaeology and Frontier Illinois*. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, Transportation Archaeological Bulletins, No. 1, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. 311 pp., 94 figs., 5 tables, biblio. Order: www.anthro.uiuc.edu/itarp/publications.html#TAB; \$25.00 paper.

McGuire, Randall H.

2002 *A Marxist Archaeology*. Reprinted edition with new introduction. Percheron Press/Eliot Werner Publications, Clifton Corners, NY. 326 pp + xxxii, 4 figs., 1 table, references, index. Order: www.eliotwerner.com; \$32.50 paper.

Neumann, Thomas W., and Robert M. Sanford

2001 *Practicing Archaeology: A Training Manual for Cultural Resources Archaeology*. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, CA. 384 pp., figs., tables, references, appendices. Order: www.altamirapress.com; \$75.00 cloth.

O'Donovan, Maria (editor)

2002 *The Dynamics of Power*. Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. 404 pp., illus., 256 figs., 8 tables, maps, biblio., index. Order: Center for Archaeological Investigations, Faner 3479, Mailcode 4527, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527; \$42.00 paper.

Orser, Charles E., Jr. (editor)

2002 *Encyclopedia of Historical Archaeology*. Routledge, London and New York. 607 pp., illus., index. Order: Taylor & Francis/Routledge, 7625 Empire Dr., Florence, KY 41042; \$150.00 cloth.

Rountree, Helen C., and E. Randolph Turner III

2002 *Before and After Jamestown: Virginia's Powhatans and Their Predecessors*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL. 272 pp., 63 b&w photos, 30 drawings, maps, biblio., index. Order: www.upf.com; \$39.95 cloth.

Schiffer, Michael B.

2002 *Behavioral Archaeology*. Reprinted edition with new introduction. Percheron Press/Eliot Werner Publications, Clifton Corners, NY. 222 pp + xxxii, 26 figs., 37 tables, references, index. Order: www.eliotwerner.com; \$29.50 paper.

Schofield, John, William Gray Johnson, and Colleen M. Beck (edsitors)

2002 *Material Culture: The Archaeology of Twentieth Century Conflict*. Routledge, London. 311 pp., 65 b&w photos, figures, biblio., index. Order: Taylor & Francis/Routledge, 7625 Empire Dr., Florence, KY 41042; \$125.00 cloth.

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Current Publication

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Scott, Douglas D., P. Willey, and Melissa A. Connor

2002 They Died With Custer: Soldier's Bones from the Battle of the Little Bighorn. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 416 pp., 120 b&w illus., 47 tables, 4 maps, references, index. Order: www.ou.edu/oupres; \$19.95 paper.

Thomas, Dean S.

2002 Round Ball to Rimfire: A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition, Part Two: Federal Breechloading Carbines and Rifles. Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA. 522 pp., illus., biblio., index. Order: Thomas Publications, P.O. 3031, Gettysburg, PA 17325; \$49.95 cloth.

Veit, Richard

2002 Digging New Jersey's Past: Historical Archaeology in the Garden State. Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ. 240 pp., 58 b&w illus., maps, biblio. Order: www.rutgerspress.rutgers.edu; \$60.00 cloth; \$22.00 paper.

Wegars, Priscilla

2001 Uncovering a Chinese Legacy: Historical Archaeology at Centerville, Idaho. University of Idaho for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Cultural Resources Series, no. 5, Boise, ID. 210 pp., b&w photos, figs., references. Order: Bureau of Land Management, 1387 Vinnell Way, Boise, ID 83709-1657; \$5.00 paper.

NPS Announces New Website

Please visit the National Park Service Archeology & Ethnography Program web site at www.cr.nps.gov/aad. Our whole design is new, and the content of our pages either has been updated or is new.

See our expanded "For the Public" section with pages on amateur archaeology, caring for sites, more teacher resources, and Frequently Asked Questions. The current issue and back issues of *Common Ground: Archeology and Ethnography in the Public Interest* are now on-line.

Our section on Distance Learning is new and features on-line courses, including the popular *Managing Archeological Collections*. One of our new guides is *Archeology for Interpreters*, inviting learners to explore the world of archaeology through on-line activities, illustrated case studies and fun facts, and to apply what they learn to public interpretations about the past. It provides the opportunity to learn about basic archaeological methods, techniques, and up-to-date interpretations. It also illustrates basic relationships between archaeology, preservation, and preservation laws.

See the "Sites and Collections" section for a much more in-depth look at the long-term preservation and care of archaeological sites and collections in our national parks and across the United States. Our "Peoples and Cultures" section is totally revamped and focuses on the goals, activities, and products of NPS ethnographers.

2003 Preservation Technology and Training Grants

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) announces its 2003 Preservation Technology and Training Grants in historic preservation. The Center is a National Park Service initiative to advance the practice of historic preservation in the fields of archaeology, architecture, landscape architecture, and materials conservation. Proposals will be considered that address critical challenges to the preservation of our nation's cultural heritage through the innovative application of advances in science and technology. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis, pending the availability of funds.

Proposal deadline is 1 February 2003. The complete 2003 Preservation Technology and Training Grants Call for Proposals—including instructions on how to prepare and submit applications—will be available via NCPTT's Website at <http://www.ncptt.nps.gov> or by contacting NCPTT at 645 College Avenue, Natchitoches, LA, 71457, (318) 356-7444.

SHA 2003: Providence

The Society for Historical Archaeology and the Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology announce that the 2003 SHA 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, USA. The conference will be hosted by The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL).

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. For more information consult the Winter 2002 issue of the Newsletter, or contact:

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Douglas Scott Honored

The U.S. Department of the Interior has awarded Douglas D. Scott its highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award for an exemplary career in public service with the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. He was singled out for helping to develop the Anasazi Heritage Center near Dolores, Colorado, and his pioneering work in the archaeological study of battlefields as well as adapting archaeological techniques to assist in international forensic and human rights investigations.

Right: Doug Scott at Sand Creek Massacre Site, Colorado, 1999



Selecting a Graduate Program in Historical Archaeology

Timothy A. Tumberg

Chair, Student Subcommittee, SHA Academic and Professional Training Committee

Each year in the fall issue of the SHA Newsletter, the society publishes its "Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology" (it also appears on the SHA web site: www.sha.org). The primary objective of the guide is to help undergraduate students select a graduate school. Having undergone that process twice in the past seven years, I feel qualified to offer some suggestions on ways to expedite the process.

A good first step is to figure out what aspect of archaeology interests you most. I have never met an archaeologist who said the main reason they entered the field was to make money. In fact, in case no one has told you this before, if your main goal in life is to get rich, I would strongly suggest a different career path. With all due apologies to famed pothunter Indiana Jones, it would probably be only slightly harder to find a rich archaeologist than to find a famous one.

While I don't mean to suggest that you will have to continue to subsist on ramen noodles or macaroni and cheese even after you finish school, I can say with some assurance that you will be well served if your main motivation is a love of the past, rather than a love of money. When you begin the selection process, therefore, it may be helpful to keep two questions foremost in mind. First, what am I most interested in? Second, what do I want to do after I finish school? Obviously, both of those questions could, and probably will, have considerably different answers a few years down the line than they do now. Nonetheless, they may help provide some sort of starting point.

I found it useful to divide the school selection process into three stages. The three stages consisted of progressively narrowing the number of choices through the creation of a long list, a short list, and a final list. The first step, creating a long list, simply separates those programs that you find potentially interesting from those that, for one reason or another, you do not find academically appealing. During this step, the SHA guide will prove very helpful since it includes the basic research interests of each faculty member. A quick scan of the faculty at any given institution will tell you whether anyone there specializes in something you find particularly interesting. It may even spark some interest in a topic you had never previously considered, or even been aware of.

The second step, creating a short list, involves a careful examination of your long

list in order to narrow it down. This step should include practical considerations such as cost and location (i.e., distance from home), if those are factors that might affect your decision. At this stage, you might also start thinking about things like the size and type of the institution and department you are considering, although those considerations will become more important in the final step.

Step two also involves contacting each institution that interests you, since by this point, you will need more detailed information than the guide provides. I would recommend writing, as opposed to calling, the institutions. By writing, you start to create a record of your interest in and questions about a program, and the written record will make it easier for you to go back and check on previous concerns.

Based on the information you receive in response to your inquiries, you can start on the third step, which involves paring your choices down further to create your final list. I would advise that you narrow your focus to a final list of only three or four institutions that you will actually apply to. The idea of filling out numerous application forms and paying the associated application fees is not very appealing (unless you are an independently wealthy masochist). I would, however, strongly suggest having at least two options on the final list, in order to avoid the "all your eggs in one basket" syndrome.

Steps one and two of the process I have outlined are relatively simple. They are more or less a matter of intuitively picking out schools that you like. The final step of reducing your choices to a select few that you will apply to, however, is considerably more difficult, and it includes a number of considerations that may not be immediately obvious.

Although the guide is updated annually and in that sense contains very timely information, you will want to contact each school individually, in order to get the most recent information. For example, if one individual draws you toward a particular school, you might want to reconsider if your contact at the school reveals that they plan to retire, change schools, or go on sabbatical in the relatively near future.

As mentioned earlier, another important selection criteria relates to the size and type of institution. Every school is unique, and one should not over-generalize, but it may

nonetheless be worth considering that in smaller departments, where the ratio of students to faculty is smaller, you will likely receive more individual attention from faculty. At those institutions with larger departments, on the other hand, you are likely to have a wider variety of courses to choose from, allowing greater flexibility in designing your plan of study. Choosing a department based on size is largely a matter of personal preference.

Many of the schools listed in the guide offer a Master's degree only. Those programs deserve consideration, whether one intends the Master's to be their terminal degree, or if their intent is to continue on for a Ph.D. I am happy with my decision to attend different institutions for my Master's and Ph.D., because I think the additional perspective offered by attending an additional school has benefited me. On the other hand, I know a number of people who are completely satisfied with their decision to attend one institution for both degrees. Here again, the decision is mainly one of personal preference.

I cannot stress enough how important it is to make some sort of personal contact with a potential advisor or mentor. Once you have identified individuals whose research interests seem to correspond with your own, make every effort to speak directly to that person. No matter how long someone has been in the field, or how big a reputation they have acquired, they will almost always be willing to spare a few minutes to talk to someone who shares their research interest. There is little doubt that the more personal your level of contact with a professor at a given university, the more confidence you will have in your ultimate decision.

It is most desirable, of course, to meet a prospective advisor face-to-face, but financial constraints do not always allow that. One efficient way to ease the travel burden is to attend the annual SHA conference. The annual meeting is generally well attended by professionals active in the field. If you have a list of prospective schools in mind, there is an even chance that you will get to meet at least one representative from each institution at some point during the conference.

In conclusion, I would like to offer one final bit of advice. Keep in mind that application procedures vary, sometimes quite

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Selecting a Program . . .

Continued from Page 14

drastically, from school to school. Don't ever assume that something you have done for one application will be appropriate for another application. This is especially important regarding application deadlines. If you miss the deadline, it just won't matter how good your application is, because schools are

rarely willing to extend the deadline just for your convenience.

When all is said and done, you will (or at least should) have invested considerable effort into deciding on which schools you will apply to. Making the decision to attend graduate school represents a significant in-

vestment of both time and money. It is very important, therefore, to make sure that every application you send represents your very best effort, geared toward getting you admitted to that one particular program.

2002-2003 Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology

Compiled by Teresita Majewski

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

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

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

The guide is updated yearly and includes listings for institutions from around the world. It is also posted on the SHA Web site (<http://www.sha.org/>). A distinction continues to be made in Item 3 between faculty who serve on committees and are available for advising students in historical, underwater, medieval, and post-medieval archaeology and those who teach and conduct research in related areas. This year 51 institutions are listed in the guide. Of these, two are new entries (University of Bristol and University College Dublin). Unfortunately, three entries that have appeared in previous versions of the guide have been deleted by request of the institution's representative (Armstrong Atlantic State University, Queen's University of Belfast, and University of St. Andrews). Corrections or updates were provided for all but three of the other entries listed in last year's version of the guide (Haifa, Southern Mississippi, and Stockholm). To submit a new entry or to make a correction or update in either the printed or Web versions of the guide, please contact Teresita Majewski, Statistical Research, Inc., P.O. Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751-1865; Phone: 520-721-4309; Fax: 520-298-7044; Email: tmajewski@srcrm.com. Additional or new information about an institution will be posted throughout the coming year on the Web version of the guide, within a reasonable time after it is received by Majewski.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

1. Institution Name: University of Arizona
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. General Statement: The graduate program offers students interested in historical archaeology a wide range of opportunities for field research in Native American, Spanish colonial, Mexican-American, and western American subjects. Extensive laboratory, library, and documentary resources include: the Arizona State Museum's library, extensive collections and Documentary Relations of the Southwest section (an extensive microfilm collection of Spanish colonial documents); Laboratory of Traditional Technology; BARA; and on-site computer center. Also available near the university are the library, collections, and staff expertise of the Arizona Historical Society and the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service. Local archaeological societies and private cultural resource management firms participate actively in historical-archaeological research, providing opportunities for student involvement.

5. For More Information Contact: J. Jefferson Reid, Department of Anthropology, Haury Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 USA; Phone: 520-621-8546; Fax: 520-621-2088; Email: jreid@u.arizona.edu; Web page: <http://w3.arizona.edu/~anthro/>.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

1. Institution Name: University of Arkansas

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr. (Ph.D., Michigan St 1977; Assoc Prof) Contact period, 19th century, eastern US

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Ph.D., Florida 1989; Assoc Prof) Contact period, eastern US

Sabo, George III (Ph.D., Michigan St 1981; Prof) Ethnohistory, eastern US

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Assoc Prof) Urban archaeology, material culture studies

4. General Statement: Faculty interests encompass the historical period in Arkansas (contact through 19th century). Current research includes a de Soto contact site, Arkansas Post (a 16th-19th-century settlement), 19th-century urban farmsteads, and the ethnohistory of native peoples in the state. The department is located in a renovated building with excellent facilities. There are also facilities and employment opportunities at the University Museum and with the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Degrees offered include the M.A. and Ph.D.

5. For More Information Contact: George Sabo III, Department of Anthropology, 330 Old Main, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA; Phone: 501-575-2508; Fax: 501-575-6595; Email: gsabo@uark.edu; Web page: <http://www.uark.edu/depts/gradinfo/>.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Boston University

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

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

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

Yentsch, Anne Elizabeth (Ph.D., Brown 1980; Research Associate) Historical archaeology and anthropology, archaeology of gardens and landscapes, method and theory in archaeology, public history

4. General Statement: The department stresses global comparative archaeology, with its greatest strength lying in the area of complex societies. Historical archaeology is presented in a broadly comparative format. Research in soils, pollen, ethnobotany, and petrology, plus computer facilities, including GIS, are available. The Stone Science Library houses the library of the Archaeological Institute of America and extensive holdings in anthropology, archaeology, and remote sensing. Relevant courses include Archaeology of Colonial America; Archaeology of Post-Colonial America; Industrial Archaeology; Oral History and Written Records in Archaeology; Approaches to Artifact Analysis in Historical Archaeology; Rediscovery of the New World: Archaeology of the Age of Exploration; Archaeology of Colonial Boston; Archaeological Administration, Ethics, and the Law; Spatial Analysis; Conservation; Remote Sensing in Archaeology; Paleoethnobotany; Geoarchaeology; and Geographical Information Systems in Archaeology. There are also M.A. programs in Archaeological Heritage Management and Geoarchaeology. Related departments and programs include American and New England Studies, Preservation Studies, Art History, the Center for Remote Sensing, and the Center for Materials Research in Archaeology based at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ongoing projects in historical archaeology include work at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts (Beaudry), and the Isaac Royall House in Medford, Massachusetts (Elia), and graduate student projects at sites in Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, and Ireland. Topics are as varied as colonial slavery, identity construction among 18th-century rural

merchants, religion in everyday life, working-class material culture, ceramic analysis, landscape archaeology, farm tenancy, ethnicity, immigration, and gender studies. Degrees offered are B.A., M.A., and Ph.D.

5. For More Information Contact: Mary C. Beaudry, Acting Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215 USA; Phone: 617-358-1650 or 617-353-3415; Fax: 617-353-6800; Email: beaudry@bu.edu; to have information sent to you, contact archaeo@bu.edu; Web page: <http://web.bu.edu/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

1. Institution Name: University of Bristol
2. Department Title: Centre for the Historic Environment, Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Maritime Archaeology:

Aston, Mick (B.A., Birmingham, FSA, MIFA; Prof of Landscape Archaeology) Landscape archaeology (post-Roman, especially towns and monastic archaeology and the archaeology of Bristol and the West of England); currently works with Channel Four TV programme TimeTeam

Hicks, Dan (M.A., Oxon, AIFA; Teaching Fellow) Historical archaeology of the Atlantic world, colonial interactions and material culture, gardens and industrial landscapes; United Kingdom and the West Indies

Horton, Mark (Ph.D., Cantab, FSA; Reader in Archaeology and Head of Department) Landscape archaeology; fieldwork techniques; medieval, post-medieval, and industrial landscapes; tropical and desert environments; worldwide historical-archaeological experience since 1979 (Panama, Honduras, Cayman Islands, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Bermuda, Egypt, Kenya, Zanzibar, Sri Lanka, Ireland, and the United Kingdom); currently excavating a Cistercian Abbey in western France and sites in the West Indies

Parker, Toby (D.Phil., Oxon; FSA; Senior Lecturer in Archaeology and Director, Centre for Maritime Archaeology and History) Maritime archaeology, especially historic boats in southwestern Britain

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Lawrence Barham (Ph.D., Pennsylvania; Lecturer) prehistory; James Bond (Visiting Fellow) landscape archaeology; Kate Robson Brown (Ph.D., Cantab; Lecturer) human remains, scientific archaeology; Mark Corney (Lecturer) landscape archaeology; Michael Costen (Ph.D., Oxon; Senior Lecturer) local history; Aidan Dodson (Ph.D., Cantab; Teaching Fellow); Paula Gardiner (Lecturer) landscape archaeology; Richard Harrison (Ph.D., Harvard; Prof) European prehistory; Volker Heyd (D. Phil., Saarland; Lecturer) European prehistory and protohistory; Tamar Hodos (D.Phil., Oxon; Lecturer) classical and Mediterranean; Bernard Lane (Senior Lecturer) architectural conservation and heritage; Nicoletta Momigliano (Ph.D., London; Lecturer) Aegean; Paul Pettitt (Ph.D., Cantab; Lecturer) prehistory; Richard Tabor (Ph.D., Birmingham; Research Fellow, South Cadbury Project) geophysics.

4. The department offers an M.A. program in Historical Archaeology of the Modern World (A.D. 1500-2000). Field schools and other fieldwork take place around the world. Recent projects have been undertaken in the Caribbean, Bermuda, Africa, Asia, and Europe as well as across the United Kingdom (see www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/fieldschools/fieldschool/). Also offered are highly successful M.A. programs in Maritime Archaeology and History, Mediterranean Archaeology, Landscape Archaeology, Garden History, and Archaeology for Screen Media. The department encourages applicants for doctoral research (Ph.D.) within fields that we are currently working in (www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/research/histarch.html).

5. For More Information Contact: Dan Hicks (Co-ordinator for Historical Archaeology M.A. and Maritime Archaeology Programs) or Mark Horton, Head of Department, Centre for the Historic Environment, Department of Archaeology, 43 Woodland Road, Bristol BS8 1UU, UK. Phone: +44.117.954.6070; Fax: +44.117.954.6001; Emails: Dan.Hicks@bristol.ac.uk or Mark.Horton@bristol.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/graduate/>.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Brown University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

Gould, Richard A. (Ph.D., UCB 1965; Prof) Maritime archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, ecological and economic anthropology, material culture, California Indians, Australia and the South Pacific, Florida/Bermuda

Rubertone, Patricia E. (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1979; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, ethnohistory, culture contact and colonialism, material culture, place and landscape, Native Americans, New England

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

4. General Statement: The M.A./Ph.D. program in anthropology at Brown has a long-standing tradition of excellence in historical archaeology, and more recently, maritime archaeology. Students entering the program with training in land and/or underwater archaeology are given the opportunity to apply their skills to research questions framed within a holistic anthropological framework and also to gain familiarity with different analytical and interpretive approaches. Although the faculty's area specialties are New England, Alaska, and Australia, graduate students have conducted field projects in other parts of the world (e.g., Brazil, Canada, and Indonesia) and North America. The program's theoretical and methodological strengths include contact and colonialism, ethnohistory, ethnicity and multiculturalism, landscape and settlement history, trade and cultural ecology, and material culture. Faculty links with extradepartmental

units at Brown such as the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Laboratory for Circumpolar Studies, John Carter Brown Library, Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity in America, and Center for Old World Art and Archaeology provide resources for interdisciplinary research and enrichment.

5. For More Information Contact: Patrica E. Rubertone, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Box 1921, Providence, RI 02912 USA; Phone: 401-863-7053/3251; Fax: 401-863-7588; Email: Patricia_Rubertone@brown.edu. For general information on the graduate program and applications, contact the Graduate Advisor at the above address; Phone: 401.863.3251; Web page: <http://www.brown.edu/Departments/A Anthropology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

1. Institution Name: University of Calgary

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Callaghan, Richard (Ph.D., Calgary 1990; Asst Prof) Maritime archaeology, Caribbean

Dawson, Peter (Ph.D., Calgary 1999; Asst Prof) Ethnoarchaeology, Arctic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Geoffrey McCafferty, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 Canada; Phone: 403-220-6364; Email: mccaffer@ucalgary.ca.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-BERKELEY

1. Institution Name: University of California-Berkeley

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Habu, Junko (Ph.D., McGill; Assoc Prof) Hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement, prehistoric Jomon hunter-gatherers in Japan, East Asian archaeology, ceramic analysis, historical archaeology in Japan

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

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

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

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has a long tradition of excellence at the university. The strengths of the program include: the archaeology of culture contact and change, ethnic identity, and the formation of multiethnic and Diasporic communities, household archaeology, and gender and family archaeology. The archaeology faculty at Berkeley are very active in field research, with projects in North America, the Caribbean, Europe, Polynesia, and Japan. Recent graduates and currently enrolled students have also conducted research at historical-period sites in California, Virginia, Hawaii, North Dakota, South Africa, and Australia. The archaeology graduate students are a close-knit community numbering around 50 and consisting of students working in a broad range of theoretical, geographical, methodological and chronological arenas. Student and faculty offices are located in the Archaeological Research Facility (ARF), an independent research unit closely affiliated with the department. ARF also has a large open atrium that serves as a popular lounge area for students and faculty. During the academic year, ARF sponsors a weekly "bag lunch" archaeological lecture series and several night-time lectures per semester with distinguished guest lecturers. The department offers the Ph.D.; the M.A. is awarded upon completion of first-year course work and written and oral exams. Normative completion time for the program is six years. Students are assigned two faculty advisors. Students have a range of funding opportunities including graduate student instructorships, graduate

student researchships (through the Anthropology Department and the Hearst Museum), readerships, university fellowships and block grants, and tuition waivers. Departmental resources available to students include laboratories for Historical Archaeology, California Archaeology, Paleoethnobotany, Polynesia, Europe, and Southeast Asia. Comparative faunal (domestic and wild fauna) collections from Honduras, California, and the Caribbean are housed throughout the laboratories. Additional laboratory facilities and equipment are available to students through ARF. Students can apply for research support from ARF. ARF also contains a wet-lab that is available to graduate students for processing materials, analyzing soil samples, and preparing thin sections. The department houses the George and Mary Foster Anthropology Library (the second largest in the country) and is currently building a new state-of-the-art multimedia laboratory. The Hearst Museum contains national and international historic, prehistoric, and ethnographic collections. The university also houses the Bancroft Library, which is world-renowned for its archival collections, particularly related to the American West. For contact information about the department's historical archaeology program (note that there are no faculty with expertise in underwater archaeology), see below.

5. For More Information Contact: Laurie Wilkie, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; Phone: 510-643-0677; Fax: 510-643-8557; Email: wilkie@sscl.berkeley.edu. For applications and general information contact: Ned Garrett, Graduate Advisor, Department of Anthropology, 232 Kroeber Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; Phone: 510-642-3406; Email: flashman@uclink.berkeley.edu (note that the second character is the numeral "1", not a letter); Web page: <http://www.berkeley.edu>.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Columbia University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

D'Altroy, Terence N. (Ph.D., UCLA 1981; Assoc Prof) Complex politics and economics, Andean South America

Meskell, Lynn (Ph.D., Cambridge 1997; Assoc Prof) New Kingdom Egypt, mortuary analysis, gender, the body

Rothschild, Nan A. (Ph.D., NYU 1975; Prof) Urban archaeology, Colonial and Contact periods in North America, especially northeastern and southwestern US

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

5. For More Information Contact: Nan Rothschild, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 USA; Phone: 212-854-4315; Fax: 212-854-7347; Emails: nrothschild@barnard.edu or roth@columbia.edu; Web page: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/gsas/>.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF DUBLIN

1. Institution Name: University College Dublin
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology

O'Keefe, Tadhg (Ph.D., National University of Ireland [NUI], 1992; Lecturer) Medieval and post-medieval urban and rural settlement and architecture, ethnicity, colonialism/postcolonialism, theory in historical archaeology, cross-Atlantic connections

O'Sullivan, Aidan (M.A., NUI, 1991; Lecturer) Earlier medieval landscape and settlement, underwater, wetland, and coastal archaeology

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Joanna Brück (Ph.D., Cambridge, 1999; Lecturer); Gabriel Cooney (Ph.D., NUI, 1987; Assoc Prof), Dorothy Kelly (Ph.D., NUI, 1991; Lecturer); Muiris O'Sullivan (Ph.D., NUI, 1988; Lecturer); Barry Raftery (Ph.D., NUI, 1977; Prof) Celtic archaeology.

4. General Statement: The Department of Archaeology at the University College Dublin, one of the longest-established departments of archaeology in Europe, offers both M.A. and Ph.D. degrees to students with research interests in medieval/historical/maritime archaeology. There is no specific M.A. in this field, but our one-year M.A. courses (Landscape Archaeology and the Archaeology of Art and Architecture) include post-A.D. 1500 topics, and students may write dissertations on any topic approved by faculty. The Ph.D. program has a three-year duration and is by research only. Current doctoral research in the department in this field is focused on buildings and landscapes between the 16th and 19th centuries, with particular reference to contemporary ideologies. A greater range of issues and topics is anticipated, however, now that historical archaeology, long a minority interest in Ireland, is being established as a major field of study in Irish universities. Prospective students are invited to make contact with us to discuss course contents and program details, entry requirements, and possible research areas. Graduate students interested in a theoretically informed historical archaeology are especially encouraged to contact us.

5. For More Information Contact: The Director of Graduate Studies or Tadhg O'Keefe, Department of Archaeology, University

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

1. Institution Name: University of Durham

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

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

Graves, Pam C. (Ph.D., Glasgow; Lecturer) Medieval and post-medieval urbanism, glass, and churches, archaeological theory
Johnson, Matthew H. (Ph.D., Cambridge; Lecturer) Medieval and post-medieval domestic architecture and rural landscape, world historical archaeology, archaeological theory

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Dr. Ian Bailiff, Dr. Chris Caple, Dr. John Chapman, Dr. Margarita Diaz Andreu, Prof. Anthony Harding, Prof. Colin Haselgrove, Mrs. Jacqui Huntley, Mr. Phil Howard, Mr. Kerek Kennet, Dr. Sam Lucy, Dr. Andrew Millard, Dr. Graham Philip, Prof. Jennifer Price, Dr. Charlotte Roberts, Dr. Peter Rowley-Conwy, Dr. Mark White, and Dr. Penny Wilson.

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

5. For More Information Contact: Ms. Julia Agnew, Postgraduate Admissions Tutor, or Matthew Johnson, Convenor, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, UK. Phone: 0191-374-4755; Fax: 0191-374-3619; Emails: julia.agnew@durham.ac.uk or m.h.johnson@durham.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.dur.ac.uk/Archaeology>.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: East Carolina University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Ewen, Charles R. (Ph.D., Florida 1987; Prof) Contact period, public archaeology, method and theory, southeastern US

4. General Statement: The M.A. program in Anthropology was started in 1995 and offers thesis and fieldwork opportunities in historical archaeology from the early colonial period to the postbellum period. Ongoing projects include archaeological investigations at Tryon Palace, Colonial Bath, and other historical-period sites in eastern North Carolina.

5. For More Information Contact: Charles Ewen, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; Phone: 252-328-6766; Fax: 252-328-6759; Email: ewenc@mail.ecu.edu; Department Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/anth/>; Graduate School Web page: <http://www.research2.ecu.edu/grad/>.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: East Carolina University

2. Department Title: Program in Maritime Studies

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Babits, Lawrence E. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Prof) Material culture, underwater archaeology, American history, military history

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. General Statement: The Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina offers an M.A. degree. A doctorate in Maritime Studies is offered in the interdisciplinary Coastal Resources Management Program. Research emphases include the Western Hemisphere, conservation, cultural resource management, and museology. Joyner Library contains one of the largest resources for US Naval studies in the country. Ongoing projects include regional surveys of shipwrecks in North Carolina waters, Caribbean sites, various Great Lakes sites, and Civil War sites along the southeast Atlantic coast. Resources include a conservation laboratory, remote-sensing equipment and training, and a university diving-safety office that directs low-visibility dive training. Fall 2002 field school in Wisconsin and Missouri; summer field school in St. John, V.I.

5. For More Information Contact: Timothy Runyan, Program in Maritime Studies, Admiral Enrest M. Eller House, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; Phone: 252-328-6097; Fax: 252-328-6754; Email: underwoodk@mail.ecu.edu; Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/>.

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Flinders University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial/Maritime/Historical Archaeology:
Staniforth, Mark (Ph.D., Flinders 1999; Senior Lecturer) Maritime archaeology, primarily of the 18th-20th centuries in Australia, museum studies, material culture, cultural heritage management, historical archaeology
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Heather Burke, historical archaeology; Donald Pate, archaeological bone chemistry and paleodiet; Claire Smith, rock art and Australian indigenous archaeology; Keryn Walshe, Australian indigenous archaeology, cultural heritage management.
4. General Statement: The program focuses on the archaeology of the 18th-20th centuries, with a concentration on Australia. Within maritime archaeology, emphasis is placed on immigration and convict shipwrecks, shipwrecks and the importation of material culture (shipwreck cargoes), whaling shipwrecks, the archaeology of Australian-built ships, ships graveyards, and underwater cultural heritage management. Historical archaeological topics emphasized include shore-based whaling stations and the archaeology of consumption. Material culture studies focus on Chinese export porcelain and the archaeology of flasks and containers. Museum studies include archaeological curatorship and museum display of archaeological materials. Facilities include a research laboratory with links to maritime archaeology projects and underwater CRM agencies in Australia. The Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand (AWSANZ) is an ongoing project. Graduate degree programs offered include a Master of Maritime Archaeology (by coursework and thesis) and an M.A. and Ph.D. (by research and thesis).
5. For More Information Contact: Mark Staniforth, Head, Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia; Phone: 618-8201-5195; Fax: 618-8201-3845; Email: Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au; Web page: <http://www.ehlt.flinders.edu.au/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

1. Institution Name: University of Florida
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Deagan, Kathleen (Ph.D., Florida 1974; Distinguished Research Curator; Fl Mus Ntl Hist) Spanish colonial archaeology, ethnohistory, eastern US, Circum-Caribbean basin
Milanich, Jerald T. (Ph.D., Florida 1971; Prof; Fl Mus Ntl Hist) North American archaeology, ethnohistory, southeastern US, mission archaeology
Schmidt, Peter (Ph.D., Northwestern 1974; Prof, Center for African Studies) Ethnoarchaeology, ethnohistory, historical archaeology, complex societies in Africa, Iron Age Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Gabon
4. General Statement: The program is based on individual faculty research programs in Spanish colonial archaeology, African historical archaeology, and mission archaeology. Also available are interdisciplinary programs in Historical Archaeology or Historic Preservation with the Departments of History and Architecture. Facilities include the Florida Museum of Natural History's Historical Archaeology Lab and Environmental Archaeology Labs; PK Yonge Library of Florida History archival collections; Caribbean Preservation Institute in the College of Architecture; Center for Latin American Studies faculty; and training and research opportunities in various languages. Both the M.A. and Ph.D. are offered.
5. For More Information Contact: John H. Moore, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, PO Box 117305, Gainesville, FL 32611 USA; Phone: 352-392-2253 ext. 235; Fax: 352-392-6929; Email: salena@anthro.ufl.edu; Web page: <http://web.anthro.ufl.edu/gradprogram.html>.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Florida State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Doran, Glen H. (Ph.D., UCD 1980; Prof) Plantation archaeology, human osteology, paleodemography
Faught, Michael K. (Ph.D., Arizona 1996; Asst Prof) Underwater archaeology, geoarchaeology, public archaeology
Fischer, George R. (BA Stanford 1962; Courtesy Asst Prof) Underwater archaeology
Keel, Bennie C. (Ph.D., Washington State 1972; Courtesy Asst Prof) Cultural resource management, public archaeology, historical archaeology, plantation archaeology
Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Ph.D., Florida 1975; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology of the southeastern US and Caribbean, Spanish mission archaeology, zooarchaeology
McEwan, Bonnie G. (Ph.D., Florida 1988; Courtesy Asst Prof) Spanish historical archaeology, New World colonial archaeology, Hispanic tradition ceramics, zooarchaeology
Parkinson, William A. (Ph.D., Michigan 1999; Asst Prof) Regional analysis, GIS, museum studies, public archaeology
Smith, Roger (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1989; Courtesy Asst Prof) Nautical and underwater archaeology, public archaeology, post-medieval maritime archaeology, Circum-Caribbean shipwrecks
Ward, Cheryl A. (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1993; Asst Prof) Nautical archaeology, archaeobotany, Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt, Black Sea, Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Mexico

4. General Statement: The department has had a commitment to historical archaeology since the late 1940s. Thesis-based M.A. and M.Sc. degrees are offered. The Ph.D. in anthropology was added in Fall 2000. Specific course offerings include: historical archaeology, nautical archaeology of the Americas, archaeological conservation, archaeobotany, zooarchaeology, and public archaeology. Faculty are involved in long-term archaeological projects at Spanish mission sites, plantations, and on shipwrecks. The departmental terrestrial field school is held each year at a Spanish mission site during the fall semester. Formal courses in underwater archaeology were introduced in the early 1970s. Basic scuba certification is available. Underwater techniques training is offered during the spring semester in conjunction with the university's Academic Diving Program. The underwater field school is offered every summer and usually focuses on both submerged prehistoric sites as well as historical-period shipwreck excavations. Active field projects are potentially available year-round. The presence of the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service on campus provides many opportunities for terrestrial-project participation and collections-management experience. Employment and internship opportunities are also available at the San Luis Mission Site, Museum of Florida History, and the Department of State Conservation Laboratory and Site File offices, all located in Tallahassee. The department participates in the interdisciplinary program in museum studies, which requires approximately one additional year of course work and internship experience for certification.

5. For More Information Contact: William Parkinson, Graduate Student Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4531 USA; Phone: 850-644-4281; Fax: 850-645-0032; Email: wparkins@mailers.fsu.edu; Department Web page: <http://www.anthro.fsu.edu>; Underwater archaeology program Web page: <http://www.anthro.fsu.edu/uw/uw.html>.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

1. Institution Name: University of Georgia
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Ervan Garrison, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-1619 USA; Phone: 706-542-1097; Fax: 706-542-2425; Email: egarrison@uga.edu; Web pages: <http://anthro.dac.uga.edu/>, <http://www.gly.edu/archaeo.html>, <http://museum.nhm.uga.edu/>, and <http://www.uga.edu/archsciences/>.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

1. Institution Name: University of Glasgow
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

4. General Statement: Glasgow University was founded in 1451. The Department of Archaeology was established in the 1960s and has traditionally been concerned with the archaeology of Britain and Ireland, with a special concern for Scotland's past. Historical archaeology has been a key area of interest since the 1960s. From its foundation, the department pioneered the academic study of Scottish rural settlements, many of which were abandoned as a result of the Highland Clearances. Since the 1970s, there has been added interest in medieval archaeology, and the department currently has one of the largest collections of medieval archaeologists in Britain. Post-graduate degrees include the M.Phil. degree in Medieval Archaeology (1 year taught), the M.Litt. (2 years by research), and the Ph.D. (3 years by research). The department is located in a modern building and has large laboratory work areas, is well-provisioned with computing facilities, and benefits from the presence of an active field unit (GUARD). Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland, and in addition to its own museum, the university is situated close to the city museum, with which it has a close working relationship.

5. For More Information Contact: Stephen T. Driscoll, Department of Archaeology, The University, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, Scotland, UK; Phone: 0141-330-6144; Fax: 0141-330-3544; Email: s.driscoll@archaeology.gla.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.gla.ac.uk/archaeology/>

UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA

1. Institution Name: University of Haifa
2. Department Title: Department of Maritime Civilizations
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Artzy, Michal (Ph.D., Brandeis 1972; Assoc Prof) Coastal archaeology
Finkelstein, Gerard (Ph.D., Sorbonne, Paris 1993; Teaching Assoc) Archaeology and maritime history
Kahanov, Ya'acov (Ph.D., Haifa 1997; Lecturer) Nautical archaeology

Kashtan, Vadav (Ph.D., Université des Sciences Humaines, Strasbourg 1989; Teaching Assoc) Maritime history
Khalilieh, Hassan (Ph.D., Princeton 1995; Lecturer) Maritime history (Muslim, medieval)
Marcus, Ezra (Ph.D., Oxford 1998; Lecturer) Coastal archaeology
Raban, Avner (Ph.D., Hebrew Jerusalem 1981; Prof) Underwater archaeology
Shalev, Sarel (Ph.D., Tel Aviv 1993; Senior Lecturer) Archaeometallurgy
Zohar, Irit (M.A., Haifa 1994; Teaching Assoc) Archaeozoology

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: University of Haifa, Department of Maritime Civilizations, Mount Carmel Haifa 31905 Israel; Phone: 972-(0)-4-8240941; Fax: 972-(0)-4-8249011; Web page: <http://www.haifa.ac.il>.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA

1. Institution Name: University of Hawaii at Manoa
2. Department Title: Marine Option Program
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Bayman, James (Ph.D., Arizona St 1994; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Anthropology, archaeology, Hawaii, North America, political economy, chiefdoms, craft production, artifact geochemistry
Chapman, William (Ph.D., Oxford 1982; Assoc Prof Historic Preservation Program) Anthropology, historic preservation, Caribbean

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

Griffin, P. Bion (Ph.D., Arizona 1969; Assoc Dean, College of Social Sciences) Anthropology and archaeology, hunter-gatherers, Indonesia, Philippines, Hawaii

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Van Tilburg, Hans (Ph.D., Hawaii 2002; Director, Marine Archaeology and History Certificate Program) Maritime archaeology, nautical history, diving, ship construction, Asia, Pacific, Hawaiian maritime history

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Jerry Bentley (Prof History) world history, Renaissance, early modern Europe; David Chappell (Assoc Prof History) Asia-Pacific history, Pacific islands, Africa; John P. Craven (Instructor CNS) ocean engineering, sea and society, law of the sea; Ben Finney (Prof Anthropology) Polynesian voyaging and navigation, New Guinea, space travel; Judith Hughes (Dean Arts & Humanities; Prof American Studies) political science, museology, Hawaii, historic preservation, women's status; M. Casey Jarman (Prof Law) environmental law, ocean and coastal law, administrative law; Nancy Davis Lewis (Assoc Dean Social Sciences) geography of health and disease, Island Pacific, human ecology, island environments, marine resource utilization and management, women in development and in science; Lorenz Magaard (Assoc Dean School Ocean & Earth Science & Technology) physical oceanography; Sherwood Maynard (Director, Marine Option Program) biological oceanography, aquaculture, scientific diving, marine education; Joe Morgan (Assoc Prof Geography) naval strategy, maritime jurisdictions, shipping, U.S. & International ocean management.

4. General Statement: The university offers a Graduate Maritime Archaeology and History Certificate, a 20-credit program tailored to a student's individual learning objectives. The certificate may be earned while completing an advanced degree in traditional disciplines such as history, anthropology, American studies, law, or the sciences. Alternately it can be earned as a stand-alone credential. All students are required to complete World Maritime History (HIST 489) and either Archaeology Underwater (ANTH 640F) or Maritime Archaeology Techniques (a summer field course, ANTH 668). Electives plus a major paper/project round out course requirements. The program's content emphasis is on Hawaii, Asia, and the Pacific, encompassing such subjects as Polynesian voyaging, whaling, maritime inter-island commerce, naval ship and aviation history, issues in maritime preservation, traditional fishponds and fishing sites, education and community outreach, and challenges in cultural resource management at the state level. Cooperating faculty from throughout the region represent a wide variety of academic institutions, government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations (a complete list is available through the department). On the university campus, students have access to diving and surveying equipment, Hamilton Library with one of the finest collections on the maritime Pacific, and researchers active in Asia-Pacific projects from throughout the campus and from the East-West center. Off campus, the program works with the National Park Service, US Naval Historical Center, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii Maritime Center, USS Bowfin Submarine Museum, Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division, and others. The annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawaii and the Pacific is held in February. NOTE: Currently admissions have been suspended pending transfer of the program between academic units within the university.

5. For More Information Contact: Hans Van Tilburg, Director, Maritime Archaeology and History Program, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Department of History, 2530 Dole Street, Sakamaki A-203, Honolulu, HI 96822 USA; Phone: 808-956-5376; Fax: 808-956-2417; Email: hkvant@hawaii.edu; Web page: http://www2.hawaii.edu/mop/mop_GMAHCP.html.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

1. Institution Name: University of Idaho
2. Department Title: Department of Sociology/Anthropology/Justice Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Mark Warner, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1110 USA; Phone: 208-885-2032 (PST); Fax: 208-885-2034 (PST); Email: mwarner@uidaho.edu; Web page: http://www.its.uidaho.edu/soc_anthro.

LA TROBE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: La Trobe University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

Lydon, Jane (Ph.D., ANU 2000; Lecturer) Historical archaeology, heritage management, identity, underwater archaeology
 Murray, Tim (Ph.D., Sydney 1987; Prof) Historical archaeology, theoretical archaeology
 Other Related Faculty/Staff: Richard Cosgrove (Ph.D., La Trobe 1992; Lecturer) zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology; Phillip Edwards (Ph.D., Sydney 1988; Lecturer) archaeology of complex societies; David Frankel (Ph.D., Gothenberg 1974; Reader) household and community studies, ceramics; Li Liu (Ph.D., Harvard 1994; Lecturer) archaeology of complex societies; Nicola Stern (Ph.D., Harvard 1992; Senior Lecturer) taphonomic issues, Paleolithic archaeology

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

5. For More Information Contact: Susan Lawrence, Archaeology, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3086; Phone: 61-3-9479-2385; Fax: 61-3-9479-1881; Email: s.lawrence@latrobe.edu.au; Web page: <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/>.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Louisiana State University
2. Department Title: Department of Geography and Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Colten, Craig E. (Ph.D., Syracuse 1984; Prof Geography & Chair) Historical geography, environmental geography, North America, and Louisiana

DeLyser, Dydia (Ph.D., Syracuse 1998; Asst Prof Geography) Historical, cultural geography, U.S. Southwest and West, 19th-20th centuries

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

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

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

Grimes, John (M.A., University of Kentucky 1994; Asst Prof Geography) Human geography, economic geography, agro-food systems, and social theory, U.S. South

Jackson, Joyce M. (Ph.D., Indiana 1988; Assoc Prof Anthropology) African-American ethnomusicology and folklore, U.S. South and Caribbean

McKillop, Heather (Ph.D., UCSB 1987; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Underwater archaeology, survey, excavations, and cores, Classic and Post-Classic Maya, 19th century Euro-American/Canadian cemeteries

Regis, Helen (Ph.D., Tulane 1997; Asst Prof Anthropology) Cultural anthropology, Africa and diaspora, esp. U.S. South

Richardson, Miles E. (Ph.D., Tulane 1965; Prof Anthropology) Cultural and humanistic Anthropology, Spanish America and U.S. South

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

4. General Statement: The department awards an M.A. in Anthropology and both the M.A. and Ph.D. in Geography. Students in historical archaeology can follow a degree program on either side of the department. Applications from students interested in topics/approaches that integrate aspects of each discipline are especially encouraged. Major foci are the American South, the Caribbean, and Central America, with strong topical interests in African-American, Hispanic-American, and Native American cultures. Laboratory/research facilities include an up-to-date archaeology laboratory, the largest university map library in the country, and biogeography, palynology, forensics, physical anthropology, computer mapping, GIS, remote sensing, and geomorphology laboratories, as well as the Fred B. Kniffen Cultural Resources Laboratory. LSU's Hill Memorial Library contains over seven million archival and manuscript items focused on the lower Mississippi Valley, the South, the American Civil War, and Reconstruction. The United States Civil War Center deals with all aspects of the Civil War while the History Department is well known for southern history. The T. Harry Williams Center for Oral History provides training and support for oral history research, and the Museum of Natural Science holds archaeological collections from over 1,800 sites in the South and the Caribbean.

5. For More Information Contact: Paul Farnsworth, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803 USA; Phone: 225-578-6102; Fax: 225-578-4420; Email: gafarn@lsu.edu; Web page: <http://www.ga.lsu.edu>.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

1. Institution Name: University of Maine
2. Department Title: Department of History and Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Anthropology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Faculty in History:

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

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

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

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

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

Faculty in Geography:

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

4. General Statement: In cooperation with the Department of Anthropology, the History Department offers an M.A. with an emphasis in historical archaeology. It is a relatively small, selective program, generally with no more than eight students enrolled at one time in various stages of degree completion. This interdisciplinary option focuses on the history and archaeology of New England and neighboring provinces of Canada as well as the mutual effects of contact between Europeans and indigenous peoples in this region. The Historical Archaeology Option is normally a two-year program, designed to prepare the student for a variety of careers in historical archaeology in areas such as public archaeology, resource management, museology, and academia. Application is to be made through history, which is the degree-granting department, although admission to the option requires the consent of both departments. Resources within the university are numerous, and include the Maine Folklife Center, which houses the Northeast Archives of Folklore and Oral History, directed by a member of the Anthropology Department. Many faculty work closely with the Canadian-American Center, the Institute for Quaternary Studies, and the Hudson Museum of Anthropology. Special collections in Fogler Library maintains a number of unique manuscripts and other original documents and records germane to Maine historical archaeology. Several archaeological laboratories are located in Stevens Hall. The Historical Archaeology Laboratory offers workspace and access to a major study collection from the Northeast. These collections include some of the most important English and French sites of the 17th and 18th centuries in Maine. Faunal collections are accessible in the laboratory next door. The Prehistoric Laboratory offers help in photography and other specialized services. A metals-conservation laboratory is also maintained in the building. Nearly every year there are several field opportunities available in historical archaeology in Maine.

5. For More Information Contact: Prof Alaric Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, South Stevens 5773, Orono, ME 04469-0001 USA; Phone: 207-581-1900; Fax: 207-581-1823; Email: faulkner@maine.edu; Web page: <http://www.ume.maine.edu/~anthrop/HistArchOption.html>.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

1. Institution Name: University of Manitoba

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Greenfield, Haskel J. (Ph.D., CUNY 1985; Prof) Urban archaeology, faunal analysis, northeastern US

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

4. General Statement: G. Monks is conducting a research program focusing on the evolution of the Red River Settlement as a critical node in the northern fur trade during the 19th century. H. Greenfield has completed a manuscript on excavations in New York City. Laboratory projects and thesis materials are available on other topics within the program. The Hudson Bay Company's archives, along with the Provincial Archives of Manitoba and The Manitoba Museum, are significant research facilities. A field school, sometimes involving historical archaeology, is offered. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are offered. There is no faculty research in underwater archaeology.

5. For More Information Contact: Gregory Monks, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, 15 Chancellor Circle, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5V5 Canada; Phone: 204-474-6332; Fax: 204-474-7600; Email: monks@cc.umanitoba.ca; Web page: <http://www.umanitoba.ca/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND-COLLEGE PARK

1. Institution Name: University of Maryland-College Park

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Leone, Mark P. (Ph.D., Arizona 1968; Prof) Archaeological theory, historical archaeology, outdoor history museums

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

Potter, Stephen (Ph.D., N Carolina-Chapel Hill 1982; Adj Prof) Prehistoric and historical archaeology of the eastern US, contact

period, ethnohistory, Southern Algonquian Indians, archaeology and history of state-level warfare

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Joy Beasley (M.A.A., Maryland 2001; Asst Res Assoc) historical archaeology, public archaeology, landscape archaeology; Charles L. Hall (Ph.D., Tennessee, Knoxville 1992; Lecturer) cultural resource management, prehistoric settlement patterns, cultural ecology, quantitative analysis, GIS; Donald Jones (Ph.D., Boston University, 1994; Faculty Res Assoc) cultural landscape studies, history of environmentalism, heritage tourism.

4. General Statement: The department currently offers a Master of Applied Anthropology (M.A.A.) degree. This two-year, 42-credit degree balances a practical internship experience with a solid academic foundation. Students specializing in historical archaeology often choose to pursue interests in cultural resource management within regulatory agencies or private firms, archaeology within tourist environments, public interpretation in archaeologically based museums, and archaeology of the Chesapeake/Mid-Atlantic region. Students also work closely with the other tracks in the M.A.A. program, which are Community Health and Development, Resource Management and Cultural Processes, and Applied Biological Anthropology. Research projects have been conducted in cooperation with the Historic Annapolis Foundation, the National Park Service, and the Maryland Historical Trust, among others. Research opportunities include Archaeology in Annapolis, which offers a field school in urban archaeology each summer and maintains two labs as well as numerous cooperative agreements with the National Park Service. The department also maintains a GIS lab that is used for both current projects and student training. A Certificate Program in Historic Preservation at College Park is also available to interested students. The department has developed the University of Maryland Center for Heritage Resource studies, which is involved in cultural heritage studies, including tourism, public archaeology, and museum interpretation. The center has regional, national, and international institutional partnerships for the training of students.

5. For More Information Contact: Paul A. Shackel, Graduate Director, Department of Anthropology, 1111 Woods Hall, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD 20742 USA; Phone: 301-405-1422; Fax: 301-314-8305; Email: anthgrad@deans.umd.edu; Web page: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-AMHERST

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts-Amherst

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Director of Graduate Admissions, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 USA; Phone: 413-545-2221; Fax: 413-545-9494; Email: rpaynter@anthro.umass.edu; Web page: <http://www.umass.edu>.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-BOSTON

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts-Boston

2. Department Title: Anthropology; Joint Program with History

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology/Anthropology:

Den Ouden, Amy (Ph.D., Connecticut 2001; Asst Prof) Cultural anthropology, ethnohistory, Native American History, colonialism, gender, North America, eastern US

Landon, David (Ph.D., Boston 1991; Senior Scientist, Fiske Center for Archaeological Research) Historical archaeology, zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology, industrial archaeology, North America, eastern US

Mrozowski, Stephen A. (Ph.D., Brown 1987; Assoc Prof & Program Director, Fiske Center for Archaeological Research) Historical archaeology, urban archaeology, environmental archaeology, industrial archaeology, historical anthropology, North America, eastern US, Alaska, northern Britain

Silliman, Stephen (Ph.D., UC Berkeley 2000; Asst Prof) Precontact and historical archaeology, culture contact and colonialism, historical anthropology, social theory, North America, California, eastern US

Trigg, Heather (Ph.D., Michigan 1999; Senior Scientist, Fiske Center for Archaeological Research) Prehistoric and historical archaeology, culture contact, paleoethnobotany, North America, Southwest, eastern US

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

4. General Statement: This joint M.A. program offers a program of study in anthropology and history with concentrations in historical archaeology, ethnohistory, culture contact, and the comparative study of colonialism. The primary emphases are New World colonization and its impact on Native Americans and the subsequent development of colonial and postcolonial societies, including the processes of urbanization and industrialization. Students can also receive specialized training in environmental archaeology working with faculty and staff of the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research. With additional course work, students can choose to pursue a concentration in historical archaeology and geographic information systems (GIS). The program is designed for students interested in receiving a comprehensive master's degree before going on for a doctorate or those interested in careers in cultural resource management or museums. Areal concentration in North America and Mesoamerica and Andean South America with subarea concentrations in the northeastern US, California, American Southwest, Chesapeake, highland Mexico, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Students are expected to take six required courses, three in anthropology and three in history, and two electives. Research opportunities are available through the Fiske Center. Museum internships are available with several area museums, including Plimoth Plantation, Old Sturbridge Village, and Strawberry Banke. The university is the editorial home for *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, the annual journal of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. Research assistantships are available that carry tuition waivers and stipends.

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

UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS

1. Institution Name: The University of Memphis
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Hugh Berryman (Ph.D., Tennessee 1981; Adj) forensic anthropology, skeletal biology, archaeology of the US Southeast; Ronald Brister (M.A., Memphis 1981; Curator of Collections, Memphis Pink Palace Museum) museology, museums and society; David Dye (Ph.D., Washington 1980; Assoc Prof) archaeology, ethnohistory, iconography; North America; Jay Franklin (Ph.D., Tennessee 2002; Asst Prof) archaeology, lithic technology, North America, France; Charles H. McNutt (Ph.D., Michigan 1960; Prof Emeritus) archaeology, typology, cultural evolution, North America.

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

5. For More Information Contact: Ellen Shlasko, Department of Anthropology, 316 Manning Hall, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152 USA; Phone: 901-678-2080; Email: eshlasko@memphis.edu; Web page: <http://www.people.memphis.edu/~anthropology/>.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Michigan State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Krouse, Susan (Ph.D., Wisconsin-Milwaukee 1991; Asst Prof & Assoc Curator of Anthro, MSU Museum) Cultural anthropology, ethnohistory, culture change, urbanization, North American Indians

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

Norder, John (M.A., Michigan 1996; Instructor) Great Lakes archaeology, rock art studies, landscape, ethnohistory, Native American symbolic material culture

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

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

4. General Statement: The department offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology, including a new M.A. degree in applications in anthropology. Graduate students may concentrate on archaeology and through a flexible guidance committee system develop a course of study specializing in historical archaeology. It is expected that students who specialize in archaeology will leave the program as well-rounded anthropological archaeologists. Graduate students are required to take several foundation courses in anthropology as well as to meet theory and method requirements. Those who specialize in historical archaeology are expected to develop skills in docu-

mentary research and in the analysis of historical-period material culture. Ongoing field programs provide experience in conducting all phases of research including training in contract research. Michigan State University has a long commitment to graduate work and field research in historical archaeology. University laboratory collections, computer access, and library facilities appropriate to training in historical archaeology are available. The department offers a cooperative program in the history of technology with Michigan Technological University. Student support is available from time to time in the form of research and teaching assistantships. The department works closely with the MSU museum and is an active partner in the new National Endowment for the Humanities-funded Center for Great Lakes Culture, which is housed and administered at the university. The department is also an active participant in the university's American Indian Studies Program, and a number of other scholars are available to work with students through association with this program.

5. For More Information Contact: Lynne Goldstein, Chairperson, Department of Anthropology, 354 Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824 USA; Phone: 517-353-2950; Fax: 517-432-2363; Email: lynneg@msu.edu; Web page: <http://www.ssc.msu.edu/~anp/>.

MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Michigan Technological University

2. Department Title: Department of Social Sciences

3. Faculty in Historical/Industrial Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scarlett, Timothy (Ph.D., Nevada-Reno, 2002; Asst Prof Archaeology) Historical archaeology, industrial archaeology, ceramics

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

4. General Statement: MTU's unique M.S. degree program in Industrial Archaeology (IA) emphasizes a truly interdisciplinary approach to IA, combining the academic perspectives of archaeology, history of technology, architectural history, and anthropology. Students take courses in the history of technology, historical and industrial archaeology, heritage management, and other areas in the social sciences or approved electives from other departments, such as geophysics, metallurgy, or forestry. The university is situated in an industrial region, surrounded by sites related to mining, iron and copper production, logging, and transportation, creating a man-made laboratory for the study of IA. Two National Parks-Isle Royale and Keweenaw National Historical Park-contain industrial sites to be studied and interpreted for the public. The university library, in addition to its extensive holdings related to industrial history, maintains the Copper Country Archives, an important collection of original materials concerning regional history and the records of many mining companies. The Archaeology Laboratory is actively involved in local and regional archaeological projects, providing thesis projects for students. Recent research projects include work at the Kennecott Copper Mine and Bremner Gold District in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska, the Pittsburgh and Boston Copper Harbor Mine in Michigan, and the Whim sugar plantation in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. A new, multi-year research project began in 2002 at the West Point Foundry in Cold Spring, New York. Financial support is available through project funding and teaching assistantships; all graduate students have received support.

5. For More Information Contact: Patrick E. Martin, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, 1400 Townsend Drive, Houghton, MI 49931-1295 USA; Phone: 906-487-2113; Fax: 906-487-2468; Email: pem194@mtu.edu; Web page: <http://www.industrialarchaeology.net>.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN

1. Institution Name: University of Nebraska-Lincoln

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology and Geography

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

Demers, Paul (Ph.D., Michigan St 2001; Lecturer) Border studies, fur trade and market economics, ethnohistory, utopian and intentional societies, industrial archaeology

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

5. For More Information Contact: Peter Bleed or Effie Athanassopoulos, Department of Anthropology and Geography, 126 Bessey Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588 USA; Phone: 402-472-2411; Fax: 402-472-9642; Emails: pbleed1@unl.edu; Web page: <http://www.unl.edu/anthro/Homepage/html>.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO

1. Institution Name: University of Nevada-Reno
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Hardesty, Donald L. (Ph.D., Oregon 1972; Prof) Historical archaeology, ecological anthropology
Hattori, Eugene (Ph.D., Washington St 1982; Adjunct Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, paleoecology
Reno, Ron (Ph.D., Nevada-Reno 1996; Adj Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, industrial archaeology
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Kenneth Fliess (Ph.D., Texas 1986; Assoc Prof) historical demography (on medical leave 2002-2003);
Don Fowler (Ph.D., Pittsburg 1965; Prof Emeritus) historic preservation, Great Basin archaeology
4. General Statement: The university offers both M.A. and Ph.D. programs with a specialization in historical archaeology. Geographical and temporal focus is on the 19th- and early-20th-century American West. Ongoing research programs focus on industrial archaeology, environmental archaeology, and 19th-century western American emigration and settlement. Special resources include extensive library holdings on mining and the history of the American West; the Basque Studies Center; and paleoenvironmental laboratory facilities at the Desert Research Institute.
5. For More Information Contact: Donald L. Hardesty, Department of Anthropology MS 096, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0006 USA; Phone: 775-784-6049, ext. 2019; Fax: 775-327-2226; Email: hardesty@unr.edu; Web page: <http://www.unr.edu/artsci/anthro/>.

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

1. Institution Name: City University of New York
2. Department Title: Ph.D. Program in Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Bankoff, H. Arthur (Ph.D., Harvard 1974; Prof) Historical archaeology, farmsteads in urban environments, urbanization
McGovern, Thomas (Ph.D., Columbia 1979; Prof) Zooarchaeology, climatic impacts, paleoeconomy, North Atlantic Islands, eastern Arctic
Wall, Diana diZerega (Ph.D., NYU 1987; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, urban archaeology, class, ethnicity, gender
4. General Statement: Because the faculty is drawn from the archaeologists working at the numerous colleges that make up the university, graduate students have access to an unusually large number of archaeology faculty. Many of these faculty offer expertise in fields that are vital for historical archaeologists, including zooarchaeology, complex societies, and statistical analysis. Graduate students also have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the South Street Seaport Museum. The Ph.D. is offered.
5. For more information Contact: Diana Wall, Department of Anthropology, the City College of New York, CUNY, 138th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031 USA; Phone: 212-650-7361; Fax: 212-650-6607; Email: DDIZW@aol.com; Web page: <http://web.gc.cuny.edu/anthropology>.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BINGHAMTON

1. Institution Name: State University of New York-Binghamton
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Cobb, Charles R. (Ph.D., S Illinois 1988; Prof) Political economy, contact period, eastern US, quantitative methods
Dekin, Albert A., Jr. (Ph.D., Michigan St 1975; Assoc Prof) Cultural resource management, Arctic
McGuire, Randall H. (Ph.D., Arizona 1982; Prof) Political economy, ideology, southwest and northeast US, northern Mexico, 19th-20th century, contact period, landscapes
Stahl, Ann B. (Ph.D., UCB 1985; Prof) Ethnohistory, political economy, West Africa, diet and food processing
4. General Statement: The department awards M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology. Faculty and students have ongoing research projects with historical foci in upstate New York, Colorado, Ghana, Alaska, and northwest Mexico. The department maintains seven archaeology laboratories for instruction and for faculty and student research. The Public Archaeology Facility is the non-profit contract archaeology arm of the department directed by Nina Versaggi (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1988). It provides employment and field experience, as well as thesis and dissertation projects for students in historical archaeology. The Archaeological Analytical Research Facility provides infrastructure and analytical support for faculty and student research. It includes a zooarchaeology laboratory directed by Peter Stahl (Ph.D., Illinois 1984). The department provides a computer pod for graduate student use with IBM compatible computers and a laser printer. For the 2000-2001 year, the department awarded a total of 24 assistantships, four of which were awarded to incoming students. Assistantships constitute a tuition waiver and a stipend. University resources include the Fernand Braudel Center directed by Immanuel Wallerstein, the Institute for Global Cultural Studies directed by Ali A. Mazrui, and the Sojourner Center for Women's Studies directed by Ami Bar On.
5. For More Information Contact: Randall McGuire, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000 USA; Phone: 607-777-2906; Fax: 607-777-2477; Email: rmcguire@binghamton.edu; Web pages: <http://gradschool.binghamton.edu> and <http://anthro.adm.binghamton.edu/start.htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

1. Institution Name: University of Pennsylvania
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Robert L. Schuyler, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA; Phone: 215-898-6965; Fax: 215-898-0657; Email: schuyler@sas.penn.edu; Web page: <http://www.sas.upenn.edu/anthro/grad/main.html>.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

1. Institution Name: University of Saskatchewan
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology

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

Meyer, David (Ph.D., McMaster 1982; Prof) Fur trade archaeology of western Canada, early contact period archaeology, Northern Plains, and boreal forest archaeology

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Margaret Kennedy, Department of Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, 55 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 5B1 Canada; Phone: 306-966-4182; Email: kennedym@duke.usask.ca; Web page: <http://www.usask.ca/antharch>.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Simon Fraser University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology

Burley, David V. (Ph.D., Simon Fraser 1979; Prof) Traditional history, northwestern North America, South Pacific, 18th-20th centuries

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yang, Dongya (Ph.D., McMaster 1998; Asst Prof) Molecular bioarchaeology, osteology, forensics

Yellowhorn, Eldon (Ph.D., McGill 2002; Asst Prof) Plains and fur trade archaeology, oral history, traditional knowledge, indigenous archaeology

4. General Statement: The department offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in archaeology with the potential to specialize in historical archaeology through thesis study. The full department has 14 faculty appointments holding a range of theoretical and methodological interests. Many of these crosscut historical archaeology, and those listed above are willing to supervise or sit as committee members for historical archaeology students. Students entering the Ph.D. program must have completed the M.A. degree with a written thesis. The department maintains a small museum of Ethnology and Archaeology and has close working relationships with other museums and

historic sites in British Columbia. Graduate student support is limited to seven semester fellowships as well as teaching assistantships. University-wide entrance scholarships are also available.

5. For More Information Contact: Robyn Banerjee, Graduate Secretary, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6 Canada. Faculty contact for historical archaeology is David V. Burley; Phone: 604-291-4727; Fax: 604-291-5666; Email: burley@sfu.ca; Web page: <http://www.sfu.ca/archaeology>.

SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Sonoma State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Margaret Purser or Adrian Praetzellis, Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 USA; Phone: 707-604-2312; Fax: 707-664-3920; Emails: margaret.purser@sonoma.edu or adrian.praetzellis@sonoma.edu; Web pages: <http://www.sonoma.edu/Anthropology> and <http://www.sonoma.edu/projects/asc>.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Institution Name: University of South Carolina
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Cahue, Laura (Ph.D., Michigan St 2001; Asst Prof) Bioarchaeology, diet, nutrition, and health of Southeast US historic populations, stable isotope biogeochemistry, political ecology of health, Latin America

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

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

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

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Christopher A. Amer (M.A., Texas A&M 1986; State Underwater Archaeologist; Head, Underwater Archaeology Division, S Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology [SCIAA]/U S Carolina [USC]) nautical archaeology, ship and boat construction and architecture, submerged cultural resources; Richard Brooks (B.A. Kentucky 1972; Savannah River Archaeological Project [SRARP], SCIAA, S Carolina) Southeast colonial backcountry, military history; Melanie Cabak (M.A., S Carolina 1991; SRARP, SCIAA/USC) historical archaeology, US Southwest; Christopher Ohm Clement (Ph.D., Florida 1995; SCIAA/USC) historical archaeology, plantation archaeology; Chester DePratter (Ph.D., Georgia 1983; Res Prof, SCIAA and Inst for Southern Studies) prehistoric and contact period archaeology, ethnohistory, US Southeast; J. Christopher Gillam (Ph.C., USC, Geography; SCIAA/USC) anthropology; Katherine C. Grier (Ph.D., Delaware 1988; Assoc Prof History, Co-director, Certificate Program in Museum Management) American material culture, 19th-and 20th-century consumerism, animal-human interaction in 19th-century America; Lynn B. Harris (M.A., E Carolina 1988; SCIAA/USC) underwater archaeology, submerged cultural resources; Jonathan M. Leader (Ph.D., Florida 1988; State Archaeologist, Head, Office of the State Archaeologist; Conservator, SCIAA/USC) archaeometallurgy, objects conservation, cultural resource management, ethnohistory, prehistoric and historical archaeology, museology, remote sensing; Steven D. Smith (M.A., Kentucky 1983; Consulting Archaeologist, Head, Cultural Resource Consulting Division; SCIAA/USC) historical archaeology, CRM, military sites archaeology; Stanley A. South (H.H.D. S Carolina 1997; Archaeologist, Research Prof, SCIAA/USC) historical archaeology, archaeological theory and method, Spanish Colonial archaeology, US Southeast; James D. Spirek (M.A., E Carolina 1993; Archaeologist, SCIAA/USC) underwater archaeology, submerged CRM; Saddler Taylor (M.A., Western Kentucky 1998; Curator of Folklife and Research) communal foodways, community-based music traditions, folk narrative.

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

5. For More Information Contact: Kenneth Kelly, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; Phone: 803-777-6500; Fax: 803-777-0259; Emails: kenneth.kelly@sc.edu; Web page: <http://www.sc.edu/>.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

1. Institution Name: University of Southampton
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Arts:

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

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

Dix, Justin (Ph.D., St Andrews; Lecturer in Marine Archaeological Geophysics; Joint Appt with School of Ocean and Earth Sciences at the Southampton Oceanography Centre) Geological processes and archaeology, site formation processes, high-resolution marine seismology

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

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Timothy Champion (D.Phil.; Prof) heritage management, maritime prehistory; David Hinton (Prof) Medieval archaeology; Dominic Hudson (Ph.D., Dept of Ship Science) ship science in archaeology; David Wheatley (Ph.D.) archaeological computing; and Philip Wilson (prof). Associated academic staff from collaborating institutions include Christopher Dobbs (M.A.; Mary Rose Trust) heritage management, museums; Anthony Firth (Ph.D.; Wessex Archaeology) archaeological management; J. D. Hill (Ph.D.; British Museum) maritime landscapes, iron age, and Romano-British maritime archaeology; Mark Jones (Ph.D.; Mary Rose Trust) conservation; Gustav Milne (M.Sc; U College London) waterfront and intertidal archaeology; Garry Momber (M.Sc; Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology); and David Tomalin (Ph.D.; Visiting Fellow) heritage management. Other research-associated bodies include the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (deep-water archaeology), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (imaging in underwater archaeology), University College of South Stockholm (ships and society), and the Centre for Maritime Archaeology, Roskilde (site evolution).

4. General Statement: The Department of Archaeology at the University of Southampton is one of the largest in Europe and was awarded a Grade 5a (highest evaluation) in the last Research Assessment Exercise. The department was also awarded a maximum 24 points by the Quality Assurance Association for its Curriculum design, and excellence in teaching and learning. The department regards maritime archaeology as one of its six principal research themes and has embedded the subject into all levels of its teaching syllabus. All students are introduced to the subject in their first year. Course units in years two and three mean a maritime component can be followed throughout the undergraduate degree. The dissertation topic can also be maritime, and students can participate in a number of maritime field projects, many involving underwater work. For those who wish to specialize at the graduate level, the department runs a taught master's course in Maritime Archaeology (M.A. or M.Sc.) with the opportunity to continue for doctoral research. The master's course includes substantial practical components and provides the opportunity for participation in ongoing research projects. Some of these projects include research into the historical context of the Mary Rose and analysis of its performance using ship science software, the St. Peter Port medieval wreck project, the Sea Venture project in Bermuda, the Krogen project, the Kravel project, the Beaulieu River project, the boats of South Asia project, and a marine geoarchaeology project. The waterfront location of the university, the department's academic strength, and the collaboration among relevant departments mean that Southampton's maritime archaeology syllabus is the broadest available. In 1997, the university launched the Centre for Maritime Archaeology to act as a focus for teaching and research within the university. The centre has its own building, including teaching laboratories, study space for postgraduate students, and an offprint library. The university library is extensive, and its maritime collection has recently been expanded. Locally, the department has close links with the Nautical Archaeology Society, the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology, Southampton City Archaeological Unit, the Mary Rose Trust, and English Heritage.

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

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI

1. Institution Name: The University of Southern Mississippi
2. Department Title: Anthropology and Sociology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Amy L. Young, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Box 5074, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5074 USA; Phone: 601-266-4306; Fax: 601-266-6373; Email: amy.young@usm.edu; Web page: <http://www.usm.edu/>.

UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM

1. Institution Name: University of Stockholm
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Cederlund, Carl Olof (Ph.D., Stockholm 1984; Assoc Prof) Marine archaeology

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

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

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Syracuse University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Armstrong, Douglas V. (Ph.D., UCLA 1983; Assoc Prof and Maxwell Prof of Teaching Excellence) Historical archaeology, ethnohistory, African Caribbean transformations, culture contact, plantation communities, free black settlement, public policy, collections management, material analysis, GIS applications, GPS, Caribbean, North America (Northeast, California)

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

Goode-Null, Susan (Ph.D., Massachusetts-Amherst 2002; Asst Prof) Human osteology, paleodemography, paleopathology, bioarchaeology of children, faunal analysis, African Diaspora

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

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

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology at Syracuse combines a unique set of resources that utilize the university's multidisciplinary strengths. Our focus is on ethnohistory, culture change and transformation, and the impact of historical contact and interaction between cultures. Anthropology is administered through the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, ranked by U.S. News and World Report in 2000 as the top program in public administration. This facilitates interdisciplinary studies in environmental issues, historic preservation, and policy planning. Historical archaeology draws upon strengths in anthropology as well as history, geography, and earth sciences. Facilities include a laboratory complex, Syracuse University Archaeological Research Center, GIS and GPS equipment, and analytical equipment. Analytical facilities within the Earth Sciences Department include high-precision isotope ratio, mass spectrometer, X-ray fluorescence spectrometer, X-ray diffractometer, and directly coupled plasma spectrometer. Students take courses in the Maxwell School, Women's Studies, Museum Studies, SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry, and SUNY-Upstate Medical Center. Funding is competitive; currently 95% of enrolled students are funded. Opportunities include university fellowships, teaching assistantships, and funded projects. Students are encouraged to participate in the Future Professoriate Project funded by the PEW Charitable Trusts and the US Department of Education. Completion of this program leads to a Certificate in University Teaching awarded upon completion of the doctoral degree. Both the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are awarded.

5. For More Information Contact: Christopher DeCorse, Graduate Director, Anthropology Department, Maxwell 209-Box A, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-1200 USA; Phone: 315-443-2200; Fax: 315-443-4860; Email: crdecors@maxwell.syr.edu; Web page: <http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/anthro/antindex/htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE-KNOXVILLE

1. Institution Name: University of Tennessee, Knoxville
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Faulkner, Charles H. (Ph.D., Indiana 1970; Prof) North American historical archaeology, eastern US, historical architecture, urban archaeology, industrial archaeology
Klippel, Walter E. (Ph.D., Missouri 1971; Prof) Zooarchaeology of historical-period sites
Schroedl, Gerald F. (Ph.D., Washington St 1972; Prof) Historic Native Americans, Cherokee studies, Caribbean, western US
Simek, Jan F. (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1984; Prof) Old World historical-period sites, Western Europe, quantitative methods, geoarchaeology
4. General Statement: The department offers a wide range of graduate studies in historical archaeology including the postcontact Western Hemisphere, zooarchaeology, and quantitative methods. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are awarded. Departmental facilities include a historical archaeology laboratory with a large type collection of ceramics, glass, and architectural materials, zooarchaeology laboratory and collections, geoarchaeology laboratory, and departmental library. Students also have access to the facilities and collections of McClung Museum on campus.
5. For More Information Contact: Charles H. Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, 249 South Stadium Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720 USA; Phone: 865-974-4408; Fax: 865-974-2686; Email: cfaulkne@utk.edu; Web page: <http://www.utk.edu/>

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Texas A&M University
2. Department Title: The Nautical Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Crisman, Kevin J. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1989; Assoc Prof) Nautical archaeology, historical archaeology, ship construction, Western Hemisphere
Hamilton, Donny L. (Ph.D., Texas 1975; Assoc Prof and Program Head) Historical archaeology, nautical archaeology, artifact conservation, North America, Caribbean
Pulak, Cemal M. (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1997; Asst Prof) Nautical archaeology, Bronze Age seafaring, maritime trade, Mediterranean
Smith, C. Wayne (Ph.D., Texas A&M; Asst Prof) Nautical archaeology, artifact conservation, Caribbean
Vieira de Castro, Luis Felipe (Ph.D., Texas A&M 2001) Nautical archaeology, European maritime expansion, Portugal (medieval and post-medieval)
Wachsmann, Shelley (Ph.D., Hebrew 1990; Assoc Prof) Nautical archaeology, Biblical archaeology, pre-classical archaeology, Near East, Mediterranean
4. General Statement: Nautical Archaeology is a program within the Department of Anthropology that offers both M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. The emphasis of the program is academic rather than technical. Candidates for admission are evaluated on their research and communication abilities rather than their diving records. A BA degree in a relevant field is required for admission to the M.A. program; a thesis-option M.A. degree is required for admission to the Ph.D. program. Students can choose from a wide range of specializations, from the pre-classical Mediterranean to medieval northern Europe to the colonial New World, among others. Students also have the opportunity to study the history of ship construction and conservation. The Nautical Archaeology Program benefits from its affiliation with the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA), which provides field and research opportunities in the Mediterranean (where INA has headquarters in Turkey and Egypt), Europe (where the program is affiliated with the Center for Ship Archaeology in the Netherlands), and the Americas.
5. For More Information Contact: The Graduate Advisor, Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352 USA; Phone: 979-845-6398; Fax: 979-845-6399; Email: nautarch@tamu.edu; Web page: <http://nautarch.tamu.edu/academic/>

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER

1. Institution Name: University of Ulster
2. Department Title: Centre for Maritime Archaeology, School of Environmental Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Breen, Colin (Ph.D., Belfast, Member of the Irish Association of Professional Archaeologists [MIAPA]; Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology); archaeology of maritime landscapes, archaeology of shipwrecks, heritage management, development of medieval coasts, archaeology of Gaelic maritime Ireland
Callaghan, Claire (M.A., Cork, MIAPA; Research Fellow) archaeology and underwater biological site formation, 19th-century shipping, archaeology of shipwrecks
Forsythe, Wes (M.A., Belfast, MIAPA; Research Fellow and Diving Supervisor, Coastal Research Group [CRG]) archaeology of wrecks, coastal fortification, warfare at sea, East India Company, underwater survey and excavation
McConkey, Rosemary (M.A., Belfast; Research Fellow) foreshore archaeology, aerial photography, harbors and landing places, art and archaeology
McErlean, Tom (B.A., Belfast, MIAPA; Research Fellow & Director, Department of the Environment [DOE] for Northern Ireland

[NI] Coastal Research Unit) intertidal, foreshore, and coastal archaeology; garden archaeology; archaeology of fish; historical coastal industries; Gaelic landscapes

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

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

4. General Statement: The Centre for Maritime Archaeology was formed in February 1999 and officially launched by the Receiver of Wreck on 26 April 1999. The centre is jointly funded by the university and by the DOI (NI). It is currently staffed by two lecturers, one in maritime archaeology and the other in marine archaeological geophysical as well as by four research staff from DOE's coastal archaeology unit. The centre is equipped with boats, professional diving equipment, and other marine survey gear. It is also well equipped with a suite of high-resolution marine geophysical equipment including side-scan sonar, magnetometer, and a Chirp sub-bottom profiler, supported by Differential GPS. Other associated organizations include the Applied Geophysics Unit at the National University of Ireland, Galway, and Duchas the Heritage Service (the Irish Government's archaeological body). Current research projects include a number of ongoing terrestrial and underwater excavations and landscape studies in Bantry Bay off of the southwest coast and along the north coast of Ireland. Collaborative projects include a study of the East African coast with the Kenyan Museums Authority and the British Institute of East Africa. The aim of the M.Sc. in Maritime Archaeology is to provide an advanced education in the area of maritime archaeology. It introduces the concept of maritime cultural landscapes and aims to develop a broad understanding of the resource environment. The course examines human relationships with the sea and inland waterways from the earliest times and addresses the issues relating to the interpretation and preservation of the evidence left by these past societies. A range of skills and techniques are taught, which will ultimately lead to students with the appropriate professional and technological skills necessary to support associated professionals, management, teaching, and research in Ireland and Britain and farther afield. In particular, the course draws on the strengths of the multidisciplinary nature and integrated research of the Coastal Studies Research Group in the School of Environmental Studies. Opportunities for Ph.D. students are also available.

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

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Washington University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: David L. Browman, Department of Anthropology, Campus Box 1114, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130 USA; Phone: 314-935-5231; Fax: 314-935-8535; Email: dlbrowma@artsci.wustl.edu; Web page: <http://www.artsci.wustl.edu/~archae/archpage.htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA

1. Institution Name: University of West Florida

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

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. General Statement: There are two options for obtaining an M.A. degree: an M.A. in Anthropology or an M.A. in History with a specialization in historical archaeology. The Anthropology M.A. admits students with a B.A. in Anthropology. Students take four core courses (one in each subfield of Anthropology), six electives in their areas of interest, and select a thesis or internship option. The Historical Archaeology program in History admits students with a B.A. in History or Anthropology with a minor in the other field. Students take five courses in history and archaeology and select a thesis or research paper option. Both programs stress method, theory, and applications of archaeology in the real world. One program is more anthropological, and one is more historical. Fieldwork opportunities in the Pensacola area include both underwater and terrestrial sites related to the Spanish colonial, British colonial, and American periods. Facilities of the Archaeology Institute include teaching and conservation labs, a large curation facility, and a new office building, laboratory, and museum. The university also has an excellent library with special collections on the Colonial and American history of northwest Florida. The program is designed for students with a background in history, anthropology, or archaeology want to pursue a professional career or move on to a Ph.D. program. Research opportunities include ongoing terrestrial and underwater research in the Pensacola area, especially in the Colonial and Early American periods. For more information, see <http://uwf.edu/anthropology> and <http://uwf.edu/archaeology>.

5. For More Information Contact: For Anthropology, Judy Bense, Chair, Department of Anthropology, & Director, Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, 11,000 University Parkway, Pensacola FL 32514; Phone: 850-474-3015/2474; Email: jbense@uwf.edu; Web page: <http://uwf.edu/jbense>; for history, James Miklovich, Chair, Department of History, University of West Florida, 11,000 University Parkway, Pensacola, FL 32514; Phone: 850-474-2680; Email: jmiklovi@uwf.edu.

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo

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

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

Smith, Frederick H. (Ph.D., Florida 2001; Asst Prof Anthropology) Historical archaeology and ethnohistory, political economy, alcohol studies, British colonialism and slavery in the Caribbean

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Linda Borish (Ph.D., Maryland 1990; Assoc Prof History) early American studies, women's history, material culture; Jose Brandao (Ph.D., York 1994; Assoc Prof History) North American Indians, New France, ethnohistory, colonialism; Michael Chiarappa (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1992; Assoc Prof History) American maritime history, preservation and restoration, material culture; William M. Cremin (Ph.D., S Illinois 1978; Prof Anthropology) environmental archaeology, ethnohistory, western Great Lakes; Kristin Szylvian (Ph.D., Carnegie Mellon 1988; Assoc Prof History) public history, museum studies, housing policy, urban planning; Allen Zagarell (Ph.D., Freie U W Berlin 1977; Prof Anthropology) ethnohistory, critical archaeology, Web-based instruction, South Asia.

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

5. For More Information Contact: Michael S. Nassaney, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5032 USA; Phone: 269-387-3981; Fax: 269-387-3999; Email: nassaney@wmich.edu; Web page: <http://www.wmich.edu/anthropology/>.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

1. Institution Name: College of William and Mary

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

Blanton, Dennis B. (M.A., Brown 1980; Instructor) Cultural resource management, North America
 Bowen, Joanne (Ph.D., Brown 1990; Research Prof) Zooarchaeology, North America
 Bragdon, Kathleen J. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Prof) Ethnohistory, North America
 Brown, Marley R. III (Ph.D., Brown 1987; Adj Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, North America, Bermuda
 Gallivan, Martin D. (Ph.D., Virginia 1999; Asst Prof) Archaeology, ethnohistory, North America
 Harris, Edward C. (Ph.D., London 1979; Visiting Prof) Archaeological stratigraphy
 Horning, Audrey (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1995; Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, Ireland, the Chesapeake

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

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Norman Barka, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187 USA; Phone: 757-221-1959; Fax: 757-221-1066; Email: nfbark@wm.edu; Web page: <http://www.wm.edu/CAS/anthropology>.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

1. Institution Name: University of York

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. General Statement: The department has concentrated on the archaeology of complex societies, particularly from later prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and historic Europe. During 1997, the heritage conservation and historic buildings and landscapes elements of the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies became part of the department, greatly adding to the range of expertise in heritage management, conservation, and historical archaeology. Research in various aspects of environmental archaeology is undertaken through the Centre for Palaeoecology, which also includes staff from the Department of Biology and offers research expertise in pollen, seeds, soils, insects, and animal and human remains. The department has computer facilities, including CAD and GIS, dedicated M.A. workspace, and a special research student block. The university's JB Morrell Library, the York Minster Library, the Borthwick Institute for Historical Research, and the King's Manor Library adjacent to the department house extensive collections pertaining to archaeology, history, architecture, and art history. Important collections of medieval and historic artifacts are housed at the York Castle Museum and the National Railway Museum. Besides the M.A. in Historical Archaeology, there are M.A. programs in Medieval Archaeology, Field Archaeology, Archaeological Heritage Management, the Archaeology of Buildings, Conservation of Historic Buildings and Landscapes, and M.Sc.

program in Palaeoecology. Undergraduate courses offered are Historical and Industrial Archaeology in the fall, and Death and Burial in the spring; all are open to visiting students. Ongoing staff projects in historical archaeology include graveyard and cemetery survey and analysis in Yorkshire, Wales, and Ireland; 18th-century churches, gardens, and landscapes of the Enlightenment; late-19th- to early-20th-century buildings; and industrial archaeology (particularly of railways and 20th-century factories). The Castell Henllys Field School, based in Wales and Ireland and designed for non-British students, is run each year for credit. It lasts six weeks beginning early July and incorporates a historical-archaeology archaeology option. Current graduate student projects include 19th-century ceramics, cemeteries and memorials, and religious, public, and domestic buildings. Staff and research students espouse a wide range of theoretical positions including culture-historical, processualist, Marxist, and contextualist and other postprocessualist paradigms. Degrees offered are B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., M.Phil., and D.Phil. Students may register for a whole degree program or attend a whole or part of a year as a visiting student.

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

Jefferson Foundation Announces Fellowships and Travel Grants

The Thomas Jefferson Foundation, which owns and operates Thomas Jefferson's historic home at Monticello, is pleased to announce a program of short-term residential fellowships and travel grants at its International Center for Jefferson Studies (ICJS) open to all scholars working on Jefferson projects. Several of these fellowships are reserved for archaeologists whose work focuses on issues of slavery in the greater Chesapeake region and whose work would benefit from the use of the Digital Archaeological Archive of Chesapeake Slavery (DAACS). For more information on the Digital Archaeological Archive of Chesapeake Slavery, please see <http://www.daacs.org>. Foreign nationals are particularly encouraged to apply.

Short-term fellowships are awarded for periods of up to four months to doctoral candidates and postdoctoral scholars from any country. Awards carry a stipend of \$1,500 for United States and Canadian fellows plus pre-approved round-trip airfare, and \$2,000 for overseas fellows plus airfare. Residential accommodation may be available on a limited basis. Fellows are expected to be in residence at the center during the course of the fellowship, and no awards are made for work carried on elsewhere. Fellows have access to Monticello's expert staff and research holdings as well as to the extensive resources of the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia. ICJS/DAACS fellows will be provided with work space as well as access to computers and archive staff. Applicants should submit four copies of (1) a succinct description of the research project, including how DAACS data will be used (500-words), and (2) a curriculum vitae. In addition, please arrange for three references to be sent directly to the center at the address below.

Annual deadlines for applications are the first of April and November. Candidates who submit applications by 1 April will normally be considered for awards between July and January, and candidates who apply by 1 November for awards between February and July. Applications and references should be addressed to the Fellowship Committee, International Center for Jefferson Studies, Monticello, Post Office Box 316, Charlottesville, Virginia 22902, USA, Attention: Jillian Galle. Announcement of awards will be made no later than 1 January and 1 June.

Application questions should be addressed to Jillian Galle, Project Manager, The Digital Archaeological Archive of Chesapeake Slavery, 434-984-9873.

The fellowship and grants program is underwritten by endowments established for this purpose by the Batten Foundation and First Union National Bank of Virginia, and by a generous grant from the Coca-Cola Foundation.

Online Course for Amateurs

The online course "Archaeology for Amateurs: The Mysteries of Crete" will be offered through AllLearn (www.alllearn.org) beginning this October. AllLearn (The Alliance for Lifelong Learning) is the non-profit distance learning venture of Oxford, Stanford, and Yale. This fall, AllLearn is opening registration to anyone interested in its enrichment courses. In past terms, enrollment was limited to alumni of the three universities.

ARCHAEOLOGY FOR AMATEURS: THE MYSTERIES OF CRETE

How do we know what daily life was like thousands of years ago? How do re-

searchers reconstruct the sequence of human activity in a given location? What can we really learn from something as simple as a pottery fragment? The answers to these, and many other questions, can be found in the study of archaeology.

This course explores the aims of archaeology, presenting it as a means of uncovering the human past. It examines both what archaeology can add to our knowledge of a particular society and how it does so by looking specifically at Crete. It examines the three main archaeological periods found on Crete (Prehistoric, Greco-Roman, and Mediaeval-Modern), the types of archaeological evidence available, and how evidence is collected. It will acquaint students with comparative work (comparing the three epochs),

and give students a taste of working with archaeological databases, based on an existing website.

This course is aimed at enthusiastic amateurs, with no prior knowledge or experience of archaeology. As students work through the material presented in this course, they will gain an appreciation for asking a variety of questions and using archaeological methods to answer them.

What links Minoan frescoes, classical temples, and Greek icons? The answer to this question is "a course on the archaeology of Crete."

Current Research

MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by Ben Resnick

Pennsylvania

Hoopes House Site (Chester County):

A.D. Marble & Company of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, performed a Phase II investigation on the Hoopes House Site (36Ch732) in London Grove Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The site was investigated as part of Section 106 compliance requirements for the proposed intersection improvements to State Route 41. The work was conducted for PENNDOT District 6-0 in December 2001. The site contains an extant brick residence built by Francis and Mary Hoopes in 1786. Archaeological and documentary evidence has demonstrated that the site was occupied as early as 1730. This site represents one of the earliest historic archaeological sites to have been investigated in this portion of Chester County.

Present-day Route 41, formerly the Gap-Newport Turnpike, runs along the southwestern edge of the Phase II test area. As found in its current alignment, the turnpike was chartered in 1796. However, an earlier manifestation of the turnpike (ca. 1750) extended very close to the Hoopes Site. This older road ran from the Gap Tavern in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Delaware, and was used to transport grain from farms in the north to flourmills in Wilmington.

The Phase II test area was restricted to the southern yard of the Hoopes House, a total of 426.5 square ft. The total excavated area encompassed 91.8 square ft. A total of four test units supplemented earlier Phase I testing conducted by A.D. Marble & Company during April 2001.

The Phase II investigation produced 1,690 artifacts, including 237 faunal remains. This investigation demonstrated that the Ab-horizon, previously identified during the Phase I, was a series of three stacked, temporally-stratified kitchen midden layers. The upper deposit (1Ab) dated from circa 1795 to 1830. This layer primarily contained ceramics, including red earthenware, creamware, painted and shell-edge pearlware, and white earthenware. A total of 55 individual ceramic vessels were identified in this layer. The ceramic vessel forms included plates, bowls, saucers, a porringer, teacups, a teapot, a creamer, crocks, and jars. The mean ceramic date for the deposit, uti-

lizing minimum vessels, was calculated at 1815. This layer also contained lesser quantities of blown vessel glass and faunal material, including pig, cow, goat, deer, chicken, and shellfish remains. A small amount of architectural material (i.e., roofing slate, brick, window glass, and nails) was also found in this layer.

The middle deposit (2Ab) dates between circa 1765 and 1795. This kitchen refuse deposit contained both table and utilitarian red earthenware vessels. Teawares of both pearlware and creamware were recovered. Additional ceramics included tin-glazed earthenware, scratch-blue and white salt-glazed stoneware, and Staffordshire buff-bodied earthenware. A total of 39 individual ceramic vessels were identified in this layer. The mean ceramic date for the deposit, utilizing minimum vessels, was calculated at 1771. The Ab-2 layer also contained vessel glass, faunal, and architectural material.

The basal Ab-horizon (3Ab) was dated circa 1740 to 1765. A prepared refuse pit feature was found at the base of the 3Ab-horizon. Collectively, these deposits represent the earliest components of the Hoopes House Site. The intact, stratified feature dated to circa 1730 and proved that the site had been occupied much earlier than previously thought. This feature was discovered several feet below the current ground surface, and contained a variety of early 18th-century artifacts. Artifacts included red earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware drinking vessel fragments, squat wine bottle fragments, and faunal material including pig bones. Ceramic vessels included a red earthenware milk pan, a pitcher, and a bowl.

In total, the significant archaeological deposits reflect the first 100 years of the Hoopes House Site's occupation (circa 1730 to 1830). Analysis of the artifact assemblage revealed diachronic changes in ceramic and glass vessel usage and food procurement patterns. Documentary research identified the existence of a dwelling predating the Hoopes House. Based on archaeological data, this earlier structure was built around 1730. This structure, a stone cottage, is no longer in existence. The remains of this structure are believed to be in very close proximity to the Phase II test area.

Historic documents indicate that the early land holders of the Hoopes property were Quakers. The Quaker residents of Chester County made up the largest religious group in the county in the mid-18th century, comprising roughly 40% of the population. Quakers also held the greatest

recorded wealth in county tax lists. Through a series of land transfer records, a picture of a tight-knit Quaker community came to light. Real estate speculation and family cohesion appear to be forces influencing the local patterns of land ownership. Also, documentary research indicated that a number of free African Americans lived at the site with the Hoopes family between 1810 and 1840.

The Phase II investigation revealed that the Hoopes House Site possessed a high degree of integrity, and yielded important information on the early Euro-American inhabitants of Chester County. The Hoopes House Site is a significant historical archaeological resource, and is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Because avoidance is not possible, mitigation of the site is presently being planned. Data recovery research questions will address the comparative economic status of the inhabitants vis-à-vis the wider community, the role of religion in status display and consumer behavior, and the interaction of African Americans and Quakers in Chester County during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Heminitz Property Site (Lehigh County):

A. D. Marble & Company conducted Phase III investigations of the Heminitz Property Site (36Lh267) in Upper Macungie Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, for PENNDOT District 5-0 during 2000-2001, and recently completed the Data Recovery report. The Heminitz house was a two-story frame house dating to the early 1840s. At the time of the investigation it stood on a 0.22-acre tract. The Data Recovery excavations focused on intact artifact deposits in the yard area surrounding the house.

The Heminitz Property Site was deemed eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for the information it could provide on the life of wage laborers during a pivotal period of transformation from a regional economy based on agriculture to one based on industrial production (1840s-1920s). The site was occupied by agricultural tenant laborers and their families from the 1840s into the 1880s, after which it was occupied by tenants engaged in non-agricultural labor. By the early 20th century, the house was increasingly occupied by the owners of the property, who were engaged in a variety of non-agricultural labor.

The archaeological site was temporally stratified into three components (1843-1919; 1920-1959; 1960-present) and spatially strati-

fied into three yard areas. Only the first two time periods were considered to be significant, and only the first period produced a significant amount of information during the Data Recovery. The earliest temporal component did show some internal stratification, but it was insufficient to sub-divide this 80+ year period into two discrete temporal components (1840s-1880s and 1880s-1910s). This is unfortunate, since it encompassed the period of farm laborer tenancy, as well as the period when non-farm laborers occupied the house. Nonetheless, changes in consumption patterns were observed within the artifact assemblage from this earliest phase of occupation.

The soil strata representing the earliest occupation phase (1840s-1880s) produced a smaller quantity and reduced variety of artifacts in comparison to the upper soil horizons representing the later occupation phase. Artifacts representing the earliest phase of occupation were low-cost types (e.g., undecorated and simply decorated ceramics like spongeware), and reflected acquisition through a combination of family, patronage, and purchase. Very little vessel glass was present, and more expensive transfer-printed ceramic vessels were present only in lower numbers. In contrast, the upper strata contained a much greater quantity of glass (including beverage bottles, food jars, canning jars, extract and condiment bottles, table and drinking vessels, lamp chimneys, and toiletry and medicinal bottles), and personal items (toys, sewing items, coins). The ceramics from this time period (from approximately the 1880s to 1910s) exhibited a slighted higher CC index value than the earlier phase. The increased quantity of sewing and clothing-related items during the later phase of this period (1880s-1910s) suggests an increase in domestic production by the women in the household. Whether this represents an element of self-sufficiency or wage labor for the market is unknown.

The documentary record suggests that the observed increase in purchasing power can be correlated with a shift by the tenants of the Heminitz Property Site out of agricultural labor and into the manufacturing sector. Real wages rose continually throughout the late 19th century, and when one compares wages in the agrarian sector with those in manufacturing, the increasing acquisitive power of the Heminitz Property Site's inhabitants becomes clear. Wages in industry (skilled and non-skilled) were consistently higher than wages in agriculture throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Analysis of the archaeological and documentary records associated with this site and the region shows that in the mid-1800s, agricultural laborers shared in much of the

material culture of the neighboring independent farmers, while subsisting at a lower level of consumption. Documentary evidence also suggests that if manufacturing laborers were materially better off than agricultural workers in many cases they acquired their wealth at the expense of chronic, low-level debt to local storeowners. Their increased standard of living may also have been attained at the expense of increased labor output by the women within the household.

Philipsburg Tannery Site (Centre County): A. D. Marble & Company of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, performed a Phase III Data Recovery on the Philipsburg Tannery Site (36CE495) in the Borough of Philipsburg, Rush Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The Philipsburg Tannery Site, investigated as part of the U.S. 322 Philipsburg Bypass project for PENNDOT District 2-0, consisted of a 3.8-acre Area of Potential Effect associated with the proposed by-pass footprint. The Phase III Data Recovery archaeological investigation was conducted from July to October 2000, and from July to September 2001.

The Philipsburg Tannery Site was once the location of a bustling industrial processing facility where the hides of animals were cleaned, treated via a vegetable-based tanning process, and manufactured into leather for boots and shoes. Historical records document the existence of two Philipsburg Tanneries. The first Philipsburg Tannery was erected in 1870. A group of local businessmen, including Chester Munson, David Holt, J. C. Allport, Hobart Allport, William McClellan, William S. White, and John K. White, as the trustees of the Philipsburg Leather Manufacturing Company, purchased parcels of land between Cold Stream and 13th Street in northern Philipsburg. These businessmen all had interests in local businesses essential to the tannery's development, including the local lumber trade and the municipal water supply.

The first tannery initially started out in a single, large rectangular building located near the south bank of Cold Stream. A small office and three large bark sheds rounded out the facility, along with a single railroad siding, which extended from nearby Branch Railroad. However, by 1876, the tannery included 100 vats, 10 large leaches, 2 bark mills, and a smokestack. The first tannery occupation had the capacity to produce 30,000 hides annually, by the vegetable tanning process, in a small, centralized facility. The historical documentation suggests that the first tannery produced finished leather exclusively, although it remains unknown if union crop sole leather was one of the tannery's leather products. Approximately

25 to 30 craftsmen were employed in the facility, most likely tenants in the town of Philipsburg.

The first Philipsburg Tannery burned down on 30 March 1876, and the property was sold to J. B. Hoyt & Company of New York City on 2 June 1876. The fire of 1876 devastated the first Philipsburg Tannery, destroying most of the facility except for the bark sheds and the rail line. As opposed to rebuilding upon the original tannery foundations, by 1877 the new owners had constructed an entirely new operation, double in size to the previous facility. The second tannery occupation retained the vegetable tanning process, yet constructed separate activity areas for a blacksmith, carpenter, grease house, hair drying station, beam house, vats, and leach house. The archaeological remains of the beam rests and vat bottoms in the beam house indicated these activity areas were divided into their own distinct work zones, separated by a series of drains and a stone wall. The increase in tannery size brought with it an increase of 20 to 30 employees, including African-Americans and those with the specialized skills to fill specific tannery needs, such as blacksmithing and carpentry. J. B. Childs, who came from a large tannery family in New York, was brought into the second Philipsburg Tannery as the superintendent of operations, a role that required in-depth tannery knowledge. However, the second tannery operation did not discredit the value of experienced employees from the first tannery occupation, as witnessed with the inclusion of James Armstrong, George Cole, and Michael Gill, all tanners/laborers brought over from the first Philipsburg Tannery. By 1881, water lines connected the second Philipsburg Tannery to the city reservoir, ensuring a full supply of water. The construction of a new tannery facility created a self-sufficient operation with more space and an assembly-line production for hide processing that regulated the time and personnel spent on processing hides.

By May 1893, subsequent changes in ownership eventually found the second Philipsburg Tannery as part of the Elk Tanning Company, a subsidiary of the United States Leather Company, which was a monopoly formed by the principal manufacturers of sole leather. Several minor improvements were undertaken at the Philipsburg Tannery, including enlargement of the boilers, the construction of several smaller structures, and the expansion of the hair-drying house. Unfortunately, leather production at the Philipsburg Tannery began to decline in the last years of J. B. Hoyt & Company's ownership, and continued to fall under the management of the Elk Tanning Company. The United States Leather Company could

not acquire a significant portion of the small craft tanneries to control price and production. Conversely, the ownership of multiple small tannery facilities took a heavy toll on the financial resources of the United States Leather Company. These setbacks, and the decline in leather production, likely made the Philipsburg Tannery an ideal candidate for closure.

By 1903, the Philipsburg Tannery had closed its operations. It was subsequently dismantled in 1904, and all salvageable equipment was removed from the facility. The remaining structures were demolished, and the property was used as farmland. Residential development of the tannery property by the mid-1950s produced several houses along 13th Street, burying portions of the leach house, as well as structural remains in the southern portion of the site.

Archaeological remains associated with the second Philipsburg Tannery and, to a lesser degree, the first Philipsburg Tannery, were exposed through the excavation of a combination of 30 shovel test pits, 42 25-square foot hand-excavated test units, and 162 mechanically-stripped 25-square foot test units. Provenance was maintained through the excavation of 5-square foot test units. Site excavations revealed the Philipsburg Tannery was subjected to extensive demolition activities associated with the operation's closure. Soils exposed in the site excavations consisted of multiple horizons of demolition fill overlying the remnants of tannery features.

In 2000, a series of blocks within the tannery site were hand-excavated to remove the disturbed overburden. A variety of rough- and saw-cut timbers and logs were exposed in the subsoil. Use-specific features, such as the bottoms of wood vats and wood box drains, proved to be an exclusive glimpse of the technology used at the tannery. Quantities of machine-cut nails, wood fragments, brick, late-19th- to mid-20th-century ceramics, and modern refuse were recovered from the demolition overburden, attesting to the disturbed nature of the fill. Due to a high water table, excavations ceased and were continued the following summer.

Excavations conducted in 2001 employed a backhoe to strip mechanically the area known to contain structural remains. Large sections of overburden were removed to expose portions of the first Philipsburg Tannery's tanyard and the second Philipsburg Tannery's beam house. The beam house revealed seven of the eleven known beam stations. Excavations in the beam house also exposed five vats for tanning the hides. Other areas exposed included the furnace and boiler, two blacksmith shops, and a carpentry shop.

Archaeological evidence distinguished

the layout of the first tannery from the second tannery. The presence of charring on the surface of the vat and log conduit in the western portion of the excavations, and nowhere else on site, were positive indicators of the temporal and spatial reference point of first tannery remains. The charring and burning produced by the 1876 fire has left the only solid evidence of the first tannery remains on the site.

Certain patterns emerged from the archaeological remains, which illustrated the technological advances used in the second tannery. It was discovered that the Philipsburg Tannery utilized two types of subsurface drains to channel fluid across the site. Inspection of the drain network produced two distinctive technologies employed with the drain system—log conduits and box drains. Further inspection of the two drain networks revealed distinctive temporal associations between the first tannery occupation and the second tannery occupation use. It was discovered that the log conduits in the western portion of the tannery excavations were related to the first tannery (1870-1876), while the box drains in the central and eastern portions of the excavation were associated with the second tannery occupation (1876-1902). Several log conduits, along with a large vat, exhibited surface charring attributed to the first tannery fire. None of the box drains contained evidence of charring or fire damage.

In association with the drainage networks, a cistern appears to be a feature used in the first tannery as a water collection source, then reused as a catch basin for spent tanning fluids in the second tannery occupation. It seems that a pump system was installed in the cistern that sent the fluids back to the leach house for recharging. A box drain containing an iron pipe in the west wall of the cistern was thought to transport spent fluids from the tan yard to the cistern. While recharging the fluids was not a novel concept, the reuse of the cistern appears to be unique. Remnants of hide, hair, and wood, all recovered from inside the cistern and associated with the tannery's demolition, attest to the processing activities of the tannery.

Another example of feature reuse is the large vat interpreted to be part of the first tannery. This large vat was first exposed during the Phase II investigation of the site, and described as a brick-lined vat. This vat shows distinctive evidence of surface charring above the soak line of the hides. The fire had damaged the vat beyond reuse and was utilized as a privy in the second tannery. Soils inside the vat were highly organic in nature and very moist. A variety of late-19th- to mid-20th-century domestic artifacts, distinct from the cultural material

assemblage of the rest of the site, were recovered from the vat fill. Artifacts such as a pipe bowl, whole medicine bottles, utilitarian ceramics, and other items of a domestic nature were encountered throughout the fill episode. These items reflect the consumer patterns of the tannery workers (e.g., the use of smoking and medicinal products) involved with the operations of the latter tannery, and possibly of the tenants living in the tannery-owned tenant house on the south side of 13th Street. Discarded tannery artifacts were also noted and included a glass graduated cylinder and a broken wooden mallet.

The Phase III Data Recovery of the Philipsburg Tannery Site provides a significant amount of information on the layout and structural components of the tannery complex, the economic background shaping the tannery's growth and demise, and the relationship of the Philipsburg Tannery on a local, state, and national level. The archaeological and historical information gathered from the Phase III Data Recovery offers much detail on how the Philipsburg Tannery grew after the devastating fire of 1876 to become a profitable venture. Unlike contemporaneous tannery operations such as the Tunkhannock Tannery, the Philipsburg Tannery continued exclusively with the vegetable tanning process and didn't incorporate the chrome-based tanning process into its facility. Although there is no direct evidence as to why the Philipsburg Tannery closed down when it was such a profitable operation, the archaeological and historical evidence suggests that corporate capitalism's search for increasingly larger leather markets made the tannery a less profitable and less desirable facility. The archaeological data uncovered at the Philipsburg Tannery Site will serve as a valuable comparative tool for future archaeological investigations of tanneries.

As part of the public outreach component of this project, an informational website was developed. This site (www.philipsburgtannery.com) provides information pertaining to the history of Philipsburg, the tanneries that operated there, and the technology and processes of a 19th-century tannery in Pennsylvania.

NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck

Massachusetts

The Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project (PARP): This is an independent venture directed by Craig S. Chartier

MA, RPA, that has the goal of compiling all known archaeological data regarding Plymouth and the entire mainland of the former Plymouth Colony. While we will be focusing on the Colony period (1620-1692), and hope to identify all areas of potential archaeological early colonial home sites within Plymouth, Kingston, Duxbury, and Marshfield, we are also very interested in Native American and post-Plymouth Colony sites throughout the former bounds of Plymouth Colony.

The goals of the Plymouth Archaeological Rediscovery Project are as follows:

- 1) To work with local historical commissions and societies to help them preserve and manage their archaeological and historical resources.

- 2) Educate the public about the archaeological history of their town through the venue of public lectures.

- 3) Educate students and teachers about archaeology and its value through the venue of school curriculum and programs.

- 4) Compile all the data relating to each town regarding its native and 17th-century history.

- 5) Use the compiled archaeological and historical data to identify patterns of culture regarding settlement, foodways, trade, and Native/colonial interaction and relations.

- 6) Professionally publish to inform the public about the archaeological work done in the towns.

- 7) Bring together researchers who share an interest in native and early colonial Plymouth Colony history.

- 8) Research old archaeological collections curated by towns and museums that relate to the geographic area and help locate funding to catalog and analyze them.

- 9) Promote future archaeological work, particularly of Old Colony sites.

PARP has already launched our education program with a number of lectures and young adult education programs scheduled. Currently we have conducted archaeological excavations for the town of Wareham's historical commission and are providing consultation services and educational programs for the Alden Kindred in Duxbury. PARP also offers consultation services to historical commissions and professional development point programs for elementary school teachers.

Our most recent work has been focused on a reevaluation of the Aptucxet Trading Post Museum Site in Bourne, Massachusetts; an investigation into the attack on the William Clarke house during King Philip's War in 1676; and the identification and registration of any and all archaeological sites not previously registered in Southeastern Massachusetts.

The work at the Aptucxet Trading Post

Museum Site was initially conducted in 1995 as a summer field school for the University of Massachusetts-Boston under the direction of the late Dr. Barbara Luedtke. The site has been touted as the trading house built by the colonists at Plymouth ca. 1627. Archaeological investigations failed to identify any deposits or artifacts dating to this time. What were discovered are the remains of a three-sided possible defensive ditch around a late-17th-century house. It appears that this ditch, measuring approximately two meters wide and one to one and one-half meters deep, was dug around the time of King Philip's War (1675-1677) but not used. It was quickly filled with household refuse including tobacco pipes, Portuguese tin-glazed ceramics, baluster jar fragments, abundant oyster shells, and faunal remains.

While the site of the 1627 trading house was not located during this field school, a theory was formed as to a more likely location for this structure using historical records and the entomology of Native place names. It is hoped that future archaeological work can be conducted to test this hypothesis.

You can view the complete report on the Aptucxet Trading Post Museum site and the William Clarke house massacre site, as well as our current registration work on our website <http://plymoutharch.tripod.com>.

PACIFIC WEST

Reported by Sannie K. Osborn

California

Hayward: Past Forward, Inc. of Richmond, California has recently completed the recordation, testing, and National Register evaluation of eleven historical sites near Hayward, California. The sites date to the late 19th and early 20th century and are associated with the solar salt industry and water transportation systems of the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay. These sites include wharves, canals, salt processing mills, and domestic or residential deposits left by both operators and laborers of European and Asian descent. These archaeological sites along with standing architecture and landscape features combine to form an elaborate industrial landscape developed by one of California's most important early industries. The solar salt industry was key to the development of California's economy during this period, providing much needed salt for the preservation of locally produced fruits, vegetables, fish, and meats and perhaps more importantly the extraction of gold from ore and other industrial processes.

Presidio of San Francisco: Construction crews digging a high voltage utility trench under the Doyle Drive overpass along Gorgas Street uncovered a small isolated deposit containing ceramics from the early 20th century, circa 1900-1912. The deposit was sealed beneath a later burn layer. The trench was documented by Presidio Trust archaeologists Chris Lee and Eric Blind, along with ICOMOS intern Stuart Campbell from Scotland, and Presidio Archaeology Lab volunteers Christine Smith, Matt Kroot, and Tatiana Eggert-Reich. The ceramics, glass, and metal fragments were removed for analysis. The dump site, mostly military tableware marked QMD and QMC along with hotel china, seems to be from a period slightly younger than the nearby Crissy Field quartermaster dump. Hotel tableware includes Dresden Hotel China (ca. 1900-1910) from the Dresden Pottery Company, East Liverpool, Ohio. Materials are being cataloged and conserved by Presidio Trust intern Megan Wilkinson, a graduate student at San Francisco State University. About one-third of the ceramic materials have been pieced together and several vessels restored.

Several interesting finds occurred at the former Public Health Service Hospital in the southern edge of the Presidio during backhoe excavation for a telecommunication line. These finds consisted primarily of discarded medical supplies including a glass capsule still containing cat gut in sterile solution for stitches and several medicine bottles. Closer to the boundary between the Presidio and the City of San Francisco three tombstones were found along with part of a leather dress shoe and a small lead coffin cross. These were presumably remnants from an earlier cemetery relocation. No human remains were found.

Screening and lab analysis of the Building #39 archaeological deposit continues. Volunteers Dave Earl and Jonathan Leavitt are assisting Eric Blind and Megan Wilkinson with the wet screening. This deposit is thought to have been part of an historic Native American encampment just outside of the northern wall of the Spanish settlement of El Presidio de San Francisco. To date, most of the artifacts found have consisted of burned and unburned faunal bone, shell including Olivella shell beads, pottery, pestles, hand rolled clay pipes, glass, and terra-cotta tiles. Faunal materials have been loaned to Frank Bayham, California State University-Chico, for osteological analysis.

Following a very successful California Archaeology Month program in May 2001, the Presidio Trust and the National Park Service hosted two conferences in June. The first, a two-day event organized by Leo Barker of the Golden Gate National Recre-

ation Area, brought together historians and archaeologists for collections analysis and interpretive reporting for the Presidio quartermaster landfills. The participants reviewed the Crissy Field Archaeological Project including its historical context, research design, testing and data recovery, collections, and exhibit experimentation. This was followed by Presidio Pasados, the annual commemoration of the founding of the Presidio and the City of San Francisco in 1776, including a public conference "Exploring the Cultures of New Spain." Speakers included Barker, who discussed the historic Officers Club at the Presidio, Don Garate from Tumacacori National Historical Park, and historian John Langellier, as well as guest scholars Judy Bense and John Bratten from the University of West Florida who gave comparative presentations on Spanish Colonial period archaeology 3,000 miles to the east, and Ohlone tribal activist Linda Yamane.

19th-Century Mile Square, City of Riverside (Submitted by John Stephen Alexandrowicz, MS, RPA, Archaeological Consulting Services): At the request of the Redevelopment Agency of the Development Department, City of Riverside (i.e., the Project Proponent), the Archaeological Consulting Services (i.e., ACS) staff conducted an urban historical archaeological monitoring and mitigation program of the demolition activities at the Jimenez and Schacker buildings during intermittent periods between July and November, 2000. ACS' work was undertaken in preparation for the Project Proponent's construction of a parking lot at 9th and Orange Streets, City of Riverside, County of Riverside, California. The Project Proponent's commercial development encompassed the former locations of the Jimenez building at 3960/3964 Orange Street; and the Schacker building at 3570 9th Street, as well as the extant parking lot situated between them. This cultural resources investigation was undertaken in order to fulfill the Project Proponent's requirements to implement Appendix K of CEQA, as well as the City of Riverside's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Title 20, Riverside Municipal Code).

Native American occupations within the vicinity of the project area include Millingstone, Late Prehistoric and Ethnographic occupations. Many sites are located along the Santa Ana River Drainage. However, there were no prehistoric sites previously recorded within a one-half mile radius of the project area.

In general, Spanish and Mexican explorers traversed the vicinity of the project area during the late 18th to early 19th century. Occupations within the general vicinity of

the project area were apparently limited to the Native Americans. However, explorations by Smith and others during the first-quarter 19th century, and mid-19th century pioneers, facilitated travel and development within the area that was to become Riverside. Historic research has revealed the fact that the project area is located within the former Jurupa Rancho, was granted to Juan Bandini in 1838. Bandini subsequently sold the Rancho to his son-in-law, Abel Stearns, in 1839. Apparently, cattle ranching was the economic pursuit in the early to mid 19th century, but eventually waned after the Rancho was finally confirmed in 1879. Agriculture and most importantly citrus cultivation developed in the Riverside area during the late 19th through the early 20th century.

In December 1870, the Southern California Colony Association named their community Riverside, rather than Jurupa. Historically, the original townsite (i.e., surveyed and mapped in a one-mile square) and the present-day, core-area of the City of Riverside are known as Mile Square. At the same time, other colonies such as the New England Colony, and the Santa Ana Colony were established to the southwest of Riverside. In 1875, the Southern California Colony Association, the New England Colony and the Santa Ana Colony formed the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company. By 1883, the City of Riverside was officially incorporated.

The Santa Fe Railroad arrived in San Bernardino in 1883 and began to consolidate other railroads, including the Southern Pacific Railroad, into its system. The Land Boom of the 1880s and attendant settlement in vicinity of the project area was a result of the introduction of the railroads into the Inland Empire Area. During the first decades of the 20th century, California and the rest of the United States experienced a trend in industrial growth, mass production of consumer goods, and the consumption of those goods.

City-wide refuse disposal practices during the period from ca. 1910-1985 was at the City Dump, situated at the western end of Rubidoux Avenue, 1.4 miles southwest of the project area. In addition the current project area is situated southeast of the archaeologically documented site of the First Chinatown, ca. 1879-1885, at the northwest corner of 9th and Orange Streets with other Anglo businesses occupying the remaining area. Hence, this cartographic and documentary data suggests that the Chinese and/or Euro-American (Anglo) cultures, each with their own material culture, occupied the Mile Square area (and the City of Riverside, ca. 1883), as far south as 9th Street by 1885. Furthermore, by 1885, the Chinese had

been expelled from the Mile Square to the Tequesquite Canyon/Arroyo, which was southwest of the city. Consequently, the cessation of Riverside's First Chinatown in ca. 1885 apparently provided the impetus for Euro-American occupation of the former First Chinatown, as well as the adjacent areas, including the project area, located at the southeast corner of 9th and Orange Streets. It should also be noted that prior to 1887, no Sanborn maps were available for the current project area. However, additional research is needed to ascertain if the 1887 Sanborn map was based on an earlier (e.g., 1886) survey of the block that contains the current project area.

Historical archaeological data recovery excavations within the project area were focused on gathering important information from the Jimenez and Schacker building/demolition sites prior to their destruction through the planned construction of a parking lot, as well as the on-going illicit looting activities. The sites were categorized according to the following site types incorporating their common names (i.e., Jimenez and Schacker building/demolition sites) as referred to herein:

Commercial Refuse Dump Site: Schacker building/demo site: Feature 1 was interpreted as a commercial trash pit, based on the archaeological excavations therein. This feature had no architectural information. In reference to chronology, the deposition of artifacts within this feature probably occurred after ca. 1892, based on the recovery of bottle finishes with crown top closures. This dump may be associated with the E. J. Reese, Carriage Painter, occupation of 556 9th Street, ca. 1906. The preliminary artifact analysis suggests a middle class economic status. No statements can be made on ethnicity at this time. With respect to material culture, the artifacts reflect a high proportion of domestic and personal artifacts. The recovery of this refuse dump in the backyard of the carriage painter's property indicates a "backyard" refuse disposal pattern of land use. This suggests that some city residents disposed of their refuse in the backyard prior to the opening of the city dump ca. 1910. With respect to subsistence, the refuse dump contained an olive jar from Los Angeles, cut mammal bone, and soda and liquor spirit bottles.

Residential Dependency Site: Jimenez building/demo site: Feature 1 was situated in the central eastern area of the Jimenez Lot, ca. 7.5 ft. West of the eastern property boundary of the Jimenez building/demo site. The feature was interpreted as a privy or outdoor toilet facility based on the archaeological excavations therein. This feature had interesting architectural information. It was dug with the eastern side wall completely

vertical, while the southern, western, and northern side walls had been undercut in an apparent attempt to increase the carrying capacity of the privy. Based on Mr. Alexandrowicz's work in southern California this is a unique privy construction. In reference to chronology, the deposition of artifacts within this feature probably occurred after ca. 1890, based on the recovery of ceramics with gold leaf design. This privy and material culture may be associated with an unknown 1887-1897 occupation and/or the M. T. Cuniff, plumber/tinner, occupation of 956/957 Orange Street in ca. 1897 and/or a latter occupant, as the Sanborn 1908 map depicts a privy in the approximate location of F-1. The preliminary artifact analysis suggests a middle to high class economic status. Euro-American artifacts as well as a small frequency of Asian ceramics were recovered from this feature, albeit no statements can be made on ethnicity at this time. With respect to material culture, the artifacts reflect a high proportion of domestic and personal artifacts. The recovery of this privy and associated refuse in the backyard of this property indicates a "backyard" refuse disposal pattern of land use. This suggests that some city residents disposed of their refuse in the backyard prior to the opening of the city dump in ca. 1910. With respect to subsistence, the refuse dump contained a wealth of cut mammal bone, bird (i.e., turkey bone) oyster shells and shellfish, seeds, and liquor spirit bottles. Children, at least one boy and one girl, were part of this household, based on the recovery of a cup with an embossed "Son" designation, as well as baby doll sherds.

Feature 2 was situated in the central eastern area of the Jimenez Lot, ca. 12.5 ft. west of the eastern property boundary of the Jimenez building/demo site and west of F-1. The feature was interpreted as a privy or outdoor toilet facility based on the archaeological excavations therein. This feature had interesting architectural information. It was dug with the side wall completely vertical down to ca. 1 ft. BGS, where all of the side walls were dug in an outward slope to increase the carrying capacity of the privy. In reference to chronology, the deposition of artifacts within this feature probably occurred after ca. 1887-1890, based on the analysis of the artifacts. This privy and material culture may be associated with an unknown 1887-1897 occupation and/or the M. T. Cuniff, plumber/tinner, occupation of 956/957 Orange Street in ca. 1897 and/or a latter occupant. The preliminary artifact analysis suggests a middle to high class economic status. Euro-American artifacts, as well as a small frequency of Asian ceramics were recovered from this feature, albeit no statements can be made on ethnicity at this

time. With respect to material culture, the artifacts reflect a high proportion of domestic and personal artifacts. The recovery of this privy and associated refuse in the backyard of this property indicates a "backyard" refuse disposal pattern of land use. This suggests that some city residents disposed of their refuse in the backyard prior to the opening of the city dump in ca. 1910. With respect to subsistence, the refuse dump contained a small frequency of uncut mammal bone, and one chicken egg shell. Personal items such as medicine bottles and buttons were abundant.

Feature 3 was interpreted as a burned architectural debris deposit/ephemeral trash deposit. This feature was located in the central portion of the backyard, west of F-1 and F-2. This feature may represent the remains of a backyard dependency that was constructed during the terminal 19th and/or the early 20th century. This architectural debris and material culture may be associated the M. T. Cuniff, plumber/tinner, occupation of 956/957 Orange Street in ca. 1897 (Riverside City Directory 1897), but probably dates to the ca. 1908 occupation, based on evidence on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company's 1908 map.

Feature 4 was interpreted as a concrete pad/pavement, representing the floor of a carriage barn or other dependency. This feature was located in the central portion of the backyard, west of F-3. This feature may represent the remains of a backyard dependency that was constructed during the terminal 19th and/or the early 20th century. This dependency and material culture may be associated with the M.T. Cuniff, plumber/tinner, occupation of 956/957 Orange Street in ca. 1897 (Riverside City Directory 1897), but probably dates to the ca. 1908 occupation, based on evidence on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company's 1908 map.

Feature 5 consisted of a privy, or outdoor toilet facility. The feature was located in the northeast corner of the Jimenez building/demo site. This feature had interesting architectural information. It was dug with the southern side wall completely vertical, while the western, northern, and eastern side walls had been undercut in an apparent attempt to increase the carrying capacity of the privy. In reference to chronology, the deposition of artifacts within this feature probably occurred after ca. 1890, based on the recovery of ceramics with gold leaf design (Terminus Post Quem 1890). This privy and material culture may be associated with an unknown 1887-1897 occupation and/or the M. T. Cuniff, plumber/tinner, occupation of 956/957 Orange Street in ca. 1897 and/or later occupations of this residential site. The preliminary artifact analysis suggests a middle

to high class economic status. Euro-American artifacts, as well as a small frequency of Asian ceramics were recovered from this feature, albeit no statements can be made on ethnicity at this time. With respect to material culture, the artifacts reflect a high proportion of domestic and personal artifacts. The recovery of this privy and associated refuse in the backyard of this property indicates a "backyard" refuse disposal pattern of land use. This suggests that some city residents disposed of their refuse in the backyard, prior to the opening of the city dump in ca. 1910. With respect to subsistence, the refuse dump contained a wealth of cut mammal bone, bird (i.e., turkey bone) oyster shells and shellfish, seeds, and liquor spirit bottles. Children, at least one girl, were part of this household, based on the recovery of ceramic doll sherds from the looters backdirt.

Schacker building/demo site: Feature 2 was interpreted as a privy or outdoor toilet facility. The feature was located in the central portion of the Schacker building/demo site. The feature was destroyed by looters, albeit a high frequency of machine-made bricks were observed in the looters backdirt, suggesting that the feature was constructed of brick or constructed against a brick wall. In reference to chronology, the deposition of artifacts within this feature probably occurred after ca. 1887 based on the analysis of the artifacts. This privy and material culture may be associated with an unknown 1887-1906 residential occupation of 557 9th Street, and/or the ca. 1906 Osborne and McGrath occupations of the carpentry shop at 576 9th and/or later occupations of this commercial site. The preliminary artifact analysis suggests a low to middle economic status. Euro-American artifacts were recovered from this feature, albeit no statements can be made on ethnicity at this time. With respect to material culture, the artifacts reflect a high proportion of domestic and personal artifacts. The recovery of this privy and associated refuse in the backyard of this property indicates a "backyard" refuse disposal pattern of land use. This suggests that some city residents disposed of their refuse in the backyard, prior to the opening of the city dump in ca. 1910. With respect to subsistence, the refuse dump contained a wealth of cut mammal bone, as well as shellfish, and seeds. Children, at least one girl, were part of this household, based on the recovery of baby doll sherds.

Feature 3 was interpreted as a privy or outdoor toilet facility. This feature was heavily impacted and destroyed by the demolition contractor. F-3 was located in the southeast portion of the Schacker building/demo site. In reference to chronology, the deposition of artifacts within this feature

probably occurred after ca. 1890, based on the recovery of a teapot and other artifacts. This privy and material culture may be associated with an unknown 1887-1893 residential occupation of 3 9th Street/922 and 924 Orange Street, and/or the ca. 1893 occupations of 924 Orange Street by D. V. Delmonte, a cook, and/or the occupation of 922 Orange street by George D. Cunningham, a plumber, and/or later occupations of this residential site. Note that the 1895 Sanborn map shows a residence as "922 1/2" in the vicinity of F-3. The preliminary artifact analysis suggests a low to middle economic status. Euro-American artifacts were recovered from this feature, albeit no statements can be made on ethnicity at this time. The recovery of this privy and associated refuse in the backyard of this property indicates a "backyard" refuse disposal pattern of land use. This suggests that some city residents disposed of their refuse in the backyard, prior to the opening of the city dump, ca. 1910.

Feature 4 was interpreted as a privy or outdoor toilet facility. This feature was heavily impacted by the demolition contractor and later looting activities. It was located in the south-central portion of the Schacker building/demo site. In reference to chronology, the deposition of artifacts within this feature probably occurred after ca. 1887, based on the recovery of the ceramic and glass artifacts. This privy and material culture may be associated with an unknown 1887-1893 residential occupation of 3 9th Street/922 and 924 Orange Street, and/or the ca. 1893 occupations of 924 Orange Street by D. V. Delmonte, a cook, and/or the occupation of 922 Orange street by George D. Cunningham, a plumber, and/or later occupations of this residential site. The preliminary artifact analysis suggests a middle-upper class economic status. Euro-American artifacts were recovered from this feature, albeit no statements can be made on ethnicity at this time. The recovery of this privy and associated refuse in the backyard of this property indicates a "backyard" refuse disposal pattern of land use. This suggests that some city residents disposed of their refuse in the backyard, prior to the opening of the city dump ca. 1910. With respect to subsistence, the refuse dump contained a wealth of cut mammal bone, as well as chicken egg shell and so forth.

In the report, entitled *Historical Archaeology at the 19th Century Mile Square, City of Riverside, California, Archaeological Consulting Services Technical Series No. 57*, John Stephen Alexandrowicz (2001) made the following recommendations:

1. No construction should occur in the parking lot area between the Jimenez and Schacker buildings, due to the fact that no

historical archaeological investigation has been undertaken at that locus.

2. Future historical archaeologists may further refine the historical archaeological data that is presented herein.

3. Displays of the historical data and material culture from these sites may be developed at the local City Museum, in order that the general public may enjoy and be enlightened by the displays.

4. The city should initiate a program of historical archaeology as part of the on-going City Museum program.

5. The city should insure that future development projects within the city include professional historical archaeological investigations.

6. During future historical archaeological investigations, the city should provide protection for the sites so that they are not looted by relic/bottle collectors. The artifacts and material culture of the past do not belong on the shelves of collectors, but should be displayed for the enjoyment and enlightenment of the citizens of the City of Riverside.

John E. Dufton's Homestead: At the request of Mr. Renald Anelle, Owner, Little Sisters Truck Wash, (the Project Proponent), the Archaeological Consulting Services (ACS) staff conducted an historical archaeological evaluation and mitigation program of Sites CA-SBR-10287H, the dirt trail/road, and CA-SBR-10288H, the 2nd quarter-20th-century-residential site, during intermittent periods between 26 September and 21 October 2000. This historical archaeological evaluative and mitigation investigation was a follow-up to ACS' identification investigation, conducted between 2 August and 11 September 2000. ACS' work was undertaken in preparation for the Project Proponent's construction of a Little Sisters Truck Wash facility at 8893 Three Flags Avenue, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. The Project Proponent's commercial development will encompass approximately 15 acres, herein referred to as the project area.

The 1856 General Land Office map of T4N, R5W depicted two trails, the Tejon Pass trail situated about 1 mile west, and the Salt Lake Road, about 2.5 miles west. Thus, by the mid-19th century, transportation routes were already established through this upper, western portion of the Mojave Desert. Hence, transportation was critical in colonization.

Hesperia was named as a Southern Pacific Railroad Depot in 1885. In that same year, a Mr. Widney purchased the Hesperia township, formed the Hesperia Land and Water Company and laid out the Old Townsite, which eventually became the City of

Hesperia.

Based on ACS' research we may conclude that on 15 February 1887, John E. Dufton, an Englishman, began to live in a tent within the project area. Three weeks later, on 7 March 1887, Dufton, age 24 and unmarried, filed a homestead application at the Government Land Office in Los Angeles, California. In April, 1887, Samuel Dufton, age 47, arrived in Hesperia. The question arises, is this John Dufton's father?

Agriculture, ranching, mining, and other economic pursuits developed at this time in the Hesperia area. In particular, grapes were raised on several ranches and were used in the production of raisins and celebrated wines. By 1887, a general store was constructed near Main Street and Santa Fe Road. Mr. Widney constructed the three-story Hesperia Hotel between 1887-1899. Harvesting Juniper trees for the bakeries in Los Angeles was a primary economic pursuit during the 1890s. Between 1887-1889, John E. Dufton lived on his claim, except, in certain instances, for periods up to three months, when he occasionally worked and lived in the vicinity away from his claim. Dufton cleared 80 acres, planted 69 fruit trees, and cultivated 20 acres. In June, 1888, John E. Dufton became a naturalized citizen of the United States and the Republic of California.

By 1889, Dufton lived full-time on his claim. In mid-April 1889 he built his 10 x 10 ft. house. During 1890, he added a 12 x 12 ft. addition, with wooden floors, 3 windows, and 2 doors. At that time he also built his barn and chicken house. During his occupation, John E. Dufton befriended Ed Dolch, Henry Johnson, and G. V. Stickles, who eventually served as his witnesses for his Homestead Patent.

While John E. Dufton swore, under penalty of perjury in the US Government Land Office, that he built a house, with an addition, a barn, a chicken house, cleared 80 acres, planted 69 fruit trees, and cultivated 20 acres, the San Bernardino County Assessors tax assessments list only taxes on "J. Dufton's" land for \$160, during 1895-1896, without any assessments for the house, barn, chicken house, fruit trees nor 20 cultivated acres.

The Assessors records listed Jas. (not John E.) Dufton as the property owner during 1897-1912. Perhaps this was really John E. Dufton, who would have been age 48 when the property was sold to William Goatman in 1912. Mr. Platt purchased the southern half of Section 22, consisting of 80 acres in 1918. His tax assessment was \$240 for the land, which also must have included improvements (i.e., house, barn, chicken house, fruit trees on 20 cultivated acres) that were not individually listed. Platt owned

the parcel containing the project area through 1922. Unfortunately, the San Bernardino County Assessors records for the sectioned lands in the Hesperia area during 1923-1946 were not located at the San Bernardino County Archives.

During the first quarter of the 20th century, Hesperia was the last major stopping point on the route over the Cajon Pass to San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and other cities. Route 66 was re-aligned in 1924 in its approximate extant location further west of the City of Hesperia, thereby cutting it off from direct access to an east-west route that connects the east and west coasts of North America.

In 1946 the County Assessors records for the Hesperia section lands resumed, and the State of California owned 18.44 acres, representing a little more than the current project area. Simon Friedman bought this in 1947. By 1949, the highway (Route 66) consumed 1.56 acres out of the 18.44 acres resulting in the reduced 15.48 acres, similar to today's project area. Hence, the reduced size of land resulted in a reduced tax assessment for the project area from 1949 to 1951. The value of the land increased to \$70 by 1952 and 1953, where ACS' research terminated.

Economic development, particularly residential and commercial enterprises, continued at a more rapid rate after World War II and through the present. Presently, this area of the western Mojave Desert is experiencing an unprecedented amount of commercial and residential economic development. Mr. Renald Anelle and his firm, Little Sisters Truck Wash, are in the process of building upon the project area.

Historical archaeological data recovery excavations within the project area were focused on gathering important information from Sites CA-SBR-10287H, the trail/dirt road, and CA-SBR-10288H, the Dufton Homestead site, prior to their destruction through the planned construction of the Little Sisters Truck Wash facility. This work was accomplished in accordance with CEQA guidelines.

An analysis of the environmental data, previous cultural resources research, archival research data, the excavation data, the laboratory data, and theoretical issues from these mid- to late-19th through early-20th century sites resulted in their being categorized into the following "Site Types" (see below). The following paragraphs provide summaries and interpretations for sites CA-SBR-10287H and CA-SBR-10288H, as well as their constituent features, per the designated Site Type. The discussions attempt to address the research themes (i.e., architecture, chronology, economics, ethnicity, land use, material culture, and subsistence) and

questions that were posited in the research design for this project.

Transportation Site Type: Site CA-SBR-10287H is interpreted as a mid- to late-19th through early-20th century trail/dirt road. The NW to SE trending site alignment (Feature 1) was located in the central portion of the project area. No tangible architectural data was documented other than the dimensions of the feature.

Isolated artifacts, representing Feature 2, were observed and/or provenienced and collected within the vicinity of the Feature 1 trail/road alignment. With respect to chronology and material culture, the diagnostic artifacts included: a mid- to late-19th century soldered, rectangular can with a hole-in-cap closure- with a triangular-shaped opening; sherds from an amethyst bottle, type unknown (ca. 1885-1915); hole-in-top can fragments (ca. 1820-1898) and soldered-seam metal can fragments (Terminus Post Quem 1820).

Thus, site CA-SBR-10287H represents a mid- to late-19th through early-20th century transportation route that carried pedestrian traffic, horse, wagon and/or early-20th century automobiles. During the mid- to late-19th century through the early-20th century and apparently up to the construction of US Route 66 in 1924, and later Interstate 15 in the 1950s, this historic trail/dirt road would have permitted the occupants of the homestead (CA-SBR-10288H) with access to nearby toll roads.

Residential-Homestead Site Type: This historic homestead was located within the central eastern portion of the project area. Site CA-SBR-10288H was situated approximately 100 ft. east of Site CA-SBR-10287H, the trail/dirt road. Site CA-SBR-10288H is interpreted to represent the refuse dump (Feature 2), the sheet refuse (Feature 3) from the John E. Dufton homestead, a late-19th through early-20th century residential site. Additionally, the site contained a privy (Feature 2A) from a ca. 1932-1934 occupation by an unknown man and woman. Finally, the site exhibited a later, ca. 1950s advertising sign component (Feature 1), that is unrelated to the residential components.

In addressing the architecture and chronology research domains, we learned through archival research that by 1889, Dufton lived full-time on his claim. In mid-April, 1889, he built his 10 x 10 ft. house. During 1890, he added a 12 x 12 ft. addition, with wooden floors, 3 windows, and 2 doors. At that time he also built his barn and chicken house. These features were detailed in Dufton's Final Certificate for Homestead. However, there was no mention of other related architectural features such as fence lines, privies, wells, etc. Features 2 and 3 did not exhibit architectural

attributes, other than their respective spatial dimensions. Feature 2A, the privy, had interesting architectural characteristics. It measured 5 ft. long, 3 ft. wide and 1.6 ft. deep. All of the side walls exhibited a slope from the feature's outside edge toward the center. This feature is unique, as no other privy feature has been documented within a one-mile radius of the project area.

In addressing the chronology and material culture research domains, we know that John Dufton occupied the site from 1887-1889 on an ephemeral basis and from 1889-1892 on a full-time basis. We presume that he continued to occupy the homestead until 1912, when he sold it to William Goatman. Several blown-in-mold (BIM) glass artifacts were found in association with the refuse dump (Feature 2), the privy (Feature 2A), and the sheet refuse-dispersed artifact scatter (Feature 3). These BIM bottles, especially the amethyst glass variety, suggest a Terminus Post Quem date of 1885 and a range of manufacture, use and abandonment from about 1885-1915 or shortly thereafter. Thus, these artifacts would ostensibly represent the John Dufton occupation during the late 19th and early 20th century. In a similar manner, the automatic-bottle-machine (ABM) glass artifacts recovered from the site have a Terminus Post Quem date of 1903 and a range of ca. 1903-present, albeit early crown-top closures date from the late 1890s. Many of these artifacts from Features 2, 2A and 3 may be attributed to use and discard by John Dufton (1887-1912) and perhaps later owners and/or occupants of the site. Nonetheless, during ca. 1932-1934 there is a residential occupation within the project area by an unknown man and woman, based on the artifacts that were observed and/or recovered from Features 2, 2A, and 3. Diagnostic artifacts such as the fragment of the California 1932 license plate and the PENZOIL motor oil cans with the picture and description of the "World Record...1934" are hallmarks of the 1930s residential occupation. Finally, Feature 1, the advertising sign debris, apparently represents ca. 1950s commercial advertising along Route 66 and Interstate 15.

Economic trends were also observed in the material culture. Obviously, packaged goods such as Vaseline, Penzoil motor oil, and other products suggested an industrialized, market economy. However, the presence of canning jars suggests an indigenous, self-sufficient economy, at least in the production and storage of foods. Economic status may also be revealed in the material culture. John E. Dufton's economic status may have been low to middle class, based on the material culture that was recovered in the refuse dump, privy, and dispersed artifact scatter. In a similar manner, the 1932-1934

occupation by an unknown male/female couple also reflects a low-middle class economic status. Future research may refine these interpretations.

Ethnicity is a difficult research topic to address with respect to the occupations within the project area. John E. Dufton was apparently born as an Englishman and eventually emigrated to the United States and became a naturalized citizen during the late 19th century. Apparently Dufton was assimilated into the American cultural and ethnic social setting during the late 19th and early 20th century. While the 1932-1934 occupants had discarded a few Asian ceramics, it is difficult to ascribe an Asian ethnic association with that occupation.

Material culture as it relates to several of the other research domains has been addressed in the preceding discussions. Interestingly, the material culture represents the genders of the former 1930s male and female inhabitants of this site. No historic data defined the presence of any female occupants at this site. The material culture represents individuals who braved and settled upon the "wild west" during the terminal 19th through the early 20th centuries. Coincidentally, the Dufton occupation is contemporaneous with the development of the townsite and City of Hesperia. Furthermore, according to the files of the AIC-SBCM, this artifact assemblage is unique compared to the other assemblages recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area, as it represents the sole and unique assemblage of historical artifacts from a terminal 19th and early 20th century homestead occupation site within the City of Hesperia's sphere of influence.

Research in the topic of land use is very provocative. The advertising sign debris (Feature 1), the refuse dump (Feature 2), the privy (Feature 2A) and the sheet-refuse or dispersed artifact scatter (Feature 3), were located in the vicinity of the secondary transportation route defined herein as the trail dirt road (Site CA-SBR-10287H), which connected to other toll roads that led to other regions across southern California and elsewhere.

Subsistence was a major concern of anyone living in the high desert portion of the western Mojave Desert. Prehistoric peoples had an abundant resource base in this area, based on the presence of flora (i.e., juniper, yucca, Joshua tree, etc.) and fauna (i.e., rabbit, birds, rodents, etc.) within the vicinity of the project area. Historic occupations obviously capitalized and exploited the natural resources within and adjacent to the project area. In addition, Dufton's late-19th- and early-20th-century occupation and the ca. 1932-1934 occupation relied upon market-economy products. In addition, they

apparently also relied upon local or indigenous sources of food products. For example, consider the chicken egg shells, peach pit, other unidentified seeds, and mammal food bone that were recovered from the various features. These are tangible remains of the subsistence strategies of the former inhabitants within the project area.

Time and funding for this project were exhausted during the fieldwork and initial laboratory processing activities in September, 2000. Therefore, the report, entitled *Historical Archaeology at John E. Dufton's Homestead, Archaeological Consulting Services Technical Series No. 58* (Alexandrowicz 2001) was produced in spite of these deficiencies in order to comply with the City of Hesperia's regulatory compliance, as well as Mr. Alexandrowicz's professional ethics and standards. In summary, Alexandrowicz recommended the following:

1. No construction equipment should be permitted outside of the project area. Why? Because this equipment may destroy valuable resources that were not documented as part of this project.
2. In the event that any cultural and/or paleontological resources are encountered during construction excavations, those excavations should be halted until a qualified archaeologist and/or paleontologist arrives on-site in order to assess the significance of the discovery.
3. Future historical archaeologists may further refine the historical archaeological data that is presented herein.
4. Displays of the historical data and material culture from these sites may be developed at the local City Museum, in order that the general public may enjoy and be enlightened by the displays.
5. The city should be commended, particularly with respect to Mr. Stan Liudahl and the Planning Department, for their efforts in preserving the non-renewable resources, both fossil and cultural, that are within the City of Hesperia's sphere of influence.

Nevada

Evans Northeast Addition, Reno: During the summer of 2000, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc., of Reno, Nevada, conducted an architectural inventory within a portion of an historic Reno neighborhood, the Evans Northeast Addition. A rental housing project called Copeland Village, consisting of 152-unit low income units intended for seniors, was proposed for the neighborhood. The purpose of the architectural project was to identify and record historic buildings and structures, to assess each for its National Register eligibility, and to

determine potential impact of the development on the historic properties and on the neighborhood as a whole. Construction of the project will result only in the loss of a single commercial building.

The survey area covers approximately 12 acres with 100 buildings that include 61 historic primary buildings, 31 historic outbuildings/ancillary structures, and 8 modern buildings. The 61 primary historic buildings are all residential and appear to be mostly rental properties for single or multiple residents. Survey results suggest that the buildings were constructed between ca. 1900 and ca. 1936 with the highest number built between ca. 1920-1929. Styles represented include Vernacular, Folk Victorian (with either Italianate or Queen Anne detail), Queen Anne, Shingle, and early Craftsman. Several of the buildings located in the survey area had been built for use by personnel of the Nevada-California-Oregon Railroad.

Rip Van Winkle Mine: During the winter and spring (2000-2001), an archaeological project was concluded at the Rip Van Winkle Mine, a lead-zinc-silver mine in the Merrimac (or Lone Mountain) District, located northwest of Elko, Nevada. Although the mine was formerly located and recorded in 1912 and was successfully mined in the late 1910s, its most productive period began in 1937 and lasted into the 1940s with sporadic mining well into the 1950s. Structural remains at the mine are associated with the 1937-1940s period, when a mill was built and a small community, including a school, was established for the miners and their families.

The survey was undertaken to determine the potential effect of a proposed hazardous materials cleanup at the site, particularly in the area of Coon Creek. This intermittent creek flows through the primary residential and milling areas, and eventually into a tributary, and thence the Humboldt River. The survey resulted in the identification of 144 historic features including the mill and its associated features such as an ore car track and trestle, a possible assay office, a compressor house, a shaft, two adits, and related mining features and roads. The location of a bunkhouse, cookhouses, mine foreman's house, and the school was determined from historic photographs. Other domestic structural features include out-houses and foundations, dams and tailings ponds, and two combined industrial and domestic dumps.

Historic Site 26Wa5727: An excavation project in the southeast Truckee Meadows was conducted in November 2000 at the proposed locale for the Damonte High School in Reno, Nevada, at the historic site

26Wa5727. By means of archival research, it was ascertained that an historic ditch went through the site which was within the property lines of a family ranch. The ditch and an accompanying dam were surveyed and mapped in 1895, probably as a way to establish water rights for the Candler family, after whom the ditch was named. Although the Candlers sold the ditch and dam to a local water and ditch company, their water rights were retained and then transferred to each successive property owner. Several individuals owned the land where the site is located, but it appears that the Candlers and the Clausens actually used the land. The Candlers probably grew hay or other grain on or near the site, and the Clausens raised hogs and produced hay. The latter information is based upon the deed of sale. Harry Clausen, who owned a lunch counter and saloon in downtown Reno, purchased the property in 1916 and worked it for about a year. When he sold the property, included in the deed were the hogs (approximately 75 head), other livestock, and various farm equipment, implements, and tools suggesting hay production. This property was identified as the Clausen Ranch in subsequent sales. During the 1930s, it became part of the large South Meadows property known as the Damonte Ranch.

Excavation at the property was limited to historic structural remnants located at the south end of 26Wa5727. The surface features were ambiguous, although the resultant excavations did indicate they were historic. One of the features consisted of a fractured concrete slab, a segment of a mortared brick wall, a rock alignment, a depression, and a concrete bath or wash tub. Along the edge of the concrete slab was a linear drainage channel, which, with the possibility of a linoleum floor covering and the concrete tub/bath, suggests that this structure may have been a piggery (hog house), field shed, or bath house associated with a nearby structure. There are no indications that this was a residential area. Rather, the site appears to be comprised of outbuildings used in conjunction with either the piggery or cattle and hay production.

Bureau of Mines Boulder City Electrometallurgical Experimental Station: Kautz Environmental Consultants was engaged in the fall of 2000 to conduct an Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of selected buildings at the Date Street Complex of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Colorado Regional Offices in Boulder City, Nevada. The eleven buildings were formerly part of the Bureau of Mines Engineering Metallurgy Laboratory established in 1936. Four are still being used, but the remaining seven were slated for demolition

prior to expanding the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Originally called the Bureau of Mines Boulder City Electrometallurgical Experimental Station, the buildings have construction dates between 1931 and 1952. Two of these buildings were purchased from the Six Companies, Inc., the company that built Hoover Dam and part of Boulder City. The function of this facility was for the testing of ore processing methods under pilot plant sized levels rather than the smaller mini plant and laboratory levels done elsewhere. Testing was conducted on such ores as manganese, titanium, alumina, and sponge iron, as well as experimenting with surplus sulphur from the oil industry for use in construction materials. When the facility was closed in 1983, the Bureau of Reclamation took over the property. Demolition of all but one of the seven buildings took place in the late spring of 2001.

South Maine Street in Fallon, Nevada: In March 2001, Kautz Environmental Consultants undertook an architectural survey of a portion of South Maine Street in Fallon, Nevada. Part of U.S. 95, this segment of Maine Street was slated for improvement under the Fallon Transportation Enhancement Project. The project entailed developing an historic context for the City of Fallon, reviewing archaeological records for the City and its surrounding area, and conducting an architectural survey of the building facades within the proposed project area. A total of 41 buildings representing several periods of development between 1903 and 1986 were inventoried.

Construction and renovation dates for several of the buildings reflect the history of the community which include the 1903 courthouse, the rebuilding of the north one and one-half blocks on the west side following a 1910 fire, and the renovation of several of the buildings along both sides of the street following the 1954 earthquake. Of the 41 buildings, 7 were found to retain sufficient historical integrity to be listed on the National Register. Four of these buildings were constructed between 1903 and 1929 and include the Churchill County Courthouse located at the north end of the survey area. The remaining three were built between 1940 and 1950 and include the Lawana Theatre at the south end of the survey area. Most of the buildings no longer reflect their historical background; instead, what is evident is the ever changing nature of Fallon's commercial district, a conventional trend throughout the western U.S.

SOUTHEAST

Reported by Jan Lloyd

Florida

The University of West Florida: Archaeological research is alive and well at the University of West Florida (UWF). The addition of the new Anthropology Masters Program to the already successful Historical Archaeology Program will expand our research into the prehistoric, bioarchaeological and cultural areas. The new Anthropology Masters Program will be accepting graduate students for fall 2003. Terrestrial (historical and prehistoric) and underwater field schools have just completed the 2002 field season and processing and conserving artifacts from the excavations will begin this fall in lab and conservation classes. Underwater and terrestrial projects continue to provide master's thesis topics for many students.

During the summer of 2002, the long-awaited follow-up to Hale Smith's 1964 excavations at Santa Rosa Pensacola (8ES22) was initiated by Dr. Judy Bense during a month-long field school. The site, located on Santa Rosa Island, was found to be in excellent condition with exceptionally concentrated distributions of artifacts lying beneath a 6" blanket of sand deposited since the 1752 hurricane that destroyed the site. A three year research program will be conducted at the site beginning in the summer of 2003.

Analysis of information gathered during two field seasons (2000 and 2001) in downtown Pensacola is being completed by Dr. Elizabeth Benchley. This study of three Spanish and British colonial households produced thousands of artifacts. This analysis offers an in depth view of domestic life in colonial Pensacola not seen in the past because most previous research downtown had focused on the military presence there. Funding for this Colonial People Project was provided in part by State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Historical Resources.

Beginning in 2000, Margo Stringfield, Archaeology Institute archaeologist, became involved in the St. Michael's Cemetery Rehabilitation Project. The eight acre site has been historically documented as a cemetery since the late-18th century although the oldest marker dates to 1811. Implementation of this innovative approach to historic preservation included creation of an on-line GIS of the cemetery and comprehensive data base of tombstone information and completion of a detailed botanical survey. In efforts to document unmarked burials, ground

penetrating radar and probing surveys have been initiated. Beginning in September 2002 stabilization and restoration of grave stones and markers will begin, funded in part by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources.

Not to be outdone by the historic and underwater activities in our area, John Phillips and crew spent two months of the field school in 2002 investigating the interior karst topography of the central panhandle region of Florida. Over 140 sites have been located during this extensive, long-term research project. This summer's activities included over 1,200 shovel tests, location of 15 new sites and testing of 6 sites, including one turn-of-the-20th-century mill. Sites include late Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Weeden Island, late Colonial (possibly Creek homesteads) and late 19th/early 20th-century timber and turpentine occurrences.

The details of the six year research project at the Presidio Santa Maria de Galve by Dr. Judy Bense will soon be available in book form from the University Press of Florida. This research focused on the site of the first successful Spanish Pensacola settlement (1698 to 1719) located on the present day Naval Air Station in Pensacola. This research was funded in part by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources and the U.S. Navy.

Since 1999 UWF has been actively involved in archaeology in Fort Walton Beach. Public archaeology projects were held at Fort Walton Beach Landing during 1999 and 2000. During these excavations, remains from the late Deptford Period (90 B.C.) through Swift Creek (A.D. 500) have been recovered including Swift Creek structures. These projects have been sponsored by the City of Fort Walton Beach, UWF Alumni Association, UWF Center for Lifelong Learning and FWB Friends of the Museums.

During the late summer and fall of 2002, Norma Harris and a primarily volunteer crew began a survey of the north side of Santa Rosa Sound in Fort Walton Beach. This survey, sponsored by a grant from the Florida Department of State, is a follow-up to letters sent in 2001 to landowners requesting permission to do shovel tests on their property. Response was good and work is underway. Work will include shovel tests and limited testing on private and city property to evaluate known sites and record new sites. Although most sites are expected to be prehistoric, the earliest Fort Walton Beach settlement is in this area and could be located. Already there have been exciting prehistoric discoveries—a broken, but almost complete fiber-tempered bowl dating from at least 3000 B.C. plus other ceramics and stone tools through the Mississippian Period (A.D. 1450).

Following the lead of the City of Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida, (Pensacola's location) has enacted a Section 106 review policy for county-sponsored projects and county property. John Phillips received a grant from the Florida Division of Historical Resources to develop a cultural resources management GIS to assist in implementing the new policy. Archaeologists from UWF have monitored many projects in the historically sensitive downtown area and elsewhere since these policies were initiated. Most of these projects have involved monitoring as parking facility construction and utility replacement (sewers, sanitary sewers, water, gas) occurred in commercial areas and beneath the streets through the colonial deposits. Although there had been a great deal of disturbance in these sensitive areas, as trench excavations began on the first projects it was obvious that many features are still present and there is much information to be gathered from this monitoring. It is possible to document and preserve prehistoric, colonial and post-colonial archaeological deposits as the city and county continue to upgrade utilities and facilities. Recently, these projects have furnished first views of the double fort wall of San Miguel (1752-1763, the third site of Pensacola), construction details of the British (1763-1781) fort walls, kitchens and blockhouses, and drainage ditches, wells, trash pits and middens from all colonial time periods and later.

A group of UWF Archaeology Institute faculty, staff, students and volunteers from the Pensacola Archaeological Society traveled to Mexico twice in 2002 following the trail of Pensacola's historic connections to Mexican trade routes, ceramic production centers and colonists. Cities included Mexico City, Jalapa, Coyolillo, Veracruz, Puebla and San Pablo de Monte. This fall participants from these trips will present a series of programs reporting the discoveries from these trips. More trips are planned for spring 2003 to continue these investigations. Dr. John Bratten and Margo Stringfield traveled to Costa Rica and met with archaeologists at the University of Costa Rica to discuss the possibility of short-term student and faculty exchanges.

Pensacola Bay and its tributaries are the resting place for hundreds of wrecked and abandoned vessels dating from the earliest attempts to settle what is today Florida. One of these wrecks is the Emanuel Point Ship, Florida's oldest shipwreck. In 1997 UWF, in joint collaboration with the State of Florida, conducted a year long excavation of the Emanuel Point Ship, a Spanish colonial ship from the ill-fated settlement attempt by Don Tristan de Luna y Arellano in 1559. Only the Padre Island shipwrecks of

1554 are older shipwrecks in the United States. Luna lost seven vessels in a hurricane that struck only five weeks after the fleet's arrival in Pensacola Bay. Thousands of artifacts were recovered, conserved and placed on display at the Archaeology Institute at UWF and the newly remodeled T. T. Wentworth, Jr. Florida State Museum in downtown Pensacola. UWF has continued to build on this ground-breaking project with a series of investigations and field schools in underwater archaeological field methods. UWF has trained dozens of students, both graduate and undergraduate, as well as visiting archaeologists and volunteers, and involved the public as an active participant in uncovering Pensacola's rich maritime history.

In 1998 UWF and the U.S. Navy conducted a remote sensing survey of selected portions of Pensacola Bay. Further investigation resulted in several significant discoveries. Following up on a 1992 Florida Bureau of Archaeological survey, UWF archaeologists relocated a vessel known as the Santa Rosa Island shipwreck. UWF research archaeologists noted that the shallowly-buried main maststep was of an unusually large size and type, indicating the presence of a substantial colonial ship. Excavation of the bow in 1999, coupled with historic research into colonial vessel sinkings in Pensacola Bay, suggested that the wreck could have been one of only a few shipwrecks. Subsequent investigations in 2001 and 2002 funded in part with historic preservation grant assistance by the State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Historical Resources and the Historical Preservation Advisory Council, support the identification of this site as the resting place of the Nuestra Señora del Rosario y Santiago Apostol, lost in a hurricane in 1705. At the time of its loss, the Rosario was third largest ship of the Spanish Caribbean Fleet and the flagship of a smaller fleet sent to relieve hard-pressed missions in La Florida. Upon reaching Pensacola, the Rosario was to take on a cargo of large pine and cypress timber for masts of ships being built in the new world. A strong storm struck and, despite every effort, the vessel was pushed into shallow water along Santa Rosa Island where the keel broke causing the stern to break free. After some salvage, the wreck quickly filled with sand and left a rich cultural deposit for archaeologists to uncover. Finds from the vessel include brooms, rigging (rope, blocks, double blocks, sheaves, parrels and a dead-eye), cannon balls, grandes, lead net weights and wooden floats, a straight razor handle, a wooden scoop, wooden tool handles, a bilge pump handle, a stair frame with carved graffiti, gaming pieces (dice and discs), rosary beads, leather, food remains (animal

bones, peach pits) and ceramics (majolica, lead-glazed coarse earthenware, olive jar fragments).

UWF's other maritime projects are related to Pensacola's once thriving snapper and timber industries, as well as other 19th-century shipping activities. The discovery of a site by a pair of newly-certified divers resulted in the 1998 investigation of one of these shipwrecks. The divers reported an ornate bronze compass binnacle underwater to the charter boat captain who notified the National Park Service. The NPS contacted UWF to identify the find and assess the site. The Catherine, a Norwegian vessel lost in the Gulf of Mexico near Pensacola Beach in an 1894 gale, was the shipwrecked vessel. Other shipwrecks await research and excavation and will serve as potential thesis topics for graduate students in UWF's new Anthropology Master's Program.

SOUTHWEST

Reported by Michael R. Polk

Arizona

Lot 11 of Block 13, City of Yuma: During 2001, Archaeological Research Services, Inc., (ARS) conducted a series of archaeological activities within archaeological Site AZ X:6:97 (ASM), which is Lot 11 of Block 13, City of Yuma, Yuma County, Arizona. The work was conducted under contract to Lankford and Associates, Inc., on behalf of the Arizona Historical Society and the City of Yuma, which is developing the site as a parking lot. Site AZ X:6:97 (ASM) corresponds with the current property boundaries of Lot 11 of Block 13. Historically, this parcel was the site of a number of historically significant buildings and structures, including the circa 1873-1909 Yuma County Courthouse, a large, single story adobe building at the northwest corner of Third Street and Madison Avenue.

ARS documented 43 archaeological features, some of which appear to correspond with some of the 19 features projected from historic Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps, 4 features still extant on the lot when the testing phase began in March 2001, and 1 feature identified during a 1991 survey, but removed prior to 2001. Together, archival and archaeological evidence corroborate at least 11 periods of use and/or discrete occupations associated with one or more buildings present on Lot 11 during the Euroamerican development of Yuma.

Of the 43 archaeological features, 24 are probably the physical remains of buildings, structures, or features of the four principal occupations: a pre-1873 house or houses on

the southeastern corner of the lot (demolished 1873); the 1873-1909 First Yuma County Courthouse (building demolished 1927), the circa 1909-1925 Feedmill Complex (buildings demolished 1927), and the 1939-1957 White's Service Station/Yuma Bus Co. (remaining buildings and structures demolished 2001). Twelve additional features may be associated with one of those four occupations, or may be associated with one of the remaining seven occupations or buildings, but cannot be confidently assigned to a specific occupation or building based on the information recovered; three other features may be associated with one of the other seven occupations, but additional information is needed to confirm the association. Lastly, seven features could not be assigned, even on a tentative basis, to any of the identified occupations. In other words, four occupations of the site are amply supported by the archaeological discovery of physical remains, five occupations might be associated with physical features but require additional, supporting evidence, and two occupations cannot be linked with any physical remains and are known only from building permit records; seven archaeological features do not seem to correspond with any of the 11 identified occupations or buildings.

Based on contemporary narrative descriptions, photographs, and Sanborn-Perris fire insurance maps, the 1873 Yuma County Courthouse was single story with a large courtroom, legal offices, and an open interior courtyard in which hangings were sometimes carried out; in the rear of the building was a jail, completely lined with 1/4-inch-thick plate iron to prevent escapes. The jail and courthouse walls were made of coursed adobe bricks. A porch wrapped around three sides of the courthouse. Twenty-nine of the features investigated by ARS seem to correspond with the courthouse building, including at least eight segments of coursed adobe brick walls or wall foundations, five exposures of adobe brick or poured adobe floor, a cobblestone interior courtyard, and an iron plate on the jail floor, preserved beneath a concrete floor poured during a later reoccupation of the building. These features correspond closely with the Sanborn-Perris maps of the building footprint in location and dimensions, and were found in excellent preservation from 0.1 to 1.0 ft. below the surface of Lot 11.

ARS prepared a technical report during Fall 2001 documenting all of the phases of research so far completed, with descriptions of the 34 intact or substantially intact, sub-surface archaeological features that contribute or potentially contribute to the National Register of Historic Places-eligibility of Site AZ X:6:97 (ASM). Other features previously documented within the lot in archival

sources, and features of a purely archaeological nature not exposed by the archaeological investigations, are anticipated within the site, based on the Sanborn-projected locations and nature of the features. However, the City of Yuma cancelled additional planned research within the site and encapsulated it beneath the parking lot in 2002, against the recommendations of ARS and the Arizona SHPO that doing so could potentially damage features of the site and adjacent historic structures. Artifacts have been curated at the Rio Colorado Division of the AHS in Yuma. Additional information about this significant site, or a copy of the Final Report of Archaeological Investigations to Date of Site AZ X:6:97 (ASM) within Lot 11 of Block 13, City of Yuma, Yuma County, Arizona: Testing, Limited Data Recovery, and Monitoring by David E. Purcell, Lyle M. Stone, and Jeffrey B. Hathaway (2001; ARS Project Report No. 2001:019) is available by contacting Archaeological Research Services in Tempe, Arizona at archresearch@qwest.net or via telephone at (480) 966-3508.

Southern Pacific Railroad Settling Tanks Demolition: Archaeological Research Services, Inc., collaborated with architect Gerald A. Doyel (FAIA) of Gerald A. Doyel Associates (GADA) in undertaking Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation of a brick water settling tank in the City of Yuma during August 2001. The tanks, a component of the Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark, were demolished by the City of Yuma to make way for a hotel, part of a downtown redevelopment project. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company constructed the tanks in 1884 on top of a prominent small hill adjacent to the Colorado River as part of a new water treatment facility, necessary to settle out the heavy silt load carried by the river. Potable water was decanted for use in locomotives and as drinking water at the adjacent railroad hotel and depot (previously tested by ARS in 1986). The town of Yuma eventually contracted for drinking water with the railroad, and the tanks were modified to accommodate the increased load. With the growth of Yuma, and adoption of diesel-electric traction by the railroad, new water treatment facilities were constructed nearby and the settling tanks abandoned. These investigations collected abundant data on the construction and subsequent modifications to the tanks, including extensive repairs to probable earthquake damage circa 1915, and additions of wells and new piping in 1917 to supply a nearby residential development. ARS also found evidence of the original wooden water tank, built 1877. GADA recently completed a draft of the

HAER report; the City of Yuma is currently planning to begin preparing a report on ARS' archaeological activities. Artifacts collected from the project will be curated with the City of Yuma.

Kingman-Wickenburg Historic Sites: Northland Research, Inc. (Northland), has completed field investigation of five sites for the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) in southern Mohave County. The investigations are part of the ongoing improvements to U.S. 93 between Kingman and Wickenburg. Two sites are early-20th-century ranches, one site has 20th-century ranch and prehistoric components, one site is a historic road, and one site is a prehistoric lithic scatter with a late 19th century Hualapai encampment. A review of secondary histories provided a historic context for the archaeological investigations.

Prehistoric and historic components of AZ M:6:11 (Arizona State Museum [ASM]) are spatially separate at the site but located entirely within the ADOT corridor. Surface collection of nearly 400 lithic artifacts was accomplished at the prehistoric component. The artifacts included one Cienega projectile point (Late Archaic) and a possible protohistoric arrow point. The historic ranch component included 15 surface features, but erosion has removed the habitation structure and an unknown proportion of the surrounding yard and outbuildings. Artifacts related to domestic trash and leather working tools, harness, and machinery parts are present. The ranch probably was abandoned prior to 1929 when flooding of the Big Sandy River removed the associated farmland and certainly by 1949 when U.S. 93 was constructed and destroyed another portion of the site.

The Hillside-Kingman highway, AZ M:6:3, was examined using archival and archaeological data. Written documents suggest the highway experienced a complex history involving growth and expansion in response to economic conditions within Mohave County. Alternate roads were established between railroad sidings at Hillside and Kingman in response to changing economic conditions and erosion of the earliest roads. Archaeological data was used to identify multiple segments of the highway that converged in and near the ADOT project area. Trash deposits along the roads helped suggest when the roads were used and abandoned.

Investigations at AZ M:6:4 and AZ M:6:5 encountered only limited portions of the sites inside the highway right-of-way. Historic surface features and artifacts related to the ranch occupations were mapped on Arizona State Land Department and Bureau of Land Management properties outside the

highway corridor. Less than a dozen artifacts found inside the highway corridor at AZ M:6:4 are from the 1915-1918 T. J. Bland homestead; the majority of artifacts inside the highway corridor are related to a 1950s bridge construction workers camp. Likewise, the number of artifacts inside the highway corridor at AZ M:6:5 was quite small; however, the surface inspection was able to expand the site boundary outside the highway corridor. Surface features at AZ M:6:5, the Chacon Ranch site, are related to a Hispanic family (1910-1929) and a medical doctor who resided seasonally at the site after 1929.

Northland collected nearly 120 lithic artifacts from the prehistoric component of AZ M:6:10. A second spatially discrete locus outside the ADOT corridor was mapped and a 50% sample of surface artifacts was subject to an in-field artifact analysis. The artifacts include chipped stone and ground stone that was found in conjunction with two surface features, glass and metal artifacts dated to 1899-1904 (historic Hualapai). Some of the glass fragments are retouched and have sharp chipped edges, while at least one glass artifact is worn smooth. Tin cans with soldered lap seams may have been re-used when the seams were broken and the cans flattened. Two military brass buttons, clothing rivets, and shoe nails provide evidence of clothing, possibly obtained as rations from the U.S. Army. The most revealing artifact for activities at the site is a metal sewing needle for leather working that was found near the chipped glass and one surface feature. In addition, the ground stone artifacts include two sandstone abraders made from metate fragments that have linear grooves for sharpening pointed tools. In combination, these artifacts suggest that leather working was an important activity at the site.

Historic Water Utilization: Dennis Gilpin, Daniel K. Newsome, and Gordon F. M. Rakita of SWCA Environmental Consultants' Flagstaff Office (114 N. San Francisco Street, Suite 100, Flagstaff, AZ 86001) are currently conducting a study of water utilization and technology in Arizona between the years 1520 and 1950 for the State Historic Preservation Office. This study will provide a historical overview of water utilization and development in Arizona, including: a list and classification of known water control and utilization features; a detailed examination of their distribution across the state; a discussion of the significance of those features to historians, archaeologists, the general public, Native American groups, and other communities; and a determination of their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, the study

will examine the current condition of and identify threats to future preservation of water-related facilities in Arizona.

New Mexico

Zuni Pueblo: The Pueblo of Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise (ZCRE, Inc.) has recently conducted limited excavations at Zuni Pueblo (also known as Halona wa North), located in west-central New Mexico. The goal of this project, which is funded by the Pueblo of Zuni, is to mitigate adverse impacts to cultural deposits beneath modern Zuni Pueblo that result from house demolition and renovation activities. Initial data indicate that the occupation of Zuni Pueblo begins around A.D. 1375 with nearly continuous occupation to the present day. The research questions that guide this project focus on understanding the growth of Zuni Pueblo, the uncommon formation processes present, and acculturation questions. The Zuni people lived in six villages (including Halona wa North, the location of modern Zuni Pueblo) when Spanish contact occurred in A.D. 1539. After the Pueblo revolt in 1680 and subsequent reestablishment of Spanish rule in 1692, historic Spanish documents indicate the Zuni population retreated to a mesa top refuge, eventually coalescing into one village at the location of modern Zuni Pueblo. Tree ring data suggest that the Zuni planned for this settlement shift by stockpiling timbers cut between A.D. 1695 through 1700 and settled at the location of modern Zuni in 1700, several years later than originally thought.

An important research focus has to do with differences between the pre- and post-nucleation periods. We will also examine the atypical processes by which deposits formed in rooms. Modern houses at Zuni are built on a tell formed from abandoned rooms and the refuse of earlier occupations. Most deposits appear to be the result of intentional fill—a kind of formation process that results from relatively rapid in-filling of abandoned rooms by villagers with conveniently procured material, often trash.

Acculturation questions center on the degree to which contact and interaction with European cultures altered Zuni lifeways. We know that the Zuni readily adopted sheep, peaches, and wheat; we hope to better understand the nature and timing of these, and other, introductions.

Adobe bricks have been used for construction at Zuni for some time—when and how was this construction technique introduced? When and to what extent do metal tools, glass containers, and European ceramics enter the Zuni economy? Tree ring data indicates that a majority of beams procured

in the late 1600s were cut or shaped with metal axes. We also hope to probe the reasons why other available European introductions were not adopted.

Excavations began in 1997, under the direction of Project Director Patricia Ruppe. In 1999, Dr. Todd L. Howell assumed the role of Project Director. Test excavations have occurred almost exclusively within abandoned rooms. Preservation of perishable remains is good, including a high frequency and diversity of seeds and occasionally textiles. Renovation activities continue sporadically at Zuni Pueblo, and additional excavations will accompany future construction activities. No report is yet available, but report production is currently planned to be completed in 2003 and a symposium focusing on the results of this project is planned for the 2003 Society for American Archaeology meetings.

The Pueblo of Zuni has recently been awarded a grant through the American Battlefield Protection Program to investigate the historic battle of Hawikku. Hawikku, located in west-central New Mexico, is one of six villages occupied by the Zuni when the historic period begins in the American Southwest in A.D. 1539. Hawikku is believed to be the location of an epic battle between Zuni warriors and Spanish conquistadors under the command of Francisco Vazquez de Coronado in July of 1540. The primary goal of this project is to identify the location and extent of the battlefield.

The Spanish forces were armed with arquebus rifles, crossbows, and artillery. Some of the men also wore metal armor and most were on horseback. Zuni warriors had longbows and used stockpiles of rocks as projectiles thrown from roof tops.

Dr. Todd L. Howell, a Project Director for the Pueblo of Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise, Inc., will direct this project. Project tasks include (1) analysis of historic documents to determine the most likely location of the battle, (2) conducting a metal

detector survey in order to locate Spanish projectiles, (3) excavation of a sample of the metallic hits to recover Spanish projectiles, (4) the development of a brief museum exhibit describing this research, and (5) producing a report of the results of the research.

A second phase of research is planned which will include a ballistics analysis of the battle in an attempt to better understand troop positions and movements to get an idea of how the battle progressed.

Tree-ring Research: Ronald H. Towner, Laboratory of Tree-ring Research, University of Arizona, Tucson; James M. Copeland, Farmington NM Bureau of Land Management (BLM); and Hugh C. Rogers, Farmington, NM, are combining dendrochronological, historical, and archaeological data in investigations of Hispanic homesteads in northwestern New Mexico. Preliminary research has been conducted at the Apodaca and Martinez homesteads in the Largo Canyon area, and future work is planned. The combination of tree-ring data, documentary and oral history research, and intensive archaeological surveying is providing important insights into the settlement, life history, and abandonment of specific sites, and promises to aid in interpreting the late-19th and early-20th-century Hispanic settlement of northwestern New Mexico.

Utah

Block 37, Ogden: Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C., of Ogden, recently completed excavations of historic privies in downtown Ogden between Wall and Lincoln Avenues and 23rd and 22nd Streets, two blocks from the Lower 25th Street Historic District, where some of the earliest occupation of the city (founded in 1851) occurred. The excavation, carried out under the direction of Michael R. Polk, Principal Archaeologist, and Heather Weymouth, Senior Archaeolo-

gist, was requested by the General Services Administration (GSA) in anticipation of construction of a new Internal Revenue Service building on the block. Historic research of Sanborn maps and other historic information shows that the block has historically been a mix of industrial/commercial and residential. It has been almost exclusively industrial and commercial since the 1950s, with the large Ogden Iron Works occupying a large part of the block.

Very few urban historic archaeological excavations have been undertaken in Utah. Thus, this project provided an important opportunity to help supplement written historic understanding of the growth of the city and to answer questions not easily seen or understood in the written record. The deposits to be excavated were estimated to date from as early as the 1870s to as late as the 1920s or 1930s. The earliest of the deposits date to just after the railroad first arrived in Utah, bringing with it a variety of manufactured goods not before so easily available to the relatively isolated region. New ideas and people were also brought to Utah with the railroad.

Historic deposits sought on this project were privies, ash pits and a summer kitchen, located behind residences and commercial establishments on the block. Early in the project it was discovered that a number of promising privy locations had been badly disturbed by later industrial and railroad development on the block. However, a number were found partially or fully intact, providing good information from which to help answer questions revolving around changes and development of the socio-economic character of the block, sanitation practices on the block, including the effect of sewer connections and refuse disposal patterns, as well as household consumption patterns in relation to locally vs. nationally produced goods. Analysis is ongoing for this project and will be reported on here when complete.

Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce the fifth annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition. Named in honor of long-time AAHS luminary, Julian Dodge Hayden, the winning entry will receive a cash prize of \$500 and publication of the paper in *Kiva*, *The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*. The competition is open only to bona fide undergraduate and graduate students at any recognized college or university. Co-authored papers will be accepted only if all authors are students. Subject matter may include the anthropology, archae-

ology, history, linguistics, and ethnology of the American Southwest and northern Mexico, or any other topic appropriate for publication in *Kiva*.

Papers should be no more than 30 double-spaced, typewritten pages (approximately 8,000 words), including figures, tables, and references, and should conform to *Kiva* format. If the paper involves living human subjects, author should verify, in the paper or cover letter, that necessary permissions to publish have been obtained. Previous entries will not be considered, and all decisions of the judge are final. If no pub-

lishable papers are received, no award will be given. Judging criteria include, but are not limited to, quality of writing, degree of original research and use of original data, appropriateness of subject matter, and length.

Deadline for receipt of submissions is January 15, 2003. Late entries will not be accepted. Send four copies of the paper and proof of student status to: Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, AAHS, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026. For more information, contact Homer Thiel at 520-881-2244 or homer@desert.com.

The Society for Historical Archaeology

Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

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

I have reviewed the accompanying statements of financial position of the Society for Historical Archaeology (a nonprofit corporation) as of 31 December 2001 and 2000 and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements is the representation of the management of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

A review consists principally of inquiries of the organization's personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

Based on my review, I am not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Paul T. Wildman, CPA
Tucson, Arizona
August 28, 2002

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000

NOTE 1 OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Activities

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

Organization

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

Support and Revenue

SHA's primary source of support is its membership. It is SHA's policy to recognize support and revenue from members upon receipt. Specifically member dues are not recognized when members commit but instead when the commitment is fulfilled. As much

as 88% of all member dues are paid in advance.

Conference Income & Expenses

The accounting for SHA's annual conference income and expenses has changed effective March, 2000. Prior to March, 2000 the facility the conference was held at handled all related receipts and expenses and then remitted any net proceeds to SHA (meeting profits). Effective in 2000 with transactions for the 2001 conference, SHA will handle all financial transactions directly. See related deferred income and prepaid expenses in the accompanying statements of financial position.

Promises to Give

Contributions are recognized when the donor makes a promise to give to the Organization that is, in substance, unconditional. Contributions that are restricted by the donor are reported as increases in unrestricted net assets if the restrictions expire in the fiscal year in which the contributions are recognized. All other donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in temporarily or permanently restricted net assets depending on the nature of the restrictions. When a restriction expires, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

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

Contributed Services

SHA receives a significant amount of donated services from unpaid volunteers. Management estimates its volunteer hours of services in excess of 12,000 hours. These services include editorial, conference planning, financial, public information and administrative services. No value for these substantial services has been recognized in the statement of activities because the criteria for recognition under SFAS 116 have not been satisfied.

Property and Equipment

Donations of property and equipment are recorded as support at their estimated fair value. Such donations would be reported as unrestricted support unless the donor has restricted the donated asset to a specific purpose. To date, no such donations have been made.

Financial Statement Presentation

SHA has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 117, "Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations." Under SFAS No. 117, SHA is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets, and permanently restricted net assets. As permitted by this statement, SHA does not use fund accounting. SHA has no permanently restricted net assets at 31 December 2001 or 2000. See Note 7 for related information.

Investments

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

Income Taxes

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

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include fair market value of investments, inventory valuation allowance, and allocation of expenses by function.

Property and Equipment

It is the Organization's policy to capitalize property and equipment over \$1,000. Lesser amounts are expensed. Purchased property and equipment is capitalized at cost. If any, donations of property and equipment are recorded as contributions at their estimated fair value. Due to the business office agreement and significant volunteer effort, SHA generally does not have any capitalized equipment. However during 2001 two office computers were purchased and are being depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

NOTE 2 RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2001 and 2000 represent amounts due to SHA from various sources including an editor advance, an amount due under a cooperative contract and sales of publications. Management considers all amounts fully collectible and as such no allowance for doubtful accounts is provided.

NOTE 3 INVESTMENTS

Investments at December 31, 2001 and 2000 consist of the following:

Description	Maturity	Int. Rate	2001	2002
Marketable securities mutual funds & stocks	None	None	\$144,101	\$147,355
Bank certificates of deposits	Varying from 1/2005 to 11/2006	Varying 6.65% to 7.05%	<u>99,060</u>	<u>95,000</u>
			\$243,161	\$242,355

SHA's investments yielded approximately \$15,321 in interest and dividends; realized losses of \$15,419; and unrealized losses of \$651 for the year ended December 31, 2001.

NOTE 4 INVENTORY

Inventory consists of SHA's publications including Historical Archaeology publication as well as special publications, proceedings, guides and readers. The inventory is carried at the lower of cost or market value with cost and market values assigned by specific identification of each volume of each publication. See Estimates in Note 1 for related information.

Significant publication sales efforts since 1996 have indicated that inventory costs exceeded market value for many of SHA's publications. Accounting principles required an adjustment to these "lower than cost" market values. This valuation adjustment totaling \$68,000 at 31 December 2001 reduced inventory and increased expenses in the amount of \$6,000 for the year ended 31 December 2001.

NOTE 5 MEMBER DUES PAID IN ADVANCE

Member dues paid in advance at 31 December 2001 represents the receipts of member dues for the year 2002. SHA bills its members for dues in October of the preceding year. Membership consists of calendar year based annual dues. Depending on the type of membership, dues range between \$20 and \$200 per member per year. Total membership approximates 2,400 at 31 December 2001.

NOTE 6 DESIGNATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS

Designations are voluntary board approved segregations of unrestricted net assets for specific purposes, projects or investments. Such designations are not expenses; may be reversed by the governing board at any time; and are required to be reported as part of the unrestricted net assets.

The following SHA Board designations are established as of December 31, 2001 and 2000:

	2001	2000
Quebec Travel fund	\$12,183	
Deetz fund	3,200	
Publications Activity fund	19,880	<u>\$33,763</u>
CD2 Endowment fund	<u>7,372</u>	
	\$42,635	\$33,763

NOTE 7 RESTRICTIONS ON NET ASSETS

All of the restrictions on net assets at the end of 2001 relate to funds raised through donations. SHA does not intend to change their use. These restrictions are considered to expire when payments are made. Interest earned on the temporary investment of such support is unrestricted. Temporarily restricted net assets at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are available for the following purposes:

	2001	2002
Harrington Memorial fund	\$395	\$395
Editorial Equipment fund	182	<u>252</u>
Deetz fund	<u>600</u>	
	\$1,177	\$647

NOTE 8 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

has informally engaged BAS to perform various administrative services for them since January 1986. During 2001 SHA formalized a short term engagement with BAS for a term of less than a year. These services include operating the SHA business office in accordance with requirements set forth in an approved manual and handling publication sales. The cost incurred for these services totaled \$71,016 for the year ended December 31, 2001.

SHA also contracts with a related party to provide graphic design services for its publications. Transvisions is owned by a party related to SHA's editor. For the year 2001 payments for these services approximated \$20,982.

NOTE 9 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Statement of Cash Flows is presented using the indirect method. There was no amount expended for income taxes or interest. Noncash investing activities for 2001 totaled \$651 and consisted of unrealized losses on SHA investments at December 31, 2001.

NOTE 10 COMMITMENTS

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

NOTE 11 CONCENTRATIONS

SHA is a member organization devoted exclusively to archaeologists throughout the world. SHA maintains cash in several accounts at one bank that total \$170,529 at December 31, 2001. In addition its investments of \$243,161 at December 31, 2001 are held at one brokerage firm. Finally the inventory of publications is stated at estimated value but subject to the demands of a limited market.

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

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000

	2001	2000
ASSETS		
Cash	\$191,070	\$154,448
Cash, restricted funds	1,177	647
Receivables (Note 2)	2,293	6,733
Investments (Note 3)	243,161	242,355
Inventory (Note 4)	44,782	41,132
Prepaid expenses	34,405	<u>48,228</u>
Equipment, net	<u>3,200</u>	
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$520,088</u>	<u>\$493,543</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Accounts payable	\$18,726	\$10,036
Member dues paid in advance (Note 5)	155,475	109,146
Deferred income	<u>89,353</u>	<u>73,638</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>263,554</u>	<u>192,820</u>
Net assets		
Unrestricted (Note 6)	255,357	300,076
Temporarily restricted (Note 7)	<u>1,177</u>	<u>647</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>256,534</u>	<u>300,723</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u>\$520,088</u>	<u>\$493,543</u>

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Unrestricted Net Assets		
Support		
Memberships	\$177,040	\$167,582
Conference income	60,962	
Publication sales	37,712	31,557
Investment income <loss>	(749)	(16,880)
Other income	<u>16,537</u>	<u>25,131</u>
Total Unrestricted Support	<u>291,502</u>	<u>207,390</u>
Expenses		
Program services	259,621	146,644
Supporting services		
Management and general	67,465	44,767
Fundraising	<u>9,135</u>	<u>5,530</u>
Total Expenses	<u>336,221</u>	<u>196,941</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Unrestricted Net Assets	<u>(44,719)</u>	<u>10,449</u>
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets		
Member and public contributions	600	1,595
Restrictions satisfied	<u>(70)</u>	<u>(1,595)</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	<u>530</u>	<u>0</u>
Increase (Decrease) in net assets	(44,189)	10,449
Net assets at beginning of year	<u>300,723</u>	<u>290,274</u>
Net Assets at End of Year	<u>\$256,534</u>	<u>\$300,723</u>

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
STATEMENTS OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000

	Program Services	Supporting Services Management & General	Fundraising	Total
<i>For year ended December 31, 2001</i>				
Publication costs				
Composition & design	\$71,229			\$71,229
Printing	15,420			15,420
Editorial expenses	12,579			12,579
Postage / handling / storage	9,705	\$8,076		17,781
Conferences and meetings	80,647	1,415		82,062
Management services	52,232	14,923	\$7,462	74,617
Office and supplies	10,919	11,076	518	22,513
Advertising and promotion	1,495		498	1,993
Travel		14,105		14,105
Insurance		2,664		2,664
Professional services	5,281	12,672	140	18,093
Other	184	2,534	517	3,235
TOTALS	<u>\$259,691</u>	<u>\$67,465</u>	<u>\$9,135</u>	<u>\$336,291</u>
Allocation to Temporarily Restricted Funds	(70)			(70)
	\$259,621	\$67,465	\$9,135	\$336,221
<i>For the year ended December 31, 2000</i>				
Publication costs				
Composition & design	\$39,123			\$39,123
Printing	2,964			2,964
Editorial expenses	27,239			27,239
Postage / handling / storage	16,580			16,580
Conferences and meetings	14,667	\$1,498		16,165
Management services	29,896	8,542	\$4,270	42,708
Office and supplies	8,614	4,711	373	13,698
Advertising and promotion	656		219	875
Travel		8,448		8,448
Insurance		3,021		3,021
Professional services	8,374	10,789	312	19,475
Other	126	7,758	356	8,240
TOTALS	<u>\$148,239</u>	<u>\$44,767</u>	<u>\$5,530</u>	<u>\$198,536</u>
Allocation to Temporarily Restricted Funds	<u>1,595</u>			<u>1,595</u>
	\$146,644	\$44,767	\$5,530	\$196,941

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Increase <decrease> in net assets	\$(44,189)	\$10,449
Adjustment to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:		
<Gain> loss on marketable securities	15,418	38,602
Depreciation	800	
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Receivable	4,440	80
Inventory	(3,650)	(9,946)
Other assets	13,823	(45,994)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable	8,690	(16,811)
Member dues paid in advance	46,329	(4,674)
Deferred income	15,715	73,062
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>57,376</u>	<u>44,768</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase equipment	(4,000)	
Proceeds from sale and maturity of investments	52,698	57,268
Purchase of investments	(68,922)	(105,344)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>(20,224)</u>	<u>(48,076)</u>
Net increase <decrease> in cash	37,152	(3,308)
Cash at beginning of year	<u>155,095</u>	<u>158,403</u>
CASH AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$192,247</u>	<u>\$155,095</u>

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

PLEASE NOTE THE UPCOMING **DEADLINES** FOR SUBMISSION OF NEWS
FOR UPCOMING

ISSUE	DEADLINE
Winter 2002	17 October 2002
Spring 2003	17 January 2003
Summer 2003.....	17 April 2003
Fall 2003	17 July 2003

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SHA 2003 Conference
Providence, Rhode Island
14-19 January
See Winter 2001 Issue