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President's Corner

Vergil E. Noble

NEW BEGINNINGS

In this, my final column as SHA president, I have occasion to reflect on events of the past year and to offer an optimistic view of the society's future. But first I want to thank the membership for the opportunity and privilege to serve SHA. It will surprise no one to learn that assuming this office was by far the most difficult task I have undertaken in my professional career. Indeed, were it not for the unflagging support of numerous other volunteers in the society, I would have ended the year with little more than a case of nervous exhaustion to my credit.

Accordingly, the members of the board and our governing committees, who worked so hard throughout the year, have my sincere appreciation for moving the society steadily forward through times of uncertainty. President-Elect Julie King, in particular, was a tremendous help to me throughout this demanding year. The Society for Historical Archaeology is truly fortunate to have such dedicated volunteers at all levels of our organizational structure.

The year 2002 doubtless will be remembered for the substantial changes it witnessed in long-held positions of leadership. Norm Barka edited his final issue of the newsletter, after more than two decades of service, and Toni Carrell also left the board at the beginning of the year after a lengthy stint as chair of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology. Moreover, at the end of this year Tef Rodeffer will complete her last term as secretary-treasurer, having spent most of her career looking after the

Election Results

The results of the recent SHA election has been made available. Those elected to office are:

President-Elect: William Moss
Secretary-Treasurer: Sara Mascia
Board of Directors:

Barbara Heath
Kim McBride

**Nominations and Elections
Committee:**

Russell Skowronek
Kathleen Wheeler

ACUA:

Matthew Russell
Pete Waddell
Brian Williams

These individuals will take office during the 2003 conference in Providence.

SHA's financial security and corporate record. To say that their contributions will be missed would be understatement in the extreme, but we are also blessed with capable successors.

In a virtually seamless transition, Bill Lees ably took over the newsletter from Norm Barka with the second issue of 2002. I know that we can count on Bill to continue delivering us the same high-quality publication we have come to expect, while putting his own mark on its style and substance. By the same token, Susannah Dean Olsen, who was officially confirmed as our website editor at this year's mid-year board meet-

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President's Corner

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ing in St. Louis, is currently redesigning WWW.SHA.ORG in form and content. Through a collaborative effort, Bill and Susannah hope to bring the membership timely information on matters relevant to the profession, while giving new emphasis to material that will also appeal to a wider audience.

Bob Neyland assumed the duties of ACUA chair in Mobile and quickly became an integral member of the SHA board. The combination of his evident organizational skills and clear commitment to the protection of underwater cultural heritage doubtless ensures that the SHA will continue to

be at the forefront of efforts to preserve those important resources. Similarly, I have no doubt that Sara Mascia will bring her own proficiency quickly to bear on the complex responsibilities of secretary-treasurer when she assumes office in January. Her long service as the SHA's employment coordinator, as well as her prior experience as treasurer for the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, promise that our society's affairs will continue to be in good order.

Perhaps the most significant change to occur in 2002, however, was the result of an intensive effort to solicit a new provider of business office services. The SHA and the association management firm selected in late 2000 ultimately failed to come to terms on a contract, so the search was renewed this year. The Business Office Oversight Com-

mittee, chaired by Mike Polk, revamped the earlier Request for Proposal in the months following our Mobile board meeting, and circulated it to prospective bidders in June.

By mid-August, the subcommittee charged with selecting a preferred candidate (Mike Polk, Julie King, and Mike Roberts) had evaluated 10 proposals and conducted on-site interviews with the top three firms. Mike Roberts and I then met with the principals of Talley Management Group, Inc., at their offices in Mt. Royal, New Jersey, to negotiate an agreement that would enable TMG to begin transition activities during the first week of September.

On October 1, 2002, the SHA transferred all business operations from Backcountry Archaeological Services to Talley Management Group. Mike Rodeffer had ably and faithfully served as the society's business manager for some 17 years, and the thought of moving the SHA headquarters from Tucson to New Jersey was a daunting prospect for all concerned. Thanks to the considerable coordinating efforts of both Mike and Tef Rodeffer, however, the move came off in an orderly and timely fashion.

That singular achievement was also due in no small measure to the very capable staff at Talley Management Group. Tom Sims, who now serves as the SHA's business manager for TMG, immediately took command of the process and demonstrated a keen attention to detail. It will take time, of course, for the SHA and TMG to settle into a routine working relationship, but I am confident that this new alliance will enable the society to continue improving its service to the membership and to the profession.

The Society for Historical Archaeology is now at its peak membership, with nearly 2,500 individual and institutional members, and over the past decade we have substantially expanded our publications program and conference activities. The SHA has also made great strides in recent years as an advocate for the preservation of historic cultural resources on land and beneath the waters. Talley Management Group brings to the table considerable expertise in association management, and, as already acknowledged, the society enjoys a wealth of talented, dedicated volunteers. We are now poised, therefore, to build upon those successes as we move forward in partnership with TMG toward an even brighter future. Along with you, I look forward to that future with great anticipation.

Published Quarterly

Subscription Rate: Individual: Adjunct (\$30), Student (\$50), Regular (\$95), Friend (\$150), Developer (\$200), Benefactor (\$300), Life (\$3,000); Organizational: Institution (\$105). All U.S. Funds

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Copy Editor: Daniel McNaughton

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Judy Logan

Urban Archaeology Forum: Terry H. Klein

Employment Opportunities: Sara F. Mascia

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Public Education and Information Committee: Diana Wall

Teaching Historical Archaeology Committee: Marlesa A. Gray

Images of the Past: Robert Schuyler

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Asia: Vacant

Australia: Vacant

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U.S.A. - Southwest: Michael Polk

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2002

The Society for Historical Archaeology
3rd Class Postage Paid

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

SHA 2004 Conference — St. Louis

Call for Papers

The 2004 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held 5-11 January in St. Louis, Missouri, USA. In cooperation with numerous local agencies, institutions, and businesses, the National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, will be primary host for the conference. The meeting venue is the Hyatt Regency at Union Station, an adaptively reused 19th-century train station and architecturally superb National Historic Landmark.

In commemoration of the 200th anniversary year of the Corps of Discovery's departure from St. Louis to explore America's new Louisiana Territory, the general theme of the conference will be "Lewis and Clark: Legacy and Consequences." Noted historian Gary Moulton, editor of the Lewis and Clark journals, will present the keynote address.

The program for SHA 2004 will include the following options for presentations.

Individual contributions:

Major Paper: Theoretical, methodological, or data synthesizing presentations that cover broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research (20 minutes). Student presenters are encouraged to submit their single-authored papers for the annual Student Paper Prize Competition (for more details, see http://www.sha.org/stu_priz.htm).

Research Report: Brief presentations focusing on research in progress or findings of completed small-scale studies (10 minutes).

Posters/Media Display: Free-standing, mounted exhibits with text and graphics that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Time will be set aside on the program for authors to be present at their poster display to answer questions.

The conference program chairs will group individual contributions of major papers and research reports into general sessions organized by topic, region, or time period and assign a chair to each session.

Organized contributions:

Symposium: Four or more major papers organized around a central theme, region, or project. Organizers of a symposium must identify the chair and at least one discussant.

Forum: Less structured gatherings of two to four hours organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and which seeks to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the moderator and all panelists, the number of which should be appropriate to the time allotted.

Abstract Submittal: Each individual contributor of a paper, report, or poster must submit a title and abstract not to exceed 150 words along with the SHA 2004 application form, which will be available after 1 January 2003. Symposium organizers must submit a packet containing the following: (1) a session abstract, (2) a list of participants in order of presentation, (3) application forms and abstracts for each participant, (4) the names of discussants, and (5) abstract submittal fees for each of the participants. Forum organizers must submit a packet containing the following: (1) a forum abstract, (2) a list of panelists, (3) application forms for the moderator(s) and panelists, and (5) abstract submittal fees for each participant in the forum. Although each panelist may be called upon to give brief position statements prior to the discussion, individual abstracts will not be published.

Abstracts must be accompanied by the contributor's abstract submittal fee of \$100, paid either by check, money order, or credit card, which amount will be credited toward subsequent conference registration. Submissions arriving after the 1 June 2003 deadline will be considered, contingent upon space available; however, late fees will be assessed. Those submitting incomplete packets may also incur additional fees to make up for the additional cost of handling and processing the submission. Penalty fees will not be credited against subsequent registration costs. Requests for refunds of abstract submittal fees, less a processing fee, will be honored for those withdrawing from the program before 15 October 2003.

Audiovisual Equipment: A standard carousel slide projector, laser pointer, microphone,

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Call for Papers

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and lectern will be provided in each meeting room. Presenters are expected to bring slides already racked in their own 80-slot carousels. Special audiovisual needs must be identified on the application form, and will be met if the conference budget permits. At present, SHA is currently reviewing its policy with regard to the use of digital projectors for Powerpoint presentations, which

is discouraged to control costs. Further information will be announced concerning the availability of such equipment and any applicable surcharges after 1 January 2003.

Eligibility: Membership in the society is not required to present at the SHA conference; however, SHA members remit substantially lower registration fees to participate in the annual meeting. Scholars from other disciplines whose invitation to participate is approved by conference organizers will have the non-member premium waived.

In order to avoid scheduling conflicts, program participation is limited to one formal paper as senior author, though a presenter also may contribute as a junior author of another paper or serve as a session chair, discussant, or forum panelist.

Deadline: The deadline for abstract submission is 1 June 2003. All submissions must be sent to the SHA Business Office or submitted on-line at <http://www.sha.org>. As noted above, late fees will be assessed for abstracts accepted after the deadline.

Images of the Past

The Fall 2002 issue of the Newsletter carried an article announcing Doug Scott's receipt of the National Park Service's Distinguished Service Award. In 1975, Doug was beginning his career with an assignment with the Oklahoma Historical Society as archaeologist at the Fort Towson Historic Site in southeastern Oklahoma. The summer's excavation of the Commanding Officer's Quarters is featured in this month's Images of the Past. Doug accomplished complete excavation of these quarters, which were rebuilt in the 1840s and destroyed in an 1857 fire in the recently abandoned post. At the time of the fire, the quarters were occupied by an agent to the Choctaw nation.

The meticulous excavation of this location was accomplished by a small but dedicated crew, pictured here. In addition to Doug Scott, whose career is familiar to SHA members and who is now with Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, the crew included Deborah Hull (now Hull-Walski), Linda Scott (now Cummings Scott) and Timothy Jones. Deborah is currently collections manager for the Collections and Archives Program of the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History; Tim is research associate with the University of Arizona's Bureau of Applied Anthropology; and Linda operates Paleo Research Institute in Golden, CO. Your *SHA Newsletter* editor also joined the crew of this excavation for the last two weeks of the excavation.



The 1975 Crew

*Back Row: Doug Scott, Tim Jones, Linda Scott, Earl Monger, D. Hale
Front Row: B. Miller, Deborah Hull, Iris Monger*

SHA Public Education and Information Committee

Reported by Brian Crane

In this issue of the newsletter, we have requests for SHA members to become more involved with pre-collegiate education. The first comes from Martha Zierden, chair of the SHA Inter-Society Relations Committee, who is asking SHA members to consider joining local state affiliates of the National Council for the Social Studies and act as liaisons to the Inter-Society Relations Committee. The second comes from Maureen Malloy, who is the manager of Education and Outreach for the Society for American Archaeology. In addition to looking for archaeologists willing to work with local teachers, Ms. Malloy is looking for information from archaeologists who may already be acting in a mentoring role, or who have resources that would be useful for pre-collegiate teachers. She would then be able to share information in this developing clearinghouse with educators and archaeologists. Readers interested in either request are asked to contact Martha Zierden or Maureen Malloy directly. As always, if you know about public education going on in archaeology, or have ideas for columns to appear in this space, the Public Education and Information Committee would love to hear from you. Please send information to Brian Crane at bdcrane@erols.com.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED: TO SERVE AS SHA LIASON TO STATE BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES (NCSS)

submitted by Martha Zierden
Inter-Society Relations Committee

The Inter-Society Relations Committee of the SHA was formed to network with other professional organizations, both archaeological and from related fields that have an interest in historical archaeology. Volunteer members of the SHA serve as liaisons to these organizations. One of the most successful relationships has been with the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS). This group is a professional organization for persons interested in any aspect of social studies instruction. Tara Tetrault serves as our SHA representative to the NCSS. She and Patrice Jeppson (of the Public Education Committee) have organized sessions at both the NCSS and SHA annual conferences (see the SHA Newsletter, Summer 2002). The NCSS maintains an excellent web site

(www.ncss.org), which contains an impressive array of contacts and links, as well as information on state and local affiliates.

I recently discussed the National Council for the Social Studies with Mr. Bill Smyth, Social Studies coordinator for Charleston County schools, South Carolina. He reiterated that the National Council for the Social Studies has a state organization in each of the 50 states and he urged archaeologists to join their respective state group. These state organizations are an excellent venue to spread the word on topics related to public education, social studies, and archaeology. It may well be a place for archaeologists to learn exactly how archaeology can be best integrated into classroom study; we have much to learn from educators. Joining the state organizations is cheap (\$10 individual membership in South Carolina!), and membership gives you access to a huge web network and a proportionately inexpensive state conference, with direct access to those that teach to our greatest public audience. Mr. Smyth's endorsement of the state organizations was echoed by several SHA members who are already familiar with the group.

I am suggesting that one (or more) interested SHA members from each state consider joining their state organization, and serving as liaisons to the SHA Inter-Society Relations Committee. For information on how to join, go to the web site www.ncss.org or contact your local public school administration. When you join, or if you have questions, contact Martha Zierden at mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org. We look forward to getting together with you in Providence.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND THE PUBLIC: A CALL TO ACTION

submitted by Maureen Malloy,
Manager, Education and Outreach
Society for American Archaeology

The points of view expressed in this article are those of the author's and do not necessarily reflect those of the Society for American Archaeology.

Hi, my name is Tai and I am doing a report for school and I need your help. I'm doing a career project on archaeology cuz that's what I want to be, but I was wondering if you could send me some information about it like what colleges I

should go to and the salary and the amount of education needed. Thanks!

Dear Sir or Madam: I have recently retired and now have time to pursue something I have always wanted to do-archaeology. Can you suggest some places I might contact to volunteer my services on a dig. I live in New Hampshire but my wife and I like to travel. Any help you can provide would be most appreciated.

Hello! I am a high school teacher in Connecticut and will be starting an archaeology class in the fall. I was wondering if you have any information which was high school level that I can use for my class. There seem to be very few books dealing with the subject of archaeology that is appropriate to the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades in high school. Thank you for your time.

To Whom it May Concern: I am currently planning to teach a unit in archaeology for children in our Montessori school – kindergarten-second grade children. Not wanting to reinvent the wheel, I am contacting you to see if you can refer me to any programs or books that would be relevant.

Dear SAA Public Education: I would like to do a dig with my 6th grade students as part of our study of world cultures this year in social studies. Can you please send me instructions? P.S. We have a limited budge this year and cannot take field trips or purchase new teaching materials.

Dear Society For American Archaeology: I have recently made an important discovery that I am sure you will be interested in. It involves the remains of an alien culture that I have found behind my trailer. These aliens have left behind mysterious and I assume valuable ancient objects along with what I believe to be dinosaur bones. I have contacted some local agencies who have not responded. For an appropriate fee I would be willing to offer SAA the opportunity to study these remains. Please contact me immediately at the address below to arrange the terms of payment and your visit, which I assure you will alter the history of Science and The World as we know it. Do not miss this opportunity!

As the Manager, Education and Outreach for the Society For American Archaeology, I receive hundreds of inquiries like these each year from students, teachers, and the general public.

I spend approximately one-third of my

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Public Education. . .

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time in a 20-hour per week position answering requests for information from the public. Although answering these requests is not the most exciting part of my job, I do find it rewarding. Many of the inquiries I receive can be answered quickly and thoroughly with resources that I have literally at my finger-tips, and can share with the public almost instantly through email. The SAA web site contains educational resources that have been developed by our Public Education Committee, and we have recently produced two brochures to answer frequently asked questions about careers and other aspects of archaeology. Our Public Education Committee also has developed a volunteer network of members around the country who are available to answer questions about archaeological resources in their states. In addition, of course, there are now dozens of other good web sites, including the SHA's, that contain accurate, up-to-date information on archaeology for students, teachers, and the interested public. So this part of my job is generally easy as well as fulfilling. People are grateful for the information they receive from SAA. I get a surprising number of thank you emails, and even handwritten notes and cards from people thanking me for my help. I enjoy feeling that I may have encouraged an aspiring archaeologist, or helped an interested adult.

At other times, however, I am frustrated by my inability to provide the help being requested. In the inquiries above, the first two requests are simple. Using some of the resources mentioned above, I can email back my replies while sipping my morning cup of coffee. The three requests from the teachers, however, are a different story.

The most challenging requests I receive inevitably come from teachers who are looking for resources to use in their classroom. Generally these educators are enthusiastic but frustrated that they cannot find appropriate tools to use in their classroom explorations of archaeology. The very fact that they have made the effort it takes to find us on the web is proof of their sincere interest in teaching about archaeology, and in finding and using appropriate materials. I want to "reward" that effort for a number of reasons. K-12 educators are an important audience that the SAA Public Education Committee has identified, and it is an important part of the SAA's mission to support archaeology education of our nation's youth. Another more practical and perhaps more cynical reason is, as Patrice Jeppson points out in an upcoming SAA publication, teachers who wish to teach about archaeology are

going to go ahead with or without help from us. Knowing this, I prefer to arm teachers with as much good stuff as I can to aid them in their teaching.

In addition to the educational materials produced by the archaeological societies, and some commercial products, there are many more that have been produced by archaeologists working in federal and state agencies, by CRM and museum archaeologists, and by educators at archaeological parks and historic sites. Certainly now more than ever before I see the tangible results of archaeologists taking seriously their ethical responsibility to communicate with the public; the resulting growth of archaeology education materials reflects this commitment. My bookshelves are lined with dozens of archaeology classroom materials that I have been collecting since the early 1980's when I first became involved in public archaeology. I keep them organized by state to more quickly answer requests from educators.

So what is the problem? With knowledge of all of these resources, why will it still take me the rest of the morning to reply to those 3 teachers' requests for information?

One problem is that I am not aware of all of the classroom materials that are out there. For some areas and age-levels I can identify multiple resources that I feel comfortable recommending, for others I draw a complete blank. I depend in part on my colleagues to keep me informed. I encourage all of you to send me information about the archaeology education materials that you develop. Not only will this help me to do my job, but it will also add to a clearinghouse of resources and information that all of us can share.

Another problem is the uneven quality of some of the materials. Some educational materials developed by archaeologists are not classroom or teacher-tested. This is especially true of the older materials. The best materials I have seen have been developed collaboratively with archaeologists providing the background information and content expertise, and educators who are trained to, and experienced in, developing lesson plans and curricula. We need more material like this! Archaeology has much to offer as part of any social studies, science, or interdisciplinary curriculum. But archaeologists are usually experts in archaeology, not in developing curricula. We are fortunate that a new generation of professional archaeology educators is now emerging in the form of students being formally trained in both archaeology and education. But the rest of us need to recognize that both sets of skills are equally necessary to produce the kind of quality educational materials that we want teachers to use.

A final factor is the disagreement among

archaeologists about if, or how, to support some of the requests we get from teachers—especially teachers who want to "do a dig." Some of my colleagues would say the appropriate reply to the last teacher request is "Just say no!" Tell them not to do it, period, and maybe recommend some alternative activities or other resources. But my 20 years of experience working with teachers and schools has made it clear to me that this is not the answer. The number of requests I get for this type of information has made it clear to me there is a real need to develop appropriate materials to send these teachers—materials that address all of our concerns, as well as all of the information we want teachers to have if they are going to develop a simulated excavation activity in their school yard or classroom. Information on laws and ethics is needed. Information is also needed that explains to teachers why even a simulated excavation using replica artifacts should not be used except as part of a larger unit on archaeology that adequately prepares students and contextualizes the experience.

I am currently working on some new materials for teachers that will address this topic. Part of what I tell teachers will be to contact a local professional archaeologist to at least speak to, or better yet, ask to become really involved in their project. That's you! From my desk in the SAA office in Washington, I can point teachers in the right direction, but that direction points back to you. We will always need archaeologists at the local level who are willing and able to help teachers. The SAA Public Education Committee Network Coordinator system is a good start, but we do not have volunteers in every state. And even if we did, teachers in most schools can't even make the long distance call to an archaeologist who may be hundreds of miles away, never mind work with them on a project. We need more archaeologists to volunteer to mentor teachers, or just to answer questions. Let me know if you are interested and available to help teachers in your area. You do not need to take on a formal volunteer role with SAA to do this. Just let me know. To do this part of your "job" well you need to develop your own skills communicating about archaeology with the public. So when the programs for the next SHA and SAA meetings come out, consider signing up for one of the education workshops that are being offered this year.

As for that last public request in my Inbox today— If there is anyone out there interested in taking a look at the alien ruins and dinosaur bones behind that guy's trailer,

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Public Education . . .

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let me know. Maybe I can arrange something for you — for a fee, of course.

Those interested may contact Maureen Malloy at:

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Florida Announces Cultural Heritage Studies Series

The University Press of Florida is proud to announce the creation of a new series devoted to the study of cultural heritage. This thematic series brings together research devoted to understanding the material and behavioral characteristics of heritage. The series explores the uses of heritage and the meaning of its cultural forms as a way to interpret the present and the past. The series highlights important scholarship related to America's diverse heritage. Books include important theoretical contributions and descriptions of significant cultural resources. Scholarship addresses questions related to culture and describes how local and national communities develop and value the past. The series includes works in public archaeology, heritage tourism, museum studies, vernacular architecture, history, American studies, and material culture studies.

Authors interested in contributing to the Cultural Heritage Series should send inquiries to:

Paul A. Shackel, Series Editor
Department of Anthropology
1111 Woods Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742
Telephone: 301-405-1422
Fax: 301-314-8305
Email: pshackel@anth.umd.edu

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, Ohio 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.

Banning, E. B.

2002 *Archaeological Survey*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, New York. xxi + 273 pp., 38 figs., 3 tables, biblio., index. Order: www.wkap.nl; \$80.00 cloth, \$50.00 paper.

Banning, E. B.

2000 *The Archaeologist's Laboratory: The Analysis of Archaeological Data*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, New York. xxiii + 316 pp., illus., tables, glossary, index. Order: www.wkap.nl; \$69.50 paper.

Burton, Jeffery F., Mary M. Farrell, Florence B. Lord, and Richard W. Lord

2002 *Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Relocation Sites*. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 472 pp., 929 illus., tables. Order: University of Washington Press, P.O. Box 50096, Seattle, WA 98145-5096; \$27.50 paper.

Griffin, John W., Jerald T. Milanich, and James J. Miller (editors)

2002 *Archaeology of the Everglades*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. xx + 464 pp., 43 figs., 45 tables, biblio. Order: www.upf.com; \$55.00 cloth.

Matthews, Christopher N.

2002 *An Archaeology of History and Tradition: Moments of Danger in the Annapolis Landscape*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, New York. xxii + 162 pp., 28 illus., 5 tables, biblio., index. Order: www.wkap.nl; \$69.95 cloth.

Ruppé, Carol V., and Janet F. Barstad (editors)

2002 *International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Plenum Series in Underwater Archaeology, New York. xxviii + 881 pp., illus., tables, ref., index. Order: www.wkap.nl; \$175.00 cloth.

Smith, K. C., and Amy Douglass (editors)

2001 *History Beneath the Sea: Nautical Archaeology in the Classroom*. Society for American Archaeology, Public Education Committee, Washington, DC. 28 pp., illus. Order: www.saa.org; \$4.95 SAA members, \$5.95 Non-SAA members.

New National Register Listings

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the third 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>.

Arkansas, Garland County. The *Homer* (Shipwreck). Listed 14 September 2002.

Florida, Leon County. Killearn Plantation Archeological and Historic District. Listed 16 August 2002.

Florida, Martin County. Mount Elizabeth Archeological Site. Listed 14 September 2002.

Florida, Palm Beach County. Hurricane of 1928 African American Mass Burial Site. Listed 12 September 2002.

Illinois, Jackson County. Giant City Stone Fort Site. Listed 9 August 2002.

Kentucky, Boone County. Big Bone Lick Archeological District. Listed 22 August 2002.

Pennsylvania, Franklin County. Jeremiah Burns Farm. Listed 15 August 2002.

Past Conference, June 2002

THE MATERIAL WORLD OF TIDEWATER, THE LOWCOUNTRY, AND THE CARIBBEAN

Sponsored by the Program in the Carolina Lowcountry and Atlantic World,
College of Charleston

CONFERENCE STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

This meeting explores the idea of regional identity. Do the buildings, furnishings, manufactured objects, and equipment produced in Tidewater, the Lowcountry, and the Caribbean possess a shared distinctive signature that can be viewed as a regional sensibility? Or does the built environment simply refract the forms and functions of the larger transatlantic world? Does regionalism find expression more articulately as a pattern of creolization, adapting the material practices of a broader world to local circumstances with indigenous materials, or in patterns of consumption—in local preferences for types of goods? How does the cultural geography of the region mapped by material practices coincide with and differ from that drawn by political and social history? By holding an interdisciplinary conversation among historical archaeologists, art historians, literary historians, museum curators, social historians, geographers, and historians of material culture we can arrive at some answers to these questions.

SESSION 1: Welcome. The Poetics of Urban Space

Bernard Herman, University of Delaware: *The Poetics of Compartment in Early Urban America*
Robert Blair St. George, University of Pennsylvania: *Spatial frictions*

SESSION 2: Walled Cities

Paul Hoffman, Louisiana State University: *St. Augustine, the first Century*
Chester DePratter, SC Institute of Archaeology: *Santa Elena, Capital of Spanish Florida*
William Kelso, Jamestown Rediscovery: *Jamestown: America's First Gated City*
Katherine Saunders, Historic Charleston Foundation: *Charleston as a Walled City*

SESSION 3: Lecture

Jonathan Poston, Historic Charleston Foundation: *The Buildings of Charleston . . . continued*

SESSION 4: The Material World of the Circum-Caribbean

Roger Leech, University of Southampton: *Charlestown to Charleston - Urban and Plantation Connections in an Atlantic setting*
Natalie Zacek, University of Manchester: *Rituals of Rulership: The Material Culture of West Indian Politics*
Matthew Mulcahy, Loyola College in Maryland: *Natural Disasters and the Built Environment in the Greater Caribbean during the 17 & 18th Centuries*

SESSION 5: African American Places and Spaces

Dylan Penningroth, University of Virginia: *Loud Talking Landscapes, and Black Life in the 19th-century Lowcountry*
Robert Sanders, American University: *Beyond these Your Walls: A Comparative Examination of Domestic Spatial Organization in West Africa, England, and Colonial America*
Laverne Wells-Bowie, Florida A&M University: *Marking: The African Memory on 20th-century Caribbean and Lowcountry Environments*

SESSION 6: Objects and Status

R. C. Nash, University of Manchester: *Material & Domestic Culture and Access to Imported Commodities in the South Carolina Lowcountry, 1740-1782*
Maurie McInnes, University of Virginia: *Prepared for Company: Social Ritual in Antebellum Charleston*
Benjamin Carp, University of Virginia: *Establishing the Republican Household: Charleston & Domestic Space, 1740-1790*

SESSION 7: Public Architecture

Carl Lounsbury, Colonial Williamsburg: *Christ Church, Savannah: Loopholes in Metropolitan Design on the Frontier*
Louis Nelson, University of Virginia: *Carolina-Caribbean Connections? A Case Study of Eighteenth-Century Anglican Architecture in South Carolina and Jamaica*
Eric Klingelhofer, Mercer University: *Colonial Castles*

SESSION 8: House and Yard

Carter Hudgins, Mary Washington College: *Swept by Choice: Tradition and Change in the Houses and Landscapes of the Colonial Chesapeake*
Anne Yentsch and Mary Morrison, Armstrong Atlantic State University: *Landscape as Material Culture: The Two Faces, Through Time, of Ogeechee Plantation Outside Savannah*
Paula S. Reed, Paula S. Reed Associates: *L'Hermitage on the Monacacy Battlefield, Frederick, MD: Victoire Vincendiere and French Planter Refugees from the Slave Revolt in Haiti in the 1790s*

SESSION 9: Urban Planning & Colonization

Emma Hart, St. Andrews University: *Plans for Profit: An Investigation of the Expansion of Charleston in the Eighteenth Century*
Jeffrey Richards, Old Dominion University: *A Dissenting Space: Meeting House and Location in Early Dorchester, South Carolina*
Laura Kamoie, American University: *Urban Plantations in the National City: Slavery, Republican Ideology, and the Streetscapes of Early Washington*

SESSION 10: Lecture

Martha Zierden, Charleston Museum: *Recent Archaeological Revelations about the Material World of Early Charleston*

Current Research

CENTRAL PLAINS

Reported by William J. Hunt, Jr.

Missouri

The DuSable Grave Project: In May of 2002, the University of Missouri-St. Louis collaborated with the African Scientific Research Institute in Chicago to search for the physical remains of Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable, the founder of Chicago. DuSable was Haitian-born from African and French parentage and came to the Illinois Country through New Orleans and up the Mississippi River. He quickly befriended the Potawatomie Indians near Peoria, Illinois, and married a Potawatomie wife with whom he had two children. In 1779, DuSable established a prosperous trading post along the Chicago River at the present site of Chicago, Illinois. Despite having a successful trading post and over 800 acres of land, DuSable left Chicago and moved to St. Charles, Missouri, in 1800. It was here that he spent the last 18 years of his life until his death in 1818.

Overall, "The Search for DuSable" project includes three facets. First, we conducted an exhaustive historical study of the written records to clarify DuSable's historical importance as well as the overall cultural interaction between Africans, Europeans, and Native Americans throughout the Midwest. Second, we attempted to find DuSable's physical remains in order to glean clues as to his quality of life and physical appearance. Last, we are working to develop an educational curriculum for K-12 children based on this research. Funding for this project was provided by the State of Illinois.

Archaeological investigations were conducted over two weeks with the assistance of ground penetrating radar operated by Dr. Steve Cardimona of the University of Missouri-Rolla to locate the physical remains of DuSable. The search focused on the current and third cemetery of the St. Charles Borromeo parish in St. Charles, Missouri. Burial records and a memorial marker suggest that DuSable's remains were moved to this current cemetery in the 1850s. Unfortunately, his remains were not found below or near the memorial marker, leading us to believe that he is in an unmarked grave at this current site or that he is still buried at the first or second cemetery, which tradition states were moved to the third cemetery. Over the past 100 years, a number of skel-

etons have been disturbed by more recent construction activities at the first two cemetery locations, suggesting that DuSable and other earlier St. Charles settlers may have only been partially moved or not moved at all. The search for DuSable continues, but the likelihood of finding his physical remains is doubtful.

Old North St. Louis Project: The Old North St. Louis Project is a multi-year community-based research project funded through a Housing and Urban Development grant that combines historic preservation with neighborhood revitalization. The University of Missouri-St. Louis' Public Policy Research Center is directing this project in collaboration with the Old North St. Louis Restoration Group.

The first phase of this project was conducted during the academic year of 2001-2002 and consisted of a master plan report (completion date 30 August 2002), which outlines a historic context of the neighborhood, develops major historical themes and research questions, conducts a neighborhood survey to determine its archaeological integrity, and makes recommendations on future archaeological work and its implementation into education and economic de-

velopment programs.

Phase II (1 July 2002-30 June 2003) of this project will be to develop an archaeological testing program that combines research, education, and neighborhood revitalization. Archaeological investigations will be conducted through University of Missouri-St. Louis archaeology classes for middle school to college students and adult education programs. During the fall semester of 2002, an archaeological field school will be operated over nine Saturdays to conduct preliminary archaeological investigations to determine their archaeological potential to address the major research questions outlined in Phase I. A companion educational program will also be conducted during the fall semester with students and teachers at Webster Middle School and Ames Elementary School, both of which are in the Old North St. Louis neighborhood.

In the winter semester of 2003, the archaeological data collected during the fall will be analyzed and a report produced on these initial findings. This report will then be used in consultation with the descendant community to select one of these initial sites to be explored intensively during a three-week archaeological field school in the summer semester of 2003. Information collected

WANTED!

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Should be members of the SHA familiar with the research and scholars of a region, and willing to actively seek, receive, and edit statements on current research for publication in the *SHA Newsletter*.

If interested, contact editor William Lees at shanews@cox.net

in this program will be utilized to help additional HUD grant programs including a historic bike trail, a neighborhood museum, and educational programming.

Overall, this is a collaborative research project combining the concerns and interests of the descendant and academic communities. The descendant community will be strongly encouraged to participate in this program by conducting volunteer research, involvement in theme development, in the selection of archaeological sites, and by providing input on how this information will be interpreted and used in the living community today. To facilitate the community's involvement, the Public Policy Research Center research team will meet regularly with the public to discuss this program.

Arrow Rock, Missouri: Arrow Rock, Missouri, was founded in 1829 in Saline County as a Missouri river port and as a starting point for the Santa Fe Trail in Missouri's plantation district. In 1860, Arrow Rock grew into a major economic hub with a population of over 1,000 residents. After the Civil War, Arrow Rock's population declined slowly, but did see a large influx of African-Americans, who established their own segregated community including homes, churches, businesses, a school, and fraternal organizations. Famous past residents in Arrow Rock include George Caleb Bingham, a famous frontier artist; Dr. John Sappington, who popularized the use of quinine to cure malaria; and three Missouri Governors. Today, Arrow Rock only has a population of 79 people and has turned into a major tourist attraction as a National Landmark Site and is on the National Register of Historic Places. Arrow Rock's development into a tourism destination started in the 1920s, as the state of Missouri purchased the Huston Tavern, an antebellum tavern and hotel, and established the first public structure for state tourism. In the 1930s, a state park was created by the WPA called the Arrow Rock State Historic Site. This park encompasses a section of Arrow Rock including the Huston Tavern and other historic buildings as well as a campground, trails, and an interpretive center. In the 1950s a local historical society, The Friends of Arrow Rock, was also created to save, preserve, and interpret historic structures in the city limits. The Friends also provide living history tours, craft and music festivals, and special event days. Archaeology has also been an integral part of the town's preservation and interpretation efforts. The first historical archaeological excavations were conducted in the 1960s at the George Caleb Bingham House. Other archaeology projects followed, including John Sites' gunsmith shop, the first public schoolhouse, a 19th-

century store and others.

The 2002 University of Missouri-St. Louis field school continued recent archaeological work on Arrow Rock's industrial past and its African-American heritage. Excavations concentrated on the Brown Lodge/Caldwell Pottery site, which contains a mid-19th-century pottery factory and a postbellum African-American neighborhood. The pottery factory was operated by Newton Caldwell between 1855-1870 and produced salt-glazed stoneware in mostly crock and jug forms. Previous excavations of this site have uncovered portions of a kiln, workshops, and waster pile areas. The 2002 field school recorded the unexcavated kiln sections and an associated workshop to further understanding of this 19th-century industry. Archaeological studies of the postbellum African-American community have attempted to record not just one household or public structure, but an entire African-American community. Previous excavations have included a Masonic lodge, an Odd Fellows lodge, an African Methodist Episcopal Church, a schoolhouse, a restaurant/bar, a speakeasy, an emancipation picnic area, and multiple households.

MIDWEST

Reported by Dean L. Anderson

Michigan

Colonial Michilimackinac: The summer of 2002 was the fifth season of excavation on the easternmost unit of the South Southwest Rowhouse within the walls of Fort Michilimackinac. The house was built in the 1730s and inhabited by a French-Canadian trading family. After the British takeover of the fort in 1761, British soldiers briefly occupied the house. It reverted to a trader's house following the construction of the barracks, and was removed during relocation of the settlement to Mackinac Island in 1781.

The remaining six units of this rowhouse were excavated in the 1960s. One of the major goals of the project has been to connect current stratigraphic interpretations at the fort with those from 35 years ago. Completion of this house, estimated at two more seasons, will allow the reconstruction of this large structure for museum programs.

Highlights of the summer included the excavation of a substantial section of the north wall, including several post remnants from the poteaux-en-terre structure. The north and west walls of the root cellar were also exposed, which provided complete definition of that feature. The west wall of the house and the hearth have been more elusive, apparently disturbed by utility lines and early-20th-century treasure-seekers.

Artifacts recovered were typical of those from previous excavations at Michilimackinac, including faunal and floral remains, trade goods, domestic refuse, and structural hardware.

Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP) sponsored the project, under the direction of Lynn Evans and the field supervision of Yolanda Rico. Following cleaning and analysis, the artifacts will be housed at the MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City. The final report will follow the complete excavation of the house.

Grand Island: James Skibo, Director of the Grand Island Archaeological Program, completed a second season of excavation at the site of Gete Odena (Ojibwa for "ancient village"). The project, jointly sponsored by Illinois State University and the Hiawatha National Forest, was conducted as a field school with Eric Drake (SUNY-Binghamton) and Richard Raffaelli serving on the staff. When Abraham Williams, the first permanent Euro-American settler on Lake Superior, established his homestead on the south end of the island there was an Ojibwa settlement at or near the current excavation site. The first two years of work confirmed this location, revealing a significant late-18th- and early-19th-century occupation at the site along with a Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 1200) and Late Archaic (1000 B.C.) component.

The site is at a classic Lake Superior fishing location, but the excavation to date reveals that around the turn of the 18th century the former inhabitants were focused on hide processing. Six smudge pits have been exposed, which are believed to have been used to smoke hides during the final stages of processing. The faunal data, which includes significant amounts of large hide-bearing animals, support this interpretation. The excavation also focused on exposing living surfaces from the various components through a combination of natural strata excavation and artifact piece plotting analyzed with the help of GIS. This research is ongoing, but the best case for a living surface also comes from the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Iowa

Iowaville Site: William Green, director of the Logan Museum of Anthropology at Beloit College, and formerly State Archaeologist of Iowa, is continuing his study of the Ioway Indian occupation in southeast Iowa. The focus of research is the Iowaville site (13VB124), a principal village of the Ioways ca. 1770-1815, located in the lower Des Moines River valley. The site has been heavily collected, and substantial artifactual and faunal assemblages are available for analysis. Over 1,500 vertebrate elements,

analyzed by Erica Hill, reveal an overwhelming abundance of white-tailed deer and a small number (though high diversity) of small to medium-sized furbearers. Artifact inventories (studied in conjunction with Marlin Ingalls) in the collections of the Office of the State Archaeologist and in private collections are dominated by European-manufactured goods and Native-modified objects such as kettles and kettle parts, gun parts (including 140 gun flints—82% British, 18% French), knives, and bottle glass. Of particular interest are the 75 Native-made pipes and pipestone fragments: 66% are red pipestone and 34% are gray or gray-green pipestone. Most of the red pipestone objects are probably Catlinite from southwestern Minnesota, and most of the gray-green pieces are likely Sterling (Elkhorn Creek) pipestone from northern Illinois. The red pipestone assemblage is heavily curated (re-worked and fragmented), whereas the gray-green pipes were made on-site, as shown by several pipestone cores, unfinished pipes, and debitage. Additional work will focus on further documentation of existing collections, site mapping, and pursuing preservation options.

NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck

New York

Fort Stanwix Testing, Rome: In August, 2002, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., of Rensselaer, New York, conducted Phase IB archaeological investigations at Fort Stanwix National Monument in Rome, New York. The National Park Service is proposing to construct a new visitors' center, called the Willett Center in honor of the fort's second-in-command during the 1777 siege, Lt. Col. Marinus Willett. Archaeological surveys were undertaken on the south lawn and on the north lawn to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act. These surveys were conducted to inform park planners about the archaeological resources around the reconstructed fort and their state of preservation. The work was conducted under permit number NER-1760-9500-02-05.

Excavations on the south lawn proceeded through deep urban fill deposits from 1970s-era urban renewal projects that coincided with the reconstruction of the Revolutionary-era fort. While the area falls within the location of the Oneida Carrying Place, the Native American transit route between the Great Lakes and the Mohawk River Valley, extensive 19th- and 20th-century activity has obliterated all trace of earlier archaeological deposits.

Investigations on the north lawn revealed greater archaeological preservation.

This area was used as a staging ground during the fort reconstruction, and 19th-century deposits from domestic sites, a late-19th-century cancer hospital, and early-19th-century pottery production debris were recovered. A foundation of a 19th-century firehouse, foundations from several other structures, and a cistern were also found.

This testing will allow park planners and

other officials to make an informed decision regarding the placement and design of the new visitor facilities.

College Avenue Excavations, Troy: In May and June of 2002, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., of Rensselaer, New York, conducted Phase III archaeological data recovery excavations in the College Avenue

Share Your Current Research

If you are involved in field, collections, or synthetic research and haven't shared this with your colleagues, consider sending a brief summary for publication in the Newsletter. Send to the appropriate current research coordinator:

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Historical Archeological District in Troy, New York. This work was conducted to comply with the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) in advance of construction at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of a parking structure, a biotechnology center, and a performing arts center. A day for the general public to view the site was organized 15 June 2002 showing the archaeological features and artifacts discovered during the excavation.

The excavation was conducted in two areas. The first area included nine separate historic house lots. Sixty-three archaeological features have been identified from these lots, ranging from simple groups of postholes defining historic property lines and aggregate midden deposits to more composed features such as wood-lined privies, brick cisterns, and possible cold storage sheds. Three of the lots still contained historic homes representative of the 19th-century neighborhood that once lined the north side of College Avenue. These three lots will provide a rare opportunity to compare the material culture recovered from the backyard with the interior space of these standing houses. This will give a clearer picture of how these people were living in these lots and will provide measures of comparison for the rest of the site.

The second area comprised the backs of five vacant lots which were examined for subsurface evidence of outbuildings and other features associated with their 19th-century occupation. Excavations here were difficult because of the steep terrain and inclement weather over the duration of the project. A total of 13 features were identified in this area, including privies, walkways, and trash pits.

All of the standing structures were measured and floor plans generated that record the volume of space and reconstruct the original layout. Drawings and photographs of architectural details and methods of construction were taken which will shed light on periods of renovation. Combining the architectural history with deeds and census information, we will be able to generate a social and economic history of the people who lived in the house from its original occupants to its last. This information will prove an invaluable resource in comparison to the archaeological record, creating a more complete understanding of the residents and the neighborhood than any single information source would allow.

Parasite and heavy metal soil samples were taken from the privies, cisterns, cold storage sheds, and from general locations within the lots as control samples. Soil flotation samples were also collected from the privies. This project has extraordinary comparative value and will contribute to under-

standing the lives of the formative generations that lived in the city of Troy.

Excavations End at the Rose Hill Manor Site, Bronx: The final season of excavation at Fordham University's historic site took place in the summer of 2002 under the direction of Allan Gilbert. The project began in 1985 and has been pursued continuously over the ensuing 17 years using undergraduates enrolled in fall fieldwork courses and volunteer interns assisting during summer campaigns. Difficulty of access to further unexcavated parts of the site, the steadily deteriorating state of the exposed foundations despite their constant tarpaulin cover and winter insulation, and an increasing personal feeling of "enough already" prompted the cessation of the fieldwork curriculum in favor of full-time focus on analysis and publication. The site will be back-filled this fall after final sampling of building materials, and earth compactors will be employed in the process to minimize the amount of wall damage due to ground settling. When the land surface has stabilized, the buried house plan will be mapped out and marked with low-lying cobbles as part of a landscaping design that will not only return the site finally to some degree of its original bucolic elegance, but also provide a subtle commemoration of the former manor for those who wish to remember the space it occupied.

Connecticut

Ground Penetrating Radar Survey in Norwalk: Early this summer, the Mill Hill cemetery in Norwalk, Connecticut, was the focus of a ground-penetrating radar survey conducted by State Archaeologist Nick Bellantoni and Jim Turenne of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. They were assisted by several members of the Friends of the State Archaeology Office, the Norwalk Community College Archaeology Club, and the Norwalk Historical Commission. The purpose of the survey was to determine if there were unmarked burials outside the visible bounds of the cemetery (one of Norwalk's oldest) in the area where the Rogers-Ritch-Merritt house (aka the Incerto house) is to be reerected as part of Norwalk's Mill Hill Historic Complex. The survey did detect what may be the locations of several fallen or moved headstones. As ground-penetrating radar only detects anomalies, subsurface field investigations will be conducted in the flagged loci to identify these features.

Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Ash House Site, Mansfield: Historical and archaeological investigations

of the Ash House site were conducted in August 2001. The site was located within a proposed industrial park under development by the University of Connecticut, and the investigations were conducted by TRC Environmental Corporation under contract to the university. The purpose of the project was to preserve and record the information that the Ash House site contained. The Ash House residential structure had been torn down to be reconstructed elsewhere prior to the investigations. The site of the house consisted of an open cellar hole with intact foundations and a central chimney stack. A barn still stood to the rear of the house but had been stripped of its siding.

The historical research conducted during this project suggested that the Ash House was built between 1742 and 1751/1752. The house was probably built by Stephen Freeman prior to its purchase by William Johnson in 1751 or 1752. That information was at odds with local tradition, which attributed the house to the Slafter family with a construction date of ca. 1770. Research conducted during this project demonstrated that the Slasters owned the property immediately to the north and had never owned the Ash House site.

The archaeological investigations determined that the property had been heavily disturbed through time, leaving few intact archaeological remains. Few archaeological features were found during the investigations, although a filled cellar hole for an earlier barn and a filled privy pit were found between the Ash House cellar and the standing barn. Available archaeological and architectural information indicated that the standing barn was probably built by the Rybic family after they moved to the site in 1906.

Archaeological investigations in the Ash House cellar and study of photographs taken while the house was being dismantled produced a clear picture of how the house was constructed and changed through time. The house began as a standard two over two salt-box with a central chimney. The kitchen was on the first floor on the east side (south in some descriptions), with what was probably a parlor in the western room. The eastern room upstairs had a fireplace while the west room did not, and both rooms were probably used as bedrooms. The upstairs fireplace and presumably the east fireplace on the ground floor were connected by a vent to an unusual ash collection chamber in the cellar that was still present at the time of the investigations. An ell was added to the rear of the house at some point, probably in the 18th century, and the kitchen was moved to the ell. The ell was later expanded to a complete lean-to shed with the addition of a room on the west side. A wing was added

to the southwest corner of the house in the 20th century, and a small room for a bathroom was added to the rear of the shed.

Fairly large quantities of archaeological materials were recovered during the investigations. Unfortunately, none of those materials came from intact deposits, and the artifact sizes tended to be very small. The condition of the artifacts and the lack of good context made it impossible to fully address social and economic questions posed in the project research design.

PACIFIC WEST

Reported by Sannie Osborn

California

Mission San Antonio, California: California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, offered its 28th annual Archaeological Field School at Mission San Antonio de Padua in southern Monterey County, California, in the summer of 2002, under the direction of Dr. Robert L. Hoover and Sarah M. Ginn, M.A. For the third consecutive year, the class continued the excavation of the married neophyte dormitory east of the church. Unlike last year's room, our two new rooms do not appear to have had tile floors. They were also somewhat smaller than rooms of the previous years. The back wall of the rooms, enclosing an orchard, seems to be a simple extension of the same wall encountered in previous years. It has the same massive cobble footing topped with shale slabs. However, the front wall of the rooms is set back from the line of its counterpart in the rooms of earlier years, indicating shallower rooms than excavated previously. This clearly represents a separate stage of construction when compared to the earlier rooms. We have always had difficulty interpreting the ambiguous annual building reports to determine which rooms were constructed in particular years. Now, archaeology may provide the answer. Even the partition wall between our two rooms abuts but does not bond with the exterior wall. As in past years, most artifacts from our rooms occur on or just above the Spanish floor level under collapsed roof tiles. This year, there was a high frequency of beads including both tiny glass beads of several colors and Olivella shell disks or spire-ground beads. Square hand-forged nails were also abundant. Two iron hoe blades were recovered near the corner of one room. Ceramics were largely of Hispanic origin: majolicas, Galera Ware, and locally made Mission Ware. English and Chinese sherds were less frequent, suggesting an earlier date of occupation, perhaps before 1810, when English wares came to dominate the market. All artifacts are curated at the site. Re-

search will continue on the processes and degree of Native American acculturation into the Hispanic world system.

Mission Santa Inés, California: At the request of the authorities at Mission Santa Inés, in northern Santa Barbara County, California, Dr. Robert L. Hoover conducted excavations of a large cobble footing north of the church cemetery with a volunteer crew. Over the years, traces of this footing had been noted when placing underground water and electrical lines. In order to avoid future disturbance of the feature, the Mission requested that the course of the footing be traced and fully mapped for future planning purposes. Sections of the footing were excavated by 1 x 1 m squares, and soil passed through screens of 1/8 in. mesh. So far, the massive cobble footing extends for 25 m in a north-south direction, about 50 cm below the modern ground surface. There is no evidence of corners or partition walls, so neither the length nor width of the structure can yet be determined. Sparse artifacts consist of objects consistent with the Mexican and American periods (post-1821): English and Chinese ceramics and iron building hardware. These are mixed with recent debris from parish activities, indicating a disturbed deposit. The building is the presumed location of the 1825 soldiers' barracks of the Mexican Period. It later became the Amat Store during the American Period. At this point, the archaeological evidence seems to conflict with the historic graphic record of the site. Several drawings and photographs in the Mission archives show a long rectangular adobe building with a tile roof during the Mexican Period, which was later covered with wooden boards and shingles during the American Period. The photos and drawings are in general agreement with each other. However, the south end of the structure does not appear to end at the point shown in the graphic record. All artifacts will be curated at the site. We plan to continue to investigate the problem of building placement and its dimensions during the fall of 2002.

Edwards Air Force Base, California: Earth Tech is currently working on several large-scale archaeological projects in the Antelope Valley in the western Mojave Desert and western edge of the Great Basin, near Lancaster, California. The Antelope Valley is located approximately 100 mi. northeast of Los Angeles. The sites being investigated are presently associated with Edwards Air Force Base, a military installation in this area, and the work being conducted is funded through the Department of Defense under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Since 2001, Earth Tech personnel, under the direction of Mari Pritchard Parker and Heather R. Puckett, have investigated 177 archaeological sites on Edwards Air Force Base. Of these, approximately 74 sites are historic period homesites, trash/refuse deposits, wells/agricultural features, oil-drilling complexes, mining-related occupations, and landfills; 103 are prehistoric sites. These investigations are being conducted to help evaluate the sites as many are in danger of collector activities, modern development or reuse of the land, or military-related activities. The first permanent settlements in the Antelope Valley did not occur until around 1855, shortly after the discovery of gold in California. Much of this land was used primarily for grazing activities and as a transportation corridor for wagons traveling through the Antelope Valley, with much of the land use focusing on regions around the dry lakes found in the valley. The earliest of the settlements include the Dearborn family in 1870 and the Nadeau family in 1872. By the 1880s, several colonization companies boasted development in the area, with settlers from a variety of backgrounds such as Quakers, English, Scots, German Lutherans, proponents of Prohibition and Scientific Farming, and Utopian Socialists. Subsequently, the discovery of valuable ores in the 1860s and the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the region in 1876 led to further settlements, including the establishment of several railroad siding facilities at Yucca (Muroc), Fluhr, Solon, Rich, Daggett, Kramer, Harper (Hiawatha), Waterman (Barstow), and Hinkley, and mining boomtowns or camps at Calico, Oro Grande, Ivanpah, Randsburg, Kramer Hills, Rosamond, Mojave, El Paso, Amargo [later Boron], and Johannesburg. The passage of the Homestead Act of 1862 and the Desert Land Act of 1877 opened government lands for settlement and led to an influx of settlers in the area. Settlement continued until the arrival of the military in the early 1920s and subsequent establishment of a military installation in the valley by the 1930s.

Present research is focused on developing a model of changing settlement, subsistence, and exchange systems over time in the Antelope Valley, with research questions falling under six primary themes: settlement patterns, economic activities and goals, subsistence, technology, ethnicity, and leisure. Additionally, an attempt has been made to match refuse deposits in the valley with neighboring homesites, to discern trade patterns for the valley and its residents, and to identify patterns of affluence and preference over American-made or European-made goods. Future research will focus on historic period wells and agricultural features at a number of homesites. As these sites are

located in a desert/arid environment, the well is viewed as the most important aspect of the homestead. Research will be conducted to see variations of patterns or methods of construction and use of wells on approximately 40 homesteads on Edwards Air Force Base.

SOUTHWEST

Reported by Michael Polk

New Mexico

Santiago Chávez Homestead, Catron County (Submitted by Scott O'Mack, Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson): During June-August 2002, Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) of Tucson carried out data recovery excavations at LA 86254, the remains of an early-20th-century homestead located along Carrizo Wash in northwestern Catron County, New Mexico. LA 86254 is one of 15 archaeological sites in the Carrizo Wash drainage being investigated by SRI under contract to the Salt River Project (SRP) of Tempe, Arizona, in anticipation of the proposed Fence Lake Mine. Dr. Carla Van West serves as principal investigator for the project. The project director is Dr. Edgar K. Huber, and the field director for historical-period sites is Scott O'Mack.

LA 86254, originally recorded in a 1991 survey of the Fence Lake Mine transportation corridor, is the remains of a small goat ranch established around 1903 by Santiago Chávez. Prior to excavation, the site consisted of the intact foundation and associ-

ated rubble of a small, rectangular masonry (sandstone) house, several fragmentary masonry features possibly representing other small buildings, several corral outlines marked by the stumps of juniper posts, a series of excavated stock tanks, several discontinuous fence lines, and a dense scatter of early-20th-century artifacts, primarily of commercial manufacture. Preliminary documentary research on LA 86254 carried out by the Office of Contract Archaeology, University Of New Mexico, has indicated that Santiago Chávez received a homestead patent in 1910 for a 160-acre parcel encompassing the site. The Santiago Chávez homestead became the center of a cluster of homesteads patented by Chávez family members over the next decade, including three by Santiago's sons, one by Santiago's wife, and another by Santiago himself, a 160-acre extension of the original homestead. Also in the immediate vicinity were two homesteads patented by the Mireles family, related by marriage to the Chávez family. Santiago was in his 60s when he received patent to his land, and the 1910 and 1920 census records show that he lived at the site with his wife and various members of his extended family, including his own grandchildren and the grandchildren of a brother. His primary occupation was raising goats, but he also had occasional success raising corn and beans on a small scale during the brief annual rainy season.

SRI's work at the Chávez homestead has included an intensive surface collection, excavations around and within the masonry

house foundation and other features, and a survey of the 160-acre original homestead. The excavations have uncovered the foundation of an adobe-walled room attached to the masonry house; a semi-enclosed kitchen area, also attached to the house, with masonry walls and a cooking hearth; and the foundations of three contiguous adobe rooms built adjacent to the kitchen area. Features preserved within the original house include a masonry fireplace and the remnants of a wooden plank floor. The original house, the attached adobe room, and the adjacent adobe room block all preserved remnants of their construction materials, including wooden viga and latilla roof elements and heavy mud mortar coated with white plaster. Extramural features uncovered in the excavations include discontinuous segments of a wall or fence around the house and associated features; the circular masonry base of an horno, or domed bread oven; and a thick lens of ash, charcoal, and trash adjacent to the rear wall of the kitchen area. Additional small masonry features, recorded on the surface near the masonry house and the corrals, have been the focus of test excavations. Other features recorded at some distance from the masonry house but within the 160-acre homestead include a second masonry house foundation; additional corrals, stock tanks, and fence lines; and a variety of small trash and rubble features. The 160-acre extension of the original homestead includes a small cemetery dating to the period of occupation of the homestead.

Minutes of The Society for Historical Archaeology Board of Directors Meeting of 14 June 2002

President Vergil Noble called the meeting to order at 8:05 a.m. at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Union Station, St. Louis, Missouri. Present: Judy Bense, Julia King, William Lees, Ronald Michael, William Moss, Robert Neyland, Susannah Dean Olsen, Michael Polk, Daniel Roberts, Stephanie Rodeffer, Diana Wall, and Martha Zierden.

President's Report (Noble): Noble welcomed board members and website editor Olsen and thanked them for attending; Douglas Armstrong sends his regrets. Officer and committee reports were made available in advance on the website. Monthly reports on presidential activities were provided to the board. Noble thanked King for her assistance with a variety of tasks. He reemphasized his goal of encouraging the orga-

nization to complete tasks already underway, stressing the need to secure a business office and update key governance documents. He also presented additional goals of improving SHA involvement in several areas, including capital development.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report (Rodeffer): Rodeffer moved, on behalf of Tim Scarlett, to increase the Academic and Professional Training budget by \$240 to cover registration for Student Forum participants (no second). Rodeffer presented status of funds reports and discussed the financial position of the society. Bense asked why the 2001 conference lost money. Rodeffer stated that the board should address the question to conference organizer Sheli Smith, but observed that late deposits of revenues would

have hampered decision-making about expenses. The local committee also did not follow procedures established by the board for the use of credit cards. The cost of PowerPoint projectors and the conference website as well as the lower than expected turnout also are cited as contributing factors. Rodeffer stated that Providence organizers are charging for PowerPoint projectors to minimize their impact on the budget.

Michael stated that no special projects are in the 2003 publications budget because no funds are available as a result of the board's decision to place proceeds from the sale of the new CD in an endowment account. Rodeffer said that funds are available—the publications account has assets of \$22,000 that could be used.

Michael stated that the society provides

him with an advance of \$1,150 to pay editorial expenses. He requested an increase in the advance to avoid service charges. Rodeffer argued that an increase is not necessary because Michael could request replenishment of the advance at any time by providing receipts for expenditures. She reminded the board that Michael only has a budget of \$9,000 and is supposed to be referring bills over \$500 to the Secretary-Treasurer for payment. Michael moved that the editorial advance account be raised from \$1,150 to \$1,500 (seconded Neyland). Michael said this would help him avoid the busywork. Roberts asked if Michael were spending \$1,500 per month. Michael does not spend that amount, but said that the increase would facilitate his work. The motion was carried (11 ayes, 1 nay, 0 abstentions).

Editor's Report (Michael): Noble asked about the performance of the new compositor, Morgan Printing. Michael stated that there are no major problems and the contractor has been willing to address issues. Their rates were extremely low and will benefit the society.

Newsletter Editor's Report (Lees): The summer issue is finally at the printer after a difficult beginning. Lees discussed some new directions for the newsletter including a fresh design, reduction in some printed pages, and enhanced relationship with the website. He anticipates developing a proposal in the next few years. Noble encouraged cooperation between Lees and Olsen and commented that a \$3,000 savings in the newsletter budget may be realized because the proposed transition was completed without incurring expected travel costs. Michael stated that finalizing the Deetz memorial has been difficult.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) (Neyland): As a new member of the board, he has been researching the relationship between the ACUA and SHA which began in 1976. After providing a brief history, Neyland stated that the ACUA would remain a separate organization that wishes to continue a long-term relationship with SHA. He advised both organizations to be cautious about destroying a 30-year relationship in future discussions. Noble stated that SHA wants to maintain a relationship with ACUA. The issue will be discussed later as part of governance documents.

Noble requested the date of Mark Staniforth's letter on the *Sussex* to be used in a letter from SHA about the issue. Neyland said that American Greg Stemm has approached the British government about excavation of the *Sussex*. Human re-

mains are on board. The British government is trying to apply the ICOMOS charter, but does not understand the incompatibility. Neyland believes that a letter from SHA will help.

Budget Committee (Rodeffer): The proposed 2003 budgets were presented for discussion. Rodeffer stated that the Budget Committee had been unable to identify the cuts necessary to balance the budget, despite the dues increase in 2002. She warned that membership statistics may indicate an impending downturn in 2002 that will further affect available funds. Neyland asked about ways to reduce costs and Noble stressed the need to find other revenue sources. Roberts asked about the frequency and extent of deficit spending. Rodeffer discussed the operation of the three-year budget cycle and the expected effects of declining membership. Deficit spending has occurred in two of the past five years; deficit budgets have been approved in all of the past five years.

2005 Conference (Noble): Pat and Barbara Garrow recommended consideration of the York, England, proposal, that covers all meeting requirements. The local committee has negotiated a great hotel rate. However, members may perceive that the meeting location is inconvenient and expensive. The conference would have to be spread over several hotels and University of York facilities. A site visit is necessary to confirm feasibility if the board is favorable to pursuing evaluation. The other possibility is Orlando, Florida, but no site committee has been identified.

Polk encouraged endorsing this international meeting. Zierden commented that Charleston in 2008 is facing the same issues related to meeting space and logistics. Bense and Noble identified problems with US state and federal support of international travel, which will probably affect attendance. Bense and Michael stressed the need for the meeting to make money; Rodeffer suggested that more of a burden could be placed on St. Louis in 2004 to generate revenues to offset possible losses in 2005. Advance advertising would be necessary. Several board members suggested that effective local arrangements would be critical. The board supported the site visit. Noble stated that a board member should participate, but indicated that he may not have the time to attend because of his heavy travel schedule. Moss offered to attend if Noble were unable to go, citing his previous residence in London and understanding of European meeting arrangements.

Michael stated that a meeting venue in Orlando would encourage attendees to bring families. Polk stated that he dislikes this type

of venue because participants do not focus on the conference. Bense said that she could develop a local conference committee for Orlando. Noble identified the reluctance of members to volunteer as local organizers as a significant problem. King suggested that the conference committee investigate prices for Orlando.

Newsletter Editorial Advisory Committee (Lees): The committee needs to be revitalized.

Board Liaisons to Committees (Noble): The board approved the implementation of liaisons to committees whose chairs were not board members last January. If no committee report is received, the liaison is expected to present information on status. Moss stated that liaisons also should review committee reports, inform the committee of board concerns, and ensure that the work plan is completed. Board members were assigned as interim liaisons to the following committees before the process is fully implemented in 2003: Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology-Neyland, Academic and Professional Training-Zierden, Awards-Immediate Past President, Curation and Conservation-Rodeffer, Development-Bense, Gender and Minority Affairs-Wall, History-Roberts, Internet Advisory-King, Membership-Moss, Register of Professional Archaeologists-Michael, Standards-Lees, UNESCO-Neyland.

Academic and Professional Training Committee (Noble): The outline of committee activities was distributed. New initiatives include initial development of a mentoring program for first-time conference attendees, beginning implementation of a "Voyager" program, and attempts to organize an archaeological tech working group. Discussion about holding a "university expo" is underway. Contact Tim Scarlett with ideas.

Nominations and Elections Committee (Noble): Moss recused himself from the discussion because of conflict of interest. Noble summarized the nominations process and the proposed slate. The board discussed the nominees and such issues as regional diversity. Michael asked whether the proposed candidate for Secretary-Treasurer understood the responsibilities. Rodeffer described her efforts to discuss the duties of the position with interested members. Michael stated that the society would be best served by having two well-qualified nominees for this post. Bense moved to accept the slate: President: John Broadwater and Moss; Secretary-Treasurer, Sara Mascia; Directors: Kim McBride, J.W. Joseph III, Bar-

bara Heath, and John Jameson; and the Nominations and Elections Committee nominees, and the slate forwarded by the ACUA. The board requests the Nominations and Elections Committee to seek a second candidate for Secretary-Treasurer within 30 days (seconded Zierden; carried).

Noble presented the summary report on examining term limits and appointment protocols, which contains no recommendations except maintaining the status quo. The report acknowledged that discussions about broader changes must be undertaken and suggests deferring deliberations on these issues until some of the broader issues are clarified. Some may emerge in the discussion on the constitution. Noble stated that he asked the committee also to address the appointment of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) representative because SHA is essentially appointing a director of another organization. Noble said Robert Clouse would be willing to serve another term as the RPA representative.

Awards Committee (Noble): The 2003 award recipients have been notified and the committee is seeking nominations for the 2003 Cotter Award. Noble suggested that because a single publication is not equivalent to a lifetime of service, paid travel may not be a component of the Deetz Award. The board discussed subtle ways of prioritizing the awards by assigning unequal benefits. The committee must produce award procedures. Rodeffer suggested not making changes in the proposed budget pending the committee recommendations.

Business Office Oversight Committee (Polk): Polk visited the current business office on 27 May; work is performed well. He initiated discussions about extending the contract with Backcountry Archaeological Services due to expire in June. Mike Rodeffer informed Noble that he would agree only to a three-month extension because of other commitments and declined to serve as a conference consultant. Proposed monthly cost for the extension is \$7,500 for routine business tasks; all other activities, including transition, would be billed at \$70/hour.

Polk stated that the Request for Proposals (RFP) for the business office would be distributed next week. Revisions have made a more user-friendly RFP designed to attract more reviewers. The targeted selection date is 9 August with the firm to begin work around 1 September. Polk requested that the committee negotiate the contract to be signed by the president in order to meet this schedule. The committee proposes to include bookkeeping by the business office beginning in January. Rodeffer reminded the board that bookkeeping services are con-

tracted until the end of December. Polk stated that the initial proposed performance period is 16 months. Rodeffer suggested not ending the contract in December because of the amount of activity during that period. Roberts proposed using the calendar year.

Polk moved that the board approve that the Business Office Oversight Committee be able to select a company to provide services to the SHA beginning on or about September 1, negotiate a contract with them, and have it signed by the president without additional board review (seconded Michael). Rodeffer stated that she wants to review the draft contract. Noble said that Polk was asking for an exception to the procurement procedures only for the review by the board because of time factors. Noble pointed out that five committee members are on the board. Moss read pertinent sections of the procurement procedures aloud. Rodeffer stated that she was interested in reviewing the contract before it was signed because she spent a great deal of time negotiating previous business office contracts and seeking legal advice to identify critical issues for the society. Discussion centered on the need for an expeditious conclusion, the need to trust committee members making the selection, and the circulation of the previous business office RFP primarily to trade organizations. Site visits will be conducted. The RFP will state that current business services will terminate on 30 September. The motion was carried (8 ayes, 1 nay, 3 abstentions).

Noble stated that the board appreciates Mike Rodeffer's contributions to the society and his willingness to serve as business manager for another 90 days.

Curation and Conservation Committee (Noble): Chair Robert Sonderman submitted the final chapter for an edited volume from the special curation conference sponsored by SHA in 1998. Rodeffer stated that the cooperative agreement with the National Park Service for this conference expires this year and other components of the project also must be completed. Noble urged this committee to communicate with the History Committee in areas of mutual interest.

Development Committee (Noble): Douglas Armstrong was appointed interim chair due to the illness and later resignation of chair Bill Kelso. Noble has been seeking other interested individuals with no success. The Development Committee has functioned poorly since organization. Armstrong worked on endowing awards; Noble wants the committee to address planned giving and suggested that this might be a task assigned to the new business office. Bense suggested retaining an outside firm to assist; Zierden recommended

a museum development person. Others suggested lobbyist Nellie Longworth, but this is not her area of expertise. Noble said that the board should determine which activities need funding and clearly articulate them. Moss asked if committee or board action was necessary to achieve this. Noble commented that members are not very aware of development possibilities.

Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (Noble): Chair Anna Agbe-Davies submitted a brief outline of activities. Noble observed that this committee is searching for a purpose and should take more initiative in defining activities. The chair is talking with committee members and researching the function of similar committees in other organizations. Wall suggested that this committee advise the Nominations and Elections Committee.

Governmental Affairs Committee (Bense): Bense distributed a report and summarized the three primary foci of the committee: active lobbying on the Farm Bill with the Boswell Amendment, spreading information on potential benefits of the Farm Bill, and removing the landowner permission from the Energy Bill. Bense described eligibility for Farm Bill benefits and the current availability of funds, presented the role of the state conservationist, and noted that regulations have been issued. She suggested that SHA might wish to be involved in the education process. Bense and Longworth plan to work with the Society for American Archaeology to inform the public about Farm Bill benefits. An upcoming issue is whether Section 106 will be required for the sale of land by a federal agency to a religious group for religious purposes. Bense is pleased with Longworth's progress under the new contract.

History Committee (Noble): Chair Robert Schuyler reported that the oral history project is proceeding well, but Roberts remarked that various problems had been experienced. Noble observed that there is some confusion in implementation and publishing the interviews in the journal may not be appropriate. Roberts stated that finding individuals to conduct the interviews is difficult. The Kathleen Gilmore interview is nearing completion. Several other individuals have been approached, but no interviews have begun. Rodeffer stated that the History Committee budget has \$600 for 2002 that could be used. Noble urged clarification on who represents the society in conducting the interviews. Roberts said that he had developed an interview instrument and guidelines on how interviewees were selected several years ago. He observed that

there is too much overlap between the History and Curation and Conservation committees. Rodeffer will work with Sonderman and Schuyler to address these overlaps.

Internet Advisory Committee (Olsen): Most of the material on the website addresses the members, but hit counters indicate that pages are most often accessed by non-professionals. The guide to higher educations and the children's pages are the most popular. Olsen recommended changing the main page to separate membership and public components. Statements about committee activities could be included on the membership side and Governmental Affairs may wish to add legislative alerts. She advised that she could reduce her workload by making the newsletter available through a download. Olsen suggested providing online newsletters to members in lieu of a paper copy at their request. Polk favored making the newsletter available electronically and Noble suggested that this would help promote membership. The board discussed the need to update children's pages more frequently.

The board supported the split format (member/public) and making the newsletter available in a downloadable format. Olsen will begin work on this project and open it for board review. Neyland suggested that the Development Committee seek funding to support this effort and recommended that Olsen develop a proposal for the educational aspects of fundraising. Wall will provide assistance.

Olsen stated that she is more comfortable with the term Website Editor because she only manages a portion of the website. The Internet Advisory Committee should be available to respond to the full range of Internet issues. Noble said that the Website Editor could remain as chair of the Internet Advisory Committee, a presidential committee.

Olsen believed that she was accountable to the board for the past two years. She will work with the board liaison that will be the intermediary to the president. Moss expressed interest in transferring Long-Range Planning information to the website. Noble recommended consolidating information in a single location and Moss suggested that corporate documents be assembled. Rodeffer will work with Olsen to accomplish this.

Olsen stated that she has not considered term limits, but recommended that the board consider advertising the position. Olsen urged that the appointed individual should have financial assistance to attend the annual meeting because it sets the pace for the entire year. Michael observed that most

committee chairs do not have the continuous workload of this position.

Michael moved that transportation and lodging for the Website Editor to the annual meeting be covered consistent with the level of support provided to board members (seconded Lees). Roberts asked about precedent; Rodeffer stated that no other committee chair has these benefits. Noble stated that the Editorial Advisory Committee had recommended lodging be covered. The motion was carried.

Noble asked about the legal ramifications of the linkage of the SHA website to others. Olsen stated that Anita Cohen-Williams is working on this issue and believes it should be a simple matter. Polk observed that SHA website linkages could transform it into a research tool.

Intersociety Relations Committee (Zierden): The board briefly discussed how the liaison vacancies in other organizations are filled. Zierden reported that the committee is focusing on the World Archaeological Congress (WAC) in 2003 and requested funding next year to cover the travel for scholars from disadvantage nations (ca \$1,100-1,800 per person). Noble stated that SHA wants to support WAC with a visible and positive presence. John Jameson envisions two sessions and Tara Tetrault is working on a public event. The UNESCO Committee also is seeking opportunities. Noble observed that although the cost for a booth at the American Anthropological Association meeting is high, the society should have a presence there and could explore sharing space with other organizations.

Long-Range Planning Committee (Moss): The committee was charged with updating the plan this year, but has received few responses to questionnaires and no board input. The goals and objectives can stand as defined but actions need revision. Committee chairs must provide information on what objectives and actions can be deleted. Moss suggested that recurring actions be moved to the procedures manual. Several Australian colleagues observed that the plan is an American document, not an international one. Wording will need to be revised if the board intends for this to be an international plan. The committee suggests a brainstorming session with a facilitator in Providence to review goals. The board discussed the pros and cons of the proposal but reached no definite conclusion.

Membership Committee (Noble): Chair Robert Clouse is recovering from by-pass surgery. He had advanced a marketing plan in Long Beach but received little feedback. Rodeffer stated that a marketing plan should

not be implemented without discussion with the business office. Noble will ask Clouse to begin working through the marketing plan with the business office.

Procedures Manual (Roberts): Roberts distributed a packet to all board members. He reported that he and an attorney reviewed the society's professional liability policy and confirmed that it is an appropriate, no-frills policy. He encouraged board members to review the document. Little has been done to revise the procedures manual. Olsen developed some preliminary proposals for the Internet Advisory Committee and added duties and coordination responsibilities to appropriate positions. Roberts confirmed that Rodeffer's previous comments on the manual had been transferred to him.

Roberts stated that he and an attorney developed a number of talking points to begin discussion on the possible constitution and bylaws amendments. This was stimulated by the governance discussions initiated by Doug Armstrong. Roberts had suggested reviewing the entire document. Information previously provided by Terry Majewski on the term of service for the president and data gathered from George Fischer were included. The information does not have committee approval at this time.

Roberts observed that there is opportunity to review how officers assume positions (i.e. elected or appointed), assess the possibility of splitting the Secretary-Treasurer position and deleting the Immediate Past President, and consider a two-year presidential term. The Internet Editor and term limits are not addressed in the current document.

Roberts stated that amendments to the constitution and bylaws (Article 8) are a major undertaking and probably should be subject to a vote of the entire membership, not simply by a majority present at the annual meeting. Noble recommended considering a two-thirds majority for amendments, consistent with general guidelines for parliamentary procedure under Robert's Rules of Order. Roberts suggested that distribution of the assets following dissolution probably should be a fiduciary responsibility of the board, not the membership (Article 9).

Roberts questioned why SHA votes on membership in the ACUA, suggesting that since ACUA is incorporated, membership should be the business of that organization, not SHA. Neyland stated that initially SHA and ACUA held separate conferences. As SHA developed more quickly, ACUA increasingly relied on SHA for conference support. Neyland observed that although ACUA is a separate organization, the ACUA chair is a member of the SHA board. Any change will have a negative effect on the

underwater constituency of SHA, signaling a reduced interest in underwater archaeology issues and indicating that perhaps ACUA needs to evaluate whether to hold a separate conference. Roberts stated that currently the ACUA, a separate incorporated body, is defined by the SHA bylaws as a committee of SHA. Polk observed that if there were legal actions involving ACUA, then SHA would be drawn in because of this relationship. Neyland stated that the minutes reflect earlier discussions about this issue. ACUA supported its constituents becoming members of SHA. ACUA has given up some of its rights by encouraging more growth and cooperation with SHA. Noble stated that ACUA does not have constituent membership. Neyland confirmed that ACUA has a small treasury. He stated that he does not believe that anyone wishes to move out of SHA, but cautioned that discussion of the subject is potentially controversial and inflammatory.

Moss expressed concern about the potential liability to SHA and asked if tighter integration was a possibility. Neyland stated that trust was the basis for this partnership. He suggested that perhaps a formal document could be developed that addresses these concerns and indicated that an ACUA-retained attorney does not perceive a large problem. Roberts commented that he is unaware of any other organizations that are so entwined. He said that a cooperative agreement between the groups is possible, but urged that the SHA constitution and bylaws separate the organizations. Moss suggested a separate article that identified the relationship. Noble referenced George Fischer's thoughtful comments about this issue and encouraged a solution that will keep the relationship strong. Bense observed that incorporating the ACUA under SHA is a mechanism for professionalization. Neyland stressed the benefits of a combined conference. Noble suggested conducting discussions with committees, George Fischer, and additional attorneys. Neyland will seek a pro bono attorney.

Neyland stated that underwater archaeologists have expressed concern about the loss of the proceedings and identified problems with concurrent sessions at the annual conference. Nearly 30% of presented papers relate to underwater archaeology, so this is a significant minority of the organization.

Noble stated that the ethics statement includes inconsistently used words and revision is needed. Noble asked Rodeffer her opinion about splitting the Secretary and Treasurer. Rodeffer stated that a number of duties in the current position could be moved to the business office, the Curation

and Conservation Committee, and possibly assistants to the Secretary-Treasurer. She supported this strategy rather than creating two separate positions, noting that this would be a more cost-effective solution.

Lees asked about discussing the Website Editor as a board position. Rodeffer suggested that he and Olsen continue deliberations. Lees does not believe that the Newsletter Editor should be phased out.

Public Education and Information Committee (Wall): The committee is working on public meeting guidelines. A strong K-12 outreach committee is coordinating with the National Council of Social Studies. Editing of the book version of "Unlocking the Past" will be completed this summer and it will be sent to reviewers. Wall observed that SHA and SAA public education committees overlap very little.

Register of Professional Archaeologists: Noble stated that Robert Clouse's appointment ends in January. Michael moved that Clouse be reappointed for a three-year term (seconded Lees). Noble commented that the board must give Clouse direction on how to represent SHA. The viability of RPA has been established and if the organization is self-sustaining, it may be willing to waive sponsor fees. The motion was carried. Noble commented that the American Institute of Archaeology recently withdrew as a full sponsor because of fiscal concerns.

Standards and Ethics Committee (Noble): Previous chair Henry Miller and the committee developed ethical standards and corollaries that the board referred back to committee. Current chair Douglas Scott is awaiting committee response on some issues, but the few replies indicate support for the changes and the principles. Noble suggested that the board seek input from the membership that would be referred to the committee for consideration. The board could then consider endorsement. Noble stated that he provided extensive comments to the committee because parts of the current draft dealt with conduct not ethics. He recommended a very short statement in the constitution that refers to more detailed ethical principles in a stand-alone document that is easier to change. Moss expressed concern about redundancy. Noble asked board members to provide comments to Scott.

UNESCO Committee (Noble): Chair Matthew Russell reported that the committee remains active. Neyland stated that representatives from many countries will meet in Kingston this week to discuss implementation and enforcement of the Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage. Many

countries do not have conservation programs and Robert Grenier continues to emphasize the need to provide training. Grenier remains concerned that Bob Blomberg from the United States delegation remains antagonistic. Neyland stated that 30 nations must ratify the convention. Much effort will be needed for archaeologists to understand and support the convention. Noble appointed Tom Wheaton to serve as the SHA representative to ICOMOS and he is actively working on coordination. Noble suggested that Wheaton be added to the UNESCO Committee.

Inventory Reduction: Noble stated that Polk and Wall were charged with considering inventory reduction but produced no report. He believes that the inventory should be reduced before it is shipped elsewhere. Rodeffer recommended reducing non-thematic issues of the journal to 200 copies. Bense suggested seeking a member to house the material cost-effectively. Rodeffer discussed the difficulties of having a business office charged with managing inventory that they do not control. Michael recommended simply discarding the copies. Noble promoted a disposition schedule to reduce future growth. Michael indicated that a policy to eliminate the possibility of future recurrence is needed and commented that efforts are being made to reduce the number of copies printed. Rodeffer offered to develop a discussion document; Noble assigned the task to Polk, and reassigned it to Wall due to pressing duties of the Business Office Oversight Committee. Rodeffer will assist.

Lees moved that we should assess the sales patterns and drastically reduce the inventory (seconded Moss). The motion was carried (10 ayes, 0 nays, 2 abstentions). Rodeffer reminded the board that the inventory is property and an asset of the organization. Rodeffer and Wall should consider disposition and appropriate safeguards.

Email Ballot: Noble questioned whether email voting by the president is appropriate and Rodeffer had recommended consulting with the parliamentarian. The parliamentarian stated that an email vote is the equivalent of a roll call vote because it records the identity of each voter. Under Robert's Rules, the president only votes in secret ballots and in cases where the president's vote would make a difference in the outcome of voice or roll call vote. Lees moved that we identify electronic votes as the same as voice votes and the president will only vote to make or break a tie (seconded Michael). The motion was carried and the email voting procedures will be amended.

Membership Survey (Noble): The scheduled membership survey is rapidly approaching. Noble believes that the survey requires a rationale because the last survey produced a good document that was never used. Moss stated that the Long-Range Plan Committee used the survey. Noble said that too much discussion preceded the last survey. The survey must have a clear purpose and must be worth the time and expense for the Membership Committee to complete it. Rodeffer stated that the survey, including previous surveys, contain valuable data and should be put on the website. Michael said that author Chris De Corse never finalized the previous survey so it could be copyedited. The board supports accepting the previous survey as is and having it copyedited and put on the web before considering future surveys. Lees suggested a web-based survey. Michael commented that copyediting would cost little and Noble volunteered to cover the cost from the Presidential Discretionary Fund. Copy should be obtained from De Corse expeditiously.

International Affairs (Noble): Noble will appoint a special task force on International

Affairs composed almost exclusively of members outside North America to identify issues and provide recommendations on how SHA can be more influential in the international community. The committee will be asked to prepare a report by the January meeting and consider whether some international activities should be concentrated under this committee. Moss commented that SHA is perceived to be more American than North American and that he will serve as co-chair of the 2008 ICOMOS meeting in Quebec City. Noble asked Moss to serve as board liaison.

2003 Budget (Rodeffer): Rodeffer moved to accept the proposed budgets (seconded Michael). Rodeffer stated that the business office cost may be much higher than anticipated in the budget and would significantly impact the operations budget that is already \$30,000 in the red. The board agreed to include additions of \$240 in the Academic and Professional Training Committee budget, the Quebec Award, and to carry over the French Brochure under ACUA. The motion was carried (11 ayes, 1 nay, 0 abstentions).

2002 Budget (Rodeffer): Rodeffer moved

to approve Tim Scarlett's request to allocate \$240 to support the student forum at the Providence meeting (seconded Moss, carried). Zierden will contact Lisa Young to see if the conservation brochure might be able to be absorbed in the existing budget.

Government Affairs Issues: Bense asked if board members have issues that should be addressed during her summer trip to Capitol Hill in June. King asked about the status of TEA-21 and Polk suggested setting aside a percentage for historic preservation. King suggested reviewing the status of Pye vs Corps of Engineers. Neyland recommended evaluating historic preservation in homeland security. Wall suggested building archaeology into the K-12 curriculum in education.

Noble recognized the important volunteer service of members of this organization.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:58 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Stephanie H. Rodeffer
Secretary-Treasurer

Future Conference

MARITIME HERITAGE 2003

International Conference on Maritime Heritage
24-26 March 2003, Malta

The first international conference on maritime heritage is being held in Malta from 24-26 March 2003, and aims to make an important contribution to recent advances in research and up-to-date studies of buildings, vessels and diverse artifacts, and all aspects related to maritime heritage.

A large number of interesting provisional papers have been submitted to the conference organizers from both scholars and professionals. See the conference website at: <http://www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2003/heritage03/index.html>.

Anyone interested in attending the conference can register on-line or alternatively contact the Conference Secretariat: Rachel Green, MARITIME 03, Wessex Institute of Technology, Ashurst Lodge Ashurst, Southampton, SO40 7AA, UK. Phone: 44 (0) 238 029 3223, Fax: 44 (0) 238 029 2853, Email: rgreen@wessex.ac.uk.

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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St. Louis, Missouri
5-11 January
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