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President's Corner

Julia A. King

SHA 2004

If you have not already, you will soon receive preregistration materials for the upcoming SHA conference in St. Louis, Missouri, and I look forward to seeing all of you there. Conference Chairs Vergil Noble and Doug Scott have been working hard to organize what will surely be a memorable meeting. The general theme of the conference is "Lewis and Clark: Legacy and Consequences," in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Corps of Discovery's departure from St. Louis to explore America's new Louisiana Territory. The conference itself will be held in the beautiful Hyatt Regency Hotel at Union Station, a restored 19th-century train station and National Historic Landmark.

Approximately 330 paper abstracts have been submitted, covering a wide variety of topics of interest to historical archaeologists and our colleagues in other disciplines. Workshops, pre- and post-conference tours, luncheon roundtables, receptions, a book/exhibit room, the annual awards ceremony, and a banquet/dance (music by Gravity's Rim) will be packed into five full days. Distinguished Lewis and Clark scholar Gary E. Moulton will be our keynote speaker on opening night, and the Saturday afternoon public session will highlight archaeology in Missouri.

Tour opportunities include the Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, the Anheuser Busch Brewery, and the French Colonial District of Illinois and Missouri.

Best of all, registration rates remain extremely reasonable for attendees.

Truly, where else can you find such an impressive array of intellectual, professional, and social opportunities when it comes to

historical archaeology? And if all this is not enough, there will also be plenty of informational material on the upcoming 2005 conference scheduled for York, England. Hats off to Vergil, Doug, Tim Baumann, Paul Demers, and Annalies Corbin for the excellent job of planning they are doing to welcome SHA to St. Louis.

See you in St. Louis!

DEVELOPMENT

This year has been a fiscally challenging one for SHA, and it is my duty to report to you those challenges and SHA's plans to meet them. These challenges are the result of both the current state of the economy and the multiple transitions with which SHA has been involved since 2001. Yet, the challenges do provide the society with an opportunity to assess how we do business. Indeed, one of the eight major goals in our current Long Range Plan is to manage the Society effectively. While the Board of Directors assumes a leadership role in that effort, all members have a stake in the outcome. I would like to invite all of you to participate in a discussion about how SHA can be best prepared for the business challenges that lay ahead.

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**New Email address
for SHA Newsletter:**

<shanews@crai-ky.com>

President's Corner

Continued from Page 1

One of most important transitions, as many of you know, took place in September 2002 when SHA acquired a new full-service business office. At the time, the economy was in recession, although many financial seers are now cautiously optimistic (of course, just as many prognosticators are not so hopeful). We also welcomed Bill Lees in 2002 as our new Newsletter Editor, and in 2003 Sara Mascia assumed the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the society. We have one major transition to go, when SHA Editor Ronn Michael retires in January 2005.

As these transitions have been taking place, SHA has continued to grow in size.

This is a very good thing, to be sure, but with growth comes growing pains. Perhaps one of our greatest challenges concerns accommodating an expanding membership while preserving the special small-town values we have all come to appreciate with SHA.

One of the most important implications of these transitions concerns the SHA budget. To balance the budget in 2003, the Board must convert a portion of SHA's assets. This is not new nor is it surprising: the Board expected that the multiple transitions with which it has been faced would temporarily increase expenses and operating costs. In particular, the Board was aware that business office costs would increase, and they have. On the other hand, we are receiving more business office services than in the past (more on this below). Still, converting as-

sets is not a desirable situation for the Board, and we have had to think more carefully about how SHA does business. Indeed, costs in general are escalating and will continue to do so, even when all of our various transitions are completed.

As an example of our increased business office services, in the past, volunteer SHA members have been almost completely responsible for conference planning. The business office to be sure has played key supporting roles, but a conference's ultimate success depended on the local organizers and their commitment to running an efficient operation. When our conferences averaged 500 to 700 souls, such a strategy worked and worked well. Our conferences have been growing in size and in scale. We had more than 800 people in Mobile (2002), at a time when many people were predicting reduced travel following the World Trade Center attacks. In Providence, over 1,000 people attended the conference. The St. Louis organizers expect 800 to 1,000 registrants. Clearly, our conferences are growing and it would be unfair and unrealistic to expect volunteer members to handle increasingly complicated meeting arrangements. The risks are simply too great. We need to do a better job of managing these risks, and a full-service business office provides the resources to do that.

Enter Talley Management Group, our not-so-new full-service business office, whose job it is to consult with volunteer conference organizers and ultimately lead the planning and execution for the conference. Such services do not come cheap. Further, there has been a learning curve with our new business office as the Board has worked tirelessly to teach TMG about SHA's special "culture." On the upside, our new business office is obligated to drive hard bargains on SHA's behalf and, ideally, we should realize cost savings in hotel fees and other expenses. We saw a bit of this at the Providence meeting when the hotel was unable to deliver on our contractual agreement. TMG made sure affected conference registrants were amply compensated.

As we grow, many members do not want to lose that sense of professional intimacy and accessibility that has come to characterize most SHA conferences. Indeed, a few members have remarked that, in their opinion, the conferences are too big now, with too many concurrent sessions. There is some truth to this, so we need to make sure that SHA offers balance in conference scope and scale. One very important way by which SHA has done this is through extraordinarily reasonable registration rates. This is by design: our intention is to attract as many people to the meetings as possible, including students, retirees, and colleagues whose

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principal field of study may not be historical archaeology.

Thus we are faced with a dilemma: how to deal with escalating costs within a culture that has striven to offer some of the best rates anywhere. Further, this concerns not just conference rates and fees, but annual dues as well.

In my opinion, there is only one way out of this conundrum if rates and fees are to remain low, and that is through development. SHA—its board and its members—must become better versed at building wealth through donations and sponsorship. Such activity is not foreign to the society: we have a small endowment fund, and through good management, we have assets that exceed one year's operating costs. We also have members who have committed proceeds from their publications to SHA, and we have an extraordinary membership base donating hundreds of hours annually to the operation of the society.

Nonetheless, much more needs to be done and it needs to be done now. As anyone who has tried to raise money well knows, fund raising is time-consuming and

usually involves a lot of rejection. It is also hard to ask for scarce dollars in an uncertain economy. Regardless, fund raising must happen if SHA is to remain solvent and continue to offer the best rates going for conferences and membership dues.

The good news: what better cause to support than a professional society dedicated to historical archaeology? While it is difficult to ask for money (something I swore I would never do again after four years of parental freeloading in college, and now here I am), I have come to realize that we historical archaeologists are the best salesmen and women for our profession. Indeed, we are downright passionate about historical archaeology.

We need to put this passion to work raising funds both within and outside the membership. If we do not, we will lose those attributes that make SHA such a special professional organization. None of us wants to see an increase in conference fees or dues and the change such increases potentially bring.

To that end, the SHA Board has made a concerted effort this year to solicit sponsors

and other types of donors for the upcoming conference in St. Louis. In many ways, the St. Louis conference sells itself, with all sorts of activities attractive for sponsorship. Working with the Conference Committee Chair Pat Garrow and Conference Chairs Noble and Scott, the Board has identified a range of corporate and individual donors and we are approaching them in search of conference support. Every dollar raised is a dollar in support of the Society for Historical Archaeology and its many programs.

If you have suggestions for fundraising or contacts to share, no matter how tenuous you might think they are, please send them to me at <king@dhcd.state.md.us> (or call me at 410-586-8551). If you are in a position to support SHA's conference in St. Louis, no matter how large or small, please let me hear from you. We have an excellent program of acknowledgment and you will be doing a wonderful deed for your society. Most importantly, fees can remain reasonable to attract a wide and diverse audience, one of SHA's most valuable qualities.

Texas Historical Commission Recognizes Gilmore with Lifetime Achievement Award

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) recently recognized Dallas archaeologist Dr. Kathleen Gilmore with the Curtis D. Tunnell Lifetime Achievement Award in Archeology. The award was presented at the THC's annual Historic Preservation Conference held recently in Austin.

Dr. Gilmore is considered a leading figure in Texas archaeology. Primarily recognized for discovering and investigating several Spanish missions in Texas, she is also known for conclusively identifying Keeran Ranch near Victoria as the site of French explorer La Salle's Fort St. Louis.

Gilmore's contributions have significantly increased knowledge of Spanish and French colonial history in Texas. She is the author of several books and publications, including articles for the Handbook of Texas. Dr. Gilmore is past president of the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Council of Texas Archeologists, and the Texas Archaeological Society. She has served on numerous professional archaeological boards and committees.

The Curtis D. Tunnell Lifetime Achievement Award is named in honor of former State Archeologist and THC Executive Director Curtis Tunnell. The award recognizes outstanding lifetime accomplishments in archaeological research and/or preservation.

"It is fitting that Dr. Gilmore is the first recipient of this newly created award," said THC Executive Director Larry Oaks. "Her achievements over a lifetime have contributed volumes to a better understanding of our Texas heritage."

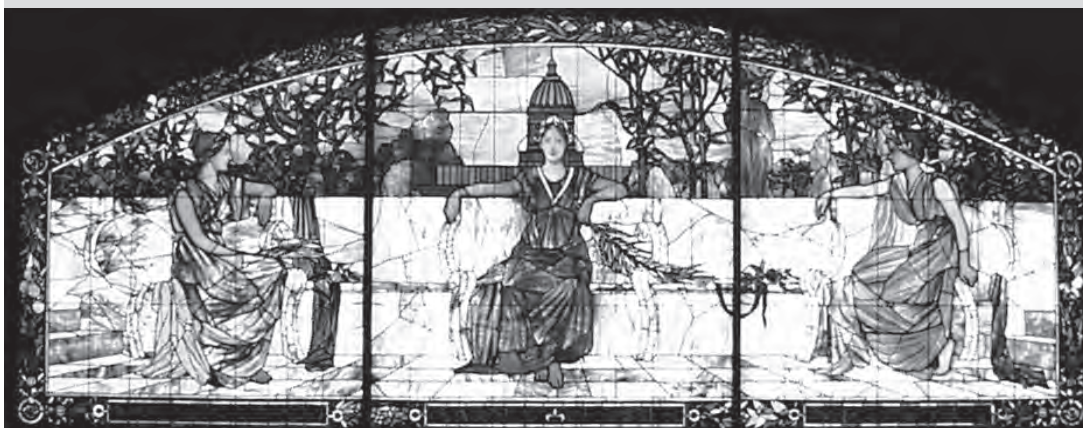
The award was presented at a special THC 50th anniversary awards luncheon at the Annual Historic Preservation Conference in May. The THC is celebrating 50 years as the state agency for historic preservation in 2003.

The Texas Historical Commission is the state agency for historic preservation. The agency administers a variety of programs to preserve the archaeological, historical and cultural resources of Texas.

SHA 2004: St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.

Founded in 1764, as a French fur trade center in Spanish colonial territory, the city of St. Louis outfitted Lewis and Clark for their journey into the vast Louisiana Territory in 1804 and later welcomed the triumphant Corps of Discovery back from the Pacific Ocean on their return to the East. One hundred years later, the explorers' tremendous feat was celebrated in the greatest fair that the world had ever seen, covering Forest Park with magical palaces filled with the wonders of a new century. Today, St. Louis is a sprawling center of commerce and culture where visitors are invited to experience more than 100 local attractions, lively neighborhoods, and well-preserved historic sites.

Final plans for the 37th Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology at St. Louis, Missouri, USA, are now nearing completion. To be held 7-11 January, the meeting will be the first major event of 2004 to commemorate the departure of Lewis and Clark's celebrated Corps of Discovery from St. Louis on 14 March 1804.



*Stained glass window in St. Louis' Union Station:
attend the conference and learn the symbolism behind this work of art*

By special arrangement, a distinguished speaker will open the conference with a keynote address on Wednesday night. Gary Moulton, Thomas C. Sorensen Professor of History at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, will present "The Living Legacies of Lewis and Clark." As editor of the Lewis and Clark journals, Dr. Moulton will explore how the copious records and collections left to posterity continue to be employed in innovative and fascinating ways to further research in diverse areas of study. A cash-bar reception sponsored by the University of Nebraska Press will immediately follow his lecture.

A Thursday morning Plenary Session, "Lewis and Clark: Legacy and Consequences," will feature papers by W. Raymond Wood (University of Missouri), Gerard Baker (Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, National Park Service), William Hunt, Jr. (Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service), and Annalies Corbin (East Carolina University and the P.A.S.T. Foundation). In addition, Carolyn Gilman (Missouri Historical Society), curator of the Lewis and Clark National Bicentennial Exhibition, will give a presentation on the six-year effort to identify and authenticate materials for use in the exhibit that will open in St. Louis on 14 January 2004 and will later travel to several major U.S. cities.

An outstanding program, representing more than 300 papers, will be presented through Saturday afternoon. The proceedings include 27 organized symposia that address wide-ranging topics, including several related directly to the general conference theme, such as "Look West" and "Before Lewis and Clark."

Symposia on African-American communities, battlefields, underwater sanctuaries, Mormons, 20th-century mining, historic Ireland, steamboats, Spanish Colonial archaeology, public benefits of archaeology, and marine remote sensing are among the many other offerings. In addition, the program committee has assembled the various contributed papers into thematic sessions on indigenous peoples, 20th-century warfare on land and sea, the African diaspora, and farmsteads, among others.

Several topical roundtable luncheons and forum presentations will also be offered, including the annual Student Forum. This year, organizers are presenting "Publish or Perish! What You Need to Know to Get Your Research Published." It will feature representatives from several major presses and from the SHA editorial staff. Among those expected to participate in the forum are Gary Dunham (Editor-in-Chief, University of Nebraska Press), John Byram (Acting Editor-in-Chief, University Press of Florida), and SHA Editor Ronald Michael.

Hosted principally by the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, the 2004 conference will be presented in cooperation with several local agencies, institutions, and companies, including the Missouri Historical Society, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-St. Louis District, and SCI Engineering. All official conference functions, excepting off-site tours and receptions, will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel at Union Station.

Erected in 1892-1895, Union Station is the finest surviving example of the High Victorian railroad stations in America. It has been designated a National Historic Landmark by the National Park Service and stands as a widely praised model for the adaptive reuse of historic structures. The adjacent former railroad yard encloses modern hotel rooms, an 11.5-acre shopping mall, and enough restaurants and bars to satisfy most tastes and budgets.

Conference room rates at the Hyatt are \$108 per night, plus tax, for single and double rooms; triples are \$128, and quads are \$148. Concierge-level rooms in the historic Head House section of Union Station are also available at slightly higher rates. Special limited

room blocks will be made available to students at \$88/night (single-quad) and to official government travelers at the prevailing government rate in effect.

Reservations may be made by calling 314-231-1234 or 800-233-1234 (toll-free) and providing group code G-SHAA. Bookings may also be made on-line at www.hyatt.com by selecting the St. Louis location and requesting "additional rates" before entering the group code. Additional lodging information, including hotel registration forms, will be included with the 2004 conference preregistration packet.

Union Station is a downtown stop on the Metro light-rail line, providing convenient connections to many St. Louis attractions, as well as affordable ground transportation to and from Lambert International Airport for those traveling without a lot of baggage (transfer time approximately 20 minutes). Shuttle and taxi services are also available to the hotel. St. Louis is currently a hub city for American Airlines, making it easily accessible from most major domestic and international airports. Information on group discount rates for advanced ticket purchases will be made available in the preregistration packet. Amtrak and four interstate highways also serve the city, making it readily accessible to most travelers.

Several half-day tours are being scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, including Cahokia Mounds, a World Heritage Site in nearby Illinois, and the ever-popular Budweiser Brewery, which features no fewer than three National Historic Landmark structures. A day trip is also planned through the French Colonial District of southern Illinois and Missouri, featuring stops at Fort des Chartres State Historic Site and Ste. Genevieve National Historic Landmark District, which boasts the largest collection of Colonial French vernacular architecture in the United States. In addition, evening receptions at the Missouri Historical Society and the Museum of Westward Expansion beneath the world-famous Gateway Arch will provide attendees opportunities to see two of the city's most important historical collections.

The conference preregistration packet will be sent to the SHA membership in early October. Those wishing additional advance information on SHA 2004 should contact the SHA Headquarters at 856-224-0995 or hq@sha.org via email; updated information can also be found at the SHA website www.sha.org.

This promises to be a memorable conference, and we hope that you will be able to meet us in St. Louis next January. Please mark your calendars and plan to attend.



St. Louis' Union Station is the centerpiece of the Conference hotel and the SHA 2004 experience.

*Make your plans now to attend
SHA 2004 in St. Louis!*

SHA Student Paper Competition

The 3rd SHA Student Paper Prize will be awarded at the 37th Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, in January 2004. The prize will be awarded to a student or students whose written version of a conference paper is judged superior in the areas of originality, research merit, clarity of presentation, professionalism, and potential relevance to a considerable segment of the archaeological community. One prize will be awarded: the winning author(s) will receive \$200.00 in prize money, free registration for the annual meeting and a ticket to the banquet, a one-year student membership, and a letter of recognition from the president. The winning author(s) will be encouraged to submit his or her paper to be reviewed for possible publication in *Historical Archaeology*. The results of the competition will be communicated to the entrants prior to the meeting, and the names of the entrants and the winner will be announced at the annual business meeting.

Criteria

- 1) Entrants must be student members of SHA prior to submission of papers.
- 2) The paper must be prepared according to current *Historical Archaeology* guidelines (see the SHA website for these details) and be submitted by 1 December 2003. Submissions may be made electronically (Microsoft Word or WordPerfect) to Mark Warner, chair of the Student Paper Prize Subcommittee at <mwarnar@uidaho.edu> (Phone 208-885-5954), or in printed form (7 copies) to Mark Warner, Department of Anthropology, 375 S. Line, St. University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1110.
- 3) The paper must be presented at the annual meeting.
- 4) There may be a maximum of four authors on the paper. All of the authors must be students and members of SHA. In the event of a winning paper being co-authored the authors will split the available cash prize.
- 5) Papers are to be limited to no more than 13 pages of text using standard fonts, margins, and line spacing (e.g. double spaced). The intent is that the length of the paper submitted must be in line with what can reasonably be presented in 20 minutes. Papers which are deemed by the committee to be impossible to deliver in a standard 20-minute format will be eliminated from the competition.

2004 SHA Conference Workshops

Hello, my name is Will Updike and I am the new Continuing Education Coordinator for the society. I am very pleased to announce the workshop topics for the upcoming conference in St. Louis. We have a variety of topics that I hope the membership will find interesting and informative. For the 2004 conference workshop topics include a revival of the "African-American Cross-Cultural Workshop," "Trade Goods," "National Register and National Landmarks," "GIS," "Archaeological Illustration," and "Public Education." Please see the abstracts below for further discussions of these topics. Look for information concerning the times, locations, and costs of these workshops in the conference registration materials that will be mailed in the fall. Also, please keep in mind that space for some of these workshops is limited so be sure to register early. I am looking forward to seeing you in St. Louis!

Title: "African-American Cross-Cultural Workshop"
Charms and Conjuraction: Getting Beyond "Africanisms" and Superstitions
Presenters/Sponsors: The African-American Archeology Network

This workshop is a revival of the African-American Cross-Cultural Workshop, a staple at SHA meetings until 1996. We will provide an informal atmosphere where researchers currently involved in the archaeology of the African Diaspora can exchange information and ideas about current excavations and ongoing research. This year's theme will involve the growing number of objects identified as "charms" in the archaeological literature and how to interpret them within the complex, hybrid belief systems of which they are a part.

Notice: the first portion of the workshop will be devoted to the future of the African-American Archaeology Network. All researchers currently involved in African Diaspora studies are encouraged to attend – we need your input!

Title: "Trade Goods from the Northeast through the Northern Plains: Current Approaches to Artifacts, Analysis, and Interpretation"
Organizer/Coordinator: Kathleen L. Ehrhardt, Illinois State Museum

This interactive workshop brings together an exciting group of contributors from the Northeast, Interior, Plains, and Canada who will share with us their research in various artifact types, regions, time frames, historical contexts, and/or analytical techniques. Each presenter will speak briefly and informally about the ways he/she has approached his/her particular materials: research problems and contexts, issues and strategies of analysis and interpretation, methods, results, and the contributions and limitations of their encounters. Attendees are encouraged to participate actively with the speakers by asking questions and by sharing their own experiences and ideas. Our goal is to create a casual but stimulating environment in which we all can compare notes, exchange opinions, and discuss potential avenues of future research and analysis. Each person will come away from the day with a richer understanding of the new and diverse ways our colleagues are working with an ever-broadening range of trade materials.

Title: "National Register/National Historic Landmarks Workshop"
Coordinators/Presenters: Erika Martin Seibert, National Register of Historic Places; John Sprinkle, National Historic Landmarks Survey

The workshop will familiarize archaeologists with the procedures for documenting information relevant to the National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Program. Among such documents are National Register and National Historic Landmark site and district nominations, historic contexts, multiple property designation forms and theme studies. Participants will discuss the application of criteria when evaluating archaeological sites and will consider the advantages of listing properties in the National Register, and/or designating properties as National Historic Landmarks. The time frame should allow for a question and answer period and/or discussion of tough topics or CRM-related topics such as application of Criteria other than D, traditional cultural properties, examining archaeological sites from the recent past, the significance of redundant resources, and using the National Register and National Historic Landmarks Program as a preservation tool.

Title: "GIS Workshop"
Presenter: Bob Booth, ESRI

This workshop offers an introduction to GIS for archaeologists, combining lecture, hands-on exercises with ArcView 8.3 and extensions, and take-home handouts. Topics include

creating point features from tabular data such as GPS output, bringing existing hardcopy maps into your GIS, digitizing features on screen, joining tabular data to features, querying data in a GIS, and exploring your data using labeling and symbology. GIS techniques applicable to inter- and intra-site analysis, data management, visualization, and surface modeling will be demonstrated and discussed. The workshop will be led by Bob Booth of ESRI, producer of ArcView and sponsor of this workshop. Bob is the ESRI Archaeology User Interest Group Coordinator and a software documentation writer. He brings a B.A. in Anthropology and archaeological experience in university research projects, cultural resource management, and museum collections and data management.

Title: "Archaeological Illustration"

Presenter: Jack Scott

Want your pen and ink drawings to look like the good ones? Attend SHA's Archaeological Illustration Workshop. Pen and ink is all basically a matter of skill and technique which can be easily taught. Pen and ink illustrations can be done faster, cheaper, and are considerably more attractive than any black and white illustrations done on computer. It may be the old fashioned way, but it is still the best. This will be the fifth illustration workshop in the last six years. The previous four have been quite successful. Jack Scott is a well known archaeological illustrator living in Chicago, with a distinguished client list and illustrations in many publications. Besides a degree in anthropology and fieldwork and lab experience, he brings over 30 years experience in the commercial art business to his "nuts-and-bolts" approach to learning illustration. Workshop participants will learn about materials and techniques, page design and layout, maps, lettering, scientific illustration conventions, problems posed by different kinds of artifacts, working size, architectural rendering, reproduction concerns, ethics, and dealing with publishers. Since most archaeological illustration is done in black and white, pen and ink technique will be the major focus of the workshop. A reading list and pen and paper will be provided, but feel free to bring your own pens, other tools and, of course, questions. Be ready to work.

Title: "SHA 2004 Public Education Workshop"

Morning Session: "Lewis and Clark in Archaeology Education: Meeting the Challenges of using Archaeology in the Classroom"

Hosted by: Archaeology in Education, Ltd.

The workshop is to show how historical archaeology can reinforce curricula Stan-

dards of Learning in the classroom, including math, sciences, social studies and language arts. Each participant should bring their State Standards of Learning related to these curricula (Standards are usually downloadable from each state's Department of Education home web page).

The workshop will help archaeologists understand what a formal educator needs to develop curricula for the classroom. Conversely, the workshop will show how the archaeologist's knowledge can help the teacher apply cross-curricula programming for the classroom. Archaeologists must learn to understand educators' demands for curricula reinforcements and how archaeology can benefit cross-curricular emphases.

The morning session of the workshop has the following format and content:

1. Review of National Curricula for Public Education in contrast to each state's and/or local school system's efforts to implement their Standards of Learning Objectives;

2. Demonstrate a cross-curricula lesson plan and format for Lewis and Clark Expeditions along with input from formal educators;

3. Participation in teams to develop a cross-curricula demonstration using their state's Standards of Learning about Lewis and Clark or another topic of their interest (participants can bring their State Standards of Learning or limited Internet accesses and computers will be available);

4. Participation in teams to deliver/discuss their demonstrations to help understand how informal educators work with input from formal education;

5. Interactive discussion to review current issues: archaeology ethics and student stewardship, hazards of formal educators devising archaeology lesson plans or using publications or web products, importance of collaborations between archaeology educators and formal educators in their regions, archaeology educators in the classroom to help implement archaeology lessons, and, most importantly, future training/support networks for the workshop participants about archaeology education through the SHA Public Education and Information Committee.

Afternoon Session: "NASA-supported Spatial Data/GIS Visualization Tool: Example of a Cross-Curricula Application for Public Outreach, Education, and Archaeology Research"

Hosted by: Archaeology in Education, Ltd.; University of Missouri Software team: Joshua Fraser, Ian Roth, Nathan Redding, K. Palaniappan

In the afternoon, the public education session will feature our spatial data/GIS

partners from the Computer Science Dept. at the University of Missouri-Columbia. Their visualization software enables GIS spatial data to be used in public outreach and education with extremely large real world data sets from a variety of disciplines, including archaeology.

This session will include:

1. Demonstration of DISS/Kolam with archaeological and environmental data sets;

2. Cross-curricular demonstration about remote sensing digital data as compared to archaeological digitized data;

3. Participation in teams to use NASA educational materials to learn about remote sensing and how digitized data is retrieved by satellites;

4. Distribution to the participants of NASA educational materials and posters about remote sensing from the NASA Langley Education Resource Center;

5. Hands-on informal access to testing and trying out of DISS/Kolam on laptop computers

6. Panel/interactive discussion with the software team of DISS/Kolam about public use opportunities and applications for archaeology research along with feedback from workshop participants.

If you have any questions, or would like to discuss organizing or leading a workshop in the future, please contact me at: William D. Updike, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 3556 Teays Valley Road Suite #3, Hurricane, West Virginia, 25526, Phone 304-562-7233, Fax 304-562-7235, or Email <wupdike@crai-ky.com>.

Conference Announcement: Fishery, Trade and Piracy

Announcing the conference "Fishery, Trade and Piracy: Fishermen and fishermen's settlements in and around the North Sea area in the Middle Ages and later," 21-23 November 2003. This is an interdisciplinary and international conference on recent archaeological and historical research on fishing communities. The conference is to be held at the reconstructed fisherman's village and museum of Walravensijde, Museum Walravensijde, near Ostend, Belgium. Contact: Glen Gevaert, Raversijde, Museum Walravensijde, Nieuwpoortsesteenweg, 636, 8400 Ostend, Phone: 003-(0)59-702-285, Fax: 0032-(0)59-514-503, Email: <glenn.gevaert@west-vlaanderen.be>.

Gender and Minority Affairs Committee Column

Anna Agbe-Davis

Did you know that the Society for Historical Archaeology has a non-discrimination policy? In January of 1997, the Board of Directors declared that *SHA respects and promotes the rights of all individuals and groups. As such, in all events, publications or events sponsored, endorsed or maintained by the society, it endeavors not to discriminate on the basis of age, race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation or disability.*

To provide a little history, the non-discrimination policy arose in response to concerns of members that SHA had no clear guidelines for avoiding discriminatory practices (intentional or unintentional). It was also felt that the previous strategy, that of expecting that non-discriminatory practices would naturally follow from the disciplinary and/or social orientations of our members, was no longer effective, particularly

when dealing with non-SHA partners.

The Gender and Minority Affairs Committee and the Board worked together to draft and endorse the policy printed above. As a part of our advisory role, the GMAC has recently reviewed that policy and sent our comments to the Board for discussion at their June meeting. Among the points we made, two were particularly important:

1. We still do not have a clear mandate for how to manage our relations with discriminatory partners;

2. We see a need for better dissemination of this policy and enhanced awareness of its existence and content.

The SHA's non-discrimination policy is important because, among other things, it provides a framework for SHA leadership to act when the equal treatment of its members is at risk, and it assures members that

SHA itself does not condone discriminatory practices.

We urge interested members to review the minutes of the mid-year Board meeting (usually published in the Fall or Winter *SHA Newsletter*) and see the Board's discussion of the policy, and to check this space for further updates regarding its amendment, application, and dissemination.

The non-discrimination policy is an example of the ways in which the GMAC is charged with "bring[ing] gender and minority issues to the attention of the board and the membership of the society." If you have questions or comments regarding SHA's non-discrimination policy, please write to the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee at <gmac@sha.org>.

DEATH NOTICES

ROBERT "BOB" ZIEGLER

Robert "Bob" Ziegler, 56, Overland Park, KS (formerly of Topeka, KS), died 26 April 2003 at his residence. Dr. Ziegler was born 9 December 1946, in Lancaster, PA, to Robert and Betty Ziegler. He had lived in Overland Park since 1975. Mr. Ziegler earned his B.A. in Economics from Millersville University, Millersville, PA, in 1974; his M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Kansas in 1979; and his Ph.D. in Education from the University of Kansas in 1985. From 1989 until his death, he was an archaeologist with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Kansas City, MO. From 1999 to 2001, he was also an Adjunct Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Washburn University, Topeka, KS. Dr. Ziegler was a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for American Archaeology, Professional Archaeologists of Kansas, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, and Kansas Anthropological Association. Survivors include his wife, Sharon Reed Ziegler of Overland Park; daughter, Holly Reed, Wichita; and sister, Bonnie Horner, Lancaster, PA.

VIRGINIA SUTTON HARRINGTON

Virginia Sutton Harrington died on 16 June 2003 in Richmond, Virginia. She was 89. Virginia and her husband J. C. (Pinky) Harrington were pioneers in the development of historical archaeology in North America starting with their early work at Jamestown in 1937. She was recognized with an Award of Merit at the 1999 Salt Lake City meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology. Virginia's interest in archaeology began in high school, and she studied classics and history at Swarthmore College. One of her neighbors when she was growing up in Washington, D.C. was Mr. Demaray who was connected with the National Park Service. He helped her secure a summer job at Mesa Verde in 1935 and 1936, where she was involved in laboratory work and pottery restoration. When in Washington she worked as a volunteer at the Smithsonian on Panamanian ceramics excavated by Dr. Dale Stewart. It was Mr. Demaray who suggested that Virginia apply for a park ranger position at Jamestown, where she was hired in 1937 as one of the first female park rangers employed by the National Park Service. It is there that she met and married Pinky Harrington and became involved in the historical research, laboratory work, and interpretation of the site to visitors. Virginia took time out to raise two children (Bob and Jeanette) but remained active in Pinky's research. After their family was raised and Pinky retired, they spent four summers excavating for Nauvoo Restoration Incorporated in Nauvoo, Illinois. Virginia directed the excavation of three sites in Nauvoo and published a report on the excavation of the Nauvoo Temple.

New National Register Listings

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the second quarter of 2003. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Recent Listings" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrlist.htm>.

- Alaska, Lake and Peninsula Borough-Census Area.** Kukak Cannery Archeological Historic District. Listed 7 April 2003.
- Alaska, Lake and Peninsula Borough-Census Area.** Savonoski River Archeological District (Boundary Increase). Listed 23 March 2003.
- Arkansas, Multiple Counties.** Cherokee Trail of Tears MPS. Cover Documentation Accepted 26 June 2003.
- California, Mariposa County.** Bower Cave. Listed 16 June 2003.
- California, San Bernardino County.** Archeological Site CA-SBR-140. Listed 10 June 2003.
- Colorado, Jefferson County.** South Ranch. Listed 18 April 2003.
- Colorado, Larimer County.** Kaplan-Hoover Site. Listed 18 April 2003.
- Minnesota, Meeker County.** Pipe Lake Fort. Listed 26 June 2003.
- New York, Essex County.** Adirondack Iron and Steel Company. Additional Documentation Approved 20 June 2003.
- North Carolina, New Hanover County.** Wilmington Historic and Archeological District. Additional Documentation Approved 1 May 2003.
- North Dakota, Burleigh County.** Chief Looking's Village Site (32BL3). Additional Documentation Approved 20 April 2003.
- Ohio, Warren County.** Landen Mounds I and II. Additional Documentation Approved 20 May 2003.
- Oregon, Douglas County.** 35-DO-130—Tahkenitch Landing Site. Listed 10 June 2003 (Native American Archeological Sites of the Oregon Coast MPS).
- South Dakota, Buffalo County.** Talking Crow Archeological Site. Listed 2 June 2003.
- South Dakota, Lyman County.** Dinehart Village Archeological Site. Listed 2 June 2003.
- South Dakota, Lyman County.** King Archeological Site. Listed 2 June 2003.
- South Dakota, Stanley County.** Breeden Village. Listed 2 June 2003.
- South Dakota, Sully County.** Cooper Village Archeological Site. Listed 2 June 2003.
- West Virginia, Wood County.** Fort Boreman. Listed 17 April 2003.
- Wisconsin, Door County.** Bullhead Point Historical and Archeological District. Listed 26 March 2003 (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS).

National Park Service Archeological Center Employees Determined to be More Cost Effective than Private Contractors

A recently completed cost comparison as part of a competitive sourcing study determined that federal workers at the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee can perform the center's mission more economically than contracting with private firms.

The study by private consultants is part of a government-wide examination of selected federal jobs directed by the Office of Management and Budget. The Park Service is scheduled to study about 1,700 total jobs nationwide as part of what is called the A-76 process.

"This is good news for us," said National Park Service Director Fran Mainella. "This supports what I have been saying all along, that our employees are the most dedicated that I have ever worked with and I believe will continue to demonstrate their outstanding value to the American people."

According to Jerre Brumbelow, chief of contracting in the Park Service's southeast regional office, the study of the Tallahassee center staff, which consists of mostly archaeologists and museum curators, compared costs for existing contracts for archaeological work awarded to private companies with the costs of performing the same work in-house using government employees.

"The study showed that in this instance using private contractors would cost nearly twice as much as doing the work with our in-house staff," Brumbelow said. "It proves that our employees who are dedicated to the mission of the service, can provide more resource protection for the parks than if we contracted it out. Our career professionals are able to provide archeological services to national park sites in the southeast region, provide skilled archeological expertise to other federal agencies and conserve thousands of artifacts now in storage at the center more efficiently than an outside source."

In the just completed study of the Southeast Archeological Center, the Park Service used already published contracting data in comparing the costs of federal vs private sector competition. Results of the study can be found on the Fed Biz Opps website located at <http://ideasec.nbc.gov>. In the left-hand column select Synopsis/Announcement. Under Synopsis, type in National Park Service for agency and then under Action Type, select S: special notice. It should correspond with Special notice A76 Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee, Florida.

Public Education and Information Committee

Reported by Brian Crane

In the Spring 2003 issue of the newsletter, we reported on the work of Project Archaeology. In this issue, we report on plans to hold a forum about Project Archaeology at the 2004 SHA meetings in St. Louis. Thanks to those who have made suggestions for future items—we'll be in touch. As before, if you know about public education going on in archaeology, or have ideas for columns to appear in this space, the committee would love to hear from you. Please send information to Brian Crane, <bdcrane@erols.com>.

The Public Education and Information Committee is organizing a roundtable working session at the 2004 SHA Meetings in St. Louis to promote collaboration between SHA members with expertise in educational outreach and curriculum issues with the Project Archaeology revision process. Organizer is Kim McBride, Chair of the Public Education and Information Committee.

Project Archaeology is a highly successful program aimed at grades three through eight, developed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in 1990. Project Archaeology is revising its curriculum to make it more national in scope, involve more historical archaeology, and be more responsive to national education standards. During the panel discussion, national Project Archaeology Director Jeanne Moe and SHA members will review the status of Project Archaeology revisions, and address content and review issues. This workshop will afford an opportunity to expand the input of historical archaeologists in Project Archaeology revisions, to coordinate future content and review issues, and to identify additional state-level coordinators. The PEIC strongly encourages those attending the meetings to join the discussion; this is a great opportunity for SHA members to offer their resources for public outreach education needs around the country.

Chesapeake Slavery Digital Archive

The Digital Archaeological Archive of Chesapeake Slavery is pleased to announce the launching of its official website on 15 October 2003. Visit www.daacs.org to learn more about enslaved Africans and their descendents living in the greater Chesapeake region of Virginia during the Colonial and AnteBellum Periods. Use the website to analyze and compare artifacts, deposits, and architectural plans from 10 different slave quarter sites at unprecedented levels of detail. Downloadable data, site maps, and images will be freely available to all researchers. Data from 10 additional sites will be added in May 2004.

DAACS is a community resource, built and maintained in the Department of Archaeology at Monticello, in collaboration with Colonial Williamsburg, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Mary Washington College Center for Historic Preservation/Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, Mount Vernon, Poplar Forest, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR), and the Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary. DAACS invites you to join researchers from different disciplines to discover the cultural dynamics behind slavery and early Chesapeake society.

Please contact Jillian Galle at <jgalle@monticello.org> for more information.

The Thomas Jefferson Foundation International Center for Jefferson Studies

SHORT-TERM FELLOWSHIPS AND TRAVEL GRANTS FOR THE DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE OF CHESAPEAKE SLAVERY

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

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

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

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

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

Images of the Past

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST ON TWO CONTINENTS

Graham Connah is well known as a pioneer historical archaeologist in Australia. Working out of the University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, he excavated a wide range of historic sites. Nevertheless, Connah is primarily an Africanist and he has also worked on modern period historic sites on that continent.

20 March 1965 Graham Connah and team returning from 18 days excavating at Birnin Gazargamo a late-15th-century to early-19th-century urban site in northern Borno, N.E. Nigeria.



L to R: Local guide (name unknown), Hassan Misau (cook), Haruna Shuwa (mechanic and driver), Graham Connah, Umoru Gol (excavation foreman). Land Rover is on the "road" from Damasak to Maiduguri and logo on its side reads: "Northern History Research Scheme, Ahmadu Bello University and University of Ibadan."

Photo courtesy of Graham Connah, Visiting Fellow, Australian National University, Canberra.

Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library 2004-2005 Research Fellowship Program

Residential fellowships at the Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library are available for scholars pursuing topics in American history, art, architecture, decorative arts, material culture, and design. NEH senior scholar grants, Lois F. McNeil dissertation grants, and short-term grants will be awarded, with stipends of \$1500 to \$3333 per month. Application deadline is 15 January 2004. Visit www.winterthur.org, contact <academicprograms@winterthur.org>, or write to Gretchen Buggeln, Director, Research Fellowship Program, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, DE 19735.

The Clements Center- DeGolyer Library Research Grants

The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies offers research grants to applicants who live outside the greater Dallas-Fort Worth area to encourage a broader and more intensive use of the special collections at DeGolyer Library. The library consists of almost 90,000 volumes of rare and scholarly works, 350,000 photographs, and approximately 4,000 linear feet of archival materials pertaining to the trans-Mississippi West, the Spanish Borderlands, and the history of transportation, especially railroads worldwide. The library's web site is: <http://www.smu.edu/cul/degolyer>.

The Clements Center-DeGolyer Library Research Grant provides an opportunity to conduct scholarly research in the DeGolyer Library on any aspect of the Southwestern experience. The \$500 a week grant is awarded for periods of one to four weeks to help to defray costs of travel, lodging, and research materials.

Applicants should provide an outline of the project and explain how work in the DeGolyer Library's collections will enhance it. Please specify the length of research time needed at the library. Applicants should also include a curriculum vitae and two letters of reference from persons who can assess the significance of their project and their scholarship record. Applicants who have doubts about the appropriateness of the DeGolyer collections to their research project should consult in advance Russell Martin, director of the DeGolyer Library: <rlmartin@mail.smu.edu> or 214-768-3234.

Please send applications to David We-

ber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Dallas Hall, Room 356, 3225 University Ave., P.O. Box 750176, Dallas, TX 75275-0176. If you have questions, however, please contact Andrea Boardman, Executive Director, at 214-768-1233 or at <swcenter@mail.smu.edu>. Our web site address is <http://www.smu.edu/swcenter>.

SMU will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, or veteran status.

Clements Center Research Fellowships for 2004-2005

The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies, which is part of the Department of History at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, welcomes applications for three residential research fellowships, known as The Bill and Rita Clements Research Fellowships for the Study of Southwestern America. Individuals in any field in the humanities or social sciences doing research on Southwestern America are invited to apply. The fellowships are designed to provide time for senior or junior scholars to bring book-length manuscripts to completion.

Fellows will be expected to spend the 2004-2005 academic year at SMU and to participate in Clements Center activities. Each fellow will receive the support of the Center and access to the extraordinary holdings of the DeGolyer Library. Fellowships carry a stipend of \$37,000, health benefits, a \$2,000 allowance for research and travel expenses, and a publication subvention. Fellows have the option of teaching one course during the two-semester duration of the fellowship for an additional stipend.

Applicants should send a copy of their vita, a description of their research project, and a sample chapter or extract (if the sample is from a dissertation, please include the introduction), and arrange to have letters of reference sent from three persons who can assess the significance of the work and the ability of the scholar to carry it out. Send applications to David Weber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Dallas Hall, Room 356, 3225 University Ave., P.O. Box 750176, Dallas, TX 75275-0176. Applications must be received by 12 January 2004. The awards will be announced on 5 March 2004. This announcement contains all the information necessary to complete the application process. If you have questions, please call 214-768-1233 or send an email to <swcenter@mail.smu.edu>. For a description of former fellows and their manuscripts, please see www.smu.edu/swcenter.

SMU will not discriminate on the basis

of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, or veteran status.

The William P. Clements Prize for the Best Non- Fiction Book on Southwestern America

The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies at Southern Methodist University offers the William P. Clements Prize for the Best Non-Fiction Book on Southwestern America, to promote and recognize fine writing and original research on the American Southwest. The competition is open to any nonfiction book, including biography, on any aspect of Southwestern life, past or present, with a 2003 copyright. The author need not be a citizen or resident of the United States and the book need not be published in the United States. The author will receive \$2,500 and an invitation to give the annual Clements Prize Lecture at Southern Methodist University, expenses to be paid by the Clements Center. Previous prize-winners are:

Sandweiss, Martha A. *Print the Legend: Photography in the American West*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002.

Donald Worster. *A River Running West: The Life of John Wesley Powell*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.

William deBuys. *Salt Dreams: Land & Water in Low-Down California*. Photographs by Joan Myers. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1999.

There is no fee for participation. Publishers may submit as many titles as they wish, but must send copies of each submission to each of the judges. Submissions must be postmarked by 21 January 2004, although earlier submission is preferable. Judges will announce the 2003 prize winner on 8 July 2004. For further information, contact David Weber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0176, Phone: 214-768-1233, Email: <dweber@mail.smu.edu>.

Clements Prize Judges:

David Farmer, Committee Chair, P.O. Box 1106, El Prado, NM 87529. Term: 2003-2005.

Elliott West, Professor of History, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701. Term: 2001-2004.

Maria Montoya, Department of History, University of Michigan, 1014 Tisch Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1003. Term: 2003-2005.

Virginia Scharff, Associate Professor of History, University of New Mexico, 2059 Mesa Vista Hall, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1181. Term: 2003-2005.

SHA Conference 2005 – York, England

CALL FOR PAPERS

On 4-9 January 2005, the City of York, England, will host the 2005 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. The University of York, Department of Archaeology, specializing in archaeology of the last two millennia, will act as principal host for the meeting, supported by The York Archaeological Trust and the York and Humber regional offices of the national heritage body, English Heritage. Additionally, various museums, institutions, and businesses will also be cooperating in this effort.

The York Moat House, centrally located in the vibrant City center will be the headquarter hotel for the conference. The King's Manor, located at the University of York and home of the University's Department of Archaeology, will also be utilized for presentations and exhibits.

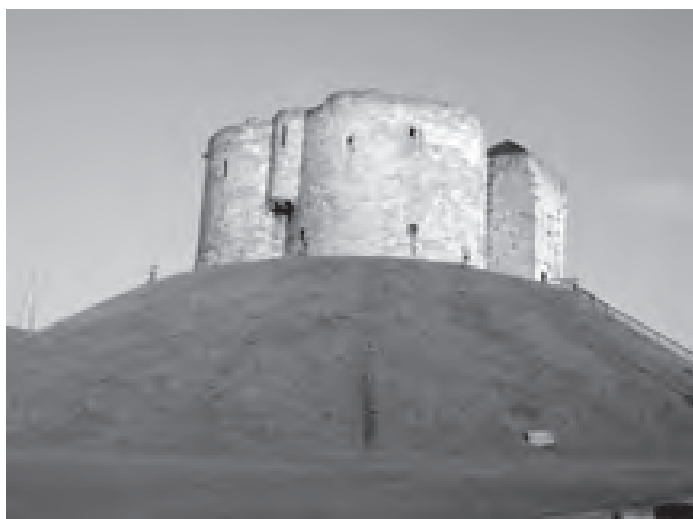
"Continuity and Change" has been chosen for the conference theme because, unlike colonial situations, there is not a start date when European contact was made. Moreover, in more recent times, the heritage (social as well as material) acts as a major force in the direction of change. This theme is amply demonstrated in the physical remains of the City of York, and indeed throughout the country of England.

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 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 Displays: Freestanding, mounted exhibits with text and graphics, videotapes, etc., that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Bulletin boards will be provided; electronic equipment needed may be available at additional charge. Authors are expected to set up their own displays and be present at their display during the session. A two-hour time slot will be scheduled for



each poster session.

The conference program chairs will group 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. Symposia with more than 10 presentations must be divided into 2 parts (morning and afternoon sessions), each with at least 1 discussant.

Forum/Panel Discussion: Less structured gatherings of 2-4 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 (8 participants maximum).

Abstract Submittal:

Individual contributors of a paper, report, or poster must submit a title and abstract not to exceed 150 words along with the SHA 2005 registration form and appropriate preregistration fees for the senior author or presenter. Symposium organizers must submit a complete packet containing the following: (1) a session abstract of not more than 150 words, (2) a list of participants in order of presentation, (3) registration forms and abstracts of not more than 100 words for each presentation, (4) the names of all discussants (at least one required), and (5) appropriate preregistration fees for each formal presentation. Forum organizers must submit a packet containing the following: (1) a forum abstract of not more than 150 words, (2) an indication of time-slot duration (2-4 hours), (3) a list of panelists, (4) registration

forms for the moderator(s) and all panelists, and (4) appropriate preregistration fees for each participant in the forum. Although the moderator may call upon each panelist to give a brief introductory statement before opening general discussion, individual abstracts will not be published.

Abstracts must be accompanied by the contributor's appropriate preregistration fee, paid by check, money order, or credit card. Submissions arriving after 11 June 2004 will be considered, contingent upon space available; however, late fees of \$25.00 will be assessed. Those submitting incomplete packets may also incur additional fees for the additional cost of handling and processing the submission. Such penalty fees will not be credited against preregistration costs. Requests for refunds of abstract submittal fees will be honored for those withdrawing from the program until 15 October 2004, less a processing fee of \$25.00.

Audiovisual Equipment:

A 35-mm carousel slide projector, laser pointer, microphone, and lectern will be provided in each meeting room. Presenters are expected to bring slides in their own 80-slot carousels (A-V volunteers will not rack slides for you). Special A-V needs must be identified on the application form, and will be met if the conference budget permits. A surcharge will be assessed for use of digital projectors used in PowerPoint presentations.

Eligibility:

Membership in the society is not required to present a paper or poster 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 in advance by conference organizers, may 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 or discussant.

Deadline: The deadline for abstract submission is 1 June 2004. On-line abstract submission will be available April 1 through the SHA Web site, <http://www.sha.org>. Forms also will be mailed to the membership and will be available in downloadable format on the SHA Web site or emailed upon request <hq@sha.org>. All submissions must be sent to the SHA Headquarters, 19 Mantua Road, Mt. Royal, NJ 08061. A late fee will be assessed for abstracts accepted after the deadline.





Contact Information:

Conference Chair
Harold C. Mytum, Ph.D.
University of York
The King's Manor
York, England, United Kingdom Y017EP
Telephone: 011-44-1904-433-901
Fax: 011-44-1904-433-902
Email: <hcm1@york.ac.uk>

SHA Headquarters
Society for Historical Archaeology
19 Mantua Road
Mt. Royal, NJ 08061
Telephone: 856-224-0996
Fax: 856-423-3420
Email: <hq@sha.org>

Contact SHA Headquarters concerning
all abstract submissions, conference registration,
events/tours, committee meetings, lodging,
and other logistical questions.



2003-2004 Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology

Compiled by Teresita Majewski

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

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

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

The "guide" is updated yearly and includes listings for institutions from around the world. It is also posted on the SHA Web site (<http://www.sha.org/>). A distinction continues to be made in Item 3 between faculty who serve on committees and are available for advising students in historical, underwater, medieval, and post-medieval archaeology and those who teach and conduct research in related areas. This year, 50 institutions are listed in the guide. Unfortunately, the University of Hawaii (UH) at Manoa entry that appeared in previous versions of the guide has been deleted, because that institution's representative reported that the university "chose to terminate the Graduate Certificate in Maritime Archaeology and History, and there is currently no program or coursework of that nature at UH." Corrections or updates were provided for all but seven of the other entries listed in last year's version of the guide (Calgary, Dublin, Maine, SUNY-Binghamton, Southern Mississippi, Stockholm, and Ulster). To submit a new entry or to make a correction or update in either the printed or Web versions of the guide, please contact Teresita Majewski, Statistical Research, Inc., P.O. Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751-1865; Phone: 520-721-4309; Fax: 520-298-7044; Email: <tmajewski@srcrm.com>. Additional or new information about an institution will be posted throughout the coming year on the Web version of the guide, within a reasonable time after it is received by Majewski.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

1. Institution Name: University of Arizona
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
 - Fish, Paul R. (Ph.D., Arizona St 1976; Curator Archaeology Arizona State Museum [ASM]) Protohistoric and early historic periods, southern Arizona and northern Mexico, cultural resource management (CRM)
 - Killick, David (Ph.D., Yale 1990; Assoc Prof; joint appt with Materials Sci and Eng) Archaeometry, history of technology, archaeometallurgy, Africa
 - Majewski, Teresita (Ph.D., Missouri 1987; Assoc Res Prof) Historical archaeology, material culture (esp ceramics), settlement of the Trans-Mississippi West, CRM, ethnohistory, U.S. Midwest, American Southwest
 - Mills, Barbara J. (Ph.D., New Mexico 1989; Assoc Prof) Contact-period and historic Pueblos, ceramic analysis, CRM, ethnoarchaeology
 - Olsen, John W. (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1980; Prof) Asian-American material culture
 - Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet (Ph.D., Georgia 2001; Asst Prof & Asst Curator Zooarchaeology ASM) Historical archaeology, zooarchaeology, contact period, Southeast, Southwest
 - Reid, J. Jefferson (Ph.D., Arizona 1973; Prof) Prehistory and historical archaeology of the American Southwest
 - Schiffer, Michael B. (Ph.D., Arizona 1973; Prof) Modern material culture, technology and society, history of electrical and electronic technologies, ceramics, experimental archaeology
- Other Related Faculty/Staff: E. Charles Adams (Ph.D., Colorado 1975; Curator Archaeology ASM) Contact period and historic Pueblos, Greater Southwest; Jeffrey S. Dean (Ph.D., Arizona, 1967; Prof; Lab of Tree Ring Res) historical-period Native Americans, chronometric methods; Alan C. Ferg (M.A., Arizona 1980; Curatorial Spec ASM) material culture, historic Native American groups in the Greater Southwest; Timothy W. Jones (Ph.D., Arizona 1995; Res Assoc Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology [BARA]) industrial and urban archaeology; Nancy J. Parezo (Ph.D., Arizona 1981; Prof; American Indian Studies; jt appt with ASM) art and material culture Southwest US; Thomas E. Sheridan (Ph.D., Arizona 1983; Curator Ethnohistory ASM) ethnohistory, Southwest US, northwestern Mexico.

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

1. Institution Name: University of Arkansas

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Kvamme, Kenneth L. (Ph.D., UC-Santa Barbara 1983; Assoc Prof) geographic information systems (GIS), geophysical applications

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

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

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

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

4. General Statement: Faculty interests encompass the historical period in Arkansas (contact through 19th century). Current research includes 16th- and 17th-century European/Indian contact, 19th- and early-20th-century rural and urban farmsteads, 19th-century mill sites, historic Cherokee sites, the ethnohistory of native peoples in the state, and the use of GIS and geophysical applications at historical-period sites. The department is located in a renovated building with excellent facilities. There are also facilities and employment opportunities at the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies and with the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Degrees offered include the M.A. and Ph.D.

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

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Boston University

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

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

Goodwin, Lorinda B. R. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1993; Res Assoc) New England historical archaeology, medieval and post-medieval archaeology of Northern Europe, gender in archaeology, museum studies

Metheny, Karen Bescherer (Ph.D., Boston 2002; Res Fellow) Historical and industrial archaeology, landscape archaeology, archaeology of company towns, oral history in archaeology, food and foodways

Seasholes, Nancy S. (Ph.D., Boston 1994; Res Fellow) New England historical archaeology, maps in historical archaeology, archaeology of Boston landmaking

Symonds, James (Postgrad Cert, Oxford 1987; Res Fellow; Executive Director, Archaeological Research Consultancy, University of Sheffield [ARCUS]) Historical and industrial archaeology of the United Kingdom

White, Carolyn (Ph.D., Boston 2002; Res Fellow), New England historical archaeology, gender studies, material culture studies, museum studies

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

ics include colonial slavery, identity construction among 18th-century rural merchants, religion in everyday life, working-class material culture, ceramic analysis, landscape archaeology, farm tenancy, ethnicity, immigration, and gender studies. Degrees offered are B.A., M.A., and Ph.D.

5. For More Information Contact: Kathryn Bard, Director of Graduate Studies, or Mary C. Beaudry, Acting Director of Admissions, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215 USA; Phone: 617-358-1650 or 617-353-3415; Fax: 617-353-6800; Email: <bard@bu.edu> or <beaudry@bu.edu>; on-line forms and applications available at <http://web.bu.edu/cas/graduate/index.html>; Department Web page: <http://web.bu.edu/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

1. Institution Name: University of Bristol

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical/Maritime Archaeology:

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

Flatman, Joe (PIFA, M.A., Ph.D., Soton; Visiting Res Fellow in Maritime Archaeology) Maritime archaeology, late medieval ships, the historical Atlantic world, maritime landscapes

Hicks, Dan (M.A., Oxon; AIFA; Ph.D., Bristol; Lect in Historical Archaeology) Historical archaeology of the Atlantic world, colonial interactions and material culture, gardens and industrial landscapes; United Kingdom and the eastern Caribbean

Horton, Mark (Ph.D., Cantab, FSA; Reader in Archaeology and Head of Department) Landscape archaeology; fieldwork techniques; medieval, post-medieval, and industrial landscapes; tropical and desert environments; worldwide historical-archaeological experience since 1979 (Panama, Honduras, Cayman Islands, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Bermuda, Egypt, Kenya, Zanzibar, Sri Lanka, Ireland, and the United Kingdom); Isambard Kingdom Brunel; presenter BBC2 Time Flyers series

Piccini, Angela (Ph.D., Sheffield; Res Fellow in Contemporary Archaeology) Historical and contemporary archaeology, mediated archaeology, practice as research in performance media, consumption of heritage

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Lawrence Barham (Ph.D., Pennsylvania; Lect) prehistory; James Bond (Visiting Fellow) landscape and garden archaeology; Kate Robson Brown (Ph.D., Cantab; Lect) human remains, scientific archaeology; Michael Costen (D.Phil., Oxon; Senior Lect) local history; Aidan Dodson (Ph.D., Cantab; Teaching Fellow) Egyptian archaeology; Paula Gardiner (Ph.D., Bristol; Lect) landscape archaeology; Richard Harrison (Ph.D., Harvard; Prof) European prehistory; Volker Heyd (D.Phil., Saarland; Lect) European prehistory and protohistory; Tamar Hodos (D.Phil., Oxon; Lect) classical and Mediterranean archaeology; Bernard Lane (Senior Lect) architectural conservation and heritage; Nicoletta Momigliano (Ph.D., London; Lect) Aegean; Roger Morris (D.Phil., Oxford; Tutor in Maritime Archaeology) maritime history; Timothy Mowl (D.Phil., Oxford; Lect) garden history and archaeology; A. J. Parker (D.Phil., Oxford; Visiting Fellow) maritime archaeology; Joshua Pollard (M.A., Ph.D., Cardiff; Lect) prehistory and landscape archaeology; Richard Tabor (Ph.D., Birmingham; Res Fellow, South Cadbury Project) geophysics.

4. The department stresses world historical archaeology perspectives drawn from material culture studies, contemporary theory, and landscape archaeology. We offer five relevant M.A. programs: Historical Archaeology of the Modern World (A.D. 1500-2000); Maritime Archaeology and History; Landscape Archaeology; Garden History; and Archaeology for Screen Media. We stress the diversity of traditions of historical archaeology around the world and combine theoretical perspectives with practical training in landscape survey, standing buildings recording, and artifact analysis. We exploit our location at Bristol as an Atlantic port of international significance, with its extensive maritime, architectural, and archaeological resources. Field schools and other fieldwork take place around the world. Recent projects have been undertaken in the Caribbean, Bermuda, Africa, Asia, and Europe as well as across the United Kingdom (see <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/fieldschools/fieldschool/>). The department encourages applicants for doctoral research (Ph.D.) within fields that we are currently working in (see <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/research/>).

5. For More Information Contact: Dan Hicks, Department of Archaeology, 43 Woodland Road, Bristol BS8 1UU, UK. Phone: +44-117-954-6069; Fax: +44-117-954-6001; Email: <Dan.Hicks@bristol.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/graduate/>.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Brown University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Martha S. Joukowsky (Ph.D., Paris I - Sorbonne 1982; Prof) classical archaeology, field methods, agricultural and urban development, Near East; Shepard Krech III (Ph.D., Harvard 1974; Prof & Director, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology) social anthropology, ethnohistory, material culture and museums, fur trade studies, ecological anthropology, North American Indi-

ans, Subarctic; Patrick Malone (Ph.D., Brown 1971; Assoc Prof American Civilization and Urban Studies) industrial archaeology, technology and material culture, cultural landscapes, colonial and military history, New England; William S. Simmons (Ph.D., Harvard 1967; Prof) social anthropology, ethnohistory, folklore, religion, North American colonization, Native Americans, New England.

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

1. Institution Name: University of Calgary

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-BERKELEY

1. Institution Name: University of California-Berkeley

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has a long tradition of excellence at the university. The strengths of the program include: the archaeology of culture contact and change, ethnic identity, and the formation of multiethnic and Diasporic communities, household archaeology, and gender and family archaeology. The archaeology faculty at Berkeley are very active in field research, with projects in North America, the Caribbean, Europe, Polynesia, and Japan. Recent graduates and currently enrolled students have also conducted research at historical-period sites in California, Virginia, Hawaii, North Dakota, South Africa, and Australia. The archaeology graduate students are a close-knit community numbering around 50 and consisting of students working in a broad range of theoretical, geographical, methodological and chronological arenas. Student and faculty offices are located in the Archaeological Research Facility (ARF), an independent research unit closely affiliated with the department. ARF also has a large open atrium that serves as a popular lounge area for students and faculty. During the academic year, ARF sponsors a weekly "bag lunch" archaeological lecture series and several nighttime lectures per semester with distinguished guest lecturers. The department offers the Ph.D.; the M.A. is awarded upon completion of first-year course work and written and oral exams. Normative completion time for the program is six years. Students are assigned two faculty advisors. Student have a range of funding opportunities including graduate student instructorships, graduate student researchships (through the Anthropology Department and the Hearst Museum), readerships, university fellowships and block grants, and tuition waivers. Departmental resources available to students include laboratories for Historical Archaeology, California Archaeology, Paleoethnobotany, Polynesia, Europe, and Southeast Asia. Comparative faunal (domestic and wild fauna) collections from Honduras, California, and the Caribbean are housed throughout the laboratories. Additional laboratory facilities and equipment are available to students through ARF. Students can apply for research support from ARF. ARF also contains a wet-lab that is available to graduate students for processing materials, analyzing soil samples, and preparing thin sections. The department houses the George and Mary Foster Anthropology Library (the second largest in the country) and is currently building a new state-of-the-art multimedia laboratory. The Hearst Museum contains national and international historic, prehistoric, and ethnographic collections. The university also houses the Bancroft Library, which is world-renowned for its archival collections, particularly related to the American West. For contact information about the department's historical archaeology program (note that there are no faculty with expertise in underwater archaeology), see below.

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

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Columbia University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF DUBLIN

1. Institution Name: University College Dublin

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

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

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

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: The Director of Graduate Studies or Tadhg O'Keefe, Department of Archaeology, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland; Phone: 00-353-1-716-8315; Fax: 00-353-1-716-1184; Emails: <archaeology@ucd.ie> and <tadhg.okeefe@eircom.net>; Web page: <http://www.ucd.ie/~archdata/>.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

1. Institution Name: University of Durham

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

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

Graves, Pam C. (Ph.D., Glasgow; Lecturer) Medieval and post-medieval urbanism, glass, and churches, archaeological theory

Johnson, Matthew H. (Ph.D., Cambridge; Lecturer) Medieval and post-medieval domestic architecture and rural landscape, world historical archaeology, archaeological theory

Gerrard, Chris M. (Ph.D., Bristol, Senior Lecturer) Later medieval archaeology, especially fieldwork techniques, pottery, Spanish medieval archaeology, CRM, history and theory of medieval archaeology

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

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

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

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY (ANTHROPOLOGY)

1. Institution Name: East Carolina University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Charles Ewen, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; Phone: 252-328-1071; Fax: 252-328-6759; Email: <ewenc@mail.ecu.edu>; Department Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/anth/>; Graduate School Web page: <http://www.research2.ecu.edu/grad/>.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY (MARITIME STUDIES)

1. Institution Name: East Carolina University

2. Department Title: Program in Maritime Studies

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Babits, Lawrence E. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Prof) Material culture, underwater archaeology, American history, military history
 Cantelas, Frank J. (M.A., E Carolina 1995; Lecturer) Underwater archaeology, remote sensing
 Corbin, Annalies (Ph.D., Idaho 1999; Asst Prof) Archaeological education, western river steamboats, theory, material culture
 Dudley, Wade G. (Ph.D., Alabama 1999; Asst Prof) Naval and military history
 Palmer, Michael A. (Ph.D., Temple 1981; Prof) Naval and military history, American diplomatic history
 Papalas, Anthony J. (Ph.D., Chicago 1969; Prof) Greek and Roman maritime history
 Richards, Nathan (Ph.D., Flinders 2002; Asst Prof) Underwater archaeology, Australia
 Rodgers, Bradley A. (Ph.D., Union Institute 1993; Assoc Prof) Conservation, underwater archaeology, steam power
 Runyan, Timothy J. (Ph.D., Maryland 1972; Prof & Director) European maritime history, CRM
 Swanson, Carl E. (Ph.D., Western Ontario 1979; Assoc Prof) Colonial history, American history, privateering
 Tilley, John A. (Ph.D., Ohio State 1980; Assoc Prof) British naval history, museum studies

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

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

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY

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

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Heather Burke, historical archaeology; Donald Pate, archaeological bone chemistry and paleodiet; Claire Smith, rock art and Australian indigenous archaeology; Keryn Walshe, Australian indigenous archaeology, cultural heritage management.

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

5. For More Information Contact: Mark Staniforth, Head, Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia; Phone: 618-8201-5195; Fax: 618-8201-3845; Email: <Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au>; Web page: <http://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

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

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

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

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

4. General Statement: The program is based on individual faculty research programs in Spanish colonial archaeology, African historical archaeology, and mission archaeology. Also available are interdisciplinary programs in Historical Archaeology or Historic Preservation with the Departments of History and Architecture. Facilities include the Florida Museum of Natural History's Historical Archaeology Lab and Environmental Archaeology Labs; PK Yonge Library of Florida History archival collections; Caribbean Preservation Institute in the College of Architecture; Center for Latin American Studies faculty; and training and research opportunities in various lan-

guages. Both the M.A. and Ph.D. are offered.

5. For More Information Contact: David Daegling, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, PO Box 117305, Gainesville, FL 32611 USA; Phone: 352-392-2253 ext. 245; Fax: 352-392-6929; Email: <salena@anthro.ufl.edu>; Web page: <http://web.anthro.ufl.edu/gradprogram.html>.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

Keel, Bennie C. (Ph.D., Washington St 1972; Courtesy Asst Prof) CRM, public archaeology, historical archaeology, plantation archaeology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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

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

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

4. General Statement: The department offers concentrated study in ecological anthropology. Anthropology graduate students have made significant contributions to archaeology, and the tradition continues. Departmental strengths in historical/underwater archaeology are zooarchaeology from any time period in North or South America and Europe as well as geoarchaeology and archaeometry from any time period in North or South America and Europe as well as Colonial North America or medieval Europe. While the department does not maintain specific field course offerings in historical/underwater topics, it has established links with specialized field schools in these specialties. Examples of these links are the University of Edinburgh and the Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology (STUA) (<http://www.arcl.ed.ac.uk/>) and the Association for Underwater Archaeology in Mecklenburg, Vorpommern, Germany (<http://www.uwa-mv.de/>). Likewise, it cooperates with public agencies such as the USDA Forest Service (<http://www.fs.fed/us/conf/sculfrnd.htm>) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources on historical sites archaeology. Students have access to excellent laboratories: Laboratory of Archaeology; Georgia Museum of Natural History, Zooarchaeology Laboratory; and the Center for Applied Isotope Studies. Faculty are also available from the Center for Archaeological Sciences. The university has facilities for element analysis, remote sensing, geophysical prospection, GIS, AMS dating, palynology, thin-sectioning, and luminescence dating, as well as a close association with the Institute of Ecology. The Ph.D. degree is awarded to students who wish to pursue a less-structured, innovative program of study

in the historical-underwater specialty areas. Our program also has these significant material advantages: Financial support is given to virtually all of our students through teaching and research assistantships, and the Athens, Georgia, area has a comparatively low cost of living. Email us, arrange a visit, or apply online at the Department of Anthropology's Web page.

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

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

1. Institution Name: University of Glasgow

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA

1. Institution Name: University of Haifa

2. Department Title: Department of Maritime Civilizations

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: University of Haifa, Department of Maritime Civilizations, Mount Carmel Haifa 31905 Israel; Phone: 972-(0)-4-824-0941; Fax: 972-(0)-4-824-9011; Web page: <http://www.haifa.ac.il>.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

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

Sappington, Robert (Ph.D., Washington St 1994; Assoc Prof) Protohistoric, Lewis and Clark, 18th-19th centuries, Plateau
Sprague, Roderick (Ph.D., Arizona 1967; Prof Emeritus) Artifact function, glass beads, funerary artifacts, 19th-20th centuries, Pacific Northwest

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Mark Warner, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1110 USA; Phone: 208-885-5954 (PST); Fax: 208-885-2034 (PST); Email: <mwarner@uidaho.edu>; Web page: http://www.class.uidaho.edu/soc_anthro/.

LA TROBE UNIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Nicola Stern, Post-graduate Co-ordinator, Archaeology, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3086; Phone: 61-3-9479-2385; Fax: 61-3-9479-1881; Email: <n.stern@latrobe.edu.au>; Web page: <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/archaeology/>.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

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

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

and Louisiana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sluyter, Andrew (Ph.D., Texas 1995, Asst Prof Geography) landscapes of colonialism, development and environmental policy, social/natural theory, Latin America

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

1. Institution Name: University of Maine

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

3. Faculty in Anthropology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Faculty in History:

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

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

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

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

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

Faculty in Geography:

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

4. General Statement: In cooperation with the Department of Anthropology, the History Department offers an M.A. with an emphasis in historical archaeology. It is a relatively small, selective program, generally with no more than eight students enrolled at one time in various stages of degree completion. This interdisciplinary option focuses on the history and archaeology of New England and neighbor-

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

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

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND-COLLEGE PARK

1. Institution Name: University of Maryland-College Park
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Joy Beasley (M.A.A., Maryland 2001; Asst Res Assoc) historical archaeology, public archaeology, landscape archaeology; Julie Erinstein (M.A., Boston 1987; Lecturer) historical archaeology, landscape archaeology and preservation, oral history and narrative analysis; Charles L. Hall (Ph.D., Tennessee-Knoxville 1992; Lecturer) CRM, prehistoric settlement patterns, cultural ecology, quantitative analysis, GIS; Donald Jones (Ph.D., Boston, 1994; Faculty Res Assoc) cultural landscape studies, history of environmentalism, heritage tourism; Francis McManamon (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1984; Adj Prof) CRM, lithic technology, quantitative systems, eastern U.S., Pacific; Matthew Paulus (M.A.A., Maryland 2000; M.Phil., Columbia 2003; Lecturer) historical archaeology of the 19th and 20th centuries, modernization and development, 20th-century electrification, work and labor, oral history, heritage; Stephen Potter (Ph.D., N Carolina-Chapel Hill 1982; Adj Prof) prehistoric and historical archaeology of the eastern U.S., contact period, ethnohistory, Southern Algonquian Indians, archaeology and history of state-level warfare.

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

partnerships for the training of students. Other departments or programs that may offer relevant classes include Historic Preservation, American Studies, Geography, and History. The university participates in a consortium program with other area institutions (American, Catholic, George Mason, and George Washington Universities). Students can take courses at any of these institutions to complement their M.A.A. degree, and the credits will apply to their University of Maryland degree.

5. For More Information Contact: Judith Freidenberg, Graduate Director, Department of Anthropology, 1111 Woods Hall, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD 20742 USA; Phone: 301-405-1420; Fax: 301-314-8305; Email: <anthgrad@deans.umd.edu>; Web page: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-AMHERST

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts-Amherst

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-BOSTON

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts-Boston

2. Department Title: Anthropology; Joint Program with History

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology and Anthropology:

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

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

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

Silliman, Stephen (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1999; Asst Prof) Prehistoric and historical archaeology, culture contact, North America, California, eastern U.S.

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

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

4. General Statement: This joint M.A. program offers a program of study in anthropology and history with concentrations in historical archaeology, ethnohistory, and the comparative study of colonialism. Students can also receive specialized training in environmental archaeology working with faculty and staff of the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research. With additional course work, students can choose to pursue a concentration in historical archaeology and GIS. The program is designed for students interested in receiving a comprehensive master's degree before going on for a doctorate or those interested in careers in CRM or museums. Areal concentrations include North America and Mesoamerica, and subarea concentrations include the northeastern U.S., California, the American Southwest, the Chesapeake area, and Andean South America. Students are expected to take four required sources, three in anthropology, one in history, and four electives, in either anthropology, history, American studies, or GIS. Research opportunities are available with several area museums, including Plimouth Plantation, Old Sturbridge Village, and Strawberry Banke. Research assistantships are available that carry tuition waivers and stipends.

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

UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

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

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

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

Norder, John (Ph.D., Michigan 2002; Asst Prof) Great Lakes and Canadian archaeology and ethnohistory, hunter-gatherer studies, landscapes, rock-art studies

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

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

4. General Statement: The department offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology, including a master's level specialization in applications in anthropology. Graduate students may concentrate on archaeology and through a flexible guidance committee system develop a course of study specializing in historical archaeology. It is expected that students that specialize in archaeology will leave the program as well-rounded anthropological archaeologists. Graduate students are required to take several foundation courses in anthropology as well as to meet theory and method requirements. Those who specialize in historical archaeology are expected to develop skills in documentary research and in the analysis of historical-period material culture. Ongoing field programs provide experience in conducting all phases of research including training in contract research. Michigan State University has a long commitment to graduate work and field research in historical archaeology. University laboratory collections, computer access, and library facilities appropriate to training in historical archaeology are available. Archaeologists in the department are part of the University's Consortium for Archaeological Research, which serves as a multidisciplinary link for archaeologists and related scholars across the campus. The department offers a cooperative program in the history of technology with Michigan Technological University. Student support is available from time to time in the form of research and teaching assistantships. The department works closely with the Michigan State University Museum and is an active partner in the Center for Great Lakes Culture, which is housed and administered at the university. The department is also an active participant in the university's American Indian Studies Program, and a number of other scholars are available to work with students through association with this program.

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

MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Michigan Technological University

2. Department Title: Department of Social Sciences

3. Faculty in Historical/Industrial Archaeology:

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

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

MacLennan, Carol (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1979; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Anthropology of industry

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Patrick E. Martin, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, 1400 Townsend Drive, Houghton, MI 49931-1295 USA; Phone: 906-487-2113; Fax: 906-487-2468; Email: <pem-194@mtu.edu>; Web page: <http://www.industrialarchaeology.net>.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN

1. Institution Name: University of Nebraska-Lincoln

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology and Geography

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO

1. Institution Name: University of Nevada-Reno

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Don Fowler (Ph.D., Pittsburg 1965; Prof Emeritus) historic preservation, Great Basin archaeology

4. General Statement: The university offers both M.A. and Ph.D. programs with a specialization in historical archaeology. Geographical and temporal focus is on the 19th- and early-20th-century American West. Ongoing research programs focus on industrial archaeology, environmental archaeology, and 19th-century western American immigration and settlement. Special resources include extensive

library holdings on mining and the history of the American West; the Basque Studies Center; and paleoenvironmental laboratory facilities at the Desert Research Institute.

5. For More Information Contact: Donald L. Hardesty, Department of Anthropology MS 096, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0006 USA; Phone: 775-784-6049, ext. 2019; Fax: 775-327-2226; Email: <hardesty@unr.edu>; Web page: <http://www.unr.edu/artsci/anthro/>.

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

1. Institution Name: City University of New York

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

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

4. General Statement: Because the faculty is drawn from the archaeologists working at the numerous colleges that make up the university, graduate students have access to an unusually large number of archaeology faculty. Many of these faculty offer expertise in fields that are vital for historical archaeologists, including zooarchaeology, complex societies, and statistical analysis. Graduate students also have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the South Street Seaport Museum. The Ph.D. is offered.

5. For More Information Contact: Diana Wall, Department of Anthropology, the City College of New York, CUNY, 138th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031 USA; Phone: 212-650-7361; Fax: 212-650-6607; Email: <DDIZW@aol.com>; Web page: <http://web.gc.cuny.edu/anthropology>.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BINGHAMTON

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

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Cobb, Charles R. (Ph.D., S Illinois 1988; Prof) Political economy, contact period, eastern U.S., quantitative methods

Dekin, Albert A., Jr. (Ph.D., Michigan St 1975; Assoc Prof) CRM, Arctic

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Randall McGuire, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000 USA; Phone: 607-777-2906; Fax: 607-777-2477; Email: <rmcguire@binghamton.edu>; Web pages: <http://gradschool.binghamton.edu> and <http://anthro.adm.binghamton.edu/start.htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

1. Institution Name: University of Pennsylvania

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has been taught at the University of Pennsylvania since 1960. In 1980, a formal program in historical archaeology was established. The program draws upon its own Graduate Group but also upon a strong combination of faculty and resources in several other departments (American Civilization, Folklore-Folklife, History, History and Sociology of Science, Historic Preservation, and the University Museum). Students in the Historical Archaeology program may specialize in any time period

(16th-20th centuries) or geographic area. Students have done or are doing dissertations on various topics and sites in North America, Latin America, Africa, and Europe. Students wishing to specialize in historical archaeology must apply to the Ph.D. program.

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

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

1. Institution Name: University of Saskatchewan

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Simon Fraser University

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. General Statement: The department offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in archaeology with the potential to specialize in historical archaeology through thesis study. The full department has 14 faculty appointments holding a range of theoretical and methodological interests. Many of these crosscut historical archaeology, and those listed above are willing to supervise or sit as committee members for historical archaeology students. Students entering the Ph.D. program must have completed the M.A. degree with a written thesis. The department maintains a small museum of Ethnology and Archaeology and has close working relationships with other museums and historic sites in British Columbia. Graduate student support is limited to seven semester fellowships as well as teaching assistantships. University-wide entrance scholarships are also available.

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

SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

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

Praetzelis, Adrian (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1991; Prof) Historical archaeology, CRM, local history, urban archaeology

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

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

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

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

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

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

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Timothy Champion (D.Phil.; Prof) heritage management, maritime prehistory; David Hinton (Prof) medieval archaeology; Dominic Hudson (Ph.D., Dept of Ship Science) ship science in archaeology; David Wheatley (Ph.D.) archaeological computing; and Philip Wilson (prof). Associated academic staff from collaborating institutions include Christopher Dobbs (M.A.; Mary Rose Trust) experimental archaeology, museums; J. D. Hill (Ph.D.; British Museum) maritime landscapes, iron age, and Romano-British maritime archaeology; Mark Jones (Ph.D.; Mary Rose Trust) conservation; Gustav Milne (M.Sc; U College London) waterfront and intertidal archaeology; Damian Goodburn (Ph.D., U College London) ancient woodworking; and David Tomalin (Ph.D.; Visiting Fellow) heritage management. Other research-associated bodies include the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (deep-water archaeology), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (imaging in underwater archaeology), University College, South Stockholm (ships and society), the National Museum of Sweden (various shipwreck-recording projects, and the Guernsey Museum & Galleries).

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

5. For More Information Contact: Jonathan Adams, Director, Centre for Maritime Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ, UK; Phone (departmental office): +44-1703-592-247; Fax: +44-1703-593-032; Email: <jjra@soton.ac.uk>; Web pages: (department) <http://www.arch.soton.ac.uk/>; (centre) <http://cma.soton.ac.uk/>.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI

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

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Gertrud Nordbert, University of Stockholm, 10691 Stockholm, Sweden; Phone: 00946-8-163-418; Fax: 00946-8-6128-375.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology at Syracuse combines a unique set of resources that utilize the university's multidisciplinary strengths. Our focus is on ethnohistory, culture change and transformation, and the impact of historical contact and interaction between cultures. Anthropology is administered through the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, ranked by U.S. News and World Report in 2002 as the top program in public administration. This facilitates interdisciplinary studies in environmental issues, historic preservation, and policy planning. Historical archaeology draws upon strengths in anthropology as well as history, geography, and earth sciences. Facilities include a laboratory complex, Syracuse University Archaeological Research Center, GIS and GPS equipment, and analytical equipment. Analytical facilities within the Earth Sciences Department include high-precision isotope ratio, mass spectrometer, X-ray fluorescence spectrometer, X-ray diffractometer, and directly coupled plasma spectrometer. Students take courses in the Maxwell School, Women's Studies, Museum Studies, SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry, and SUNY-Upstate Medical Center. Funding is competitive; currently 95% of enrolled students are funded. Opportunities include university fellowships, teaching assistantships, and funded projects. Students are encouraged to participate in the Future Professoriate Project funded by the PEW Charitable Trusts and the U.S. Department of Education. Completion of this program leads to a Certificate in University Teaching awarded upon completion of the doctoral degree. Both the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are awarded.

5. For More Information Contact: Theresa Singleton, Graduate Director, Anthropology Department, Maxwell 209-Box A, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-1200 USA; Phone: 315-443-2435/2200; Fax: 315-443-4860; Email: <tasingle@maxwell.syr.edu>; Web page: <http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/anthro/default.asp>.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE

1. Institution Name: University of Tennessee-Knoxville

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Faulkner, Charles H. (Ph.D., Indiana 1970; Prof) North American historical archaeology, eastern U.S., historical architecture, urban archaeology, industrial archaeology

Klippel, Walter E. (Ph.D., Missouri 1971; Prof) Zooarchaeology of historical-period sites

Schroedl, Gerald F. (Ph.D., Washington St 1972; Prof) Historic Native Americans, Cherokee studies, Caribbean, western U.S.

Simek, Jan F. (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1984; Prof) Old World historical-period sites, Western Europe, quantitative methods, geoarchaeology

4. General Statement: The department offers a wide range of graduate studies in historical archaeology including the postcontact Western Hemisphere, zooarchaeology, and quantitative methods. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are awarded. Departmental facilities include an historical archaeology laboratory with a large type collection of ceramics, glass, and architectural materials, zooarchaeology laboratory and collections, geoarchaeology laboratory, and departmental library. Students also have access to the facilities and collections of McClung Museum on campus.

5. For More Information Contact: Charles H. Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, 249 South Stadium Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720 USA; Phone: 865-974-4408; Fax: 865-974-2686; Email: <cfaulkne@utk.edu>; Web page: <http://www.utk.edu/>

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Texas A&M University

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

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Carlson, Deborah (Ph.D., Texas 2003; Asst Prof) Nautical archaeology, Classical seafaring, Greek and Roman archaeology

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

Hamilton, Donny L. (Ph.D., Texas 1975; Prof, Program Head, and President of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology [INA]) Historical archaeology, nautical archaeology, artifact conservation, North America, Caribbean

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

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

Vieira de Castro, Luis Felipe (Ph.D., Texas A&M 2001) Nautical archaeology, European maritime expansion, Portugal (medieval and post-medieval), history of ship construction and ship reconstruction

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

4. General Statement: Nautical Archaeology is a program within the Department of Anthropology that offers both M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. The emphasis of the program is academic rather than technical. Candidates for admission are evaluated on their research and communication abilities rather than their diving records. A B.A. degree in a relevant field is required for admission to the M.A. program; a thesis-option M.A. degree is required for admission to the Ph.D. program. However, there are provisions to go straight into the doctoral program, with a baccalaureate degree. Students can choose from a wide range of specializations, ranging from the pre-classical Mediterranean to medieval northern Europe to the colonial New World, among others. Students also have the opportunity to study the history of ship construction and conservation. An interdisciplinary program with the Department of Oceanography provides training in remote sensing and deep-water surveys and excavations. There are unparalleled conservation and ship-reconstruction laboratories and opportunities to work with the INA on shipwreck projects around the globe. The Nautical Archaeology Program benefits from its affiliation with the INA, which provides field and research opportunities in the Mediterranean (where INA has headquarters in Turkey), Europe (where the program has close ties with the Center for Ship Archaeology in the Netherlands), and the Americas.

5. For More Information Contact: The Graduate Advisor, Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352 USA; Phone: 979-845-6398; Fax: 979-845-6399; Email: <nautarch@tamu.edu>; Web page: <http://nautarch.tamu.edu/academic/>

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER

1. Institution Name: University of Ulster

2. Department Title: Centre for Maritime Archaeology, School of Environmental Studies

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Colin Breen or Rory Quinn, Centre for Maritime Archaeology, University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland BT52 1SA, UK; Phone (departmental office): +44-1265-324401; Fax: +44-1265-324-911; Emails: <cp.breen@ulst.ac.uk> or <rj.quinn@ulst.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/crg/cma.htm>.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Washington University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

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

Kidder, Tristram R. (Ph.D., Harvard 1988; Prof) Historical archaeology, central Mississippi Valley

Marshall, Fiona (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1986; Asst Prof) Historical zooarchaeology

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA

1. Institution Name: University of West Florida

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

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

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

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

Clune, John J. (Ph.D., LSU 1997; Asst Prof History) Spanish colonial history, public history
 Curtin, Joanne A. (Ph.D., Ohio State 1998; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Bioanthropology, forensics, bioarchaeology, prehistoric and historical periods
 Dysart, Jane E. (Ph.D., Texas Christian 1972; Prof History) History of the South, public history, especially of the Colonial period, Indian history
 Phillips, John C. (M.A., Mississippi 1983; Faculty Research Assoc, Archaeology Institute) Terrestrial archaeology of all periods, particularly industrial mills, Spanish colonial, British colonial, GIS applications

4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology offers an M.A. degree under the close direction of 11 anthropology faculty with specializations in archaeology (terrestrial and maritime), cultural anthropology, biological anthropology, and theory. There are two internal programs within the M.A.: General Anthropology and Historical Archaeology. The General Anthropology program consists of four core courses, six electives in the student's area of interest, and a thesis or internship. The Historical Archaeology program consists of four courses in history and archaeology, two electives, and a thesis or paper option. Both programs stress method, theory, and applications of archaeology in the real world. Research opportunities and fieldwork opportunities in the Pensacola area include both underwater shipwrecks and terrestrial sites related to the Spanish colonial, British colonial, and American periods. Facilities of the Archaeology Institute include teaching and conservation laboratories, a large curation facility, and a new office building, laboratory, and museum. The university also has an excellent library with special collections on the Colonial and American history of northwest Florida. The program is designed for students with a background in history, anthropology, or archaeology who want to pursue a professional career or move on to a Ph.D. program.

5. For More Information Contact: Judith A. Bense, Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of West Florida, 11,000 University Parkway, Pensacola FL 32514; Phone: 850-474-3015/2474; Fax: 850-857-6278; Email: <jbense@uwf.edu>; Web pages: <http://uwf.edu/anthropology>, <http://uwf.edu/archaeology>.

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo
 2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology/Department of History
 3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
 Julien, Catherine (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1978; Assoc Prof History) Andean archaeology, ethnohistory, 16th-17th centuries
 Nassaney, Michael S. (Ph.D., Massachusetts 1992; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Social archaeology, ethnohistory, political economy, material analysis, culture contact, industrial archaeology, eastern North America
 Podruchny, Carolyn (Ph.D., Toronto 1999; Asst Prof History and American Studies) North American ethnohistory, cultural history, fur trade, Native America, oral history
 Smith, Frederick H. (Ph.D., Florida 2001; Asst Prof Anthropology) Historical archaeology and ethnohistory, political economy, alcohol studies, British colonialism and slavery in the Caribbean

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

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

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

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

1. Institution Name: College of William and Mary
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
 Barka, Norman F. (Ph.D., Harvard 1965; Prof) Historical archaeology, North America, West Indies/Bermuda, Europe
 Blakey, Michael L. (Ph.D., Massachusetts-Amherst 1985; Prof) Biocultural anthropology, bioarchaeology, paleopathology, African Diaspora, North America, Europe, Africa
 Blanton, Dennis B. (M.A., Brown 1980; Instructor) CRM, North America
 Bowen, Joanne (Ph.D., Brown 1990; Research Prof) Zooarchaeology, North America
 Bragdon, Kathleen J. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Prof) Ethnohistory, North America
 Brown, Marley R. III (Ph.D., Brown 1987; Adj Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, North America, Bermuda
 Gallivan, Martin D. (Ph.D., Virginia 1999; Asst Prof) Archaeology, ethnohistory, North America
 Harris, Edward C. (Ph.D., London 1979; Visiting Prof) Archaeological stratigraphy
 Horning, Audrey (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1995; Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, Ireland, the Chesapeake
 Moyer, Curtis (M.A., George Washington 1981; Conservator) Conservation
 Reinhart, Theodore R. (Ph.D., New Mexico 1968; Prof) Archaeology, New World
 Voigt, Mary (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1976; Assoc Prof) Archaeology, Middle East
4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology offers an M.A./Ph.D. in Anthropology, with specialization in Historical Archaeology, Historical Anthropology, and an M.A. program in Historical Archaeology. Students take courses in cultural theory, area studies, archaeology, CRM, historiography, and methods, with special emphasis on comparative colonialism, the African Diaspora, Native America, and the archaeology/anthropology of the Atlantic World. Practical training in field and lab work and archaeological conservation methods is available in various courses, including summer field schools/programs in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, Bermuda, the West Indies, and Turkey. The Williamsburg area has unparalleled historical, archaeological, and museum/library resources, as well as opportunities to participate in a wide variety of ongoing research projects, including those offered by staff of the Department of Archaeological Research of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, some of whom also teach in the department's graduate program. The Department of Anthropology operates three centers of great benefit to students: the Archaeological Conservation Center, which performs conservation contract services with facilities for the treatment of a wide range of historical-period artifacts; the Center for Archaeological Research, which conducts archaeological survey, excavation, and analysis for a variety of government and private organizations; and the American Indian Resource Center, which brings Native people of the region together with scholars and students at the college for a variety of research and arts programs. All students accepted for the Ph.D. program will receive full funding for their program of study.
5. For More Information Contact: Norman Barka, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187 USA; Phone: 757-221-1959; Fax: 757-221-1066; Email: <nfbark@wm.edu>; Web page: <http://www.wm.edu/CAS/anthropology>.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

1. Institution Name: University of York
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial Archaeology:
 Brothwell, Don (Ph.D., Stockholm Hon Caus, FSA) Environmental archaeology, bioarchaeology, especially zooarchaeology and human paleobiology, including historic populations
 Butler, Lawrence (Ph.D., Nottingham, FSA, MIFA) Later medieval and historical archaeology, especially monastic and military, specialist in cathedral, abbey, and castle architecture
 Currie, Elizabeth (B.A., Ph.D., London) Contact-period South America, especially Ecuador
 Finch, Jonathan (Ph.D., East Anglia) Churches, church monuments and rural landscapes, 17th-19th centuries
 Giles, Kate (D.Phil., York) 15th-17th-century urban archaeology
 Goodchild, Peter (Bsc, Dip Land Des, Dip Con Studies) Landscape architecture, conservation of historic parks and gardens
 Grenville, Jane (M.A., Cantab, MIFA) Archaeological study of historic buildings, archaeological input into the conservation process, archaeological heritage management
 Mytum, Harold (D.Phil., Oxon, FSA) Historical archaeology, application of anthropological theory to archaeology, particularly graveyards and cemeteries
 O'Connor, T. P. (Ph.D., London, FRZooS; Prof) Zooarchaeology
 Smith, Laura Jane (Ph.D., Sydney) CRM, indigenous peoples and archaeology, feminist and gender archaeology
 Other Related Faculty/Staff: James Barrett (Ph.D., Toronto) Zooarchaeology, Vikings; Martin Carver (B.Sc., FSA) Early medieval Europe, maritime archaeology; Tania Dickinson (D.Phil. Oxon, FSA) Anglo-Saxon archaeology; Steve Dobson (B.A.) Industrial archaeology, archaeological computing; Julian Richards (Ph.D., MIFA) Viking archaeology, archaeological computing; Steve Roskams (B.A.) Roman archaeology, field archaeology; Keven Walsh (Ph.D., Leicester) Landscape archaeology, soils, site interpretation and museums.
4. General Statement: The department has concentrated on the archaeology of complex societies, particularly from later prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and historic Europe. During 1997, the heritage conservation and historic buildings and landscapes elements of the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies became part of the department, greatly adding to the range of expertise in heritage management, conservation, and historical archaeology. Research in various aspects of environmental archaeology is undertaken through the

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

5. For More Information Contact: Harold Mytum, Department of Archaeology, University of York, King's Manor, York YO1 7EP, UK; Phone: +44-1904-443-929; Fax: +44-1904-433902; Email: <hcm1@york.ac.uk> (note that the fourth character is the numeral "1", not a letter); Web pages: <http://www.york.ac.uk/>, <http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/castellhenllys/web/>, <http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/gsp/welcome/htm>.

Current Research

AUSTRALIA

Reported by Alasdair Brooks

Northern Territory

Survey of the site of Fort Wellington, Raffles Bay, Cobourg Peninsula (Reported by Clayton Frederiksen, Northern Territory University): Between 6 June and 14 June a Northern Territory University (NTU) expedition carried out an inspection and survey of the site of Fort Wellington in Raffles Bay. This was made possible by the agreement of the traditional owners of the land, which lies in Garig Gunak Barlu National Park, and by the financial support of a NTU Project Grant to Clayton Frederiksen. Fort Wellington was the second British attempt to establish a presence in northern Australia. The settlement lasted only from 1827 to 1829 and was abandoned, perhaps prematurely, on instruction from the British Admiralty and against the wishes of the settlement commandant, Captain Collet Barker.

The remote location of the settlement site means archaeologists and historians have only made infrequent visits in the years since 1966, when the Historical Society of the Northern Territory conducted the first survey (see Peter Spillett *Fort Wellington, Raffles Bay, North Australia*, Historical Society of the Northern Territory, 1971). The survey reported here was undertaken to assess the current state of the settlement remains and

to compile a detailed survey plan to augment the basic site plan produced by the 1966 inspection. It forms a component of a larger project that focuses on all three British military settlements established in northern Australia at various times between 1824 and 1838. Reports on survey and excavations at the first settlement—Fort Dundas—have been presented in previous issues of the *SHA Newsletter*.

The June expedition to Fort Wellington consisted of Clayton Frederiksen and Alan Powell, accompanied by NTU research students Colin De La Rue, Sheryl Oxford and David Steinberg, along with Richard Woolfe of the NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning, and Environment, and Peter Tedder of Canberra. The party departed Darwin on the afternoon of 6 June on the charter vessel *Andros*, skippered by Ron Gilmore. Twenty three hours later, after a remarkably calm passage, the *Andros* anchored in Raffles Bay opposite the site. On the following day the party landed ashore and, with the aid of the 1966 plan and another produced by a Captain Wakefield in 1827, set about identifying the probable (or possible) locations of former buildings and installations.

Most of the buildings had been constructed of timber and many were taken down upon abandonment of the settlement, so little evidence of these remains today. Nevertheless, piles of ironstone, coral rock, and bricks marked the likely locations of

hearths and chimneys. Fires were used for baking bread and for providing hot water for cooking and clothes washing. Also it does occasionally get relatively chilly in Raffles Bay, so much so that Collet Barker records in his journal a complaint by the Marines of cold wind blowing through the walls of their poorly constructed barracks. Especially interesting features included four low walls of a building made of coral rock, identified by the 1966 expedition as an armory, and semi-subterranean "cisterns" also made of coral. Of the fort itself no sign was visible. This is perhaps unsurprising as the fort was a wooden stockade structure. Captain James Stirling, the first commander, gives the following description of the fort and settlement:

"The Fort is a Hexagonal Stockade formed of Solid Timber buried four feet in the ground and raised seven feet above it being composed of Trees in an upright position having at four of the angles 18 pounder Carronades mounted on platforms to fire over the Stockade. In the middle of the enclosed space, whose sides average forty five feet in length, there is a Cavalier or tower, twenty feet Square and twenty feet high, built of solid log work and impervious to musketry, except in the points which were left for Loopholes. Over the solid part of this Building there is raised a house for the Commandant, the under Apartments containing in safety almost all the Stores in the Settlement. Around the Fort at proper

distances and in condition to flank and protect the sides of the Stockade and to be protected, are four Houses or barracks for the Troops, Marines and Prisoners, built of strong uprights and all comfortably thatched. Surrounding the whole camp there is a rough paling to prevent any body of Men from rushing in on the Sentinels [Despatch No. 100 from General Darling Governor of NSW to Lord Bathurst, Public Records Office, Kew, CO 201/193 #88355, p563]."

Although the exact location of the fort is something of a mystery, Stirling's description makes clear that it was on the same ridge as the settlement buildings. A closer inspection after burning off (unfortunately no burning was done prior to arrival of the NTU party) might reveal evidence of its location, such as the remains of 4-ft-deep bedding trenches for the stockade. Despite this failure to exactly locate the fort possible evidence of another military installation was discovered. The 1827 Wakefield plan depicts two gun emplacements on a small knoll seaward of the settlement. In this approximate locality the NTU party identified remnants of two coral and ironstone platforms atop a consolidated dune immediately behind the beach. Although badly disturbed by tree growth, these are clearly artificial structures that had acted as foundations, perhaps platforms for cannons positioned to provide fire up and down the bay.

Over five days of intensive field survey, from 8 June to 12 June, 20 visible cultural features were mapped using a total station. Features were numbered S1 to S20 and marked by star pickets with attached aluminium identifier tags. Owing to time limitations a number of lesser features, consisting mainly of scatters of coral and ironstone rock or occasional bricks, were not recorded, nor were the Macassan stonelines and well identified in the 1966 survey (and now in poor condition). Time pressure also prevented construction of a detailed digital elevation model of the site, although sufficient data were gathered to enable a fair reconstruction of site topography. Details of these results will be presented in a future publication.

On 13 June the *Andros* departed Raffles Bay, a day earlier than anticipated because of forecasts for increasing winds. This proved to be the correct decision because only a few hours after arrival back in Darwin on the morning of 14 June the predicted strong southeasterlies eventuated. This gave us pause to consider the difficulties faced by the occupants of these early 19th-century settlements, dependent as they wholly were on transport and supply via the sea.

A number of people aided the Fort Wellington survey. Special thanks to John

Christopherson and Ian Brown (Cobourg Peninsula Sanctuary and Marine Park Board) for facilitating the granting of permission to access the site, Ted Street (Tasmania) for kindly sharing archival information on the settlement, and David van Munster (NTU) for organizing the loan of survey equipment.

Tasmania

Update on D'Entrecasteaux Gardens, Recherche Bay (Adapted from a report by Anne McConnell in the June 2003 Society for Australasian Historical Archaeology Newsletter): It was reported in the last newsletter that national media and political attention had accompanied the discovery of sites on the North West Peninsula in Tasmania's Recherche Bay relating to Bruny D'Entrecasteaux's French exploratory expedition of 1792-1793. Further assessment has now occurred at the site, although no detailed investigation has been carried out.

At the present moment the two areas thought to contain features relating to the French visit to Tasmania have been provisionally listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, while the long-term protection of the site is being discussed. The two areas, each of about 1 ha, are thought to contain the garden and the area where the huts and observatory were located (including a visible stone line and stone plinth). This latter area has been heavily disturbed in the past, including by historic shipbuilding. More work, particularly archaeological and archival research, is needed in order to authenticate the extant features.

The site is considered to have adequate interim protection through the provisional listing on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, and all known sites and features are also protected from forestry-related operations by a 100 m coastal protection zone (which was already in place as part of the timber harvesting plan). There is some concern that the whole peninsula on which the site occurs should be protected from logging and other major disturbance, and the Green Party and the local group who located the Gardens have placed a nomination to the Tasmanian Heritage Council for a listing that includes most of the peninsula.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by Pedro Paulo A. Funari

Archaeological fieldwork at Ilhabela, São Paulo State, Brazil: Plácido Cali, archaeolo-

gist and Director of the Ilhabela Archaeological Project, has resumed the archaeological program at Pacuíba Mill. The Project is carried out with the support of the town administration and under official Brazilian Heritage supervision, as published in the Statute Book (Diário Oficial da União, 2 April 2002). The site produced several ordinary pottery wares, as well as glazed wares, pipes, coins, and tiles. The archaeological ruins are related to a 19th-century sugar mill. Research questions focused on whether social status can be inferred from the pottery and ceramics found in the site, comparing the evidence with similar sites elsewhere in the area. Undergraduate students from the Campinas State University and other volunteers conducted the work. An important aspect of the fieldwork was the inclusion of public education at the site, as well as the widespread public debate resulting from media activities by the director. Several newspaper pieces were published, several television pieces were aired, and Cali published a book for ordinary people's use, *Sítio Arqueológico Engenho Pacuíba I, Ilhabela, SP*.

UNDERWATER NEWS (WORLDWIDE)

Reported by Toni Carrell

Angola

ExxonMobil Project: C & C Technologies recently completed an AUV site investigation survey off the coast of Angola for ExxonMobil. During the 34-day project, C & C's AUV, aboard the R/V Rig *Supporter*, collected high-resolution multi-beam bathymetry, side scan sonar, and sub-bottom profiler data in water depths ranging from 500 to 900 m. While collecting over 3,100 km of data, the AUV utilized acoustic modems to transfer sub-sampled data to the R/V Rig *Supporter* for QA/QC measures performed by route engineers.

Since becoming operational in January 2001, C & C's AUV has performed more than 24,000 km of surveys on 47 different projects for government agencies and the oil and gas industry. The water depths for these projects range from 100 to 2,850 m and encompass different levels of complexity. Some of the more high-profile projects have been locating historical World War II shipwrecks, performing pipeline investigation surveys, and surveying through a full-scale production FPSO location.

For more information, please contact Jay Northcutt at (+1) 337-261-0660, visit C & C's website at <http://www.cctechnol.com/>, or send email to <info@cctechnol.com>.

Canada

Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia (UASBC): At the year-end planning session in 2001, directors of the UASBC set expanding our membership and financial base as top priorities for 2002. With this in mind, the UASBC reworked our monthly meetings and talks into an "Underwater Explorations" lecture series sponsored by PADI Canada, Fly and Sea Dive Adventures, and DIVER Magazine. Attendance at the Vancouver Chapter meetings has quadrupled, as has enrollment in our NAS Introductory and Part 1 underwater archaeology courses. The breadth of topics and attendance at the Victoria Chapter meetings is also on the rise. The Kootenay chapter, though our smallest, is home to our current president and supplies much of our direction.

The priority for the Archaeology Branch of the British Columbia government is the completion of a database of all known archaeological sites across the province to aid the various government ministries in their decision-making on development and land use issues. To that end members have been busy completing all the wreck sites forms, as well as other submerged site records to assist in the preservation of our submerged cultural heritage. In addition to the sites located in the large regional studies, all three chapters are investigating many individual sites, including wrecks in the rivers and lakes near Vancouver. The Kootenay chapter has now located 51 steam-era sites in the southeastern region of BC. The choice of sites to explore has been delegated to a volunteer director in each of the three chapters. The move away from central planning of exploration has enabled us to provide a greater variety of projects for the diving as well as non-diving members.

A few of the more adventurous members have begun a survey of the central coast of BC, a 300 km stretch running from Cape Caution to Prince Rupert near southern Alaska. This is a remote region with no road access and they have been working off a member's schooner. We have already located the remains of seven ships and done a preliminary survey of the waterfront surrounding Ft. McLoughlin, a Hudson Bay Company's trading post at Bella Bella. This project will probably become a new three-year regional survey, which will result in a full publication.

Historic Shipwrecks of the Sunshine Coast, which documents 12 historic shipwrecks in the Lower Mainland north of Vancouver, was published in June 2002.

In April 2002 the Victoria chapter hosted our annual "Shipwrecks" conference that featured Chris Amer as the annual Wood-

ward Lecturer. Chris is a transplanted UASBC member who is now South Carolina's Deputy State Archaeologist responsible for underwater sites. The Officer's mess at the Esquimalt Naval base was packed for his amazing multimedia presentation on the recent excavation and recovery of the *CSS H.L. Hunley*.

Once again the UASBC received a very generous grant from the British Columbia Heritage Trust. This grant makes up the majority of the Society's funding and we consider ourselves most fortunate since the Heritage Trust lost 75% of its budget during the recent round of provincial funding cuts. Given that the Province will be slashing 30% of its workforce over the next two years, the need for volunteer societies to fill in the gaps is more important than ever; however, continuation of government funding is far from certain.

The UASBC continues to hold the license to conduct the NAS underwater archaeology training program in British Columbia. We delivered three introductory courses, as well as a two-day Part I course. Several members are also working through their Part II projects. Additionally, four members of the society gave lectures as part of a continuing education series on Recent Advances and Discoveries in Underwater Archaeology at the University of British Columbia.

The UASBC has lots of work ahead and to that end we have planned a full program of expeditions in 2003. For more information on the publications, volunteer opportunities and explorations schedule log on to www.uasbc.com,

Cayman Islands

Cayman Islands National Museum (CINM): The CINM formed a partnership alliance with the Cayman Islands National Archive, the Department of Environment, and the National Trust of the Cayman Islands to create a Maritime Heritage Trail for the Cayman Islands. Della Scott-Ireton, of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, assisted with this project, as the trail will be based on the Florida model. The partners believe that the Maritime Heritage Trail will increase protection and appreciation for Cayman's maritime heritage sites, provide enjoyment and education for the public, strengthen national identity through the promotion of maritime heritage, and diversify the Islands' tourism product.

The trail will be the first of its kind in the Caribbean region. Phase One will be a land-based Maritime Heritage Trail around each island. Sites will be marked by signs and will be interpreted through two poster/brochures with a collage of images on one side and numbered photographs/text pan-

els on the other, one featuring Grand Cayman and one featuring Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. Governmental and focus group meetings have been held on all three islands to ensure that the public has the opportunity to participate in the Trail's development. Phase One is to be completed by May 2003, to coincide with Columbus' sighting of Cayman, and will be highlighted in Quincentennial celebrations. Phase Two will include the selection and establishment of Shipwreck Preserves at the sites of historic shipwrecks around the Islands, and will begin in 2003-2004.

Several small-scale projects were undertaken, with the support of volunteers, to further develop the Museum's inventory of terrestrial and underwater sites. Over 24 sites and/or artifact collections were dealt with during the year, whether by fieldwork, lab processing or write-up. The Cayman Department of Environment continued to provide logistical support to the Museum in identification, documentation, and protection of shipwreck sites. We also continued conservation treatments on two 18th-century cannons and other small iron objects undergoing electrolysis. Research this year also resulted in additional shipwreck documentary reference files.

The CINM assisted the Department of Environment with underwater cultural heritage data to include in "Guidelines for the use of Coastal Waters in the Cayman Islands."

The Ministry of Culture, Police, Department of Environment, Customs, Immigration, and Museum assisted in a legal inquiry that resulted in two convictions under the Abandoned Wreck Law in 2002, for prospecting without a license.

The CINM ensured that the Ministry for Culture became aware of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. Coupled with recent incidents requiring assistance of the Legal Department, the Ministry was further advised of the inadequacy of the current Abandoned Wreck Law, and reactivated our Marine Archaeology Committee. We are working towards establishing legislation that could be brought into effect in the next two years.

The CINM held discussions with Dr. Tommy Hailey of Northwestern Louisiana State University regarding his interest in conducting archaeological projects in Cayman on our terrestrial sites.

CINM archaeologist Dr. Peggy Leshikar-Denton served as Deputy Chair of the Culture and Heritage Response Committee (CHRC), made up of Cayman's cultural organizations, with the goal of assisting one another in the event of a disaster. She also served on the National Trust for the Cay-

Northern Ireland

The issue of *HMS Sussex* has excited a great deal of outrage within the UK archaeological community. The Council for British Archaeology (CBA) has voiced its extreme concern about a commercial treasure-hunting contract between the UK government and an American underwater salvage company, Odyssey Marine Exploration Inc., to recover bullion from a 17th-century wreck off Gibraltar. The CBA believes the partnership contravenes UK commitments to international conventions as well as the basic principles of the government's own heritage policy. It fears that governments all over the world will now be pressured to sign up to similar or worse deals, putting their own underwater heritage in peril.

Elsewhere in the United Kingdom powers to work on the seabed have been legally transferred to English Heritage. The Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites is now to be administered by English Heritage and the diving contract (currently held by the Archaeological Diving Unit, University of St Andrews) is being re-tendered in open competition.

Center for Maritime Archaeology (CMA): The publication in November 2002 of *Strangford Lough: An Archaeological Survey of the Maritime Cultural Landscape* by Blackstaff Press completed the detailed integrated survey started in 1995. Fieldwork has started on a new area, the Causeway Coast and Rathlin Island. This should contrast with the sheltered estuarine environment of the previous study area as it is on the open Atlantic Ocean environment with a very limited intertidal area. Student numbers undertaking the M.Sc. and Ph.D. programs at the CMA are very encouraging and a new lectureship in marine geophysics has been a welcome addition to our teaching and research staff. The CMA remains involved in the study of the Swahili maritime culture in East Africa and has extended the study area to include Tanzania.

Queens University Belfast: Environment and Heritage Service in collaboration with Queen's University Belfast has opened a Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF) to undertake government excavations in the research-rich university environment. Coastal excavations have been undertaken at Dunneynell Island that is strategically located in Strangford Lough. Preliminary results show the island was used as a sea fortress certainly between the 10th and 12th centuries A.D. but there is evidence that it may have been similarly used in the

Neolithic and Bronze Ages. Aerial photographs of the island show submerged off-shore features and these await investigation. Excavations were also undertaken at the coastal site of Castle Carra, Co Antrim. This too showed multi-period use with a 16th-century castle set on a Mesolithic period settlement and with later reuse as an unbaptized children's burial ground.

Environment and Heritage Service: The partnership between Environment and Heritage Service and the University of Ulster, the Centre for Maritime Archaeology (CMA) continues to flourish. You are welcome to visit our web site at: <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/crg/cma.htm>

Mexico

Instituto Nacional de Anthropología y Historia (INAH), Departamento Arqueología Subacuática: INAH continued work on two major research projects in 2002. The first, the 1630-1631 New Spain's Fleet Research Project Inventory of Submerged Cultural Resources in the Gulf of Mexico included coordination of assorted aspects related to processing and interpreting the information gathered during the first, second, and third field seasons. A series of meetings were held with the Fideicomiso para el Rescate de Pecios, the trust that financially supported these projects totally from 1995 to 1998 and partially from 1998 to 2002. Several illustrated informative documents were prepared. On August 14 the last meeting took place. This trust will disappear and a new one will be created for the preservation of the Mexican cultural heritage, including underwater resources. Special inventories and documents had to be prepared.

Follow-up of procedures was begun for a 2003 joint research project between INAH and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) entitled, "1630-1631 New Spain's Fleet Research Project/Campeche Component/Analysis of vortex formation in sea currents due to Cayo Arcas presence."

INAH staff coordinated the preparation of a sample of 10 of the 40 lead ingots recovered at the Gulf of Mexico in 1998 to be exhibited at the City Museum of Campeche. The exhibition was opened in August 2002.

The final manuscript of a book prepared by some of the project's researchers that includes a historic perspective of the fleet and its context was presented to INAH's authorities in August 2002. A presentation entitled *Searching the Fleet: Underwater Archaeology*, was prepared for this edition.

The Proyecto Atlas Arqueológico Subacuático para el Registro, Estudio y

Protección de los Cenotes en la Península de Yucatán made great progress in 2002. It focused in cenotes and flooded caves in the Yucatan Peninsula. Due to a good relationship with local communities, several reports were received regarding the discovery of human bones and pottery in different cenotes and flooded caves in Yucatan and Quintana Roo. A field session took place this year in March and April during which several important discoveries were made. The Discovery Channel partially sponsored the season and made a documentary entitled *Mysteries of Yucatan* that was shown on 21 and 29 July 14 September 2002 in Spanish-speaking countries and shown in late 2002 elsewhere.

U.S.A.-New Mexico

National Park Service, Submerged Resources Center (NPS-SRC): During 2002, the NPS-SRC conducted a variety of projects, both domestically and internationally, on sites dating from the American Revolution to the Cold War. Major projects were undertaken at Ellis Island in New York Harbor; on the *USS Arizona* in Pearl Harbor; on an 18th-century wooden shipwreck suspected of being John Paul Jones' *Bonhomme Richard* in Filey Bay, England; and a B-29 bomber lost in Lake Mead, Nevada in 1948.

At Ellis Island, part of Statue of Liberty National Monument, NPS-SRC conducted a remote sensing clearance for a dredging project to deepen the Ellis Island ferry slip. While mobilized on site, SRC also completed comprehensive survey using magnetometer, side scan sonar, sub-bottom profiler, and depth sounder of submerged bottomlands surrounding the rest of Ellis Island, Liberty Island, and three units of Gateway National Recreation Area (Fort Wadsworth, Swinburne Island, and Hoffman Island). In addition, full documentation of the sunken ferry *Ellis Island* was completed. This historic ferry was launched in 1904 and spent 50 years carrying newly admitted immigrants from the immigration station on Ellis Island to Manhattan and New Jersey. The ferry was abandoned with the rest of Ellis Island in the 1950s, and eventually sank at its mooring in the ferry slip. The site was documented with scale drawings, photography and video, and a comprehensive set of corrosion measurements documented its rate of deterioration.

Research continued on *USS Arizona* in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The NPS-SRC is conducting research directed at understanding and characterizing the nature and rate of natural processes affecting the deterioration of the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) *USS Arizona* and *Utah*. The project is designed to be multiyear, interdisciplinary,

and cumulative, with each element contributing to developing an overall management strategy designed to: 1) minimize environmental hazard from fuel oil release and 2) provide the basic research required to make informed management decisions for long-term preservation of these NHL sites. The NPS-SRC is actively researching electrochemical and microbiological corrosion and maritime archeological site formation processes applicable to the Pearl Harbor NHL sites in partnership with several academic institutions and corporations. Understanding these issues is required for effective management, long-term preservation of these sites, and will have global application to many sunken World War II-vintage vessels with similar fuel-related problems.

Specifically, the field season achieved two goals. First, a comprehensive sub-bottom profiler survey was completed around *Arizona* and *Utah*. These data will provide a complete picture of the geologic strata upon which the historic vessels rest. To be accurate, future predictions regarding structural stability, such as those produced from the Finite Element Model (FEM) analysis, must control for geological support variables. Second, samples were removed from *Arizona*'s hull for metallurgical, metallographic, and corrosion analysis. Using an underwater hydraulic hole saw, intact samples of exterior encrustation, hull steel, and interior encrustation were collected in eight locations, port and starboard at varying water depths, including below the current sediment line.

In September 2002, the National Geographic Society asked the Center to participate in a project to examine an 18th-century wooden shipwreck in Filey Bay, England, suspected of being John Paul Jones' *Bonhomme Richard*. The team spent two weeks diving on the site, which includes side and bow features. Analysis of data gathered is ongoing.

Finally, the NPS-SRC examined a recently discovered B-29 Superfortress in Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nevada. The plane was ditched in 1948 while conducting low-level atmospheric testing; all crew members survived. The B-29's location was unknown until a local group of technical divers discovered its final resting place earlier this year. The SRC conducted a preliminary investigation using an ROV in preparation for a more intensive in-water documentation project next year. This relatively rare plane (about 25 are known to exist) is in remarkably good condition on the lake bed, and has the potential to answer compelling questions about use of these bombers in top secret testing at the beginning of the Cold War. The upcoming project will include developing a manage-

ment plan and monitoring system for the site.

U.S.A.-North Carolina

East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies: The program had a busy 2002. Field operations began in April when Annalies Corbin and Brad Rodgers took the Research Methods Class and the Ship Construction class to Ocracoke Island, off the Outerbanks, to study various beached shipwrecks for a week. This was the newest class's first opportunity to try out the new field methods they studied all semester.

The ECU Summer Field School 2002 was held in the U.S. Virgin Island's National Park. Brad Rodgers and Annalies Corbin spent three weeks conducting investigations on two 18th-century shipwreck sites along with 13 students. We have plans to return after further remote sensing within park waters. Ph.D. candidate Kelly Gleason will be writing her dissertation on one of the vessels, while Andrew Weir will write an M.A. thesis on another portion of the project. This project was supported with help from the National Park Service.

Two student thesis projects were conducted during the summer as well. John Hart Asher conducted a phase I survey of the steamboat *Charm* on the Big Black River in Mississippi. Andrew Pietruszka conducted a remote sensing survey of the tributary streams surrounding Bath, North Carolina.

During the Fall 2002 field semester Brad Rodgers conducted investigations at the Birmingham Site in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, with seven second-year graduate students. The site is associated with limestone quarry operations dating from the late 19th century and includes four vessels of various descriptions. Funding support came from the Wisconsin Historical Society and Wisconsin Sea Grant. After Wisconsin, the team traveled to St. Charles, Missouri, to work on the wreck of the steamboat *Montana* with Annalies Corbin. The *Montana* project was the first organized archaeological investigation of a shipwreck in the state of Missouri and will serve as the cornerstone for developing a submerged cultural resource plan for the state. Funding for this project was supplied by the State of Missouri and SCI Engineering.

Several M.A. theses were defended in 2002: Deborah Marx, "...With the Speed of a Stag Hound: The Steamship Winfield Scott: A Case Study in Early United States Steam Navigation"; Kevin Nichols, "Logistics of Invasion: The Anglo-Saxon Movements to Post-Roman Britain"; Michael Overfield, "Search for Adventure"; Robert Westrick, "The USS Peterhoff: An Historical and Ar-

chaeological Investigation of a Civil War Shipwreck"; Stephen Workman, "Politician Generals, Gunboat Commanders, and Army-Navy Joint Operations in Coastal and Inland Eastern North Carolina, 1861-1865: Interservice Rivalry or Cooperation?"; Alena Derby, "The U. S. Schooner *Alligator* and the U. S. Navy's Campaign to Suppress the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and West Indian Piracy"; and Samuel Belcher, "Dr. William S. W. Ruschenberger and Medical Professionalism in the Early 19th Century American Navy".

Staff also assisted with the *Monitor* turret recovery. The State of North Carolina and ECU are partnering to bring the conservation of the *Queen Anne's Revenge* to ECU this year.

U.S.A.-Oklahoma

Red River Wreck Project: During July and August the Oklahoma Historical Society and the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University conducted excavations of the stern of the Red River Wreck (34CH280). The wreck is embedded in the Red River of extreme southeastern Oklahoma. This is the remains of a single-engine side-paddle-wheel steam boat thought to have sunk in 1838 just short of its destination of Fort Towson, Choctaw Nation.

The wreck was brought to the attention of the Oklahoma Historical Society in 1999 and initial assessment was conducted late in that year. A short recording project was conducted on the site in 2001, followed by remote sensing of the wreck and geological investigations of the river valley in 2002. The geologic work was designed to provide baseline information for design of a wet coffer dam around the wreck, which should be constructed during early 2004.

The 2003 work was directed by Dr. Kevin Crisman of the Texas A&M University and Dr. William Lees of the Oklahoma Historical Society (now with Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky). Five weeks of intensive excavation and recording of the stern of the vessel was completed with great success. Data recovered is now being analyzed but it is sufficient to say that significant new information on the construction of the western rivers steamboat during this important transitional era have been recovered, and will be discussed at a symposium at the St. Louis SHA conference.

In addition to vessel data recorded, a number of interesting artifacts were discovered during the excavations. Included here are the tiller, a block fastened to the starboard clamp (part of the steering mechanism), a hand truck designed to move cotton, a box of "No. 1 Soap" hand lettered with

"Vicksburg," a large iron "C" clamp and other shipboard tools, a single English lusterware saucer, and a boot.

Additional work is planned on the wreck during October when additional recording will be conducted based on analysis of the summer's work. The vessel's rudder will also be removed. Following this, at least two more seasons of intensive excavation are planned after the construction of a coffer dam around the wreck.

All recovered artifacts will be conserved at the Conservation Research Lab at the Texas A&M University under the supervision of Jim Jobling. Funds for this project are provided by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation through the TEA-21 program. Major exhibits on this project will be featured in the currently under construction Oklahoma Historical Society Research Center and at the Fort Towson Historic Site, also operated by the OHS.

U.S.A.-Virginia

Monitor National Marine Sanctuary, NOAA: During June and July 2002, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) recovered the *Monitor's* famous revolving gun turret and its two large Dahlgren guns. A \$6.5 M grant to NAVSEA from the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Fund was announced in February 2002. NAVSEA worked closely with Phoenix International, Inc. and NOAA to develop a detailed engineering plan for safe recovery of the turret and its contents. The turret was recovered without damage on 5 August 2002.

The *Monitor* 2002 Expedition was the largest and most complex recovery operation to date, involving over 100 Navy divers and support personnel, utilizing a derrick barge with a 500-ton crane, and employing Navy surface-supplied and saturation dive systems as well as a remotely operated vehicle. The project garnered worldwide media attention and was featured in a 1.5-hour documentary on National Geographic Explorer.

In order to gain access to the *Monitor's* turret, a portion of the ship's remaining stern hull structure was removed. Once this area was cleared of debris, Navy divers removed the portions of deck and the armor belt lying atop the turret. Then, Navy divers, working under the supervision of NOAA archaeologists, removed part of the silt inside the turret to expose the cannons and other artifacts. The guns and carriages, along with 400 smaller artifacts, were recovered inside the turret. The final lift weight was 236 tons.

The turret was transported to The Mari-

ners' Museum and placed in a specially built 100,000-gallon tank. The remaining contents of the turret were excavated by a NOAA/Museum team and the turret is being prepared for treatment by reverse electrolysis. The Museum is now raising funds for a \$30 M *USS Monitor* Center, with the first \$5 M coming from a Congressional appropriation being administered through a NOAA grant.

During 2002, the National Marine Sanctuary Program formally launched a new Submerged Cultural Resources Program (SCRP). The primary mission of the new program is to assist the National Marine Sanctuaries in their efforts to manage and protect submerged cultural resources within their boundaries. The SCRCP also will provide assistance and consultation to other Federal and State agencies on issues concerning submerged cultural resources, and seek to develop new methods, tools, and partnerships for achieving program objectives.

Protection of historic shipwrecks and other submerged archaeological sites within the boundaries of the National Marine Sanctuaries has always been an integral component of each sanctuary's management plan. The new SCRCP, however, provides a more structured program that includes components for location, protection, management, research, and education.

During 2002, the SCRCP was involved in several major projects throughout the Sanctuaries, including: A newly discovered shipwreck in 230 feet in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (NMS) was surveyed and identified as *Queen of Nassau*, formerly a Canadian Navy ship; in the Stellwagen Banks NMS the wreck of *Portland* (known as the "Titanic of New England") was identified and mapped, along with two schooners that collided and sank side-by-side; in the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve, a dozen shipwrecks were documented by still and video photography by a NOAA/Institute for Exploration team; and the *Monitor* gun turret was recovered during a large-scale NOAA/U.S. Navy expedition.

NOAA's Submerged Cultural Resources Program is an initiative of the National Marine Sanctuary Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce. In 2003, NOAA will open the Submerged Cultural Resources Center, located on the campus of The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Virginia. From this 5000-square-foot facility, NOAA will coordinate the activities of the Submerged Cultural Resources Program.

U.S.A.-Washington, D.C.

Naval Historical Center (NHC), Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB): The NHC-UAB 2002 field season in Normandy, France, marked a project milestone with the completion of the remote sensing phase at Banc du Cardonnet (906 hectares), Utah Beach (1,206 hectares), Point du Hoc (384.7 hectares), and Omaha Beach (2,226 hectares). The data collection included more than 2,000 magnetic anomalies and over 800 sonar targets integrated into an ArcView(c) GIS database which formed an integral part of the target selection and identification process.

The remotely operated vehicle (ROV) phase (conducted jointly with the Naval Surface Warfare Carderock Division) concluded on a positive note in 2002. After a widespread plankton bloom depleted bottom visibility in June 2001 to less than two meters, the NHC delayed ROV operations in 2002 until August. The schedule change permitted sufficient time for the plankton blooms to dissipate and bottom visibility to greatly improve (about 10 meters). In the end, the ROV phase documented 33 targets deemed potentially significant to the interpretation of naval support in the American landing sectors.

The joint NHC, RESON, and the University of New Hampshire, Center For Coastal And Ocean Mapping And Joint Hydrographic Center (CCOM/JHC), hydrographic survey completed four survey sectors (Banc du Cardonnet, Utah Beach, Point du Hoc, and Omaha Beach) containing 30 individual targets. Each survey sector provided a unique testing area for the multibeam technology due to the variety of materials, morphologies, environmental factors, and survey conditions. Through the joint effort and combined resources, the NHC acquired sufficient data to identify and quantify the state of preservation for each target.

The NHC's 2002 field season in Normandy also included the ROV documentation of the Confederate commerce raider *CSS Alabama*. Exposed elements of the vessel's structure, machinery, and associated materials were documented at the wreck site off Cherbourg Harbor, France. This phase of the *CSS Alabama* Project included participants from the *CSS Alabama* Association, the NHC, and the Naval Surface Warfare Carderock Division. The operations occurred between 4-9 and 16-22 July, when lower tide coefficients permitted the ROV maximum maneuverability and bottom time. Unfortunately, inclement weather cost the project six operational days over the short 13-day window of opportunity. Though weather plagued the project, it concluded on a positive note: the discovery of a mast and its rigging about 30 meters out-

side the explored wreck site. Overall, the effort captured more than 1,500 images using an NSWC Phantom S2 ROV specially equipped with twin 200-watt HMI lights and a digital still TV camera.

At the end of September, members of the UAB initiated an intensive 10-day magnetometer survey along nine corridors of the Penobscot River in Maine. This project is the most recent phase of an ongoing cooperative effort established by the NHC, the University of Maine, and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to research, investigate, and document shipwrecks and other submerged archaeological sites associated with the Penobscot Expedition of 1779. The 2002 survey was intended to locate the remains of at least 11 American vessels; these include the Continental Navy frigate *Warren* (the flagship of the American fleet), reportedly destroyed by its crew at Oak Point near the town of Winterport, and 10 smaller craft scuttled near present-day Bangor. According to historical sources, most of the vessels that managed to reach Bangor were scuttled in the river immediately below the vicinity of the present-day falls (referred to as the "head of navigation" in numerous historical references), and were very close to one another when destroyed. The *Warren* was apparently burnt at "Oak-Point Cove" (present-day Kempton Cove) after going hard aground. UAB staff also attempted to locate the remains of another early naval vessel, the United States corvette *Adams*, which was scuttled by its crew near the town of Hampden during the War of 1812.

Originally, UAB had planned to survey only two corridors of the river; however, cooperative weather conditions, limited equipment failure, and extended workdays enabled staff archaeologists to plan and execute magnetometry of seven additional survey sections. Consequently, a large percentage of the navigable upper reaches of the Penobscot River have now been magnetically investigated. The survey identified approximately 700 localities, many of which exhibit magnetic signatures consistent with the size, duration, and complexity expected of historic shipwreck remains. Of particular interest were three large, multi-component magnetic anomalies located in Kempton Cove, one of which may represent the location of the *Warren* site. Another promising locality discovered in the river near Hampden may be the remains of the *Adams*. Due to limited time and resources it was not possible to inspect any of the targets located during the 2002 survey. However, a number of these anomalies will be investigated next year when members of the Underwater Archaeology Branch return to Maine and resume field investigations.

A significant judicial ruling in favor of historic naval aviation preservation occurred this summer when the federal government won the final appeal in a court case involving ownership and salvage of a rare historic Navy aircraft. The plane, a TBD Devastator, was lost off the coast of Miami, Florida, in the 1940s. The case originally began in the early 1990s when a salvor sued for ownership rights to the aircraft. The Miami District Court ruled in favor of the salvor, but this decision was overturned in the District Court of Appeals in 2001. However, part of the appeal decision dictated the need to determine if salvage had already occurred on the wreck and, if so, whether a salvage award was due to the plaintiff. The decision was remanded back to the District Court in Miami for further deliberation. In the summer of 2002, the District Court ruled no salvage occurred, and therefore no salvage award was due.

The NHC-UAB continues to work with state and local representatives in the Lake Michigan area to effect cooperative agreements for the protection and management of sunken historic naval aircraft in the lake. A plan designed to manage and protect these assets, numbering over 130 aircraft, is currently being drafted.

An overall aircraft management plan, incorporating a work tentatively titled *Department of Navy Guidelines for Surveying, Excavating, Documenting and Interpreting Archaeological Naval Aircraft Wrecks, Wreck Sites and Disassociated Wreck Portions or Isolated Debris* is also in the drafting stage. The Navy has information for over 14,000 aircraft crash sites and the NHC seeks to creatively manage these sites for the public. By doing so, the Navy has taken the vanguard to design methods, policies, and procedures for managing historic aircraft properties. Ultimately, this document will assist Federal, state, local, and private entities as they develop ways to better protect these highly threatened cultural resources.

The NHC's Underwater Archaeological Conservation Lab at the Washington Navy Yard continues to conserve artifacts from a number of submerged archaeological sites. These include the *CSS Alabama*, *USS Housatonic*, and Revolutionary War-era shipwrecks in the Penobscot River. The lab continued its partnership with the Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory to treat other Navy-owned objects. Lab staff hosted two interns, delivered numerous public talks, wrote conservation chapters for two Underwater Archaeology Branch shipwreck publications, and began developing an x-ray radiography program.

The NHC-UAB recently published a monograph entitled *The Boca Chica Channel Wreck: A Site Assessment*. The report is the

end product of a cooperative effort among several federal and state agencies to archaeologically document and assess the Boca Chica Channel Wreck, a colonial-era shipwreck located on bottomlands owned by Naval Air Facility (NAF) Key West. Major contributors to the project included the NHC, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR), National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center (SRC), Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Marine Sanctuaries Program, and NAF Key West.

Local divers initially discovered the wreck site in the early 1970s. Its location was reported to Florida BAR officials in 1992. In 1995 the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and the Florida Division of Historical Resources developed a partnership with the NHC to inventory, investigate, and prepare management plans for significant Navy shipwrecks in Florida's waters. Planning discussions also included non-naval sites in Florida under Navy jurisdiction, such as the Boca Chica Channel Wreck. In September 1997, archaeologists representing the NHC, SRC, the Florida BAR, and the NOAA National Marine Sanctuaries Program, began a remote sensing survey of Boca Chica Channel (near Naval Air Facility Key West) and test excavations of the site to determine the wreck's condition and archaeological context. These investigations revealed that the site most likely represents the remains of a small Spanish or French colonial-built vessel wrecked during the period of the American Revolution (1775-1783).

The report outlines the survey and site investigative work performed at the wreck during the 1997 field season. In addition to analyses and conclusions, it offers several recommendations for further coordination of management of the site, and promotes its protection and public interpretation as a significant regional and national archaeological resource. Copies of the report are available upon written request to: Naval Historical Center Underwater Archaeology Branch, 805 Kidder Breese Street, SE, Washington Navy Yard, D.C. 20374-5060.

(Please note that Naval Air Facility Key West is a recent name change. When the report was written, the installation was called Naval Air Station Key West and this is how it is referred to in the assessment).

Other News

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

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

Jason Burns has developed a website to help interested professionals find work in underwater archaeology and maritime history. It can be visited at: <http://www.geocities.com/underwaterarchaeologyjobs/>

Meetings of Interest

13-18 September 2003: The 8th International Symposium Thracia Pontica will be held in Sozopol, Bulgaria. The Symposium is organized by the Bulgarian Center for Underwater Archaeology in cooperation with the Institute of Thracology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Special thanks go to the International Society of Environmental Micropaleontology, Microbiology, and Meiobenthology and Avalon Institute of Applied Science, Canada, for the assistance provided in organizing the Symposium.

The main topic of the symposium will be the Ancient Cultures of the Pontic area and their association to the Sea. The Symposium will discuss the ancient maritime history of the Black Sea and its relation to adjacent basins, as well as the different approaches to research in maritime studies with special regard to their application in maritime archaeology. It will look at the Black Sea as source of livelihood and means of communication and interaction between the ancient Pontic cultures and those of the adjacent basins. Interdisciplinary approach to the subject is strongly encouraged.

Registration of participants and official opening of the symposium will be on 13 September. Between 14 and 17 September will be two sessions each day followed by discussions. A special session will focus on current projects related to maritime history and archaeology. Actual division of time and number of sessions will be made and distributed on the basis of registered interest of the participants. Two excursions to important archaeological sites will be held 18 September: 1. A trip by sea to the mouth of the Ropotamo River, where the remains of an Early Bronze Age settlement, as well as material remains from Antiquity to the 18th century have been located; 2. A road trip through important sites in Strandzha Mountain to introduce the participants to material remains of the Megalithic culture.

For information on the Symposium please contact: ha1@burgas.techno-link.com or write to Thracia Pontica Organizational Committee, Centre of Underwater Archaeology, Sozopol 8130 Bulgaria.

1-2 November 2003: First announcement and call for papers and posters for Land & Sea: Integrated archaeologies, to be held at the University of Southampton. The conference is proposed to explore the creation of new narrative through the integration of maritime and terrestrial archaeology. Papers are invited from all periods that focus on the following themes: communication and interaction; land and seascapes; material culture and technology; and experience, knowledge and belief. Abstracts to be submitted by 12 September 2003. For further details visit www.arch.cam.ac.uk/~fcs22.

9-13 November 2003: Second Announcement and Call for Papers for the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) Annual Conference 2003 to be held in Port Arthur, Tasman Peninsula, Tasmania. The theme of the conference is Maritime Frontiers: Historical and Technological Perspectives.

The Conference will be hosted by the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSMA) with the support of the Tasmanian Heritage Office and Heritage Victoria. The venue is the Port Arthur Historic Site (www.portarthur.org.au). For more information contact AIMA Conference Abstract Coordinator, Maritime Heritage Unit, Heritage Victoria, Level 22 Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000 Victoria; Email: Cassandra.Philippou@doi.vic.gov.au; Tel: +61 (3) 9655-9752, Fax: +61 (3) 9655-9720.

ACUA Photo Competition

The ACUA invites all SHA members to participate in the annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition to be held at the next SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Entries must be received by 1 December 2003. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by 31 January 2004. Selected images will be displayed at the next SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, 7-11 January 2004. Look for your entry forms in upcoming conference mailings.

U.S.A.-MIDWEST

Reported by Lynn L.M. Evans

Illinois

New Philadelphia (submitted by Paul Shackel): New Philadelphia, Illinois, is a compelling and nationally significant site since it is the earliest known incorporated town by an African American in the antebellum United States. The story of New

Philadelphia begins with Frank McWorter, an African American who hired out his own time and established his own saltpeter mining operations while enslaved in Kentucky. With the money he earned he purchased his freedom, and in 1836 McWorter acquired lands in a sparsely populated area known as Pike County, Illinois, situated in the rolling hill region between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. McWorter incorporated a town and subdivided it and sold lots. He used the revenue from these sales and from farming to purchase the rest of his family out of bondage.

During the fall of 2002 and spring of 2003 Paul Shackel of the University of Maryland (UM) helped to coordinate a long-term project to locate, document, and study the growth and eventual demise of a town once known as New Philadelphia, Illinois. A walkover survey of the town occurred after Lynn Fisher of the University of Illinois-Springfield (UI-S) and Terrance Martin of the Illinois State Museum coordinated the efforts of 31 students and volunteers. Martin also oversaw the cleaning and labeling of artifacts at the State Museum. Joy Beasley (UM) and Tom Gwaltney (UM) directed the field survey and GIS work, and Cheryl LaRoche (UM) is in the process of collecting oral histories. Vibert White, Chair of the African-American Studies Program at UI-S is the overall coordinator for this initiative.

Initial deed research by Robin Whitt (UM) and census data analysis by Charlotte King (UM) indicates that both whites and blacks purchased property and lived in New Philadelphia into the 20th century. After the Illinois frontier closed, racism set limits to New Philadelphia's expansion. Whites lobbied to have a new railroad placed adjacent to another community. By 1885 the town was unincorporated, and by the early 20th century only a few houses survived. Today, all signs of the town have been removed from the landscape and the fields are planted in prairie grass and wheat.

Without any visible sign of preexisting landscape features the research team used historical and topographic maps and aerial photographs to determine the location of the town. Local farmers plowed the fields and the archaeological survey consisted of a systematic walkover of the original 42-acre town. The archaeology team located pieces of ceramic, window glass, and nails in discrete concentrations that indicate the location and remains of domestic houses and commercial enterprises. All of the historic household sites appear to cluster near the center of town and close to the town's major road. The cataloging of the artifacts will occur in the fall 2003.

Wisconsin

Sheard Road Site (submitted by Steven Kuehn): In June of 2003, the Museum Archaeology Program, Wisconsin Historical Society, completed mitigation excavations at the Sheard Road site (47RA262), an early-to-mid 19th-century farmstead/tavern in southeastern Wisconsin. Archaeological investigations at the site were conducted under the direction of Steven Kuehn, on behalf of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, in preparation for the upcoming reconstruction of a portion of S.T.H. 11, in Racine County. Within the project corridor, mechanical removal of the plow zone revealed numerous subsurface features, including a large square cellar, a cistern, and several refuse pits and midden deposits.

Preliminary archival investigation has provided a great deal of information about the owner, John Trowbridge. John Todd Trowbridge was born in 1780 in New Haven, CT, to a prominent maritime family. In 1803, he married Mary Miles, and began a family. By 1810, he was captain of the vessel *Thomas*, and involved in the shipping and trading business. His ship was captured by the British off of Madagascar, and Trowbridge eventually found himself imprisoned in Dartmoor Prison during the War of 1812. With the war's end, he returned to New York City in 1816. Following his tumultuous adventures on the high seas, Captain Trowbridge and his family relocated to Rochester, New York, where he established a shipping and forwarding business on the Great Lakes. At its height, Trowbridge's company operated as many as 18 lake vessels, and he was colorfully known as the "Commodore of the Lakes." By the 1830s, with the construction of major canals to the west, coupled with national economic problems, his shipping business drastically declined.

In 1836, John and Mary Trowbridge, along with their two youngest sons and their families, migrated to the Wisconsin Territory. At the age of 56, John Trowbridge became the first settler in Dover Township. His home is described as a two-story log structure, which served as a travelers' stop, a local landmark known as "Captain Trowbridge's Place." In addition to running a prosperous farm and tavern or inn, Trowbridge was a prominent member of the community, serving as postmaster, justice of the peace, director of the local school district, and as a member of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature in 1842 and 1844. Captain Trowbridge's Place likely functioned as a social, commercial, and political center for newly arrived settlers in Dover Township; Trowbridge himself, like many 19th-century tavern keepers, was similarly an important

and influential person in the area.

Following his death in 1858, his wife Mary sold the property in 1860. It does not appear, based on the available documentation or the archaeological record, that the site was subsequently occupied after the 1860s. The extended Trowbridge family is buried less than one-quarter mile to the east, at the Rosewood Cemetery. Future research will hopefully uncover additional information on Trowbridge's life, both before and after he moved to Wisconsin. This should provide important insight into the social, economic, and other factors precipitating his immigration to the Midwest in the 1830s.

A rich and diverse artifact assemblage was recovered during archaeological investigations at the Sheard Road site. Architectural debris is common, with square nails, mortar, flat glass, brick, and numerous field-stone cobbles present. The presence of mortar and plaster in the cellar suggests that the cellar may have been partially lined, to restrict groundwater seepage. Faunal remains recovered include cattle, swine, chicken, and sheep, as well as rabbit, fish, and shellfish. The dietary remains encountered are consistent with those expected at a 19th-century site occupied by migrants of Yankee or Northeastern origin. Other items present include a pocketknife, straight pins, buttons, coins, sewing implements, lead shot, toys, and a variety of tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragments.

Kitchen Group items such as ceramics, container glass, and utensils are plentiful, and reflect Trowbridge's social and economic standing in the community, but also the functioning of the site as a tavern. Wine and liquor bottle fragments are ubiquitous; case bottles, pictorial flasks, and medicine bottles are also represented to a lesser extent. Several bar tumblers were recovered as well. The ceramic assemblage is dominated by whitewares and pearlwares. Yellow ware, stoneware, redware, and porcelain vessels are also present. Decorative attributes observed include blue, green, and red shell edge, blue transfer print, flow blue, and sprig floral, among others.

The Sheard Road site is significant for a number of factors. It represents a short-term, pre-Civil War-era occupation, encompassing the late Territorial and early Statehood periods in Wisconsin. In addition, the site was inhabited by a single family, of Yankee or Northeastern origin, about whom a substantial amount of archival data is available. Finally, few tavern sites have been investigated archaeologically in the Upper Midwest. The results of the archaeological field investigations, on going historical literature and documentary research, and comparison with similar sites across the Midwest will focus on addressing four major research

questions: 1) the nature of Yankee settlement on the Wisconsin frontier; 2) the role of the frontier tavern in southeastern Wisconsin; 3) changing patterns in 19th-century ceramic utilization; and 4) changing dietary patterns among early and later settlers in the Upper Midwest.

U.S.A.-NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck

New Hampshire

Urban Archaeology in Manchester: As part of an ongoing New Hampshire Department of Transportation plan to improve the Exit 5 interchange on I-293 in Manchester, New Hampshire, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) of Portsmouth, New Hampshire has begun an archaeological review of a mile-long corridor stretching along the river bank in West Manchester. Once part of the village of Piscataquog in the town of Bedford in the 1700s and early 1800s, the project area became part of the massive holdings of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company best known as Manchester Mills. Linked to the rest of the textile mill complex by the Granite Street Bridge, the west millyard (north of Granite Street) developed most fully in the first decades of the 20th century. Here stood a massive steam boiler, foundry, pattern house, cotton storehouses, a chemical laboratory, and company stables interconnected by a system of rail lines and roads. South of Granite Street, along Turner Street, a dense yet cohesive, largely German, community emerged as workers from Saxony arrived to fill a number of mostly skilled jobs.

The residential neighborhood and adjacent millyard were examples of diversity and innovation. Over the course of 30 years, the community grew to encompass many nationalities as first- and second-generation Germans, Irish, and French Canadians were joined by new arrivals from England, Holland, Russia, and other countries. Community members labored in an array of occupations – from Manchester Mills dyers, weavers, loom fixers, and foremen to cigar maker, beer bottler, sausage maker, clerks, teachers, and salesmen. Single family dwellings and boardinghouses shared the increasingly dense residential landscape with three- and four-decker tenements, an architectural response to the housing needs of increasing numbers.

The mixed ethnicity and range of occupations in West Manchester's residential community occurred not only within blocks, but within multistory buildings. Federal Census records for 1900 show unskilled day

laborers and skilled workers (weavers, shoemakers) in the same stack of four flats with salesmen, storekeepers and others of more "middle class" occupations. For example, the inhabitants of one particular four-decker were native-born Yankees, first and second generation Irish, and newly arrived Russian immigrants. Such a range is not unique to Manchester; scholars studying other major textile cities such as Lawrence and Lowell have discovered similar trends.

On the north side of Granite Street, Manchester Mills was the site of innovative initiatives as well. The company, which printed cloth of all types, established an "in-house" chemical laboratory in 1899, following the recommendations of a German-dominated dye industry. This early R & D effort sought consistent, high quality, and brilliant dyes, their efficient production, and cost-effective use. The new single-story brick building was divided into five basic rooms: a soap room, drug room, acid room, retorts room (for closed glass vessels used for distillation in the lab), and chemical room, each with a designated function within the dyeing process or storage use. A boiler house and engine room supplied energy to the facility, and water tanks were filled with water from the nearby river. Remnants of the "cemented-in" brick floor can still be seen.

The chemical laboratory is one of nine structures that will be demolished as part of the highway improvement project. The buildings slated for razing include two other industrial buildings: Cotton Storehouse No. 1 (built 1895) and a former Derrick Storehouse (built ca. 1900), three 19th-century dwellings on Turner Street, and the Raphael Social Club on Granite Street, formerly housing for the mill's superintendent. In addition to continuing their archival research, the archaeologists will begin excavations in the residential yards and industrial millyard this spring.

Continuing archaeological survey planned for 2003 will consist of extensive documentation and recordation of the former industrial structures and those structures in the West Manchester residential neighborhood slated for demolition as well as subsurface testing. In the case of the Chemical Laboratory, for example, IAC will map the interior floor plan in order to perform a detailed analysis of architectural features related to the building's industrial use including (but not restricted to) floor tiles and drains, brick fire walls, use-wear patterns on the floor (e. g., showing where equipment had formerly stood, or where pedestrian traffic had been of high volume), and architectural elements indicating modification. A complete review of the many archival resources (such as fire insurance

maps) will also reveal how and where the operation acquired water and utilities and released chemical waste.

The floor plans and archival resource review will also be used in concert with any subsurface testing to examine predictions about the location of buried features and activity areas, specifically related to the textile dyeing industry. We will use the maps to better understand any relation between internal organization of space and external (outside) organization of yards, fences, and articulation between sheds, outbuildings, the river shoreline, or railroads or other transportation avenues. Our research questions will emphasize the differential use of space by the chemical laboratory, as opposed to private dwellings.

Massachusetts

Archaeology in Medfield: The Medfield Archeological Advisory Committee (MAAC, a subcommittee of the town's historical commission) undertook a salvage operation in June of 2002 at the Dwight-Derby House in Medfield. This 1651/1740 building has undergone substantial preservation work in the past four years. The most recent project involved the tear down and reconstruction of a mid-to-late 19th-century breezeway that connected house to barn. The breezeway, known to be significantly modified ca.1950, included a thin concrete pad that had actually been poured inside and around ground-level structural members. Removal of the pad, and of a shallow leveling layer of sand, uncovered the property's missing well, causing simultaneous thrills and shudders all around.

The short version of what came next was that all parties concerned agreed to leave the well interior undisturbed, but visible (and potentially accessible) through a Lexan panel in the new breezeway floor. Between the house and the barn, however, in areas adjacent to the well, were surface scatter, assorted structural features, and a wide range of household materials that appear to have been deposited just before the concrete pad was poured. Because this area was to be excavated for new footings, MAAC members conducted salvage excavation and recording, discovering a fascinating range of materials that are still being analyzed. Among the artifacts are a large number of items, especially faunal materials, not ordinarily preserved in New England contexts. Their preservation at the Dwight-Derby site is attributed to a combination of alkaline context (the construction sand layer as well as pockets of plaster and other construction materials), sealed environment (the concrete layer), and comparatively recent use and deposition (50 to 100 years).

Partially as a result of the 2002 finds, MAAC is organizing a sizable exhibition, "Archeology in Medfield," which will be ready in time for next year's (2004) Archaeology Week. Stay tuned for further information.

Connecticut

Continuing Research into African Enslavement in Southeastern Connecticut: The project at the site we've been calling New Salem Plantation in southeastern Connecticut is ongoing and ever-expanding. Over the past few years, we have gone from researching what we thought was a discreet site on the former plantation, assumed to be an African captive burial ground with perhaps a small home site near it, to delineating the boundaries of what now seems to be an enormous provisioning plantation, with a landscape of enslavement and marginalization on either side of those boundaries. This included both captive and free Africans, Native Americans, people of African-Native descent, and financially-challenged Euro-Americans.

This year, we will continue to excavate the last known house of a healer woman of probably both African and Native heritage, who had worked on what remained of the plantation after its confiscation by the Connecticut Colony after the Revolutionary War. We will also be investigating the remains of the first known great house constructed for New Salem owner Samuel Browne, and look forward to mapping out and testing one of several apparent "squatter" communities along the outside edges of the plantation.

This is turning out to be an enormously exciting investigation. The extent of enslavement in 18th-century Connecticut that is showing up is startling, with every indication that more sites will be found as we shed light on the relationships between Connecticut's residents of every color and the Euroamerican elite.

New York

Cornwall: A series of stoneware potters' shops were constructed between at least the 1790s and the 1830s in Cornwall on the lower Hudson River, just south of Newburgh, utilizing clays brought up from New Jersey and sometimes with local red clay mixed in. Vessel forms produced there included jugs, jars, crocks, and bottles. William C. Ketchum, Jr., in his *Potters and Potteries of New York State, 1650-1900* refers to this site as "one of the most important early Hudson Valley Potteries," and "The shard piles associated with this shop cover a large area and include a vast amount of kiln furniture

as well as stoneware and redware fragments.”

Ketchum and David Starbuck (Plymouth State College) have now (May 2003) tested the waster dumps at the site, recovering thousands of stoneware waster sherds and fragments of kiln furniture. Among the sherds was one incised with the name “Lent,” probably referring to George Lent, one of the well-known potters at the site. The property owner, Susan Glendenning, is eager to see the pottery site become part of a museum complex with an outdoor walking tour. The potshops and kiln sites were not identified on historical maps, but Ketchum and Starbuck are hoping to locate these with further testing.

The Scientific Investigation of Jane McCrea: The most famous resident of Fort Edward, and also probably the most famous woman murdered during the American Revolution, was Jane McCrea, the daughter of a Scottish-Presbyterian minister. The 24-year-old Jane was taken by Indians from the home of Sarah McNeil in Fort Edward, placed on a horse, and led toward the encampment of Gen. John Burgoyne who was en route to what became the Battle of

Saratoga, “the Turning Point” of the American Revolution. The corpulent Sarah, a cousin to Gen. Simon Fraser, walked safely to Burgoyne’s camp and lived until 1799, leaving behind numerous descendants. Unfortunately, only Jane’s hair made it to the British camp, where it was recognized by her fiancée, David Jones. Jane was subsequently buried south of Fort Edward, then reburied in 1822, and reburied again in 1852.

Over the years, any number of disagreements developed over Jane’s cause of death (was she killed by a “stray” musket ball, or was she scalped?), her hair color (variously reported as raven, red, or blond), and her age. Finally, in early 2002, the oldest-known living relative of Jane McCrea consented to the exhumation of Jane’s remains from Union Cemetery in Fort Edward; a court order was obtained; and David Starbuck (Plymouth State College) assembled a large archaeological and forensics team at the cemetery on 9 April 2003 to examine the remains in situ. The two dozen researchers located the remains of the coffin, portions of two skeletons inside (presumed to be Jane McCrea and Sarah McNeil), took measurements and x-rays of the bones, and returned all remains to the grave at the end of a very

long day. Four DNA samples were taken from the two individuals, and DNA profiles are now being prepared by the DNA Registry at the Department of Defense. A 9th generation maternal descendant for Sarah McNeil has been located, but Jane may have to be identified solely by association (there are no known maternal relatives or descendants for Jane). The discovery of Sarah’s possible remains was a huge surprise. Also of note was the absence of many of Jane’s bones, apparently stolen as souvenirs in 1852. The branch of Jane McCrea’s family that worked with the investigative team was very pleased with the results, as were all of the scientists.

Ironically, while the investigation was being prepared, there were many “letters to the editor,” petitions, and assorted false rumors that were used by a small number of local history buffs and politicians in an effort to block the project. While some of these modern rumors were extremely disrespectful to the memory of Jane McCrea, at the same time they highlighted the importance of replacing the many generations of myths with a fact-based forensics analysis that could answer some of the family’s questions about their noted relative.



Board of Directors in front of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory during the mid-year meeting in Solomons, Maryland: Left to Right: Ken Cleveland (Business Office Manager), Bob Neyland, Kim McBride, Bill Lees, Sara Mascia, Judy Bense, William Moss, Julie King (our host at Solomons), Barbara Heath, Martha Zierden, Mike Polk, Dan Roberts, and Vergil Noble.

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

PLEASE NOTE THE **DEADLINES** FOR SUBMISSION OF NEWS
FOR UPCOMING ISSUES OF THE *SHA NEWSLETTER*

ISSUE	DEADLINE
Winter 2003	15 October 2003
Spring 2004	15 January 2004
Summer 2004	15 April 2004
Fall 2004	15 August 2004

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SHA 2004 Conference

St Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.
7-11 January
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