

WILLIAM B. LEES, *Newsletter Editor*, Historic Sites, Oklahoma Historical Society, 2100 N. Lincoln, Oklahoma City, OK 73105 USA

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## President's Corner

### Julia A. King

In my inaugural column as SHA president, I would like to thank the membership for the opportunity to serve the Society this coming year. I look forward to working with the SHA board to build on the Society's accomplishments at this important period in our history. The Society has grown from a small core of members to a professional organization of more than 2,500 members—an extraordinary measure of our members' dedication to the discipline and to the Society. It is my intention in this period of transition to be a part of a hardworking and motivated board that keeps the Society on its course of growth and development.

After 25 years, the SHA welcomes a new Secretary-Treasurer: Sara Mascia took the seal of office from outgoing Secretary-Treasurer Stephanie H. Rodeffer at the annual business meeting in Providence. The transition has been especially smooth, and Sara has hit the ground running, thanks to Tef Rodeffer's training and Sara's extensive experience with other organizations. This transition follows on the heels of the Society's move to a new business office based in Mount Royal, New Jersey and the appointment of a new Newsletter Editor, William B. Lees. Such major changes naturally raise the adrenaline level, but as they are completed, the Society is finding itself well positioned to continue its nearly four-decade effort to promote the discipline and build the organization.

One more major transition is now in the works: Ronald L. Michael, who has served the Society as Editor, has announced his retirement in 2004 at the end of his current term. To meet the

challenge of that transition, I have asked Vergil E. Noble, Immediate Past President, to chair the search for a new Editor. As everyone knows, Vergil did an extraordinary job leading the Society last year when the multiple transitions began, and he brings those same talents to bear on this most important challenge.

Even as the Society remains focused on the successful completion of these transitions, SHA continues to grow and to work toward the goals identified in our Long Range Plan. SHA just concluded its annual conference in Providence, Rhode Island, with well over 1,000 people in attendance. At the meeting, SHA committees—the workhorses of the organization—reported on an extraordinary range of activities. Accomplishments this year included a provision for archaeological sites in the Farm Bill passed by Congress, creating opportunities for educators and archaeologists to collaborate, exploring and strengthening the relationship between SHA and ACPA, drafting a standards and ethics statement, identifying and hiring a new business office, and thoroughly

*Continued on Page 2*

**What have  
St. Louis, Missouri  
and  
York, England  
in common?**

**The answer is inside . . .**

# Call for 2003 Nominations

The SHA Nominations and Elections Committee for 2003 is seeking qualified candidates for President-Elect, Director, and member of the Nominations and Elections Committee. Chaired by Immediate Past President Vergil E. Noble, the committee includes former directors William Moss and Diana Wall, as well as elected members Russell Skowronek and Kathleen Wheeler. At this writing, the committee is in the process of identifying prospective candidates, and informal input is still welcome. A slate will be presented to the SHA Board of Directors for approval in the spring. The committee then hopes to announce the 2003 candidates in the summer issue of the *SHA Newsletter* and by other means, including email and posting on the official SHA Website ([www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)). The SHA Bylaws (Article V, Section 3) provide for the nomination of additional candidates from the membership within 30 days of notification. Such additional nominations shall be supported by five (5) voting members of the society. Informal suggestions and formal nominations should be sent to: Vergil E. Noble, Chair, SHA Nominations and Elections Committee, National Park Service, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508; telephone: 402-437-5392 x108; email: [vergil\\_noble@nps.gov](mailto:vergil_noble@nps.gov).

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**Newsletter Editor:** William B. Lees, RPA

**Copy Editor:** Daniel McNaughton

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Archaeological Conservation Forum:

Judy Logan

Urban Archaeology Forum: Terry H. Klein

Employment Opportunities: Sara F. Mascia

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Committee: Diana Wall

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Committee: Marlesa A. Gray

Images of the Past: Robert Schuyler

### Current Research Editors:

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Europe: Paul Courtney

Mexico, Central & South America:

Pedro Paulo Funari

Middle East: Uzi Baram

Underwater (Worldwide): Toni Carrell

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U.S.A.-Gulf States: Kathleen H. Cande

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U.S.A.-Northeast: David Starbuck

U.S.A.-Northern Plains & Mountain

States: Steven G. Baker

U.S.A.-Pacific Northwest:

Douglas C. Wilson

U.S.A.-Pacific West: Sannie K. Osborn

U.S.A.-Southeast: Alfred Woods

U.S.A.-Southwest: Michael R. Polk

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## President's Corner

*Continued from Page 1*

reviewing the organization's constitution and bylaws.

This year, committees will focus their efforts on finalizing the revised Long Range Plan, developing a collections policy for SHA archives and memorabilia, formalizing the Society's anti-discrimination policy, re-designing the web page, preparing for a new membership survey, and finalizing the standards and ethics statements. With committee help, the Board will continue its assessment of the Society's constitution and bylaws with the goal of placing recommended changes before the membership for a vote. The board in conjunction with ACUA will continue their work defining and strengthening the relationship between the two organizations. And, as always, SHA will produce four journals, four newsletters, and prepare for another great conference, this time in St. Louis.

If there is one thing I have learned in my brief tenure as SHA President, it's that this organization has very dedicated and engaged members. Just look at the People You Should Know column in this issue of the Newsletter for a seemingly unending list of members voluntarily working on behalf of the Society. Please take some time to review that column and to contact those persons listed if you have any questions, suggestions, or concerns for directors or committees. I am also interested in hearing from you if you have comments, suggestions, or ideas to share. My email address is [king@dhcd.state.md.us](mailto:king@dhcd.state.md.us), or feel free to call me at 410-586-8551.

## WELCOMES AND FAREWELLS

The annual meeting is the normal time when new directors, officers and other elected persons of the organization are installed. In Providence, SHA welcomed incoming President-Elect William Moss, Secretary-Treasurer Sara Mascia, and directors Barbara J. Heath and Kim McBride. Vergil E. Noble assumed the position of Immediate Past President. SHA also welcomed Russell Skowronek and Kathleen Wheeler as members of the Nominations and Elections Committee. SHA also welcomed incoming ACUA board members Matthew Russell, Pete Waddell, and Brian Williams.

Officers whose terms have ended include Douglas Armstrong, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Diana Wall, and William Moss (although Bill returns as President-Elect). In particular, Tef Rodeffer concludes 25 years of service to the SHA as Secretary-Treasurer. Many thanks to new and departing board members for your service to the SHA!

# Images of the Providence Meeting



*The conference hotel*



*Browsing the book room*



*New business office  
manager Tom Sims  
meets the Board*



*Merrick Posnansky accepts the 2003  
Harrington Medal*



*Power lunch*



*The band at work*



*The Gradwohls cut a rug*

*Scenes  
at the dance*



*After accepting the gavel, President Julia  
King thanks Vergil Noble for his year of  
service as President*



# People You Should Know 2003-2004

Unless otherwise noted, terms of officers, directors, committee chairs, etc. expire at the SHA business meeting held at the annual conference immediately following each out year; therefore, those serving through 2003 complete their terms in January 2004 at the St. Louis, MO, meeting. Contact information for key persons is provided only once.

## OFFICERS OF SHA

### President (2003)

Julia A. King, PO Box 213, St. Mary's City, MD 20686-0213; Phone: 410-586-8551; Fax: 410-586-3643; Email: king@dhcd.state.md.us

### President-Elect (2003)

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### Immediate Past President (2003)

Vergil E. Noble, MWAC/USDI-NPS, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508-3873; Phone: 402-437-5392 x108; Fax: 402-437-5098; Email: vergil\_noble@nps.gov

### Secretary-Treasurer (2003-2005)

Sara F. Mascia, 16 Colby Lane, Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510-1749; Phone: 914-762-0773, Fax: 914-923-0057; Email: sasmascia@aol.com

### Editor (2002-2004)

Ronald L. Michael, Anthropology Section, California University of Pennsylvania, 250 University Ave, California, PA 15419; Phone: 724-938-4045 (univ), 724-438-9348 (SHA); Fax: 724-438-9348; Email: sha\_editor@cup.edu

### Newsletter Editor (2002-2004)

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### Chair, Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (2002-2005)

Robert Neyland, H. L. Hunley Research Center, PO Box 21600, Charleston, SC 29413-1600; Phone: 843-743-4865 x11; Fax: 843-744-1480; Email: neyland@hunley.org

## DIRECTORS OF SHA

### 2001-2003

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Michael Polk, Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C., 3670 Quincy Ave, Suite 203, Ogden, UT 84403-1977; Phone: 801-394-0013; Fax: 801-394-0032; Email: sageb@aol.com

### 2002-2004

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### 2003-2005

Barbara J. Heath, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, PO Box 419, Forest, VA 24551-0419; Phone: 434-534-8101; Fax: 434-525-7252; Email: Barbara@poplarforest.org

Kim A. McBride, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, University of Kentucky, 1020-A Export St., Lexington, KY 40506-9854; Phone: 859-257-5173; Fax: 859-323-1968; Email: kamcbr00@pop.uky.edu

## COMMITTEES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF SHA

### STANDING COMMITTEES

### Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA)

*Chair:* Robert Neyland (2002-2005)

*ACUA Board:* Mark Staniforth (Vice-Chair, 2001-2004), Robyn Woodward (Secretary, 2001-2004), John Broadwater (2000-2003), Anne Giesecke (2000-2003), Pilar Luna Erreguerena (2000-2003), Margaret Leshikar-Denton (2001-2004), Christopher F. Amer (2002-2005), Annalies Corbin (2002-2005), Matthew Russell (2003-2006), Pete Waddell (2003-2006), Brian Williams (2003-2006)

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### Conference Committee

*Co-Chairs and Conference Coordinators:*

Barbara Avery Garrow and Patrick C. Garrow (2002-2004), 1870 Ridgecrest Dr, Dandridge, TN, 37725; Phone: 865-397-7131; Email: b.garrow@att.net (Barbara), garrow@mindspring.com (Patrick)

*Permanent Members (ex-officio):* Mary Beaudry (Awards Committee Chair), Annalies Corbin (Exhibits Coordinator), Vacant (Employment Coordinator), William Updike (Continuing Education Coordinator)

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*Members:* Norman F. Barka, Toni L. Carrell, Karlis Karklins, Roderick Sprague (see also newsletter column and current research coordinators)

### Nominations and Elections Committee (2002)

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*Members:* Daniel G. Roberts, Martha Zierden, Russell Skowronek, Kathleen Wheeler

## **PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEES, COORDINATORS, & REPRESENTATIVES**

### **Academic and Professional Training Committee**

**Chair:** Timothy J. Scarlett (2002-2004), Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, 1400 Townsend Dr, Houghton, MI 49931; Phone: 906-487-2113; Fax: 906-487-2468; Email: scarlett@mtu.edu

**Members:** Robert A. Clouse, Pamela Cressey, Christopher Horrell, Teresita Majewski, Vacant (Employment Coordinator), Doug Pippin, Margaret S. Purser, Tim Tumburg, William Updike (Continuing Education Coordinator), Mark Warner, Vacant (Health and Safety Coordinator)

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**Student Paper Prize Subcommittee:** Mark Warner (Chair, 2003-2005), Doreen Cooper, Patricia Fournier, Teresita Majewski, Paul R. Mullins, Vergil E. Noble, Sara Peabody Turnbaugh.

### **Awards Committee**

**Chair:** Mary C. Beaudry (2002-2004), Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Ave, Boston, MA 02215-1406; Phone: 617-358-1650; Fax: 617-353-6800; Email: beaudry@bu.edu

**Members** (out year): Vergil E. Noble (2007), Douglas V. Armstrong (2006), Susan L. Henry Renaud (2005), Teresita Majewski (2004), Pamela J. Cressey (2003)

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**Chair:** Robert C. Sonderman (2003-2005), 516 8th St NE, Washington, DC 20002; Phone: 301-344-3523; Fax: 301-344-3033; Email: bob\_sonderman@nps.gov

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Vacant

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**Members:** Chana Craus-Friedberg, Robert Cromwell, Patricia Fernandez, Eugene Hattori, Hadley Kruczek-Aaron, Cheryl LaRoche, Carol Nickolai, Matthew Reeves, Bonnie C. Ryan, Paula Saunders, Stephen Silliman, Janet Six, Kathleen Wheeler

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### **History Committee**

**Chair:** Robert L. Schuyler (2002-2004), University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, 33rd & Spruce, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324; Phone: 215-898-6965; Fax: 215-898-0657; Email: schuyler@sas.upenn.edu

**Members:** Paul Huey, Donna Linebaugh, Ronald L. Michael, Randall Moir, Daniel G. Roberts, Stephie H. Rodeffer, Robert C. Sonderman, Roderick Sprague, Richard Viet

### **Internet Advisory Committee**

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Alaska Anthropological Assn:

Robin O. Mills

American Anthropological Assn:

Russell Skowronek

American Cultural Resources Assn:

Michael Polk

American Inst for Conservation:

Lisa Young

Archaeological Inst of America:

Elizabeth Pena

Assn for Gravestone Studies:

Elizabeth A. Cromwell

Canadian Archaeological Organizations:

William Moss

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Archaeology: Sara Mascia

Council of Educators in Landscape

Architecture: Sherene Baugher

Council on America's Military Past:

Roderick Sprague

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Elizabeth J. Reitz

Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group:

Audrey Horning

Marine Technology Society:

Martin Klein

Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference:

Laura Galke

National Association of Interpreters:

Linda Derry

National Council for the Social Studies:

Tara Tetrault

National Trust for Historic Preservation:

Donna J. Seifert

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Philip Levy

Plains Anthropological Society:

William B. Lees

Society for Africanist Anthropologists:

Christopher DeCorse

Society for American Archaeology:

Robert A. Clouse

Society for Archaeological Sciences:

Charles Kolb

Society for California Archaeology:

Scott Baxter

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Julia A. King

Society for Hawaiian Archaeology:

Anne Garland

Society for Industrial Archaeology:

Patrick E. Martin

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology:

Norman F. Barka

Southeastern Archaeological Conference:

Rochelle Marrinan

South Central Historical Archaeology

Conference: Jamie Brandon

Southern Garden History Society:

Barbara Heath

Western History Assn:

Donald L. Hardesty

World Archaeological Conference:

John H. Jameson, Jr.

### **Long-Range Planning Committee**

**Chair:** William Moss (2001-2003)

**Members:** Douglas V. Armstrong, John Broadwater, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Ann-Eliza H. Lewis, Teresita Majewski, Douglas D. Scott

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## People You Should Know

*Continued from Page 5*

### Membership Committee

**Chair:** Robert A. Clouse (2003-2005), 13075 Moundville Archaeological Park, Moundville, AL 35474; Phone: 205-371-8718; Email: rclouse@bama.ua.edu

**Members:** Teresita Majewski, William Moss, Stacy Schneyder

### Parliamentarian

Roderick Sprague, 625 N Garfield, Moscow, ID 83843-3624; Phone: 208-882-0413; Fax: 208-882-3393;

Email: rsprague@moscow.com

### Operations Review Committee

**Group Coordinator:** Daniel G. Roberts (2002-2004)

**Members:** Teresita Majewski, William Moss, Michael Polk, Diana Wall

### Public Education and Information Committee

**Chair:** Kim McBride (2003-2005)

**Members:** John Clauser, Brian Crane, Pamela J. Cressey, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Linda Derry, Rita Elliott, James Gibb, John H. Jameson, Jr., Patrice Jeppson, Robert W. Keeler, Carol McDavid, David Orr, Bonnie Ryan, Patricia Samford, Tara Tetrault, Mark Wilde-Ramsing, Martha Zierden

### Register of Professional Archaeologists Representative

Robert A. Clouse (2003-2005)

### Resolutions Committee (2003)

Daniel G. Roberts and Martha Zierden

### Standards and Ethics Committee

**Interim Chair:** Douglas D. Scott (2002), MWAC/USDI-NPS, Fed Bldg/Rm 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508-3873; Phone: 402-437-5392 x117; Fax: 402-437-5098; Email: doug\_d.scott@nps.gov

**Members:** Judy Birmingham, Nick Brannon, Toni L. Carrell, Robert A. Clouse, Pamela Cressey, Kelley J. Dickson, Pilar Luna Erreguerena, Raymond Hayes, Edward B. Jelks, Terry H. Klein, William B. Lees, Patrick E. Martin, Theresa Singleton

### UNESCO Committee

**Chair:** Matthew Russell (2002-2004), PO Box 6940, Santa Fe, NM 87502-6940; Phone: 505-988-6710; Fax: 505-988-6876; Email: matthew\_russell@nps.gov

**Members:** Christopher E. Amer, Douglas V. Armstrong, Michelle Aubrey, Lawrence E. Babits, Judith A. Bense, John D.

Broadwater, Toni L. Carrell, Pamela J. Cressey, Christopher R. DeCorse, Anne Giesecke, Robert Grenier, Paul Johnston, Julia A. King, Margaret Leshikar-Denton, Pilar Luna Erreguerena, Teresita Majewski, Vie Mastone, Henry M. Miller, Larry Murphy, Robert Neyland, Douglas D. Scott, Betty Seifert, Robert C. Sonderman, Mark Staniforth, Michael K. Trimble, Brian Williams

## NEWSLETTER TOPICAL COORDINATORS

**Employment Opportunities:** Vacant

### Archaeological Conservation Forum:

Judy Logan, Canadian Conservation Institute, 1030 Innes Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5; Phone: 613-998-3721; Fax: 613-998-4721; Email: judy\_logan@pc.ga.ca

**Current Publications:** Annalies Corbin, P.A.S.T. Foundation, 4326 Lyons Dr, Columbus, OH 43220-4432; Phone: 614-326-2642; Fax: 614-326-2649; Email: past@columbus.rr.com

**Urban Archaeology Forum:** Terry E. Klein, 1599 Camino de la Tierra, Corrales, NM 87408; Phone: 505-899-2843; Fax: 505-890-0651; Email: terryhklein@aol.com

### Teaching Historical Archaeology:

Marlesa A. Gray, Gray and Pape, Inc., 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45210; Phone: 513-287-7700; Fax: 513-287-7703; Email: mgray@graypape.com

## NEWSLETTER CURRENT RESEARCH COORDINATORS

### Africa

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### Asia

Vacant - Send news to Newsletter Editor at shanews@cox.net

### Australia

Alasdair Brooks, Department of Archaeology, La Trobe University, Plenty Road, Bundoora VIC 3086 Australia; Phone: 03 9479 3269; Fax: 03 9479 1881; Email: a.brooks@latrobe.edu.au

**Canada-Atlantic** (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island)

Robert Ferguson, Archaeologist, Atlantic Service Center, Parks Canada, 1869 Upper Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S9; Phone: 902-426-9509; Fax: 902-426-7012; Email: rob.ferguson@pc.gc.ca

### Canada-Ontario

Jon K. Jouppien, RR#1, St. Catherines, Ontario L2R 6P7; Phone and Fax: 905-684-7986; Email: jouppien@niagara.com

**Canada-Prairie** (Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Nunavut)

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### Canada-Québec

Allison Bain, Département d'Histoire, Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval, Québec, QC CANADA G1K 7P4; Phone: 418-656-2131 x14589; Fax: 418-656-3603; Email: Allison.bain@hst.ulaval.ca

**Canada-West** (Alberta, British Columbia)

Rod J. Heitzmann, Parks Canada, Room 550, 220-4th Ave. SE, Calgary, Alberta T2G 4X3; Phone: 403-292-4694; Fax: 403-292-6001; Email: rod.heitzmann@pc.gc.ca

### Caribbean and Bermuda

Norman F. Barka, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187; Phone: 757-221-1059; Fax: 757-221-1066; Email: nfbark@wm.edu

### Europe

Paul Courtney, 20 Lytton Rd., Clarendon Park, Leicester, LE2 1WJ, United Kingdom; Phone: +44.(0)1162.120271; Email: paul.courtney2@ntlworld.com

### Mexico, Central and South America

Pedro Paulo Funari, Rua Candido Mota Filho, 521 Ed. San Diego Apt. #13, 05351-000 Sao Paulo, Brazil; Phone: 55.011.37142310; Fax: 55.019.2893327; Email: pedrofunari@sti.com.br

### Middle East

Uzi Baram, Division of Social Sciences, New College of Florida, 5700 North Tamiami Trail, Sarasota, FL 34243; Phone: 941-359-4217; Fax: 941-359-4475; Email: baram@ncf.edu

### **Underwater** (Worldwide)

Toni L. Carrell, Ships of Discovery, Corpus Christi Museum, 1900 N. Chaparral St., Corpus Christi, TX 78401; Phone: 361-883-2863, Fax: 361-884-7392, Email: tlcarrrell@shipsofdiscovery.org

### **U.S.A.-Alaska**

Doreen Cooper, R & D Consulting, PO Box 594, Skagway, AK 99840; Phone: 907-983-3004; Email: dccoooper\_99840@yahoo.com

### **U.S.A.-Central Plains** (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

William J. Hunt, Jr., National Park Service, Federal Building, 100 Centennial Mall North, Room 474, Lincoln, NE 68508; Phone: 402-437-5392, x111; Fax: 402-437-5098; Email: bill\_hunt@nps.gov

### **U.S.A.-Gulf States** (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas)

Kathleen H. Cande, Sponsored Research Program, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 N. Hatch, Fayetteville, AR 72704; Phone: 479-575-6560; Fax: 479-575-5453; Email: kcande@uark.edu

### **U.S.A.-Mid-Atlantic** (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Ben Resnick, GAI Consultants, Inc., 570 Beatty Road, Monroeville, PA 15146; Phone: 412-856-9220 x1391; Fax: 412-372-2161; Email: b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com

### **U.S.A.-Midwest** (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Lynn L.M. Evans, Curator of Archaeology, Mackinac State Historic Parks, P.O. Box 873, Mackinaw City, MI 49701; Phone: 231-436-4100; Fax: 231-436-4210; email evansll@michigan.gov

### **U.S.A.-Northeast** (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont)

David Starbuck, P.O. Box 492, Chestertown, NY 12817; Phone: 518-747-2926; Fax: 518-747-4644; Email: starbuck@netheaven.com

### **U.S.A.-Northern Plains and Mountain States** (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming)

Steven G. Baker, Centuries Research, Inc., PO Box 1603, Montrose, CO 81402; Phone: 303-249-2283; Email: sbaker@montrose.net

### **U.S.A.-Pacific Northwest** (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Douglas C. Wilson, Archaeologist, Vancouver National Historic Reserve, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, 612 East Reserve St., Vancouver, WA 98661; Phone: 360-696-7659 x 24; Fax: 360-696-7657; Email: doug\_wilson@nps.gov

### **U.S.A.-Pacific West** (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Sannie K. Osborn, Historical Archaeologist, Presidio Trust, 230 Gorgas Ave., P.O. Box 29052, San Francisco, CA 94129-0052; Phone: 415-561-5090; Fax: 415-561-5089; Email: sosborn@presidiotrust.gov

### **U.S.A.-Southeast** (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Alfred Woods, Florida Museum of Natural History, PO Box 117800, Gainesville, FL 32611; Phone: 352-392-3698; Fax: 352-392-3698; Email: alwoods@flmnh.ufl.edu

### **U.S.A.-Southwest** (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

Michael R. Polk, Sagebrush Consultants, 3670 Quincy Ave., Suite 203, Ogden, UT 84403-1977; Phone: 801-394-0013; Fax: 801-394-0032; Email: sageb@aol.com or sageb@sagebrushconsultants.com

## New National Register Listings

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

Arkansas, Carroll County. Blue Spring Shelter. Listed 20 December 2002.

California, Modoc County. Nelson Springs. Listed 21 November 2002.

California, Mono County. Dry Lakes Plateau. Listed 21 November 2002.

California, Santa Barbara County. Point Sal Ataje. Listed 21 November 2002.

New Jersey, Sussex County. Black Creek Site. Listed 27 November 2002.

Oklahoma, Harper County. Cooper Bison Kill Site. Listed 7 October 2002.

Oklahoma, Haskell County. Mule Creek Site, Additional Documentation. Approved 2 October 2002.

## Position Announcement: Maritime Archaeology

East Carolina University announces a tenure-track position in maritime archaeology at the rank of assistant professor. Begins 25 August 2003. Salary competitive. Ph.D. and scuba diving certification required. Preference will be given to candidates who offer records of scholarly publications and teaching excellence or evidence of promise as scholars and teachers. Responsibilities include graduate teaching (M.A., Ph.D.) in maritime archaeology, other maritime related topics, directing field schools, advising, scholarly publication, and professional service. Send letter of application and three current letters of recommendation to Professor Timothy J. Runyan, Chair, Search Committee, Department of History, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. Screening will begin 15 March 2003 and continue until the position is filled. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action University. ECU accommodates individuals with disabilities. Applicants must comply with the Immigration Reform and Control Act. Official transcript required upon employment.

## Search for New SHA Editor Begins

SHA Editor Ronald L. Michael announced at the Providence meetings that he would not accept reappointment to that position after the expiration of his current three-year term (ending in January 2005). In order to facilitate an orderly transition of the lead editorial duties for our journal, *Historical Archaeology*, SHA's Board of Directors is immediately beginning a search for Ronn's successor. Expressions of interest from qualified individuals with editorial experience and institutional support, as well as recommendations from the membership, should be conveyed to Immediate Past President Vergil E. Noble. Telephone: 402-437-5392 x108; or email: vergil\_noble@nps.gov.





## SHA 2004: ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, U.S.A.

The 2004 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., 7-11 January 2004. In commemoration of the departure of the celebrated Corps of Discovery from St. Louis on 14 March 1804, the general conference theme will be "Lewis and Clark: Legacy and Consequences." A distinguished keynote speaker will kick off the conference on Wednesday night, and a thematic plenary session will follow on Thursday morning.

Hosted by the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, in cooperation with several local agencies, institutions, and companies, the conference venue is the Hyatt Regency Hotel at Union Station. Conference room rates are \$108 per night, plus tax, for single and double rooms; triples are \$128; and quads are \$148. Erected in 1892-1895, Union Station is the finest surviving example of the High Victorian railroad stations in America. The adjacent covered railroad yard protects modern hotel rooms, a huge shopping mall, and enough restaurants to satisfy most tastes and budgets.

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. St. Louis is a hub city for American Airlines, making it easily accessible from most major airports. Amtrak and four interstate highways also serve the city.

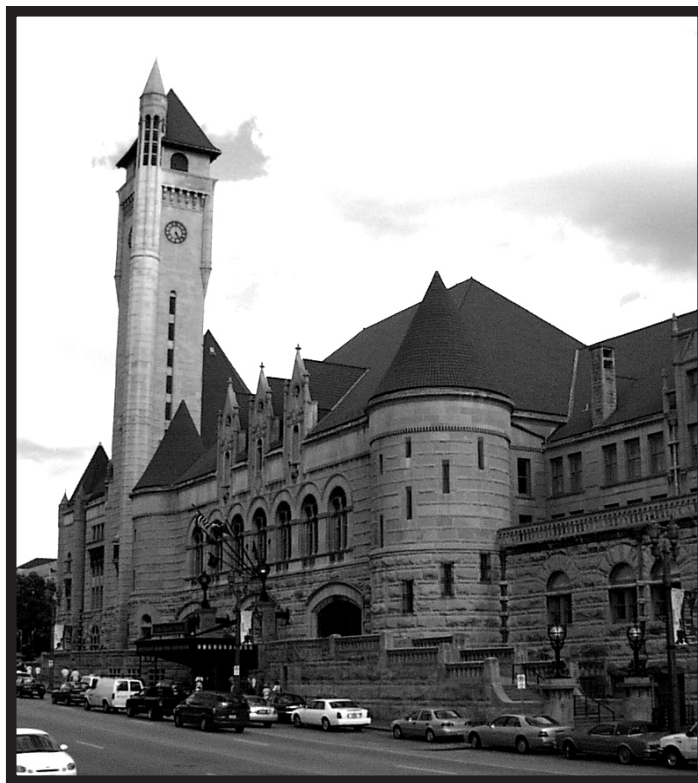
Several half-day tours are planned for Wednesday afternoon, and a day trip is planned

through the French Colonial District of southern Illinois and Missouri, featuring stops at Fort des Chartres State Historic Site and historic Ste. Genevieve. In addition, evening receptions at the Missouri Historical Society and the Museum of Westward Expansion beneath the famous Gateway Arch are planned.

Those wishing additional advance information on SHA 2004 should contact the SHA Headquarters ([hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org)) or the principal conference organizers Vergil E. Noble ([vergil\\_noble@nps.gov](mailto:vergil_noble@nps.gov)) and Douglas D. Scott ([doug\\_d\\_scott@nps.gov](mailto:doug_d_scott@nps.gov)); Doug Scott will also be organizing the featured plenary session. An advisory committee, consisting of Michael K. (Sonny) Trimble, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Nicola Longford, Missouri Historical Society; and Steve

Dasovich, SCI Engineering, will be assisting with local arrangements, tours, and receptions.

Program chairs for the conference are Annalies Corbin ([corbin@ecu.edu](mailto:corbin@ecu.edu)), East Carolina University and the P.A.S.T. Foundation, for papers on underwater archaeology, and Timothy Baumann ([tbaumann@umsl.edu](mailto:tbaumann@umsl.edu)), University of Missouri-St. Louis, for terrestrial research. Those wanting to host a topical roundtable luncheon should contact program coordinator Paul Demers ([pdemers2@unl.edu](mailto:pdemers2@unl.edu)), University of Nebraska. A call for papers will be sent to all current SHA members in late February. On-line abstract submissions also will be available through the SHA website ([www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)). The deadline for all abstracts is 1 June 2003. A preliminary program and pre-registration packet will be prepared for distribution in late October.





# SHA 2004 — St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.

## Call for Papers

The 2004 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held 7-11 January 2004 in St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. In cooperation with numerous local agencies, institutions, and businesses, the National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, will serve as primary host for the conference. The meeting venue is the Hyatt Regency Hotel at Union Station, an adaptively reused late-19th-century train station and architecturally superb National Historic Landmark property.

In commemoration of the 200th anniversary year of the Corps of Discovery's departure from St. Louis to explore America's new Louisiana Territory, the general theme of the conference will be "Lewis and Clark: Legacy and Consequences." Papers and symposia related to the conference theme are encouraged, but contributed papers and organized sessions on any topic relevant to historical and underwater archaeology are eligible.

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

### Individual contributions:

**Major Paper:** Theoretical, methodological, or data-synthesizing presentations that cover broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research (20 minutes). Student presenters are encouraged to submit their single-authored papers for the annual Student Paper Prize competition (for details, see [http://www.sha.org/stu\\_priz.htm](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:** Free standing, mounted exhibits with text and graphics that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Bulletin boards will be provided. Authors are expected to set up their own displays and be present at their displays during the session. A two-hour time slot will be set aside for each scheduled 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 two parts (morning and afternoon sessions), each with at least one discussant.

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

priate to the time allotted (eight 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 2004 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 ab-

*Continued on Page 10*

## SHA 2004 CONTACT INFORMATION

### Conference Co-Chairs

Vergil E. Noble, Ph.D., RPA  
Midwest Archeological Center  
National Park Service  
Federal Building, Room 474  
100 Centennial Mall North  
Lincoln, NE 68508-3873  
Email: [vergil\\_noble@nps.gov](mailto:vergil_noble@nps.gov)  
Phone: 402-437-5392 x108  
Fax: 402-437-5098

Douglas D. Scott, Ph.D., RPA  
Midwest Archeological Center  
National Park Service  
Federal Building, Room 474  
100 Centennial Mall North  
Lincoln, NE 68508-3873  
Email: [doug\\_d\\_scott@nps.gov](mailto:doug_d_scott@nps.gov)  
Phone: 402-437-5392 x117  
Fax: 402-437-5098

Contact Drs. Noble or Scott about general conference arrangements.

### Program Coordinator

Paul Demers, Ph.D., RPA  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
Lincoln, NE 68508  
Email: [pdemers2@unl.edu](mailto:pdemers2@unl.edu)  
Phone: 402-472-0172  
Fax: 402-472-9642

Contact Dr. Demers regarding general program questions, ideas for roundtable luncheons, and poster submissions.

### Terrestrial Program

Timothy E. Baumann, Ph.D., RPA  
University of Missouri-St. Louis  
Department of Anthropology  
8001 Natural Bridge Road  
St. Louis, MO 63121-4499  
Email: [tbaumann@umsl.edu](mailto:tbaumann@umsl.edu)  
Phone: 314-516-6021  
Fax: 314-516-7235

Contact Dr. Baumann about paper, symposium, and forum proposals for land-based research.

### Underwater Program

Annalies Corbin, Ph.D., RPA  
The P.A.S.T. Foundation  
4326 Lyon Drive  
Columbus, Ohio 43220  
Email: [corbin@ecu.edu](mailto:corbin@ecu.edu)  
Phone: 614-326-2642  
Fax: 614-326-2649  
Mobile: 614-519-SHIP(7447)

Contact Dr. Corbin about paper, symposium, and forum proposals for underwater research.

### SHA Headquarters

Society for Historical Archaeology  
19 Mantua Road  
Mt. Royal, NJ 08061  
Email: [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org)  
Phone: 856-224-0995  
Fax: 856-423-3420

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

## 2004 Call for Papers

*Continued from Page 9*

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 (two to four 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 1 June 2003 will be considered, contingent upon space available; however, late fees 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 prior to 15 October 2003, less a processing fee.

**Audiovisual Equipment:** A standard carousel slide projector, laser pointer, microphone, and lectern will be provided in each meeting room. Presenters are expected to bring slides already racked 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 limited number of digital projectors for PowerPoint presentations will be available, but a surcharge may be assessed to defray the high cost of that additional equipment.

**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 contrib-

ute as a junior author of another paper or serve as a session chair or discussant.

**Deadline:** The deadline for abstract submission is 1 June 2003. On-line abstract submission should be available in late February through the SHA website <http://www.sha.org>. Forms also will be mailed to the membership and will be available in downloadable format on the SHA website or emailed upon request ([hq@sha.org](mailto: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.

## International Archaeology Day

At its Saturday meeting in Providence, the SHA Board voted unanimously to support International Archaeology Day, scheduled for 18 April 2003. This event was set by ICOMOS and provides an opportunity for archaeologists worldwide to highlight their work. Be sure to mark the day in your calendars!

### Call for nominations: Québec City Award / Appel de candidatures: Bourse de Québec

**Bourse de Québec:** La Bourse de Québec est accordée afin de promouvoir la participations d'étudiants de langue française au colloque annuel et aux activités de la Society for Historical Archaeology. La bourse correspond au montant des intérêts, accumulés sur le capital initial dans le courant de l'année, le tout n'excédant pas \$750. Pour être éligible, le candidat doit être membre en règle de la SHA, être inscrit dans une université francophone et y préparer une thèse ou un mémoire en français. Enfin, il doit présenter, dans le cadre du colloque annuel de la SHA, une communication substantielle ou théorique.

Pour poser votre candidature, faites parvenir une lettre au secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec. Cette lettre doit être accompagnée des documents suivants: une lettre de recommandation confidentielle de votre directeur de recherché, une preuve d'inscription à l'université, une copie de votre inscription préliminaire au colloque annuel, un résumé de votre communication (maximum de 500 mots), et une copie de votre curriculum vitae. Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez contracter le secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec à l'adresse suivante: William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Téléphone: 418.641.6411, poste 2149; Télécopie 418.641.6455; courriel: [wmoss@ville.quebec.qc.ca](mailto:wmoss@ville.quebec.qc.ca).

**Québec City Award:** The Québec City Award is granted to assist French-speaking students to attend the annual meeting and to promote their participation in Society activities. The cash prize is for the amount of interest accrued annually on the initial endowment, and not to exceed \$750. To be considered for the prize, candidates must be a standing member of the SHA, be registered in a French-language university and preparing a thesis or a dissertation in French and they must present a substantive or theoretical paper at the annual meeting.

To apply, submit a letter including a confidential letter of reference from your research director, a copy of your preregistration at the annual meeting, a 500-word abstract of the proposed paper and a copy of your resume to the Québec City Award Secretary by 30 June 2003. Further information is available from the Québec City Award Secretary at the following address: William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec(Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Telephone: 418-641-6411, x2149; Fax 418-641-6455; email: [wmoss@ville.quebec.qc.ca](mailto:wmoss@ville.quebec.qc.ca).



# Announcing the 2004 SHA Dissertation Prize

The 2004 SHA Dissertation Prize will be awarded to a recent graduate whose dissertation is considered to be an outstanding contribution to historical archaeology. A prepublication contract to have the dissertation co-published by the SHA and the University Press of Florida and a \$1,000 cash prize will be given to the individual with the winning dissertation. The cash portion of the prize will be paid when the revised dissertation is delivered to the press.

To be considered for the 2004 prize, to be awarded at the annual meeting in St. Louis, Missouri in January 2004, nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. within three years prior to 30 June 2003. Two copies of the dissertation must be provided to James E. Ayres, chair of the SHA Dissertation Prize Subcommittee beginning in 2003, by the date noted below. At least one of the copies must be unbound. The dissertation copies will not be returned (unless the reviewers have made comments they wish to pass on to a nominee).

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

Nominees must be SHA members. Nominees must be willing to accept a prepublication contract with the University Press of Florida. The dissertation must not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Deadline for receipt of all materials (nomination letters and copies of dissertations) is 15 July 2003. For more information or to submit nomination materials, contact James E. Ayres, 1702 East Waverly, Tucson, AZ 85719, USA; Phone: 520-325-4435; Fax: 520-620-1432; Email: jammar@post.com.

## The Society for Historical Archaeology Announces the Inauguration of the James Deetz Award

### **CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE 2004 AWARD**

The Society for Historical Archaeology James Deetz Award Committee is seeking nominations from members, authors, and publishers for the 2004 award.

The Deetz Award is named for James Deetz (1930-2000), whose books are classics for professional archaeologists as well as for non-specialists. Deetz's accessible and entertaining style of writing gave his books influence beyond the discipline because they were and are read by a broad audience of non-specialists. The Deetz Award is intended to recognize books and monographs that are similarly well written and accessible to all potential readers.

Books and monographs bearing a date of publication of 2000, 2001, or 2002 will be eligible for consideration for the award that will be presented at the 2004 Annual Meetings in St. Louis, Missouri.

By the 1 June 2003 deadline, please send letter of nomination and three sample copies for distribution to the committee, or direct questions, to: Deetz Book Award; c/o Mary C. Beaudry, Chair; SHA Awards Committee; Department of Archaeology; Boston University; Boston, MA 02215-1406; Phone: 617-358-1650; Fax: 617-353-6800; Email: beaudry@bu.edu.

## Images of the Past

### **One Year Before "Archaeology As Anthropology"**

Summer 1961. A year before publishing his classic opening statement for the "new" or processual archaeology, Lewis R. Binford was in his third season as Moreau Maxwell's field assistant at the site of Fort Michilimackinac in Michigan. Here he is shown excavating an 18th-century root cellar. Also in 1961 he was the co-author with Maxwell of *Excavations at Fort Michilimackinac, Mackinaw City, Michigan, 1959 Season*.

Photo: Courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks.



# Call for Nominations: John L. Cotter Award

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

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

The range and variety of contributions and achievements is fully open, however, and the categories listed above are only obvious examples.

Nominators must fill out the nomination form and return it to the Chair of the Awards Committee by 30 June 2003, or earlier. The nominator will work with the chair in assembling a nomination file which, in turn, must be completed by 1 October 2003. The file will consist of:

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

Note: Secondary nominators are not required but if used they can either add their names to the original nomination statement or they can write separate letters of support. If they write letters, they are to be no longer than two double-spaced typed pages. Secondary nominators, unlike the primary nominator, do not have to be members of the SHA or even in the field of historical archaeology.

Nominators should work closely with the chair of the Awards Committee in supplying the above items for completing a nomination file, and this process must be completed by 1 October 2003 at the latest.

## **NOMINATION FORM JOHN L. COTTER AWARD IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

NOMINATION:

NAME (nominee) \_\_\_\_\_

FULL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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

NOMINATOR:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Full Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Return form to: Mary C. Beaudry, Chair, SHA Awards Committee, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215-1406 USA. Fax 617-353-6800; email: beaudry@bu.edu.



Charles R. McGimsey III, RPA

Director Emeritus, Arkansas Archeological Survey

The tide seems to be turning but archaeologists have been slow off the mark to make a commitment to the Register of Professional Archaeologists and thereby publicly identify themselves as Registered Professional Archaeologists.

Just over 25 years ago in my Presidential Address to the SAA I asked whether we were to become a true profession or remain simply a band of brethren? It was a serious question, not a rhetorical one. At that time (1974) a true archaeological profession did not exist in this country. There was an abundance of professional archaeologists who together constituted a band of brethren, but there was not an archaeological profession. A profession, by definition, consists of a body of individuals demonstrably qualified in a particular subject or skill, who remain qualified over time, and who agree to be held accountable to their colleagues and to the public in all of their professional actions (paraphrase of Webster 1969:1811).

Today we have an archaeological profession but it is still a small one. It consists of the 1,500 or so individuals who have committed themselves to the public and to their discipline by becoming registered. But there is still an abundance of archaeological brethren out there who are unquestionably professionals but until they make that personal commitment they do not form a part of the archaeological profession. And until such time as those persons qualified to be registered routinely choose to make such a commitment to archaeology by becoming registered the discipline will continue to have major problems.

Robert Jeske in a recent article argues cogently that what the Register must do to increase its numbers is convince those who employ archaeologists, "that registration is truly the mark of a person who is a professional and who is likely to be a better archaeologist than someone who is not registered" (Jeske 2002:29). I certainly agree it would be a great help (being better able to get a job is an important incentive) but that is helpful advice only if we determine how to go about convincing employers that RPAs are "better." Presumably the most convincing argument would be a study assessing the performance of a set of RPAs against a set of archaeological practitioners who do not qualify for registration. But the mechanics of that seem prohibitive. How would such a selection be made, by whom? Who would conduct and fund such a survey?

How large a difference between the two sets would convince employers, and how would the results be effectively promulgated to a very diverse audience?

A second major problem with depending on convincing employers as the primary means of encouraging registration is that success in that area is not going to do anything about bringing aboard the Register the greatest body of practicing professionals—those already happily and securely employed. The profession, if it is to be fully effective, must attract that element to the Register now as well. But why should we have to depend on employers to force us to act in the best interests of our discipline? If all qualified participants would become registered, the profession would be in the position of presenting employers with only the best to choose from at the outset.

Of course, if coercion is required to motivate individuals to become registered, the licensing of archaeologists by each state is the ultimate coercive approach, one which has always lurked in the background. Indeed, one of the major concerns of those who were instrumental in founding SOPA (the predecessor of the Register) was to endeavor to insure that if or when licensing did rear its head, the archaeological profession would have already in place an operative Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance which could be adopted by the states rather than risking having a code and standards established independently by each state legislature. But this would be a long, time-consuming process and one fraught with peril, for state legislatures cannot always be counted on to do what is intended by those who propose the legislation. There is also the danger of legislative acts being adversely affected by those not concerned with the best interests of archaeology. Of course, the best protection against the latter problem is to have a strong professional presence. In fact, if we have a strong profession, state laws, with all their difficulties, should be unnecessary.

The benefits of the Register to the individual and to archaeology will not be maximized until such time as the great majority of eligible individuals become registered. Only then will the profession become a force to be reckoned with, benefiting all elements: the individual practitioner of whatever orientation, the discipline of archaeology, and archaeology's various publics. An effective Register can be a major factor in helping re-

solve many of the discipline's current problems. It can help assure adequate field training and facilitate the movement of personnel among the four fields within the discipline (university or college teaching, research, management, and outreach). In concert with the SAA, SHA, AAA, AIA and other societies, it can work toward assuring adequate and appropriate funding, and encourage improved communication among all practitioners, not to mention helping assure that the resources receive the best possible care and that the public is best served.

The unique and most important function of the Register, however, aside from identifying qualified practitioners who have agreed to adhere to its Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance, is its ability, through its Grievance Procedures, to hold registrants publicly accountable for all future actions, however funded, thus assuring the public that professional standards will be met and maintained. While agency and SHPO archaeologists provide some measure of review and oversight for much CRM research, the Register can also provide a check and balance on the performance of the agency/SHPO review process when registered archaeologists are involved. It is the value to the discipline of this capacity for quality control that should be emphasized when considering registration rather than the apparent hurdles of registration itself. If a registered archaeologist does not perform professionally he/she can be called to account.

Obviously the ability of the Register to meet the public's need is going to depend on the willingness and ability of each qualified archaeologist to place a concern for long-term benefits to the discipline above immediate self interest and/or the (I believe false) perception of not receiving any personal benefits from registration. Every archaeologist is involved and each has a personal and professional stake in insuring that archaeology maintains a strong, publicly recognized and respected, professional presence as represented by a strong and inclusive Register. We must consider the consequences of losing that public support before deciding not to become registered.

Much thought, legal advice, and consultation with other disciplines went into the development of the Register's Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Perfor-

*Continued on Page 14*

## To Be or Not To Be

*Continued from Page 13*

mance, and they have withstood the test of time. The Register may not yet be perfect but it is continually evolving. It represents the best vehicle we are ever likely to have for developing and maintaining a recognized and accepted archaeological profession and, with everyone participating, the Register, and the profession, can only get better.

If we are not careful we could lose the initiative and momentum we presently have for establishing a true profession of archaeology encompassing the full body of qualified practicing archaeologists. If we should ultimately fail in this effort, which is beyond my comprehension, archaeology will be right back where it was 25 years ago, a discipline whose practitioners, for whatever reason(s), have failed to unite in the best interests of the discipline, the resource base, the public, and, ultimately, themselves. That would truly be sinful.

I can think of a number of reasons why individuals might shy away from becoming registered: it is a hassle to have your credentials checked by anyone; the annual cost; the absence of a material reward (such as a journal); and the fact that from then on you are no longer quite the free spirit you once thought you were but will be held directly accountable by your peers for your future professional actions. There is probably a fifth, even more powerful reason that is operative, the answer to a weighing of the negative factors against the question, "What benefits accrue to me by my becoming reg-

istered?" For many people the negative factors may appear to be more weighty. To others, particularly those holding a prestigious and secure post in academe or elsewhere, the Register may seem simply irrelevant. There is no simple satisfactory answer for everyone to the question "Should I become registered?" But the individual who tries to determine whether to become registered or not by attempting to weigh the hassles against the benefits is viewing the question within too narrow a framework. It is necessary to include in that frame, "What is best for the archaeological resource base and the future ability of archaeology to contribute to knowledge?" In the final analysis, the question as to whether we should become registered is actually the same for each of us, regardless of our present situation or status. Do we wish the archaeological resources remaining to us, and upon which we all depend, to be investigated and defended by a true profession of registered archaeologists with common goals and standards and an established means for oversight, or do we truly and honestly believe that as much or more can be achieved by an unorganized aggregate of individuals (of widely diverse capability) who are not held to any consistent standards by anyone?

I have been involved with SOPA (and now the Register) from the very beginning. I do not believe I have ever received any direct benefits from being a member of SOPA or from being an RPA (outside of the fellowship) nor did I expect to. The indirect benefits have been many and profound. What follows is obviously a very personal point of view, but to me the Register, and all that

it implies, provides each of us an opportunity to identify publicly with and express our pride in archaeology and in being an archaeologist; to exhibit our faith that, by working together with common goals, standards, and controls, we can contribute more and more effectively to society; to demonstrate our desire to help insure that we and others will be able to do the best work we are capable of doing by constantly striving to improve the ground rules under which we all operate; and to express our conviction that more can be accomplished if we act as members of a cohesive group than could possibly be accomplished by individuals, however well intentioned or well placed. If you do not agree with at least some of what is set forth above then perhaps I can understand why you would choose not to become registered, though I still would not agree with that decision.

I recently had occasion to ask a younger colleague, who is employed as a research archaeologist by state government, why he had become registered as soon as he was eligible. His immediate reply: "Because it was the professional thing to do." Precisely.

### References Cited

Jeske, Robert Jr.  
2002 Insights: Professionalism in Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 2(1):27-29.

Webster, Noah  
1969 *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*. C. G. Merriam and Co. Springfield, MA.

## Hunley Team Receives Award

The Confederate submarine, *H. L. Hunley*, made history on 17 February 1864 when it carried out the world's first successful submarine attack on a surface ship. One-hundred thirty-eight years later, the team responsible for raising it from the ocean floor is the first recipient of the newly created National Trust/Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Award for Federal Partnerships in Historic Preservation, presented on 10 October 2002 at the National Preservation Conference in Cleveland, Ohio. This new award category celebrates an exemplary Federal preservation partnership achievement that resulted in preservation of this important historic resource. SHA Board Director and Chair of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology Bob Neyland was instrumental in coordinating the recovery effort, and continues to be closely involved with research and conservation efforts.

"This vessel is a time capsule that was sealed for 13 decades on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean," said Richard Moe, president of the National Trust. "Raising the *Hunley* provides a tangible connection with the daring and dedicated men who changed the course of history. As a result of this extraordinary collaboration it is possible for future generations to learn from this historic submarine."

"The discovery of the *Hunley* by private citizens and the cooperative Federal, State, corporate, and institutional effort to recover and conserve this invaluable historic relic epitomize the kind of partnerships that are essential to preserving America's heritage," said John L. Nau, III, Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. "This effort sets an appropriate precedent for this first-ever federal partnership award."

Finding and raising the *Hunley* was made possible by an unprecedented collaboration among federal and state agencies, private-sector organizations, corporations and individuals, including the Department of Defense; U.S. Navy; National Park Service; U.S. Coast Guard; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; South Carolina Hunley Commission; South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology; South Carolina Department of Archives and History; South Carolina Department of Natural Resources; South Carolina Educational Television; Oceaneering International; National Underwater and Marine Agency; Titan Maritime LLC; National Geographic; and the Friends of the Hunley, Inc.



# Current Publications

Annalies Corbin

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

Burns, Jason M.

2002 *The Life and Times of a Merchant Sailor: The Archaeology and History of the Norwegian Ship Catherine*. Kluwer/Plenum Press, New York. xiv + 113 pp., b&w illus., tables, maps, glossary, biblio, index. Order: [www.wkap.nl](http://www.wkap.nl); \$75.00 cloth.

Heath, Kingston Wm.

2001 *The Patina of Place: The Cultural Weathering of a New England Landscape*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. xxiii + 249 pp., b&w illus., maps, index, references. Order: [www.utpress.org](http://www.utpress.org); \$55.00 cloth.

King, Thomas F.

2002 *Thinking About Cultural Resource Management: Essays from the Edge*. Alta Mira Press, Walnut Creek, CA. xix + 196 pp., notes, glossary, index. Order: [www.altamirapress.com](http://www.altamirapress.com); \$70.00 cloth, \$22.95 paper.

Varien, Mark D., and Richard H. Wilshusen (editors)

2002 *Seeking the Center Place: Archaeology and Ancient Communities in the Mesa Verde Region*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake. xii + 336 pp., 36 illus., 22 maps, biblio., index. Order: University of Utah Press, 1795 E. South Campus Drive, Suite 101, Salt Lake, UT 84112-9402; \$45.00 cloth.

White, Max. E.

2002 *The Archaeology and History of the Native Georgia Tribes*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville. 176 pp., 55 b&w photos, 5 maps, suggested readings, biblio., index. Order: [www.upf.com](http://www.upf.com); \$55.00 cloth.

Wylie, Alison

2002 *Thinking from Things: Essays in the Philosophy of Archaeology*. University of California Press, Berkeley. xvii + 247 pp., notes, biblio., index. Order: [www.ucpress.edu](http://www.ucpress.edu); \$39.95 paper.

## Historical Archaeology Internships

George Washington's Mount Vernon announces paid internships in historical archaeology during summer and fall 2003. A 10-week program, 2 June through 9 August 2003 is intended for advanced undergraduates and graduate students who have had field training in archaeology, while a 6-month track, 2 June through 30 November, is designed for recent graduates seeking additional field work in historical archaeology and interpretation. Mount Vernon's internships offer an opportunity for intensive archaeological fieldwork in a research-oriented setting with a strong emphasis on direct interaction with museum visitors.

Mount Vernon is a historic site museum located near Washington DC. Its mission is to interpret the life of the first president within the context of his home and plantation. In April 2002 Mount Vernon completed a renovation of Washington's reconstructed 1771 gristmill. This working mill serves as the focal point of a seven-acre exhibit interpreting George Washington's entrepreneur-

ial endeavors. A research project to study Washington's 1797 whiskey distillery began in 1999. Constructed adjacent to the plantation gristmill, the distillery provided another product derived from Mount Vernon's rye and corn. The distillery, a 75 x 30 ft. stone building, housed five copper pot stills producing over 11,000 gallons of whiskey in a year. Though large and productive, the operation was short-lived and the building was dismantled by 1815. Over the course of four summers, archaeological excavations exposed strata related to the stone distillery. In 2003 fieldwork will focus on these distilling features including excavation of the building's foundation, drainage system, and heat sources.

Interns will participate as members of the archaeological field crew excavating distillery-related features and interpreting the site for the public. Field experience will be augmented by lectures, discussions, readings and writing assignments on topics relevant to Chesapeake archaeology and history, dis-

tilling history, historic preservation, and public archaeology. Trips to area sites will also be taken. Applicants should be in good physical condition and should be aware that the internship primarily involves long hours of digging in hot, humid, and dirty conditions. Participants will receive a competitive stipend and assistance in securing local housing. The internships are funded by a grant from the Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S.

To apply, submit a cover letter specifying the preferred track (10-week or 6-month), resume, two references, and a statement detailing interest in this program. Deadline is 4 April 2003. Selection will be made by 18 April 2003.

Please send applications to

Esther White

Historic Mount Vernon

P.O. Box 110

Mount Vernon, VA 22121

Email: [ewhite@mountvernon.org](mailto:ewhite@mountvernon.org)

Fax: 703-799-5222

# SHA Awards to be Presented in 2004 in St. Louis

The Society for Historical Archaeology and its Awards Committee are pleased to announce the honors to be presented in January 2004 at the SHA Annual Meetings in St. Louis, Missouri. President Julia A. King will present the following awards during the conference.

## **J. C. HARRINGTON AWARD: Kathleen A. Deagan**

The Harrington Medal for 2004 will be presented to Kathleen A. Deagan. She will be recognized for her outstanding scholarship, student training, and professional service in historical archaeology. Her research has focused on the complex topics of interactions among Native American, Hispanic, and African sectors of the colonial communities in a variety of settings ranging from military to domestic to religious sites. Deagan's investigations were always integrated into her overarching objective to understand post-1500 cultural development in the Americas in response to the environmental and social realities of colonization, most particularly Spanish colonization and ethnogenesis. In the process, Deagan conceptualized and implemented refined archaeological field techniques, making significant methodological contributions to the discipline. Deagan's efforts throughout the years have enriched and facilitated the work of others by example, generosity, and unmatched intellectual contributions. Her stellar publications include 10 books, 35 major articles, and 18 chapters in books. She has served the Society for Historical Archaeology throughout her career as Newsletter Coordinator for the Southeast (1979-1984), Board Member (1980-1983), Editorial Advisory Committee (1983-1999), President Elect (1984), and President (1985), and has been a role model for women in archaeology and one of the Society for Historical Archaeology's most effective ambassadors.

## **SHA AWARD OF MERIT: Michael "Sonny" Trimble**

Dr. Michael "Sonny" Trimble currently serves as the Director, Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, St. Louis District. Sonny has been a tireless proponent of sound collections management practices and served as a vocal advocate to address the nation's crises in archaeological collections management. Sonny's efforts, and those of his colleagues, have led to an improvement of the storage conditions and curation of hundreds of important archaeological collections accounting for tens of millions of archaeological specimens. This effort has had a profound impact on collection practices across the country. Sonny will be recognized for his pioneering efforts in collections management and for his long-term commitment to our national patrimony.

## **CAROL V. RUPPÉ DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD: Roderick Sprague**

Roderick Sprague will be honored for his exemplary record of service to the Society for Historical Archaeology, as a member of the Board of Directors (1970-71), Secretary-Treasurer (1971-1974), member of the Editorial Advisory Board since 1977, as Book Review Editor from 1977 to 1997, as Archivist from 1987-1998, as President in 1976 and 1990, and for his continuing service as Parliamentarian from 1984 to the present. Sprague has already been awarded the Society's highest honor, the J. C. Harrington Medal, for his lifetime of scholarly achievement in historical archaeology. The Society, in presenting Rick with its Distinguished Service Award, wishes to acknowledge and recognize his outstanding record of selfless service and to highlight through Rick's record of assistance to the Society in ways small and large how much the Society relies upon and appreciates his dedication and the example he has set for others.

## **JOHN L. COTTER AWARD IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

The fifth cycle of nominations is now open. The person who will be honored in St. Louis will be announced in late Fall 2003. See the call for nominations printed in this issue of the *SHA Newsletter*.

## **JAMES DEETZ AWARD IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

The first cycle of nominations is now open. The person or persons who will be honored in St. Louis for an outstanding book or monograph in historical archaeology published in 2000, 2001, or 2002 will be announced in late Fall 2003. See the call for nominations printed in this issue of the *SHA Newsletter*.

## York, England Selected for 2005 SHA Conference



At their meeting in Providence, the SHA Board of Directors approved a proposal to hold the 2005 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in York, England. The proposal for the York meeting was submitted by Harold Mytum of the University of York who will serve as Conference Chair.

Pictured here is a view of the city wall at York. More photos and additional information on the York conference will be forthcoming in future issues of the newsletter.

## Historical Archaeology Field School at Ephrata Cloister, Pennsylvania

The 2003 Historical Archaeology Field School is the 11th season of a multi-year research project at the Ephrata Cloister Historic Site, a German religious commune founded in 1732. The project's purpose is to discover and mark the location of original structures, determine their ages and functions, and interpret lifestyles of community members. Excavators will continue to search for the remains of a 1739 prayer house located on a hilltop known as Mount Zion. Documentary accounts indicate the structure was used as a military hospital during the Revolutionary War. Investigations will evaluate the validity of oral histories and documentary evidence related to the site. Students will learn how archaeological and historical information are integrated to yield a more accurate interpretation of the past. Details of this project are:

**Location:** Ephrata, Pennsylvania

**Site:** Ephrata Cloister

**Period:** 1732-1813 A.D.; also some prehistoric

**Dates:** 9 June – 1 August 2003

**Sponsors:** The State Museum of Pennsylvania Ephrata Cloister Historic Site

**Application Deadline:** 7 April 2003; for application contact the Director or visit [www.statemuseumpa.org](http://www.statemuseumpa.org)

**Director and Contact:** Stephen G. Warfel, Senior Curator, Archaeology, The State Museum of Pennsylvania. Phone: 717-783-2887 (day); 717-774-5559 (evening); Email: [swarfel@state.pa.us](mailto:swarfel@state.pa.us).

**Academic Credit:** Variable; students may earn academic credits by arranging to take the class as an independent study or internship through their college or university OR take the class on a not-for-credit basis.

**Costs:** College/university option = \$800 program fee + tuition fees required by college or university; Not-for-credit option = \$800 program fee; "dig kit" = \$35 (estimated; required for all students); texts = \$45 (estimated; required for all students); Optional Costs: Housing at nearby college = \$800 for single room (estimated); Food, other living expenses = \$250 (estimated).

**Description:** This field school is an intensive eight-week program, structured to provide training in excavation techniques, record keeping, artifact identification, processing, cataloging, and classification. Students devote seven and one-half hours daily to on-site field excavation/laboratory work and four or more hours weekly to artifact identification labs. Scheduled lecture and discussion of assigned readings supplement hands-on instruction. Individual achievement is measured by effort, ability to work as a team member, acquired knowledge, quality of completed recording forms, and a required field journal. No previous experience is necessary, but all applicants must have completed at least one year of an accredited undergraduate program and be capable of manual labor.



# SHA Public Education and Information Committee

Reported by Brian Crane

In this issue of the Newsletter, we have some news from the Public Education and Information Committee (PEIC), and information about an exciting ongoing education program in archaeology. At the PEIC meeting at the SHA meetings in Providence, Diana Wall stepped down as the committee chair (as she was completing her term on the SHA board), and was replaced as chair by new SHA board member Kim McBride. Many thanks to Diana Wall for all of the hard work that she put into the committee during her tenure as chair. Also at the SHA meetings in Providence, Patrice Jeppson and Tara Tetrault of the K-12th Grade Issues Subcommittee organized a SHA Community Open House for SHA members and Rhode Island Social Studies Educators. Thanks to Patrice Jeppson and Tara Tetrault, and to David Orr who gave a very interesting presentation about archaeology at Valley Forge. As always, if you know about public education going on in archaeology, or have ideas for columns to appear in this space, the Public Education and Information Committee would love to hear from you. Please send information to Brian Crane, [bdcrane@erols.com](mailto:bdcrane@erols.com).

## BLM REVISING PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY

In October I had the opportunity to take part in the Potomac Region Curriculum Writing Workshop of Project Archaeology. Project Archaeology is a highly successful program originally developed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in 1990 to address the problem of vandalism and looting at archaeological sites on public lands through educating young people. BLM has now formed a partnership with The Watercourse, a not-for-profit education center of Montana State University, to expand and enhance the program. As a part of this effort, Project Archaeology is in the process of revising the curriculum to make it more national in scope, involve more historical archaeology, and be responsive to national education standards in Math, Science, and Social Studies.

Project Archaeology comprises three

main components: high quality educational materials, workshops, and continuing professional development. The educational materials include *Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher's Activity Guide for Fourth Through Seventh Grades* (Smith et al. 1996) and *Intrigue of the Past: Discovering Archaeology State Student Handbooks*. *Intrigue of the Past* teaches students about the fundamental concepts of archaeology, how archaeologists work and interpret results, and relates archaeology to ethical issues of stewardship and cultural understanding. The educational materials

### Greetings from new PEIC chair Kim McBride

It is indeed an honor to chair this very active SHA committee, and to follow the level of accomplishments set by former chair Diana Wall, and the many active members, most of whom luckily are continuing this service to our Society. Involvement in the Project Archaeology revisions reported on in this column, along with Public Session guidelines for the SHA Conference Manual and significant progress on the long-term *Unlocking the Past* publication are but a few of the accomplishments we will continue to build on. I will encourage us to expand on the recent success of networking with the National Council for the Social Studies into relationships with other educational and interpretive organizations, so that we continue to educate ourselves about teaching standards and practices, and how the public learns about and from archaeology. Increasing numbers of historical archaeologists are undertaking public educational activities, and these contacts are crucial to designing projects that really work. If you have an interest in serving on this committee, or contributing in a less formal way, please let me know at [kamcbr00@uky.edu](mailto:kamcbr00@uky.edu) or 859-257-5173.

are delivered to educators through a network of state coordinators at professional development workshops led by teams of archaeologists and educators. The workshops teach how to use the materials, discuss ethical issues in archaeology, and explore the perspectives of Native Americans and others on archaeology and the past. Follow-up to the workshops includes printed updates to the educational materials, newsletters, networking opportunities, and additional learning experiences.

Project Archaeology is revising its materials through a national curriculum development program. Beginning in April of

2001, there have now been four meetings around the country that have developed a preliminary outline for a new guide, identified major archaeological concepts to include, and begun curriculum planning and lesson development. Presently, two more sessions are planned: one consisting of alumni of previous workshops to be held in March 2003 in Bozeman, Montana, and another with Native American educators to be held in June in Flagstaff, Arizona. Project Archaeology director Jeanne Moe hopes to launch the revised program during the summer of 2005.

There were 31 participants in October 2002's workshop including 5 staff members from Project Archaeology, 15 educators, and 11 archaeologists including SHA member Pamela Cressey of Alexandria Archaeology. Most attendees were from the metropolitan DC area. During the three-day program at the Smithsonian Institution, participants built on the curriculum planning and lesson development efforts of earlier sessions. Broad concepts addressed at the workshop included teaching children that cultures existed in the past, and that culture changes over time. Historical archaeology and community history seemed to be particularly valuable vehicles for introducing and developing these concepts. The work was very creative and engaging, and will help provide the basis for future refinement of lesson activities.

Members of SHA interested in Project Archaeology should stay tuned. In the future there will be a need for archaeologists to review Project Archaeology materials for content and accuracy. There will

also be a need for state-level coordinators to help with professional development workshops and development of state-specific supplemental materials. While the present iteration of Project Archaeology has state coordinators for much of the country, there is still a need for more volunteers, particularly in eastern states. Those interested in more information about Project Archaeology can visit the project website at [www.blm.gov/80/heritage/project\\_archaeology.htm](http://www.blm.gov/80/heritage/project_archaeology.htm). If you are interested in participating please contact Jeanne Moe at [jmoe@montana.edu](mailto:jmoe@montana.edu), or 406-994-7582.

# Report to SHA on U.S./ICOMOS

Tom Wheaton, RPA

The US/ICOMOS board of trustees held their fall board meeting in Washington DC on 8-9 November 2002. Approximately 15 people attended, including ex-officio members from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Trust, and the Society for Historical Archaeology. The representatives of SAA and NCSHPO did not attend.

The main topic of conversation was budgetary, not surprising in these turbulent times. Most of the U.S./ICOMOS budget comes from grants, mostly federal and Kress grants. Only a small proportion comes from member dues and the annual conference. Half the budget involves the Summer Internship Program (SIP) which is not a money maker. Despite this, SIP is a bedrock program to which U.S./ICOMOS is very committed. The program may be of interest to SHA members, and involves locating and bringing to the United States young professional interns from around the world to work with U.S. institutions and non-profit programs. The other half of the program is to provide young preservationists from the U.S. with the opportunity to work overseas in some aspect of preservation. The interns receive several days of orientation and then are sent out to their program for about 12 weeks. They are given a stipend for housing, food and travel. Generally, the program is funded by the groups soliciting the interns, and since these charges do not meet expenses, the funds are supplemented by grants from other organizations and the general U.S./ICOMOS account. Persons interested in donating to or joining this program should contact Gracel Kubaitis at [gkubaitis@usicomos.org](mailto:gkubaitis@usicomos.org).

When one joins U.S./ICOMOS part of the dues goes toward membership in ICOMOS. In return members are given the ICOMOS card which allows free entry and other perks at sites and museums around the world. It can pay for itself with one trip to the Louvre, and will allow the bearer to skip ahead of lines and be treated as a colleague by other professionals, which is quite nice actually.

ICOMOS was founded as an organization for preservation professionals to meet, network, discuss the newest advances in their fields, and advise UNESCO on heritage management issues. On the international level, the other national ICOMOS committees are made up only of professionals, and in many countries this is a rather exclusive club. The US committee has, however, allowed non-professionals to join in the interests of promoting international preservation to the general public. As ICOMOS promotes stricter adherence to its ethics statement as a condition of membership, the U.S. policy is being reviewed along with such matters as who should get the ICOMOS card.

Other issues discussed were the upcoming ICOMOS elections at the international General Assembly in Madrid in December where Gustavo Araoz, Executive Director of U.S./ICOMOS, will be running for an international Vice President slot. The upcoming annual U.S./ICOMOS conference will be held in Annapolis in April right after the the SAA conference. It promises to be a very interesting event with lots of tours and interaction with the local community. Members were also encouraged to attend the "Protecting Cultural and Natural Heritage in the Western Hemisphere" conference at Harvard in early December which will have experts from around the globe dealing with heritage management. For information on any of these topics, interested persons can contact Gustavo Araoz at [garaoz@usicomos.org](mailto:garaoz@usicomos.org).

Finally, two new issues were brought up for discussion. These were the proposed Ename Charter, which is being worked on by the Flemish regional government in Belgium and ICOMOS to provide guidelines on tourism development and interpretation for archaeological and historic sites. This will be available on the ICAHM site at <http://www.icomos.org/icahm/>. Comments should be emailed to Gustavo Araoz until a more formal comment method is decided upon. The other issue discussed was a proposal to petition the U.S. government to avoid bombing or attacking heritage sites in Iraq, when and if there is an invasion. This proposal was tabled, primarily because it is a highly political issue in which ICOMOS cannot be involved and at the same time maintain its traditional objective position on cultural heritage. There also seemed to be a consensus that such a resolution if supported by the U.S. government would encourage Iraq to use heritage sites as military and materiel depots and manufacturing sites, and thus perhaps make them unavoidably tempting targets.

## Inter-Society Relations Committee Volunteers Needed

Volunteers are needed to serve as liaisons to scholarly or professional organizations with an interest in historical archaeology. Volunteer liaisons should be members of the Society for Historical Archaeology and members in good standing of their liaison societies. Representatives are to maintain contact with officers and/or appointed representatives from their organizations, and facilitate communication between the SHA and the other organizations concerning conferences, publications, and issues of mutual interest. They should make every effort to attend the conferences and meetings of the liaison societies, and display SHA materials and publications at these events. They should report these activities to the SHA Board through the Inter-Society Relations Committee Chair.

Liaisons are needed for the following organizations (or any other Society with a potential interest in the SHA!):

American Association of Museums  
American Association for State and  
Local History  
American Academy of Underwater Sciences  
American Society for Eighteenth  
Century Studies  
American Society for Ethnohistory  
Association for Historical Archaeology  
of the Pacific Northwest  
Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology  
Eastern States Archaeological Federation  
European Association of Archaeologists  
Great Basin Anthropological Conference  
Mid-West Archaeological Conference  
Mining History Association  
National Council on Public History  
Nautical Archaeological Society  
Pioneer America Society  
Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference  
Society of Architectural Historians  
Society for Ethnobiology  
Vernacular Architecture Forum

If you are interested in serving, please contact Inter-Society Relations Chair Martha Zierden at [mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org](mailto:mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org).

# Annapolis 2003: 6th U.S./ICOMOS Annual Meeting and International Symposium

Under the Patronage of the Mayor of Annapolis the Honorable Ellen Moyer.

Cosponsored by the University of Maryland Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, The City of Annapolis, Historic Annapolis Foundation, The United States Naval Academy, The National Park Service, The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

With the Institutional Support of Beyer Blinder Belle; Jan Hird Pokorny Associates; The Fleming Family Fund; the National Trust for Historic Preservation; Preservation Maryland; Robins Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi, LLP; Robinson & Associates, Inc.; and the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Program in Historic Preservation (Grant requests are pending and additional sources are being sought, which will be listed when commitments are received).

## **TENTATIVE PROGRAM**

### **Wednesday, 23 April**

#### **Workshops:**

Conservation of Brick Masonry - Bryce House (tentative).  
John Lee, Elena Charola to coordinate.

Managing Cultural Tourism or other pressing historic town issues (for the Mayor's guests from other historic towns - U.S./ICOMOS will organize according to topic(s) selected).

Scientific Committee Meetings - places to be determined.

Dinner for Speakers, City Representatives, and U.S./ICOMOS Board of Trustees, Reynolds Tavern (Maximum Capacity: 55).

Registration desk open at Historic Inns of Annapolis.

### **Thursday, 24 April**

7:30 - 10:00 a.m.: Registration - St Ann's Episcopal Church, Church Circle.

8:30 - 9:30 a.m.: Opening Session

Welcome Remarks by the Hon. Ellen Moyers, Mayor of Annapolis and Robert Wilburn, Chairman of U.S./ICOMOS.

Key Note Address by Dinu Bumbaru, Secretary General of ICOMOS.

10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.: Session I - Managing the Success of Tourism, St Ann's Episcopal Church.

10:00 - 10:30 a.m.: Introduction to the Session, presentation of the Speakers.

10:30 - 11:30 a.m.: "The Tourism Management Initiative of the Coalition of Historic Cities - A Discussion." Orlando Ridout V (Maryland Historical Commission), Ann Fligsten (formerly with the Historic Annapolis Foundation), Jonathan Poston (Historic Charleston Foundation), and Bruce MacDougal (to be invited) (San Antonio Conservation Society).

11:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.: Coffee break.

12:00 - 12:25 p.m.: "Negotiating Life in the City of the Dead: the Political Economy of Tourism, Heritage Management, Academia and the National Interest in the Theban Necropolis." Kees van der Speek (Australian National University, Canberra).

12:25 - 1:00 p.m.: Comments by the Respondent and Public Dis-

cussion.

1:00 - 2:30 p.m.: Lunch on one's own.

2:30 - 5:30 p.m.: Session II - "Meshing Urban Conservation with Other Efforts to Manage Planning and Development." Joint Hearing Rooms at the Maryland State House.

2:30 - 2:50 p.m.: Introduction to the Session and Presentation of the Speakers.

2:50 - 3:15 p.m.: "Recent Experiences from the Tropical Rainforest: the Case of Paraty." Kimy Ann Tsukamoto (Associassao Pro-Paraty, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

3:15 - 3:40 p.m.: "Heritage Conservation and Planning New Development in Bhaktapur, Nepal." Bireesh Shah.

3:40 - 4:05 p.m.: "Architectural Heritage and Cultural Tourism in Valparaiso." Gonzalo Cerda and Luciana Correa (Universidad del Bio-bio, Chile).

4:05 - 4:30 p.m.: Coffee Break.

4:30 - 4:55 p.m.: "The Preservation of Vernacular Settlements in Jordan: Development Opportunities Lost." Fatima Al-Nammari.

4:55 - 5:30 p.m.: Comments by the Respondent and Public Discussion.

6:30 p.m.: Reception (Tentative) - Paca House, host: Historic Annapolis Foundation.

### **Friday, 25 April**

8:30 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Field Sessions (all to be confirmed)

Registrant may sign up for one full five-hour session, or two and one-half hours (in which case, some sessions may be offered in sequence twice. Lunch arrangements to be made by U.S./ICOMOS (box lunches may be delivered to various places throughout the city).

1. U.S. Naval Academy (several tracks: master conservation plan, building conservation with contractors and staff; history of the Academy, etc).

2. "Becoming a Nation: Seeing and Interpreting the Independence Movement in Annapolis." City Hall, four Houses of the Maryland signers and the State House. David Fogle to coordinate and secure guide/speaker.

3. "Preservation in Annapolis - Architecture, Urbanism and Archaeology." Hosted by the City of Annapolis Preservation Commission. Includes multiple sites and St John's College. Led by Donna Hole and staff of the City of Annapolis Planning and Zoning Office.

4. "African American History and Sites in Annapolis." Tentative lead: Janis Williams of Legacy Productions; Kunta Kinte Foundation.

5. "Stewardship of Historic Buildings by Historic Annapolis, Inc." Tentative lead: Bill Sherman.

6. "Urban Archaeology in Annapolis." Hosted by Archaeology in Annapolis. Tentative: Mark Leone.

7. "Maritime History and Related Sites." Eastport, the Maritime Museum, sail back on the Pride of Baltimore. Tentative: Jeff Holland.

8. "Preservation of Historic Gardens in Annapolis." Tentative: Orlando Ridout.

9. "Technical Tour on Masonry Conservation in Historic Annapolis." Led by John Lee.

10. "Baltimore's West Side." Led by Preservation Maryland.



11. "Archaeological Tour of London Town (Tentative if it can be arranged for this date)." Led by Greg Stiverson. (See post-Congress Tours for description).

2:30 – 5:30 p.m.: Session III - Alternative Management Tools and Institutions. Mahan Hall at the U.S. Naval Academy. Hosted by the U.S. Naval Academy.

2:30 - 2:50 p.m.: Introduction to the Session and Presentation of Speakers.

2:50 - 3:15 p.m.: "Planning for Historic Market Towns in England and France." Ivor Samuels (Oxford Brookes University, Great Britain).

3:15 - 3:40 p.m.: "Residents, Business People and Experts: Essential Partners for Our Heritage." Helen Fotopulos (Chair of the Chateau Mont-Royal Borough Council, Montréal, Canada).

3:40 - 4:05 p.m.: Coffee Break.

4:05 - 4:30 p.m.: "Faith and Tourism: Accommodating Visitor and Worshiper in the Historic City." Simon C. Woodward (PLB Consulting, York, England).

4:30 - 4:55 p.m.: "All at Once: the Leadership of the City Historian's Office in the Rehabilitation of Old Havana." Ithosvany de Oca Morales (Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad, Havana, Cuba).

4:55 to 5:30 p.m.: Comments by the Respondent and Public Discussion.

6:00 - 7:30 p.m.: Reception offered by the U.S. Naval Academy, Buchanan House (to be confirmed).

### **Saturday, 26 April**

8:30 – 10:30 a.m.: U.S./ICOMOS Annual Meeting: Reports and Elections, Open to all members and registrants. Presbyterian Church, Duke of Gloucester Street.

10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.: Session IV - Divided Cities, Presbyterian Church.

10:30 - 10:50 a.m.: Introduction to Session and Presentation of Speakers.

10:50 - 11:15 a.m.: "The Politics of History and Memory at the New Postdamer Platz in Berlin." Sybille Frank (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, Germany).

11:15 - 11:40 a.m.: "Conservation and Multiculturalism: Revitalization of Historic Neighborhoods in East London and Cracow." Stephen Shaw (London Metropolitan University, England) and Joanna Karmowska (Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Poland).

11:40 a.m. - 12:05 p.m.: "No Man's Land: A Spatial Anatomy of Five Divided Cities (Mostar, Beirut, Nicosia, Belfast and Jerusalem)." Jon Calame (Minerva Partners, New York).

12:05 - 12:30 p.m.: Comments by Session Respondent and Open Discussion.

12:30 - 1:00 p.m.: Commentary by Ray Bondin, Symposium Rapporteur General.

1:00 p.m.: Closing of the Symposium.

2:00 p.m.: U.S./ICOMOS Board of Trustees Meeting, Annapolis Council Chamber. Open to Current and Former Trustees, International ICOMOS Officers, Specialized Committee Chairs and Fellows of U.S./ICOMOS.

2:00 p.m.: Optional Post Congress Saturday afternoon Activities and Tours - Additional registration charge per host's costs.

1. Matt Grubb, Discover Annapolis. Gratis Orientation Tour to ICOMOS attendees, depending on availability.

2. Three Centuries Tours. Paula Fishback. Walking tours with costumed guides.

3. Boat cruises by Watermark. Debbie Gosselin. Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning. Special price for a minimum sign-up, or regular price on regularly scheduled tours.

4. London Town Archaeology Bus Tour. 2 to 5 Saturday afternoon, and/or 9:00 to 12:00 Sunday morning. VIP Tours of Historic London Town House and Gardens. William Brown House, archaeological digs, etc. Led by Director Greg Stiverson. Cost: \$25 to \$30, Maximum: 40 participants.

## **Washington's Boyhood Home** **Archaeological Field School**

**Dates:** 27 May - 27 June 2003

**Location:** Fredericksburg, Virginia

George Washington's Fredericksburg Foundation announces its second annual field school in historical archaeology during the summer of 2003. This is a joint venture between George Washington's Fredericksburg Foundation and University of South Florida.

Students will excavate at Ferry Farm, a National Historic Landmark that is rich in history. George Washington grew to manhood here, moving to the plantation at age six in 1738, and leaving in 1752. Legend claims that the cherry tree story ("I cannot tell a lie") and his powerful toss of a "silver dollar" across the Rappahannock took place at Ferry Farm. During the Civil War Union troops camped here during the Battle of Fredericksburg. We will continue the large-scale excavation of Washington's boyhood home this summer.

The field school allows participants to gain proficiency in excavation, recording, and field interpretation, and will include instruction in the practice and theory of historical archaeology.

This five-week long field school carries from three to six hours of undergraduate credit and graduate credit. Housing at Mary Washington College dormitories is available for an additional fee. Enrollment is limited and the application deadline is 1 May 2003. Interested parties should contact Dr. Philip Levy at 813-974-7642, plevy@chuma1.cas.usf.edu.

## **Upcoming Conference:** **The Table. The Material Culture and** **Social Context of Dining in the** **Historical Periods**

**Dates:** 3-4 May 2003

**Location:** Department of Archaeology & Prehistory, University of Sheffield

The focus of this conference is the social practice of dining in the historical periods in Europe from the Roman period to the 18th century, drawing on artifactual, documentary, and pictorial evidence for the consumption of food and drink in various historical, social, and cultural contexts.

Issues that will be explored include: dining milieu, social status and dining practices, the production of dining paraphernalia, dining rituals, changing forms and styles of tableware, and dining and social identity.

For further details on the conference program, speakers, and to register please see our web page: <http://www.shef.ac.uk/~ap/conf/dining/>. Email H.Willmott@sheffield.ac.uk or write to Hugh Willmott, Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield, Northgate House, West Street, Sheffield S1 4ET, England.

# Upcoming Conferences for 2003

Compiled by Martha Zierden

## **JANUARY MEETINGS**

Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group  
30 January – 1 February 2003  
Belfast, NI - Ulster Museum  
Audrey Horning, a.horning@Queens-Belfast.ac.uk

Archaeological Institute of America  
3-6 January 2003  
New Orleans, LA  
www.archaeological.org

## **MARCH MEETINGS**

Alaska Anthropological Association  
27-29 March 2003  
Fairbanks - Westmark Inn  
www.alaska.net/~oha/aaa

Society for California Archaeology  
23-29 March 2003  
Sacramento, CA - Double Tree hotel  
www.scanet.org

Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference  
14-16 March 2003  
Virginia Beach, VA - Cavalier  
www.maacmidatlanticarchaeology.org

## **APRIL MEETINGS**

Society for American Archaeology  
9-13 April 2003  
Milwaukee, WI - Hilton Milwaukee City Center  
www.saa.org  
meetings@saa.org

Society for Archaeological Sciences  
9-13 April 2003  
Milwaukee, WI (with SAA)  
www.socarchscu.org

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology  
April 2003  
York, England  
www.spma.org.uk

Society of Architectural Historians  
23-27 April 2003  
Denver, CO - Westin Tabor Center  
www.sah.org

Society of Early Americanists  
1-13 April 2003  
Providence, RI  
www.hnet.uci.edu/mclark/seapage.htm

Southern Garden History Society  
April  
www.southerngardenhistory.org

Organization of American Historians  
3-6 April 2003  
Memphis Cook Convention Center,  
Memphis, TN  
www.oah.org

## **MAY MEETINGS**

Canadian Archaeological Association  
7-10 May 2003  
Hamilton, Ontario  
www.canadianarchaeology.com

Society for Industrial Archaeology  
29 May – 1 June 2003  
Montreal, Quebec  
www.sia-web.org

American Association of Museums  
18-22 May 2003  
Portland, Oregon - Doubletree Hotel  
www.aam-us.org

## **JUNE MEETINGS**

American Institute for Conservation  
5-10 June 2003  
Washington, DC  
http://aic.stanford.edu

Association for Gravestone Studies  
19-22 June 2003  
Poultney, Vermont - Green Mountain College  
www.gravestonstudies.org

Vernacular Architecture Forum  
4-7 June 2003  
St. Pierre et Miquelon, Newfoundland  
www.vernaculararchitecture.org

## **AUGUST MEETINGS**

American Society for 18th Century Studies  
3-10 August 2003  
www.asecs.press.jhu.edu  
University of California, Los Angeles

## **SEPTEMBER MEETINGS**

American Cultural Resources Association  
11-14 September 2003  
Dallas, TX - Stoneleigh Hotel  
www.acra-crm.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation  
30 September – 5 Oct 2003  
Denver, CO - Westin Tabor City  
www.nationaltrust.org

Marine Technology Society  
22-26 September 2003  
San Diego, CA - Town & Country Hotel  
www.mtsociety.org

Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture  
24-27 September 2003  
Charleston, SC  
www.ssc.msu.edu/~la/cela

South Central Historical Archaeology Conference  
September  
www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/schac.htmlSeptember

American Association for State and Local History  
17-20 September 2003  
Providence, RI  
www.aaslh.org

European Association of Archaeologists  
1-14 September 2003  
St. Petersburg, Russia  
www.e-a-a.org

## **OCTOBER MEETINGS**

Western History Association  
8-11 October 2003  
Fort Worth, TX - Renaissance Worthington  
www.unm.edu/~wha

Plains Anthropological Society  
22-25 October 2003  
Fayetteville, AR  
www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth/index.html

Society for Hawaiian Archaeology  
October 2003  
www.sha.hawaii.edu

## **NOVEMBER MEETINGS**

National Council for the Social Studies  
November 2003  
Chicago, IL  
www.ncss.org

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology  
November 2003  
Lowell, MA  
[www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm](http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm)

Southeastern Archaeological Conference  
November 2003  
Charlotte, NC  
[www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.htm](http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.htm)

joint meeting (late November 2003):  
Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology  
[www.asha.org.au](http://www.asha.org.au)  
Australian Archaeological Association  
[www.australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au](http://www.australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au)

National Association of Interpreters  
11-15 November 2003  
John Ascuaga's Nugget, Sparks, Nevada  
[www.interpnet.com](http://www.interpnet.com)

American Anthropological Association  
19-23 November 2003  
Chicago, Ill  
[www.aaanet.org](http://www.aaanet.org)

#### **IRREGULAR OR NO MEETING DATE**

Society for Africanist Archaeologists  
June 2004  
Bergen, Norway  
[www.iz.uni-frankfurt.de/~bornu/safa/safa.htm](http://www.iz.uni-frankfurt.de/~bornu/safa/safa.htm)

International Council for Archaeozoology  
2006  
Mexico City  
[www.nmnh.si.edu/icaz](http://www.nmnh.si.edu/icaz)

African American Archaeology Network  
no meeting

Association for Historical Archaeology of the Pacific Northwest  
[www.mindspring.com/~larinc/ahapn/index](http://www.mindspring.com/~larinc/ahapn/index)

## Current Research Feature: The Cypress Archaeological Project: A Study Of Early West Oakland

Mary Praetzelis

### **THE PROJECT**

Some initial reports on the Cypress Archaeological Project, a 22-city-block excavation in Oakland, California, are now available and additional volumes will soon be published. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University (ASC) have produced seven technical reports and a preliminary interpretive volume described here. Meanwhile, an interpretive volume for researchers and interested laypersons and a popular monograph for schools and the general public are under development. An overview of the project and a glimpse of its myriad findings are provided below, along with a description of available reports and ordering information.

The Loma Prieta earthquake of 17 October 1989 collapsed a 1.25-mile section of the I-880 Cypress Freeway structure in West Oakland, a wedge of concrete and steel that had divided the neighborhood since the 1950s. Rather than rebuild this long-resented structure, Caltrans developed a new route along the railroad tracks, in a chiefly industrial and commercial zone. At one time, however, the path of the proposed route had transected the vibrant, sometimes rowdy, center of West Oakland, a community with economic ties to the railroad; in fact, the main thoroughfare, Seventh Street, was once called Railroad Avenue. The community's cultural links were to a wide range of ethnic identities and nativities. The project area's rich history suggested a high potential for significant archaeological sites if intact deposits had survived the ensuing development.

### **THE PEOPLE AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY**

The urban character of the project area, with its inscrutable concrete and fill surface, required that identification of archaeological sites be done remotely, poring over maps and archival documents to identify likely deposits that could have survived to the present. Because of these conditions and the extreme time constraints of the construction, the three steps of the National Historic Preservation Act's Section 106 Process were collapsed into a single field effort encompassing identification and evaluation, followed by treatment of features eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

The same approach has subsequently been followed for several additional urban projects involving similar circumstances in California. There were 26 historic project blocks, but several were deemed unsuitable for investigation because of toxic conditions or lack of archaeological sensitivity. Of the more than 2,500 pits, wells, and privies identified on the blocks, archaeologists found 120 features, representing about 80 households, that were NRHP-eligible.

Several features dated to the 1870s, the early days of urban development in West Oakland;



*Working man's clothing  
from Railroad Exchange  
Hotel well*

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## The Cypress Project

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the majority of the deposits date to the 1880s, the time when most blocks were provided with municipal amenities that were intended to replace individual wells and privies. Other eligible deposits date to the time of large-scale artifact disposal just after the 1906 earthquake, when residents shoveled away destroyed tableware, personal items, and building debris into on-site pits and abandoned privies.

Nearly 500,000 artifacts, along with substantial floral and faunal collections, have been cataloged. Together they comprise a database with tight historical association



that will be of great value to anyone studying urban life in 19th-century California, and that will serve as a comparative reference for researchers in Victorian archaeology worldwide.

While a variety of ethnicities and nationalities were to be found in West Oakland in the mid- to late 19th century, the Irish are disproportionately represented on the sites discovered by ASC archaeologists. More than a quarter of the archaeological features appear to be associated with Irish residents, who comprised only 11 percent of the Oakland population in 1870, falling to 5% by 1900. Several of the Irish heads of household were laborers, but there were also butchers, a railroad conductor, a carpenter, a lawyer, and a plumber. Most of the Irish deposits date from 1880 to 1900.

Germans are also well-represented archaeologically: the heads of household included butchers, a merchant, a brewer and a brewery agent, a cooper, and a fisherman.

Although Italians came to dominate many of the area's neighborhoods by the turn of the century, they are very poorly represented archaeologically, with only one ca. 1908 feature; one or two features each are associated with Scandinavian, Canadian, Portuguese, and Russian residents, respectively. One Chinese laundry site was excavated. It operated from the middle 1880s until shortly after the turn of the 20th century, when a fire evidenced in the excavated remains of a possible drying rack may have been the cause of its closure. A favorite pas-

and lifestyles and originated from different parts of the United States. Preliminary research indicates that one such person was the elusive and intriguing Abraham Freeman Holland, who lived in the project area from 1876 to 1882.

Abraham (aka Abraham F., Abraham Freeman, A.F.) Holland was a widower born in Pennsylvania. His parents were from the South. In 1880 at age 50 he boarded with a "mulatto" woman, Lucinda Tilghman, her children, and another boarder at 662 Fifth Street. Holland's 18-year-old son, Albert John, had also resided there but died in Red Bluff while attending college. Holland worked as a railroad porter. He might also have had a room in Los Angeles—perhaps he worked on the run between Oakland and Los Angeles. He appears also to have been socially and politically active. An A.F. Holland, residing in Oakland, is listed in various newspapers and other sources as being the

president of the Literary & Aid Society of Oakland in 1886, giving a speech before the Los Angeles Freemasons in 1888, and being the director of the Colored Colonization Association of Fresno County in 1891. An Abraham F. Holland was also the Grand Master of the African American lodge of the California Freemasons from 1878 to 1880.

More intriguing still are the reports of an Abraham Freeman Holland who was part of a successful African American mining company and worked the Sweet Vengeance mine in Brown Valley. Despite attacks by would-be claim jumpers, the Sweet Vengeance mine remained in operation throughout the early gold-mining period (1848-1854), and was notably profitable in 1852. Some weeks the miners took as much as \$1,200. A newspaper reported that Abraham Holland and his partners were willing to fight gangs of White claim jumpers to protect their claim.

Abraham Holland and several of his partners were reported to have sent money to the South to purchase freedom for members of their families. Some men paid as much as two thousand dollars to gain freedom for an enslaved relative, who would later journey to California.

These disparate stories could pertain to one man, but it is by no means certain. We can be certain from the Tilghman-Holland privy deposits, however, that the household enjoyed a life of middle-class comfort. They



*Excavation of a well on the Cypress Project*



time of local gangs—tormenting Chinese laundry men—is documented in Seventh Street oral history, raising the possibility that the fire may have been intentionally set.

A number of the NRHP-eligible archaeological deposits in both early and late contexts are associated with African Americans, who were engaged in various occupations

could afford to set a fashionable table, eat expensive meals, and wear stylish clothing—a lifestyle comparable to that of fashionable Victorians around the world.

Additional African American railroad porters, living in single groups or as heads of household, are linked to deposits dating from the late 19th century up to 1915. While the associated deposits reflect a range of individual tastes and economic strategies, all tend to confirm the notion that a career as a railroad porter was a substantial step up from other employment available to African Americans in late 19th century America. White American-born households formed the majority population group in West Oakland, but archaeologically they are in the minority. Coming mostly from New York (eight households), Indiana (four), and Massachusetts (three), they held a range of skilled working-class occupations but generally seem to have fared little better economically than their immigrant neighbors, and often considerably less well than the comfortable porters.

The potential for gender studies arises from several features associated with female heads of household, some raising young families, others pursuing or retired from careers, living alone or with female companions. On the eastern blocks of the project area, for example, there are five or six separate households headed by women, some represented by more than one archaeological feature, such as refuse-filled privies and wells; it is possible that all the features were backfilled in response to the same municipal edict or event in the 1880s. Further study might allow a comparison of these women's

those from the Buhsen Hotel, where 13 of the 20 White male residents worked for the railroad at the turn of the century.

Residents at the Pullman Hotel formed two distinct groups: the 10 White American-born or European residents worked as laborers on the railroad, while the 15 African American and "mulatto" residents (including a bartender, a musician, and a pantry man) were mostly employed by restaurants and hotels.

The largest of the three enterprises was the Railroad Exchange Hotel, where the quality of service and amenities promoted long stays by the skilled workers who resided there. The water-logged lower deposits of an abandoned well at the hotel, dating to the 1870s and 1880s, yielded quantities of exceptionally well-preserved textiles and footwear, allowing a fairly detailed description of both the formal and casual wardrobes of Railroad Exchange residents. Also preserving well are a large number of wooden items and an exceptional collection of floral and faunal remains.

## CYPRESS PROJECT PUBLICATIONS

### Sights and Sounds

The first interpretive report from the Cypress Archaeological Project was published in 1997, after analysis of the collections was underway. Titled *Sights and Sounds: Essays in Celebration of West Oakland*, this volume can now be ordered from Caltrans (see below). On a project of this size, there is an inevitable gap of several years between initial studies and the preparation of final reports. *Sights and Sounds* fills this gap and does so as part of Caltrans' commitment to public outreach and dissemination of its findings. Community interest in the project is indicated by library circulation figures: the *Cypress Research Design and Treatment Plan, West Oakland: "A Place to Start From,"*

remains the most frequently checked-out book in the Oakland Library's Public History Room.

Caltrans archaeological project manager Janet Pape sets the scene in the Foreword outlining how the highly complex project came about and describing the tremendous hurdles involved in building the quake-damaged Cypress freeway on a new alignment. Suzanne Stewart and Mary Praetzellis

put the volume of essays in context in "Connecting the Sources: Archaeology, Material Culture, Memory, and Archives." In this chapter, the methods and theoretical approaches behind the historical research, oral-history interviews, studies of the neighborhood's built environment, and a preliminary assessment of archaeological findings are outlined to demonstrate the multifaceted approach taken to create a lively and accurate portrait of early West Oakland. The remaining essays look at life in West Oakland within the broad categories of the built environment, the community, and work. They are outlined below.

### The Built Environment

Paul Groth and Marta Gutman's "Workers' Houses in West Oakland" examines a range of key issues relating to the social construction of space reflected in Oakland housing styles between the 1860s and 1930s. In "Rooming and Boarding in West Oakland," Groth views this popular housing option as a dynamic choice that served to mold the built environment over time. Marta Gutman's "Five Buildings on One Corner and Their Change Over Time" examines a group of relatively intact structures within a setting of massive change in a way that conveys the power of the built environment to evoke personal and community history.

### Community

In "Melting Pot or Not? Ethnicity and Community in pre-World War Two West Oakland," Karana Hattersley-Drayton looks at the issue of ethnicity and considers what changes immigrants resist, and what they are willing to take on as their own. This paper is enriched by voices of the present informing us about the past, in the form of oral-history interviews with current and former West Oakland residents. From another perspective, Marta Gutman's "Domesticating Institutions: Progressive Women and Environmental Activism in West Oakland" looks at how the national phenomenon of the reform movement affected life in West Oakland's streets.

### Work

The tremendous occupational diversity of West Oakland—reflected in its factories, offices, stores, docks, yards, and city streets—is the canvas for Paul Groth's "A Profile of Work in West Oakland." Two essays by Will Spires focus on the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters (BSCP). The first,



Tilghman/Holland Household Artifacts

approaches to living on their own in 19th-century Oakland, as well as their individual responses to the house-cleaning opportunity presented when the City brought in public amenities.

Gender studies focusing on male-dominated households are also possible, as small hotels that housed numbers of single men, often working at the same occupations, were ubiquitous in West Oakland. Among the NRHP-eligible refuse-filled features are

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# The Cypress Project

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"The Quest for Dad Moore: Theme, Place, and the Individual in Historical Archaeology," is a tribute to the life and work of the African American railroad worker and labor leader who ran the BSCP office in the Cypress Project area from 1919 to 1930. The second essay is "Brotherhood Songs: The First Oakland Songbook of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters." The songbook personalizes the local chapter's struggle. Spires was able to reconstruct the scores of nearly all the songs.

Willie R. Collins presents some contrasting aspects of Oakland life. In "Putting on the Big Hat: Labor and Lore among Oakland's Redcaps," he writes about the railroad porters well known to any traveler in the first half of the 20th century. "Jazzing Up Seventh Street: Musicians, Venues, and Their Social Implications," looks at West Oakland's role as a central place for jazz musicians and their followers and as a center for the development of West Coast jazz. Finally Elaine-Maryse Solari's "Prostitution in West Oakland" explores an occupation that affected issues of morality, social responsibility, and even land-use values. Prostitution was as common an occupation, in some neighborhood enclaves, as working for the railroad.

The essays in *Sights and Sounds* are richly accompanied by illustrations, mined from historical archives across the state as well as from numerous personal collections of former West Oakland residents who shared them with ASC researchers. Also included are the personal recollections of many of these people; an appendix to the volume includes an inventory of 78 West Oakland oral-history interviews, from the early 1980s through 1996; each account gives information on the individual (birth date, ethnicity, occupation, and more), a summary of highlights from the interview, and information on where each tape or transcript is available.

## The Block Technical Reports (BTR)

Between May 2000 and December 2001, the Anthropological Studies Center completed seven volumes of Block Technical Reports, each volume presenting the archival research and archaeological findings from one or more project blocks in the Cypress Project area. The Block Technical Report (BTR) format was created specifically for the Cypress Project as an efficient way to present reams of data of interest to the archaeological specialist but of less value to the audience of a more general interpretive report.

A useful alternative to the more com-

mon, and unwieldy, combined data-presentation and interpretative volume, the BTR offers a possible template for other large scale urban projects. Each BTR assembles, organizes, and presents technical and interpretive data concerning NRHP-eligible features excavated on a city block or group of related blocks. Blocks with similar social or economic histories in close proximity to each other are sometimes dealt with in a single BTR.

For the convenience of researchers who are interested in only a few specific blocks, each BTR is a stand-alone document, with some project-wide information repeated in each report. Each BTR is divided into four sections that proceed through increasingly refined levels of presentation—from project wide, to block, to lot, and finally to individual feature. This report series is entitled *Block Technical Report: Historical Archaeology, I-880 Cypress Replacement Project* and can be ordered from Caltrans (see below).

The first BTR section presents an overview of the project, including legal and administrative contexts and project personnel, report organization, research design, historic research and oral history, general fieldwork and laboratory procedures, and a project-wide block plan. It outlines procedures followed both project-wide and for the specific block under discussion.

The second section provides a brief summary of results of investigations on the target block. It incorporates a block plan showing all features in relation to historic lot boundaries (in West Oakland generally the 1889 boundaries); a block summary table listing eligible archaeological features, their historical associations, TPQs, deposition dates, and artifact counts; and a narrative history of the block including, where appropriate, historical maps and photos.

The third section presents information about the history and archaeology of each lot containing eligible features. Included are a narrative lot summary; a lot plan; and a documentary research table for the lot in the form of a year-by-year list of references to the lot, lot owners, or lot residents found on official records, maps, and other sources; a features table outlining the construction and abandonment dates for each feature; and a parcel phasing diagram showing the locations of all identified archaeological features superimposed on the 1889 Sanborn Map and the configuration of buildings on subsequent Sanborn maps.

The fourth section provides the most detailed information about the structure and contents of each feature. It includes a narrative summary of the feature, outlining the feature's structure, stratification, and content, along with its deposition date, associations, and some preliminary interpretations.

These data are also presented in tabular form in a feature summary table, a section drawing with a Harris Matrix and phasing graphic, and an artifact overview and photograph showing, where possible, the entire contents (except for faunal remains) of each analytical unit. This artifact layout photograph gives the reader an immediate impression of the quantity and range of materials found in the feature. The remainder of the fourth section consists of artifact and faunal tables broken down by category, including all datable materials with detailed references, special studies covering analysis of unusual finds, and summary information about non-eligible features.

The purpose of the BTR is to present the archaeological data and provide historical associations for each feature in sufficient detail to allow other researchers to use the information for controlled comparisons and, if they want, to reexamine the interpretations and conclusions. Historical archaeologists and historians have already begun to use the BTR series to explore their topics of interest.

## Interpretive Reports

Although the narrative descriptions in the BTRs knit together some of the archaeological and historical data and describe the reasoning for various dates and associations, these reports do not include a developed discussion or thematic interpretations of the results. This is the role of the second interpretive report and a popular monograph that are currently being developed. The interpretive report is intended for both archaeological professionals and individuals with a more general interest in archaeology, anthropology, and history. The popular monograph is directed toward the interests of the general public, including older elementary- and secondary-school students. Current plans are to begin publishing the interpretive reports in late 2003.

## Publication Availability

The publications described above are available to all interested parties. To obtain hard copies or CDs of the *Block Technical Reports* or hard copies of *Sights and Sounds: Essays in Celebration of West Oakland*, write the Caltrans Publications Unit at 1900 Royal Oaks, Sacramento, CA 95815; call 916-445-3520; or check their website at <http://caltrans-opac.ca.gov/publicat.htm> for online ordering. The price, including tax/shipping, for hard copies of all seven BTR volumes is \$100, while a CD of the BTR series is \$5. A hard copy of *Sights and Sounds* is \$15.



# Current Research

## CANADA-QUÉBEC

Reported by Allison Bain

**Three archaeological projects in Québec City's old district** (Submitted by Serge Rouleau, Division design architecture et patrimoine, Ville de Québec):

**Grande Allée Street-Parliament complex:** In June 2002, archaeological excavations were carried out by the City of Québec along the north side of Grande Allée Street on the grounds in front of the Provincial Parliament building. The project, which included both archaeological excavations and monitoring, was funded by the "Commission de la capitale nationale." The dig was confined to the location of two monuments to be put in place later in the summer. Both locations were part of domestic and agricultural sites dating to the 18th century. Construction of permanent military fortifications (the fortified wall around the city) between 1745 and 1800 drastically modified the evolution of those properties.

Since 1998, construction work around the Parliament buildings initiated three archaeological investigations led by Daniel Simoneau of the City of Québec. Extensive archaeological remains of the outworks of the fortifications (1745-1820) were uncovered as well as structures associated with houses dating to 1700-1780. The 2002 excavations generated data from the backyard of a domestic site located along Grande Allée during the first half of the 18th century. Deposits related to the occupation of the site after 1770 were revealed, while 1999 excavations strongly suggested the abandonment of the house during 1770-1775. The ruins were subsequently used as a dumping area by British military officers living nearby. Artifacts collected in 2002 confirmed the occupation of the site by military personnel. At least one of two military buttons of the 44th Regiment collected on the site came from an officer uniform of that unit. During August 1783, members of the 44th set up their tents on the Plains of Abraham due to lack of space in the city barracks. The 44th Regiment did not stay very long in Québec City and its presence is mentioned in 1780 and from 1782 to 1785. A counterscarp was also uncovered on the site, and efforts were made for its preservation.

**Site du Séminaire:** Another archaeological project was carried out in the Cour des Petits at the Québec Seminary property during the end of the summer 2002. This is one of the oldest archaeological sites located within the walls of Québec City. Remodeling of the surface of the schoolyard provided the opportunity to collect data from the house of Guillaume Couillard (1620-1670). Remains of the Louis Hébert and Guillaume Couillard agricultural complex (1617 to 1670) have been identified as significant heritage remains at the Seminary location. The "Commission de la capitale Nationale" initiated the project and funded the archaeological excavations and monitoring operations.

Many structures related to the occupation of the Seminary were uncovered: a masonry canalization built in 1822, a paved walk from the early 18th century and various surfaces of the schoolyard throughout the 19th century. The major discovery was certainly the southwest corner of Guillaume Couillard's house, a structure sold to the Seminary in 1670 by Couillard's widow, Guillemette Hébert. Another part of that house had previously been uncovered in 1991 during an extensive archaeological inventory carried out by the City in the Cour des Petits. The data collected during the 2002 season confirmed the preliminary identification of the Guillaume Couillard house. This data will also provide a better understanding of the structure (dimensions, construction techniques) and the location of other buildings. The mandate of the project also included the in situ conservation of archaeological structures and soils.

**McCallum Brewery site:** A third archaeological project was completed on a portion of a brewery complex (1840-1870) on Saint-Paul Street in Québec City. The McCallum Brewery was among the most important beer producers in Québec City during the middle of the 19th century. This industrial complex, built by Duncan McCallum and later run by his brother Daniel, was composed of various buildings laid out around an inner yard. A steam engine was in operation in from the beginning of the brewery.

A total of six archaeological monitoring operations had been carried out on the southern portion of the site over the last 18 years. The 2002 investigation included two kilns added to the McCallum Brewery malt house during the 1850s. Foundations of the

kilns were uncovered and tiles from Bridgewater producers (England) were collected. The archaeological excavations also provided additional data on the malt house which, in 1870, was a five story stone building. Other portions of the complex remain to be investigated such as the brewery itself, now covered by a parking lot. This project was funded by the City of Québec.

**Archaeological excavations at the Îlot Hunt site (CeEt-110) in Québec City, 2001** (Submitted by Daniel Simoneau, Division design architecture et patrimoine, Ville de Québec): The City of Québec initiated an archaeological project at the Îlot Hunt site during the fall of 2001. An archaeological investigation was deemed mandatory as the proposed enlargement of the Auberge Saint-Antoine would impact the associated archaeological site. The excavation that followed was a collaborative effort between the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec, the owner of the site, Les Immeubles de la Batterie, Inc., and the Ville de Québec. Our mandate was to carry out extensive archaeological excavations as well as monitor the mechanical excavation of the entire site. Preservation of the structures included the dismantling of the first Dauphine battery, which will be replaced during construction work. The fieldwork started in early August and ended in late November.

Our main objective was to collect data on the southern part of the site, untouched by previous archaeological projects. The area proved to be almost intact and provided valuable data. Several original beach levels of the St. Lawrence River were identified, predating the first landfill operation at the end of the 17th century. Moreover, the first stone quays to be built were investigated as well as the first Dauphine battery, which was built over the quays between 1707 and 1709. Structural characteristics revealed at least four different configurations of the battery dating to 1707-1709, 1729, 1741 and finally, 1745.

Data from both the archaeological digs and monitoring operations indicated that although construction of the second Dauphine battery was initiated, it was not complete at the time of the Conquest by British troops. The structural remains took the form of a pile of large stones laid out on the site in a north-south axis. The line of stones represents the eastern limit of soil brought in as landfill.

Two wooden front wharves were also discovered. The first was built shortly after the Conquest of the city during the years 1765-1770 and the second was erected in 1790. This last one was replaced at the beginning of the 19th century. Remains of this new wharf were found in 1991 and during the 2001 season.

The 2001 campaign provided answers to many questions regarding the evolution of the entire site. The quality and quantity of the data collected allow an accurate view of the evolution of the site, and provide a better understanding of the forces and constraints that shaped the form and function of the site. An archaeological and historical display, to be housed in the new building under construction, will allow public access to these results.

## MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by  
Pedro Paulo Funari

**Maringá State University, Paraná State, Brazil:** Francisco Silva Noelli (Universidade Estadual de Maringá) will lead the project "Historical Archeology at the Guairá Jesuit Mission Site." In 1610 the Jesuits started the Guairá Mission in the northeastern region of the state of Paraná, Brazil, with an estimated population of about one million Amerindians. The establishment of San Ignacio and Nuestra Señora de Loreto, their first missions, on the banks of the river Paranapanema occurred some 60 years after the founding of first Spanish settlement of Ontiveros (1554) in Guairá, preceding Ciudad Real (1557) and Villa Rica (1576). Eleven other missions were founded between 1622 and 1629 with a Guarani and Jê population of 42,000. By 1631 the Guairá missions were at an end owing to constant military attacks by the bandeirantes, hailing from the Brazilian town of São Paulo, and to rampant diseases. The missions fled to Paraguay.

The project intends to research the mission site of San Ignacio (1610-1631) starting from a non-recent but highly modern premise suggested by Magnus Mörrer to leave behind a stereotyped idea installed in the imagination of researchers of the Jesuit missions of the province of Paraguay: "A thorough knowledge of the ethnographic conditions is, however, an essential prerequisite for the sociological study of reductions." Taking into account one of historical archaeology's main points, the archaeological team would like to envision the Guarani Indians as active subjects of the colo-

nial historical processes. This approach has been ignored until recently and has replaced the traditional approach centered on European colonialists and the enhancement of their feats. The research's first stage has been just concluded: the acquisition and organization of published colonial sources as a historical basis for the research. So that a broader and critical analysis of the Guairá colonial context could be formed, we have also acquired the historiographic bibliography on the missions and the deeds of the Spanish and São Paulo colonists.

The first stage will consist of topographic surveys on the site mapped by Oldemar Blasi. In fact, an inventory of conditions of the archeological site has already been made, together with a basic plan of the area and a description of some objects found by him and by local collectors. Igor Chmyz made other tests and delimited the area to be transformed into a state historical park. The second stage will consist of mapping and surveying the geophysical characteristics of the area and the employment of metal detectors for the mapping of the distribution of objects and of the delimitation of houses and areas involving human activities. The third stage will consist of natural and archaeological stratigraphy so that ground zero of the mission site and of previous and posterior settlements found by Blasi and Chmyz be identified.

The excavation stage will start as soon as results of the three stages and the maps have been concluded. Research of historical sources will converge in three ways: 1) the study of indigenous and European material culture, coupled with that produced by interethnic contacts, 2) the study of space, buildings, fortifications and the relationship of the settlements to the environment; it includes an analysis of subsistence strategies and the production of internal consumer goods and those used for trading, and 3) the study of the social and political relationships among the natives, between the natives and the Jesuits and between the natives and the Spanish colonists of Villa Rica and Ciudad Real and the slavers from São Paulo. Studies involving paleopathology and paleodemography will be also undertaken since sources point to the occurrence of starvation and diseases. The team intends to transform the 100-acre mission site, guaranteed by a 1948 government decree, not merely into a permanent research place but also into a park and museum open to the general public.

**Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:** Nanci Vieira Oliveira concluded her archaeological study of colonial sites in Rio de Janeiro State. This work is the result of an archaeological study of the Indians of a

Jesuit-run village in Rio de Janeiro. It aimed at exploring, through the study of both material culture and documents, the strategies of control and resistance of the indigenous populations. It dealt with the insertion of these Indians into the colonial context and their relations with the colonial society. The several ethnic identities of the first contacts, after a long process of struggle and social contradictions, resulted in the construction of new identities in opposition to the colonial society. The production of material culture, as social practice, was studied in its different contexts as a purveyor of cultural communication. Through archaeological remains and documents it was possible to observe aspects of ethnic behavior as strategies adopted by the Indians in the Jesuit-run villages as opposing cultures.

**Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de Olavarría, Universidad Nacional del Centro, Argentina:** Langiano María del Carmen, Merlo Juli, and Ormazabal Pablo led the project "Archaeological and geologic investigations of forts and fortlets in the 'Route of the Indians to Saline' (Buenos Aires Province, Argentina)." The archaeological and geological research on forts and fortlets named "Along the Indian Way to Salinas" in the second half of the 19th century is conceived as a regional study. In this article we analyze a series of sites by the name of: Fort San Martín (FSM), Fortlet Fe (FF), Fort Lavalle (FL), Fortlet La Parva (FLP), and Fortlet El Perdido (FEP) in Buenos Aires Province. In the initial phase of the research some questions arise about the spatial occupation. The survey that has been done permits a future discussion on problems related to the system in which these fortifications belong and will also contribute to understanding more about the frontier society between 1858 and 1876.

**Centro de Arqueología Urbana (Universidad de Buenos Aires), Argentina:** Daniel Schávelzon led excavations at the old Nogués Hotel at Mercedes. In Buenos Aires, excavations were conducted at a 19th-century building at 763 Salta street.

**Centro de Investigaciones Ruinas de San Francisco, Mendoza, Argentina:** Daniel Schávelzon led excavations at the La Merced Church building (17th and 18th centuries), destroyed in 1861.



## U.S.A.-ALASKA

Reported by Doreen Cooper

### Recent National Park Service publications

(Submitted by Jeanne Schaaf, National Park Service, Alaska Support Office, Anchorage, Alaska): Historian John Branson has completed *Seversen's Roadhouse: The Air Crossroads of Bristol Bay, Alaska, based on the diaries of Jack and Myrtle Bailey*. The book, which provides "insider" views of many Bristol Bay Native villages at the dawn of the aviation era during the late 1920s, is jointly published by Lake Clark National Park and the Cook Inlet Historical Society. The book also documents both Native and non-Native hunting, trapping, and travel activities in Katmai National Monument and in the Lake Clark area from 1925-1930. For more information, contact Lake Clark Katmai National Park and Preserve, Cultural Resources Program, 4230 University Drive, Suite 311, Anchorage, AK 99508. *Buried Dreams: The Rise and Fall of a Clam Cannery on the Katmai Coast*, by Katherine Johnson, has just been published by the National Park Service. *Buried Dreams* is a collection of historical essays and photographs that offer readers a view what life was like in an Alaskan cannery during the first half of the 20th century. The first essay, "Kukak: A Clam Cannery on the Edge of the American Dream," places Kukak in the larger context of the American story. The second essay, "It All Begins with a Dimple in the Sand," examines the role razor clams play in the coastal ecosystem and introduces readers to the area's first clam diggers. "Commercial Clamming Comes to the Katmai Coast," looks at the rise of the commercial razor clam industry and how Kukak came to be built. The fourth essay, "Working the Swikshak Beach," describes the life of clam diggers on Swikshak Beach. Essay five, "A Portal to the Past and Future," describes the Kukak Cannery complex and its purpose. "Cannery People" offers readers a glimpse into cannery work and Kukak's social fabric. The seventh essay, "Dashed Dreams," discusses the decline of the commercial clamming industry. Finally, "Reclaiming Kukak: the Paradox of Preservation," asks readers to contemplate the importance of preserving historic sites such as Kukak within the context of our national heritage. Kukak Cannery was one of Alaska's largest clam canning facilities and its history provides us with a better means to understand this obscure industry and the people who pioneered its development on the Pacific Coast. Copies are available from the above address.

**St. Matthew Island** (Submitted by Dennis

Griffin, RPA, Archaeological Frontiers): The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has long been interested in collecting information on any evidence of human settlement on St. Matthew Island, Alaska, which is part of their Alaska Maritime Refuge. Located approximately 200 miles west of the Alaska mainland, the island is officially visited only once every five years when a count of the island's bird populations is conducted. Each visit is usually limited to a 10-day period. Beginning in 1997, an archaeologist has accompanied these periodic trips to the island to begin to gather data on earlier island land use and settlement.

In 2002, the Fish and Wildlife Service sent a two-person survey team to St. Matthew where attention was focused on surveying a portion of the eastern end of the island. No evidence of prehistoric occupation was discovered during the survey. The results of the survey, however, highlighted the historic use of the island over time. Five historic sites were identified and recorded during the 2002 survey. These sites document the use of St. Matthew in early fur trapping activities and by the U.S. military during World War II. Sites identified include: one early-20th-century fur trapping cabin and cache; an Army Intelligence Weather Station, occupied from 1942-1943; a U.S. Coast Guard Loran A Station, occupied from 1943-1945; two abandoned caterpillar tractors related to the Loran A station's construction and occupation; and what is believed to be a weather hut used by the Army during their 1943 island occupation. Site forms completed for sites identified in 2002 represent the first formally recorded sites on St. Matthew Island.

In addition to documenting the results of this year's survey, a summary of earlier island investigations within the St. Matthew Island group that pertains to human land use was completed. Thanks to the assistance of many earlier island researchers, data on previous island discoveries and numerous historic photographs taken during other island expeditions and during the military's World War II occupation of St. Matthew were located. Interviews conducted with World War II military personnel that had been stationed on the island greatly assisted in the identification of earlier activity areas and site features. These data helped to summarize the role of humans on St. Matthew during the past 200 years. Information on the location of new historic sites needing investigation include: one Russian/Aleut camp associated with a ca. 1810 fur trapping expedition to Hall Island; nine early-20th-century fox trapping related structures; and the need of a more thorough survey of the Loran A station which could not be completed due to site size, the limited time avail-

able for survey, and the small size of the 2002 survey crew. The results of the 2002 survey and research project have been submitted to the Fish and Wildlife Service Anchorage office.

### Lake Clark National Park and Preserve,

**Alaska** (Submitted by Jennifer Tobey, Lake Clark Katmai National Park and Preserve): The National Park Service Fire Management Program funded a cabin survey in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. During the summers of 2001 and 2002, 59 historic cabins were surveyed, mapped, and fully documented. The majority of these were wilderness cabins located in remote areas, supplementing the lifestyles of pioneering prospectors, trappers, and hunters. From the discovery of Alaska gold in the late 1800s through the growing trend of sport hunting in the late 20th century, numerous rugged individuals traveled through and took up residence in the Lake Clark - Iliamna Lake region of Alaska. Often traveling long distances and staying in one place only for short periods of time, they built structures for shelter, subsistence, and recreational activities. Reflecting an expedient nature of construction, these cabins tend to be small and constructed of minimally modified material.

Prospecting cabins and cabins at trapping and hunting base camps tended to be single room structures and often had an arctic entry — a small, sometimes non-insulated room at the front of the building. Trapping line cabins, which were occupied for shorter periods of time, tended to be smaller one-room structures and often lacked an arctic entry. Cabins intended for winter use frequently had earth berms around the walls. Some were partially excavated in the ground and had earth walls. While the majority of the cabins investigated were constructed of unpeeled horizontal logs, milled wood and prefabricated material became more common after the introduction of the airplane in the area in the 1930s. The variety of building materials led to a collage of cabins throughout the park and preserve. Yet, these cabins maintain an expedient form and the practical, primary function as a shelter. These structures are a reflection of the tenacity of the early settlers of this area.

**Seward, Alaska** (Submitted by Catherine Spude and Ted Birkedal, National Park Service): In preparation for eventual construction of a multi-agency visitor center and office building for the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service in Seward, Alaska, these two federal agencies began planning environmental and historic preservation studies in 2001. The National Park Service took the lead in conducting historic preservation studies that would assist



designers and planners in avoiding or mitigating impacts to any cultural resources in the vicinity of the project. Previous archaeological studies in the area of the proposed construction had uncovered resources associated with the Lowell family: a fur trader from Maine, his Alaska Native wife and their children. The area was well known as the location of the red-light district from 1914 to 1954. In addition, there is some historic documentation suggesting that the remains of the 1793 Russian shipyard Fort Voskresenskii might be in the area.

The National Park Service assembled a team of archaeologists, historians, cultural anthropologists, historical architects, and GIS experts to prepare background documentation to inform and guide test excavations once land acquisition has been completed. During the winter of 2001-2002, a team of historians and cultural anthropologists worked together to gather information on the prostitutes that lived on "Line B," the alley that served as the red-light district for Seward for much of the 20th century. Their work was published in a report entitled *Regulated Vice: A History of Seward's Red Light District, 1914-1954* (National Park Service, Alaska Support Office, Anchorage) by Annaliese Jacobs-Bateman. In addition to interviewing several townspeople who had knowledge of the prostitutes and "the line," Jacobs-Bateman and two cultural anthropologists, Rachel Mason and Janet Cohen, interviewed public health officials and district judges. Don Cowne, formerly of the U.S. Public Health Service and an expert in modern legal and illegal prostitution, served as a major consultant and his insights proved invaluable to understanding the social, economic, and health aspects of this line of business. The work of Cohen, Mason, and Jacobs-Bateman is unprecedented in the state, and sets a firm foundation for determining what further questions archaeologists could explore that the historical record had not already dealt with. Rather than shying away from the story of the red-light district, the people of Seward have flocked to hear Rachel Mason's public talks on the NPS research findings. Public involvement has been a key component of the work to date.

Archaeologist Catherine Holder Spude of the National Park Service's Intermountain Support Office in Santa Fe was recruited to develop the archaeological research design. Her selection was based on her long experience with the historical archaeology of Alaska and her expertise in historic prostitution on the American frontier. She began preparation of an archaeological research design for the project as the historical research was winding down. She had input into the early phases of the historical research, and provided review as that phase

came to conclusion. Working with historic photographs, GIS Specialist Judy Kesler and Spude developed base maps that estimated the locations of the Lowell family buildings and associated structures, and the red-light district. Also, NPS historical architect Katerina Wessels, born in Russia, was of inestimable assistance in helping with the translation of a drawing of Fort Voskresenskii, and in the discussions about the possible meanings of some of the terms applying to structures on the fort walls. The possible locations of the fort were also added to the map. Finally, Dr. Spude analyzed past disturbances known to have taken place at the site, to evaluate those areas most likely to still contain intact archaeological deposits.

Dr. Spude understands that archaeological resources must have both significance and integrity in order to meet the criterion established by the National Register of Historic Places (Criterion D, "That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history"). She developed a draft research design that defines explicitly what sorts of remains can be expected from each type of occupation. She explored questions of significance in relationship to the three sets of resources that could be found on the sites. Opposite each set of questions, she spelled out the field and laboratory methodologies that are necessary to answer those questions. These "questions of significance" have been reviewed by the other members of the team and peers outside the NPS, and are in the process of being revised at this time. In the case of the Russian shipyard, intact evidence of its existence may be sufficiently significant. In the case of the prostitutes, more focused, discrete, and substantial deposits may be required before significant questions can be answered. The fieldwork will be phased so that the testing phase will determine only if a specific area has the potential to answer at least some of the research questions (i.e., possessing significance and integrity). Then information on the costs of mitigation, if necessary, can be given to NPS and USFS managers to take into consideration when making decisions about how to design the visitor center. This research will be done well in advance of design so that mitigation is not a foregone conclusion.

Because the land owner in question recently withdrew interest in sale, the project has been put on hold prior to the start of the field phase of the investigations. Nevertheless, even if the United States government ends up not acquiring the land or building the visitor center, the background research done to date should be useful to anyone considering ground-disturbing activities on the site in the future. The people of Seward also

have another piece of their own history written for them in the thoroughly readable study by Jacobs-Bateman.

**Vestiges of the Klondike - One-Room Cabin in Skagway** (Submitted by Doreen Cooper, R&D Consulting, Skagway, Alaska): In 2001, the General Services Administration began building two duplex housing units for the Immigration & Naturalization Service in downtown Skagway. Although there were no standing structures on the site, one-room cabins were located on each lot from September 1897 until May 1903. A preliminary assessment of potential damage to archaeological remains from construction activities was conducted in November 2001. In 2002, an MOA was signed among GSA, INS, the Alaska SHPO, and the National Park Service for curation of project artifacts and records. R&D Consulting conducted the final phase of archaeological exploration on the site. All features from 2001 were relocated and excavated to assess for potential significance. One was found to relate to the gold rush, but was not intact; another gold rush feature had been mostly destroyed when a building foundation was dug; another feature related to the World War II use of the site by the U.S. Army for a Quonset hut barracks. A new feature was discovered during the shovel testing phase. Excavation revealed that the feature followed the outline of the cabin that once stood there during the Klondike gold rush. Possibly having burned in place, this intact deposit allowed a rare glimpse into the life of a transitory resident.

## U.S.A.-GULF STATES

### Reported by Kathleen Cande

**Site 3LI144:** Marvin D. Jeter (Arkansas Archeological Survey, UAM Station) has been conducting intermittent test excavations at site 3LI144, which appears to have been part of a dispersed Choctaw refuge community in southeast Arkansas from the late 1820s to the 1840s or later. The situation appears analogous to that at the roughly contemporary Caddoan site of Timber Hill in northeast Texas, which has been more extensively excavated, as reported in *Plains Anthropologist* 47 (182):231-249 (2002). Researchers working on similar sites are invited to contact Jeter at Box 3087-UAM, Monticello, AR 71656; 870-460-1290; or JeterM@UAMont.edu.

**Arkansas Archeology Month** has been moved to March for 2003. The theme for this year's event is "Archeology & the Loui-

siana Purchase.” Forty-seven events have been scheduled at different venues throughout the state, including state parks, museums, and libraries, and encompass slide-talks, exhibits, film showings, demonstrations, open houses, and crafts classes. For more information on Arkansas Archeology Month check the web site at <http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/archmonth.html> or contact Mary Kwas, Archeology Month Coordinator, at [mkwas@uark.edu](mailto:mkwas@uark.edu).

## U.S.A.-MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by Ben Resnick

### Maryland

**Eastport Neighborhood of Annapolis (Anne Arundel County):** The University of Maryland Summer Field School in Urban Archaeology, under the direction of Dr. Mark P. Leone (University of Maryland at College Park) and Matthew Palus (Columbia University) has completed two seasons of excavation in the Eastport neighborhood of Annapolis, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Working in cooperation with the Historic Annapolis Foundation and the Annapolis Maritime Museum in Eastport, field school students investigated two home sites in this neighborhood settled by working class people at the end of the 19th century. These initial excavations in the neighborhood were accompanied by a public program highlighting the social history of Eastport represented by these two sites. Our access to these sites is voluntary, and our intention is to coordinate with residents to learn about their discoveries and identify appropriate levels of effort and recovery for each site that we approach.

Formerly called Horn Point, the Eastport Peninsula was the location of a Revolutionary War fortification and a series of farms including that of Benjamin Ogle, governor of Maryland from 1798-1801. However, this study has focused on the community that grew up on the peninsula during the later 19th and 20th centuries. In 1868 investors from Annapolis and Anne Arundel County purchased a little over a hundred acres of farmland on the peninsula. The investors laid out 256 lots on a grid of streets and bridged Spa Creek, connecting what is now Eastport to the downtown of Annapolis. Land speculation began to calm around 1880, and the neighborhood developed with many of its own institutions, such as churches, businesses, and private social clubs for African American as well as European-descended people.

Traditionally Eastport is remembered as a community where working class meant more than skin color. However, distinctions were realized between black and white residents, just as they were between landowning families and recent settlers, skilled and unskilled labor, home owners living in comfort, and poor renters crowded into narrow frame dwellings. These dimensions of the community have become a part of its working-class heritage, and they figure strongly in the identity of residents. The two sites investigated in 2001-2002 suggest this diversity. One house on Chesapeake Avenue has descended through the family of a Scottish immigrant who came to Annapolis on the *U.S.S. Gloucester*, a gun ship stationed as a teaching vessel at the United States Naval Academy in 1898. The other site, located on Chester Avenue, was part of a block of lots developed as rentals, with narrow homes that frequently housed several families. Many descendants of these families still reside in Eastport. In fact, much of the history of the community is contained within the last three generations. Both of these sites yielded intact deposits from their initial 19th-century occupations through to the present.

A brick and mortar-lined well was uncovered by homeowners at an adjacent house on Chester Avenue. City archaeologist Jim Gibb had the opportunity to examine this feature, and he noted that the well was tapped by pipes leading away in four directions, providing water to a number of nearby rental properties. This underlines the importance of sharing and cooperation for families living under these conditions. However, it also raises important questions about the development and modernization of Eastport, which is connected to the infrastructure of utilities and services for Annapolis. This water-sharing arrangement was probably informal, but in the 20th century Eastport would gradually be taken into the administrative power of Annapolis, in part through the extension of utilities. That story should be documented by a number of abandoned wells and privies such as this one.

The objective of the field school has been to understand the development of this community into the present-day suburb that it is, including the ongoing significance of race, the practical and political contexts of zoning and preservation, gentrification and the real estate market, and the local administration of history and historic sites. This multi-year project will continue in the summer of 2003, combining oral history and archival research with archaeology done in public to accomplish these goals. For more details about the project, contact Matthew Palus at [mp843@columbia.edu](mailto:mp843@columbia.edu).

**A Comparative Archaeological Study of Colonial Chesapeake Culture:** A consortium of institutions in Maryland and Virginia have joined to undertake a comparative archaeological study of colonial Chesapeake culture using data recovered from at least 18 sites in the region. The project's purpose is to explore how the diverse ethnic and social groups that made up colonial Chesapeake society used material culture to shape their relationships with one another, and how these relationships varied through time and space. The project's participants hope to examine how the various people who lived in this region used material culture to create new boundaries and forge a distinctive culture.

The 18 archaeological collections to be used in this study represent colonial plantation sites from the James River drainage to the Upper Chesapeake. The earliest sites were occupied by the 1620s, while the latest were occupied through the mid-18th century. Much of this data was collected at public expense beginning in the 1970s and now, for the first time, a detailed, integrated, and comparative analysis of these materials will be undertaken.

The project consortium consists of archaeologists from Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, George Washington's Ferry Farm, the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The project is funded in part by a generous grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and contributions from each of the partnering institutions. Project staff include Gregory J. Brown, John C. Coombs, Andrew Edwards, Julia A. King, Al Luckenbach, David Muraca, and Dennis J. Pogue. For more information on the project, contact Julie King at [king@dhcd.state.md.us](mailto:king@dhcd.state.md.us).

### New Jersey

**Camden and Amboy Railroad Yards and Ferry Terminal (South Amboy):** Hunter Research has completed extensive historical, cartographic, and archaeological studies of the northern terminus of the Camden and Amboy Railroad in South Amboy, Middlesex County, as a part of continuing Section 106 actions in connection with a proposed new Ferry Terminal facility.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad was chartered in 1830 and track opened to South Amboy by September of 1833. It was one of the United States' earliest railroads and



served as the principal overland route for travel between the nation's two largest cities, Philadelphia and New York. South Amboy was the railroad's northern terminus and its initial link to the markets of New York City. At South Amboy, the railroad tracks terminated at a ferry wharf and warehouse facility on the banks of the Raritan Bay. Here passengers and cargo were transferred to ships and ferried over the Raritan Bay to New York.

In 1871, the Camden and Amboy Railroad & Transportation Company was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in perpetuity. The freight handling facilities were converted into coal docks, and more coal was reputedly handled here than at any other location apart from Cardiff in South Wales. The overall size of the railroad facilities at South Amboy continued to increase until the end of the first quarter of the 20th century. The wharf facilities at South Amboy began to decline after World War II, an acceleration hastened by an explosion on 19 May 1950, which destroyed buildings and facilities along the waterfront.

A major component of the study has been the compilation of a composite map showing as precisely as possible the location of all known structures on the property from 1836 to 1950, using a number of detailed inventories from the mid-19th through early 20th centuries, including Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) documentation. A total of 158 individual structures were identified.

The only standing railroad structures within the site are two thawing plants forming part of the large coal docks facility developed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This was probably the largest capacity coal facility in the New York area, with the possible exception of the DL&W at Jersey City.

In 1911 two McMyler dumpers were installed at the coal pier. In order for the dumpers to function in the winter, it was necessary for the coal to be thawed out so that it would slide smoothly out of the cars and not damage the barges. This thawing was accomplished by building the thawing plants. The coal trains were driven into these immense buildings and steam heat used to thaw frozen loads prior to loading at the pier using the dumpers.

There were two thawing houses, probably both built in the years after 1911. House "B" is about 550 feet long. House "A", to the north, is about 425 feet long, and is constructed of cement block around a steel frame. It has an impressive battery of furnaces built on its north side to generate steam for both buildings. A deep cutting between the buildings held the rollback tracks into which the empty cars would be

shunted after unloading.

A series of archaeological and geophysical investigations suggest that the onshore archaeological remains of the Camden and Amboy and Pennsylvania Railroad facilities have been otherwise severely compromised by 20th-century demolition and landscape alteration. At most locations there is evidence for extensive and probably repeated disruption of foundations and stratigraphy. A number of the distinctive stone sleepers used in the early years of the Camden and Amboy Railroad prior to the adoption of wooden ties have been identified and mapped.

**Amos Rogers House [28Me287] and Brick Kiln Site [28Me286], Washington Township (Mercer County):** Investigations by Hunter Research at this location in central New Jersey identified features from the mid-18th-century Amos Rogers House. This house appears to have been of earthfast or post-in-ground construction. The house site lies on a gently sloping landform in the Inner Coastal Plain on the north side of Miry Run, a tributary of the Assunpink Creek that enters the Delaware in Trenton. In the 18th century this property was part of a larger tract in the ownership of the Rogers family, coming into the ownership of Amos Rogers at some imprecisely known point in the mid-18th century. The documentary evidence suggests that Amos probably built the first house on the property. Through marriage, the property came into the ownership of the Combs family, who probably built the present house in the early 19th century. It remained in Combs ownership until the late 20th century.

In the southeastern portion of the property, adjacent to a small tributary of Miry Run, a concentration of 18th-century material was identified in the initial survey. A combination of excavation units and topsoil stripping with a backhoe located two parallel sub-rectangular features about 10 feet apart, with their long axes running southwest and northeast. The western feature, interpreted as a wood-lined storage cellar, retained pieces of its white cedar plank lining. A small but informative collection of mid-18th-century artifacts was recovered from the cellar fill. This collection is notable for the high percentage of refined earthenware ceramics, suggesting both wealth and a segregation of functions within the house. The latest date for the diagnostic items suggests that this feature was filled no later than about 1775.

The eastern feature contained burnt daub, thermally fractured quartzite with mortar adhering to some of the pieces, charcoal, and ash, and is interpreted as the base of a hearth. The absence of brick or stone in

the soils around the feature, combined with the evidence from the daub and mortar, suggests that the hearth may have lain below a smoke-hood rather than a more formal brick or stone chimney.

Small sub-floor storage cellars and smoke-hood structures are commonly associated with earthfast or post-and-beam construction techniques. These are well known in the Chesapeake Bay region, and increasingly in New England, more commonly in 17th-century contexts, but are poorly known in New Jersey. Examples from the mid-18th century in northern Delaware do, however, demonstrate that these construction practices were used in the Mid-Atlantic. No other structural remains were identified, and the size or layout of the house cannot be determined. It has probably been destroyed by plowing.

Two adjacent concentrations of broken brick were also recorded in the fields immediately east of the extant complex of Combs-era farm buildings. The character of the material, ranging from very under-fired, non-glazed pieces through over-fired glazed examples, demonstrates that this was the site of a brick clamp or kiln, probably of the early 19th century and perhaps used for the Combs farmhouse construction. Backhoe trenching identified four small postholes that may be related to the clamp, but no other structural features, particularly the predicted channels (flues) and benches (supports for the unburned bricks) found at other sites, were found.

**Zabriskie/Steuben House, New Bridge Landing, River Edge Borough (Bergen County):** Archaeological investigations were performed by Hunter Research, Inc., in connection with exterior repairs recently undertaken at the Zabriskie/Steuben House, a state-owned and state-managed historic site that is listed in both the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places as the Steuben Estate Complex (Ackerman-Zabriskie-Steuben House). The house, a fine example of a mid-18th-century stone Dutch-American dwelling rich in historical associations, is the linchpin of a highly significant cluster of colonial and Revolutionary War era historic resources referred to as New Bridge Landing.

The original section of the house, the southern portion of the building, was erected in 1752 by Jan Zabriskie. The Zabriskies expanded the dwelling to the north in the mid-1760s, creating the basic form of the house that survives today. New Bridge Landing saw extensive action in the Revolutionary War, especially during the American retreat across northern New Jersey in November of 1776, but also in subsequent years during the British occupation of New



York City. Set in a no-man's-land between two opposing armies, the Zabriskie dwelling and its immediate surroundings served as a fort, military headquarters, intelligence-gathering station, rendezvous, and site of several skirmishes and major cantonments throughout the long war. In 1781, the Zabriskie properties were confiscated on account of the family's Loyalist leanings, and two years later the Zabriskie house, tide mill, and farm at New Bridge Landing were bestowed upon Baron von Steuben for his service as Inspector-General of the Continental Army during the Revolution. Von Steuben formally owned the property from 1784 until 1788, but was seldom resident there; in the latter year he sold his New Bridge holdings back to the Zabriskies.

The recent program of archaeological research was mostly keyed to the restoration of the front porch of the house. Work was initially intended to include limited background research, a series of test excavations (totaling 75 square feet in area) in areas of repair-related ground disturbance, analysis of findings and preparation of a technical report. Ultimately, the fieldwork was expanded to include additional monitoring of the contractor activity in the front porch area and, following the recovery of an unusually rich assemblage of late-17th-through late-19th-century artifacts from this area, the analysis and reporting work components were also expanded.

The archaeological investigations produced various and useful specific data concerning the likely sequence of porches applied to the south (front) facade of the house, and also allowed for examination of the building's east wall foundation. Two types of masonry were distinguished, reflecting the original construction of the house in 1752 and the subsequent addition in the mid-1760s. The earlier style of masonry, with a clear offset between the foundation and wall above, exhibited craftsmanship of a somewhat higher quality. The front yard cultural stratigraphy beneath and adjacent to the porch[es] was characterized by an unusually rich assemblage of historic period artifacts, a large number of which appear to have been redeposited in front of the house from some other nearby location, possibly the river bank or river bed in the vicinity of the landing. This latter fill deposit and its constituent assemblage of early-18th-through late-19th-century items included numerous coins, buttons and other personal items, clay pipes, and a wide range of ceramic types. Several of the material culture items recovered from these excavations are exhibit worthy and deserving of long-term conservation.

On the basis of the recently completed archaeological work, and excavations by

others over the past half century, the site of the Zabriskie/Steuben House should continue to be considered as extremely sensitive from an archaeological standpoint and is quite capable of yielding substantive new information. The house site, along with other elements within the historic landscape of New Bridge Landing—notably the landing itself, the tide mill, Revolutionary War encampments and fortifications, and other early domestic and commercial sites—represent some of the more critical potential archaeological resources that may yet be identified at this important locus on the Hackensack River.

**Longbridge Farm, Monmouth Junction, South Brunswick Township (Middlesex County):** An historical study of the colonial plantation known as Longbridge Farm was commissioned by the Township of South Brunswick as an outgrowth of an ongoing township-wide cultural resource survey being conducted by Hunter Research, Inc., of Trenton. Long the subject of unsubstantiated rumor and speculation, this property—of which no obvious above ground remains survive—has been greatly in need of systematic archival research and historic landscape analysis. The recently completed report produced for this study presents an outline history of Longbridge Farm drawn from primary documents followed by a provisional assessment of the archaeological potential of the core of the plantation site within the context of the present-day landscape. No excavations were undertaken.

Longbridge Farm was established as a plantation in the 1730s by Thomas Lawrence, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and subsequent mayor of that city. The property continued to be in the hands of the Lawrence family into the early 19th century. This was one of a small number of elite colonial farming operations in central New Jersey that combined a substantial acreage with a large slave population in a manner more often found in the southern colonies. The plantation was the scene of an overnight encampment of General Washington's Continental army on 26 and 26 June 1778, two days before the Battle of Monmouth. Although its acreage was dramatically reduced in the early federal period, the farm flourished well into the 19th century and was later in the hands of the locally prominent Rowland and Mershon families. Today, the site of Longbridge Farm is subsumed within the railroad-based village of Monmouth Junction. There are no features that can be surely dated to the colonial era, although periodic finds of historic artifacts suggest a reasonable potential for archaeological remains.

## Virginia

**Alexandria Archaeology** (Submitted by Steven J. Shephard): The eighth season of excavations at Shuter's Hill was completed in November. This season's investigations focused on the completion of the area within and immediately around an 18th/early-19th-century laundry house associated with a plantation just outside of Old Town Alexandria. The artifacts indicate that the enslaved African Americans working here also lived in the structure. No distinctly African-American artifacts were found here except for one cowrie shell. The final step in the laundry area is to fill the excavated area with sand, leaving the tops of the stone and brick foundations exposed for educational purposes. The sand will serve to support the unit walls, decrease the growth of plants and molds, and be much easier to keep clean.

Just to the south of the southern wall of the laundry, a number of driven-stake holes, postholes, and shallow pits were found this season, suggesting that a lightly built wooden structure may have abutted the laundry. A lock plate found in one of the shallow pits may indicate that secured storage was one use within this structure. Excavations will be expanded in this area during the next season.

In addition, work will focus on completing the units to the west of the laundry, where a brick-paved outside laundry work area is located. The site continues to provide a wonderful situation for education. Again this year, we conducted the George Washington University Field Session in Public Historical Archaeology (our 22nd field school), our 2-week archaeological summer camp for 12 to 15 year-olds, and many Dig Days, when the public gets a site tour and an opportunity to screen excavated dirt and recover artifacts. The site is conveniently located on the grounds of the George Washington National Masonic Memorial, and the Masons continue to support the work and allow us the luxury of slowly excavating a significant, non-threatened site. This year a permanent exhibit was completed in the Memorial tracing the history of Shuter's Hill from prehistoric times to the 20th century using text, historic illustrations, and artifacts recovered from the site.

Elsewhere in Alexandria, a home owner (David Hudgins, whose brother is archaeologist Carter Hudgins) discovered an intact water filtration cistern under his backyard brick patio. The only hint of a structure beneath the ground was the fact that snow always melted in the shape of a circle just outside the back door. Removal of the brick patio in preparation for the construction of an addition revealed a concrete slab

that covered a small hole in the top of the underground brick structure. This was a large domed cylinder with a partition wall dividing it into two chambers. The bottom third of the structure was filled with wet soil and modern materials, including cinder blocks, boards and 20th-century bottles. Although the owner was interested in preserving the cistern intact, costs to span the structure were prohibitive. It was filled with a more fluid concrete that sets to the consistency of soil, and parts of the vaulted covering were removed to accommodate the addition footings.

The cistern is a cylindrical structure of mortared bricks measuring about nine feet in interior diameter. All interior surfaces, including the ceiling and floor, are coated with a sandy, light brown plaster. The visible bricks look fairly uniform and are a salmon to orange color. The cylinder walls measure seven feet in height at which point the domed ceiling rises up another two and one-half feet to the apex. A straight brick partition wall divides the interior into two chambers of equal size. At the top of the partition wall near the center, under the entrance hole, there is a square cut through the wall measuring two by one and one-half feet in size. The plaster is missing on a large section of the cylinder walls in both chambers, revealing the bricks beneath. The eastern chamber outside wall is laid in courses of header, five stretcher, header, while in the other chamber all courses are stretcher, eight courses being visible. The cylindrical space of the cistern could have held approximately 3,329 gallons of both filtered and unfiltered water.

Each chamber has a rectangular compartment measuring about three by two feet in size, and one and one-half feet against the center of the partition wall. These two boxes are connected by three channels, each about the size of the end of a single brick, that pierce the wall at the floor. These channels as well as both of the boxes were filled with mixed pea- to walnut-size quartz and quartzite rounded pebbles and very hard black pieces of charcoal, 0.2 to 0.4 inches long, recognizable as burnt tree branches. Parallel to and a few inches from the outside wall of the compartment in each chamber there are two symmetrically-placed bricks mortared to the floor.

In the ceiling of the east chamber there are two holes with plastered interiors that were probably the conduits for water entering the cistern. No similar holes are in the ceiling of the other chamber, although in two places single bricks have fallen out. Masses of roots had grown through all of these holes.

The project engineer had a small hole dug through the floor to the earth below in

each chamber, in order to insure that the underlying soils were stable and compact enough to support the proposed addition. Both of these holes showed that below the layer of about half an inch of plaster were two courses of stretcher-laid mortared bricks resting on very hard clay subsoil.

An interesting finding made when the interior plaster surfaces were examined was fingertip prints on the eastern chamber partition wall. These are imprints in the plaster of four fingertips and a thumb about five feet above the floor. This suggests that one of the builders, possibly a free or enslaved African American, leaned against the soft plaster and accidentally left the imprint of his/her thumb and fingers. The Alexandria Police Department provided an intern with the expertise to make casts of these prints. After the wall was carefully cleaned and photographed, George Washington University intern Rebecca Thornberg prepared a two-component mix of silicon and made two casts of the prints which were taken to the Alexandria Archaeology Museum.

The placement of the constructed holes in the ceiling and the location of the filtration boxes would indicate that water flowed into the cistern through the channels in the ceiling of the eastern chamber, then flowed down through the pebbles and charcoal, through the channels in the partition wall, and back up through the pebbles and charcoal in the filtration box in the western chamber. The filtered water was then drawn from this chamber. There was no evidence of a pump.

This cistern is similar to a water filtration cistern found during the Courthouse Site excavations in 1977. This cylindrical, brick-and-mortar, plaster-lined cistern had an interior measuring just under nine feet in diameter and five feet in depth. It was originally located under a square brick structure attached to the back of the house and because of previous disturbance it is not known if the cistern extended further upward or had some kind of covering. The interior was divided by a straight partition wall into two chambers, one about twice as large as the other. Filtration boxes were located at the center of the partition wall on both sides. The partition wall was pierced at the floor by two holes that connected the two boxes, each measuring half a foot square. The smaller box contained eight layers each about half a foot thick as follows: sand, then charcoal and sand alternating to a bottom layer of gravel. The larger box had seven layers each about a quarter of a foot thick over a layer of gravel half a foot thick at the bottom. The upper layers, in order from the top down, were: sand, gravel, mixed gravel and charcoal, charcoal, gravel, charcoal, and then small gravel. Documen-

tary evidence indicated this cistern was built between 1834 and 1836.

Perhaps water filtration cisterns were more common than previously thought, but in Alexandria only one other such structure is known besides these two. This was a cistern of the Jamieson Bakery (operating from 1832 to 1878), uncovered in 1997 during excavations at the Lee Street Site. This was a brick-and-mortar, plaster-lined cylindrical cistern 13 feet in interior diameter and about 3.5 feet deep, which originally had a domed brick covering. The outside walls were three brick courses thick. It had four chambers; a curved single-brick-wide curved wall divided the interior into two chambers, one about twice as big as the other. At the same end of both of these chambers, there were two straight walls creating two small chambers, both about 2.5 by 3.5 feet in size. These two small chambers contained three layers of filtration materials, from top to bottom: coarse sand, wood chips, and small quartz gravel. No indication of the way the water entered the cistern was evident, the upper portion having been removed in the past and covered with a concrete slab. Presumably, the water entered one of the small chambers, flowed through a hole in the bottom of the dividing wall to the other small chamber and then to the next largest chamber over the top of the straight wall, then from this chamber to the largest through a pipe piercing the main curved partition wall at the floor. A pump was found in the largest chamber, apparently to distribute the filtered water.

The only other historic water cistern known in Alexandria was found during excavations at the Moore-McLean Sugar Refinery Site in 1992, but there was no indication that the water was filtered. This brick-and-mortar, plaster-lined cylindrical structure was 10 feet in interior diameter and 11 feet deep and would have held approximately 6,464 gallons of water. Just below the lip of the structure there was a flat layer of wood timbers and planks that supported a one course layer of bricks. The construction date of the structure is not known, but it was probably built for use by the sugar refinery which operated from 1804 to 1828. The earliest assemblage of artifacts included in the fill of the cistern dated from the mid-19th century.

The date of the Hudgins cistern is not known, but research indicates that the design of the structure and method of filtration suggests a date of post-1836. Study of the well-documented history of the property is not very helpful as to the date and in fact provides little indication that a water filtering cistern, and of a seemingly large capacity, would be here at all. The original small flounder house was built in 1810 and a larger addition was added in 1850 or 1851. From

1810 through 1882 the property was occupied not by the owners, but by renters of lower to middle socioeconomic status. The house seems to have been built and used as an investment property. There is no significant increase in the property value until 1851, resulting from the construction of the front addition to the house by the new owner, who immediately rented the property out. It is logical to assume that the cistern may have been built at this time, but would the owner build a cistern with a filtration system for a rental property? Furthermore, it would be reasonable to believe that the owner would have known that plans to establish a city-wide piped water system were underway, and in fact a company began delivery of water the very next year.

More information is needed before an understanding can be obtained about how common these brick cisterns were in 18th- and 19th-century America. In particular, there is little knowledge of how unusual it was to have filtered drinking water for households. It is hoped that more of these intact structures can be discovered to provide this information.

## U.S.A.-PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Reported by  
Douglas C. Wilson

### Oregon

**Smith & Shane at Fort Clatsop:** A partnership project, led by National Park Service archaeologist Douglas Wilson, was conducted in the summer of 2002 as part of the Portland State University field school at Fort Clatsop National Memorial in Astoria, Oregon. Fort Clatsop is the location of Lewis and Clark's winter camp of 1805-1806. Part of a larger National Park Service research program for the site which is being spearheaded by Jim Thomson of the Columbia Cascades Support Office, the field school focused on confirming the remains of two mid-19th-century structures. Both sites are associated with reported locations of Lewis and Clark's fort. Excavation of these sites using 1 x 2 m test units provided evidence to assist in the continuing search for Fort Clatsop and will provide data to model the effects of natural and cultural formation processes on 19th-century archaeological deposits. The principal goal of the project, however, was to gain information on these important post-Lewis and Clark sites to help guide their future protection and management.

The Carlos Shane cabin site (ca. 1850-1860) contained sparse remains, including highly degraded nail fragments (most appear machine cut), a few earthenware ceramics, and vessel glass. The remnants of past archaeological trenching in 1956 by Paul Schumacher were identified and mapped. The Smith house (ca. 1872-1890) contained more abundant cultural remains associated with a two-story frame structure. Barrel hoops, machine cut nails, bricks, ceramics, medicine bottles, tumbler fragments, children's toys, and other artifacts were recovered in intact, but shallow deposits. A single prehistoric scraper of chert was also recovered.

Portland State University students interpreted archaeology for the large numbers of interested public visitors to the site and assisted in holding "Kids Digs" educational programs for children. Materials recovered from these investigations are being analyzed at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site and will be curated at Fort Clatsop National Memorial. Laboratory analyses and report preparation are continuing. For more information contact: Douglas C. Wilson, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, 612 East Reserve Street Vancouver, WA 98661; [doug\\_wilson@nps.gov](mailto:doug_wilson@nps.gov).

### Washington

**Archaeological Survey At Lewis And Clark's "Station Camp", Pacific County, Washington** (Submitted by Brian F. Harrison, Columbia Diachronic Services): The state of Washington has proposed the realignment of a portion of SR 101 along the north shore of the lower Columbia River in order to develop an interpretive park commemorating the encampment there of Lewis and Clark in 1805. The area is also important historically as the location of Chinook Indian villages known to early Euroamerican explorers, and the development of an early salmon cannery and the associated village of McGowan. The proposal involves realignment of approximately 2,900 ft. of SR 101 and the development of an interpretive center, comfort station, amphitheater, parking areas and other features.

Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery camped from 15 to 25 November on a sandy beach near a deserted Chinook village of 36 houses, within sight of the Pacific Ocean. The expedition members considered this the end of their westward journey, and Captain Clark made extensive survey observations and calculations.

Near the site of Lewis and Clark's camp, the Hudson's Bay Company built a store in 1840, and in 1848 the Catholic Church es-

tablished Stella Maris mission. In the next decade Patrick J. McGowan founded the first commercial salmon packing business in the region. The town of McGowan is now represented by a few deteriorating shacks, as well as a 1903 office building, a 1904 church, and a house built in 1911.

The National Park Service (NPS) contracted with Columbia Diachronic Services of Astoria, Oregon, to conduct a survey of the site to determine if any subsurface cultural materials remained from the Chinook summer village, Lewis and Clark's Station Camp, or the subsequent cannery and townsite of McGowan. Fieldwork in October of 2002 followed archival research and interviews with local historians and residents of the area. The interviews proved especially useful in gathering information about the cannery and historic townsite, as descendants of P. J. McGowan were able to identify the location and function of several former building sites.

A series of 50 shovel test-probes was distributed throughout the project area in an effort to locate buried cultural materials relating to Native and Euroamerican use and occupation. Shovel probe location was based on the need for adequate coverage of the project area; topographic anomalies (swales, depressions, hummocks); changes in color, density or species of vegetation; surface indications of subsurface remains including cultural material; and recognizable building footprints. These probes were 40 cm in diameter and 50 cm deep, and where stratigraphy warranted, an additional 50 cm depth was probed with a 20 cm-diameter auger. All deposits were sieved through nested 0.25 and 0.125 in. screens to recover cultural materials. Those artifacts encountered in the excavations were described, and diagnostic materials were measured, drawn and/or photographed.

The stratigraphy of the deposits was drawn and recorded for texture, structure and Munsell colors, and cultural materials were placed in labeled plastic bags and returned to the probes at the 50 cm level. The holes were backfilled and the shovel probes and features of the cultural landscape were mapped with a total station. Although no artifacts were retained for study and curation, copies of all field notes are archived at Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Astoria, Oregon.

While no artifact concentrations of significant density were encountered in the subsurface testing, the probes did indicate the presence of a site. No archaeological remains of Station Camp were encountered, but there was a small Native American component from the early 19th century. Most of the artifacts found in the site were from the townsite of McGowan, ca. 1860-1945. Ar-



chival research suggested that the site of Lewis and Clark's camp, as well as ethnographically-known Chinook summer villages, have been eroded by the Columbia River, especially since the construction of the jetty at the mouth of the river.

The archaeologists recommended to the NPS that further work be done to identify the significance of the protohistoric and historic remains, more precisely identify their location, assess the standing McGowan buildings for National Register eligibility, and that the excavations for the highway realignment and facilities be monitored for disturbance of subsurface remains. A report on the project, entitled *Archaeological Survey and Testing at Lewis and Clark's 'Station Camp'* has been submitted to the National Park Service, Columbia Cascades Support Office, in Seattle, Washington.

**Fort Vancouver National Historic Site and the Vancouver National Historic Reserve** (Submitted by Douglas C. Wilson, Theresa Langford, Robert Cromwell, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site): A variety of archaeological projects, led by National Park Service archaeologist Douglas Wilson, were conducted at the Vancouver National Historic Reserve in Vancouver, Washington. The Vancouver National Historic Reserve, located in the Portland metropolitan area, contains Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (45CL163H) and properties managed by the U.S. Army Reserve (Vancouver Barracks [45CL162H]) and the City of Vancouver (including Officer's Row [45CL160H] and Old Apple Tree Park [45CL164H]). The Vancouver National Historic Reserve preserves the remains of the Hudson's Bay Company fur-trade headquarters, supply depot, and farm for its far-flung Columbia Department (ca. 1829-1860) and the first U.S. Army garrison in the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver Barracks (ca. 1849-1948). Vancouver Barracks was the headquarters for the Army's Department of the Columbia. All materials recovered from archaeological investigations are held at the Fort Vancouver curation facility.

**Hudson's Bay Company Sale Shop Investigations:** In the summer of 2001, the Portland State University field school explored the Hudson's Bay Company Sale Shop, which was located inside the stockade and sold a variety of manufactured goods to company employees, missionaries, and Oregon trail immigrants. The field school, led by National Park Service archaeologists and assisted by graduate teaching assistants, taught field techniques and interpretation of archaeology to the public. The goal of the project was to add to previous work conducted in the 1970s in advance of a planned

reconstruction which will house a cultural resources learning and education center. Excavations uncovered remains of the U.S. Army Spruce Mill, which produced aircraft material to supply the war effort during World War I (1917-1918), and Hudson's Bay Company remains associated with the Sale Shop. The location of the building was confirmed through the exposure of wooden footings from the large, warehouse-sized structure. Applied geographer Keith Garnett referenced previous archaeological trenches and newly-found features using a total station and added to the site's geographic information system. Numerous glass trade beads and buckshot were recovered from water-screened samples taken from within the structure and areas of refuse disposal were identified on its outer edges. Students interpreted their finds for the large numbers of interested public and assisted in holding "Kids Digs" educational programs for children. Laboratory analyses and report preparation are continuing.

**U.S. Army Parade Ground:** This project, conducted in 2000 and 2001, represents the first comprehensive archaeological investigation of the current parade ground, which was the site of Vancouver Barracks' earliest (1849-1850) structures. The goal of the project was to identify subsurface cultural deposits and surviving landscape features through a combination of test and data recovery excavations, magnetic survey, cartographic analysis, and historical research. Soldiers' barracks, kitchens and messes, officers' quarters, and a hospital were all located within the project area, as well as several smaller structures such as privies, bandstands, and a flagstaff.

The western and eastern ends of the parade ground each contain artifacts from the earliest years of the post, specifically beginning with the Army's arrival and initial construction activities in 1849-1850. Excavations in these portions of the parade ground yielded a typical mid- to late-19th-century military assemblage, suggesting social and domestic activities, as well as construction and demolition of structures. Artifacts recovered included machine cut nails, window glass, ceramics, buttons, lamp glass, tobacco pipes, liquor bottles, cartridges, and bullets. Several shaft features and middens were discovered during testing. Artifacts from the southern parade ground area reflect relatively later dates of activity and were mostly architectural in nature, associated with large turn-of-the-century barracks buildings. Several notable diagnostic objects were recovered from the excavations, including an and-iron, a lead seal from a powder container, and a forage cap chin-strap buckle.

As a result of this project, archaeologists

made recommendations for avoiding or mitigating the impacts to cultural deposits during infrastructure work and interpretive activities. Overall, the intact strata and features of the historic parade ground landscape suggest great potential for providing additional information about early life at this key military post. For more information, please see the published report: Theresa Langford and Douglas C. Wilson, *Archaeology of the U.S. Army Parade Ground: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site*, National Park Service, Vancouver, WA, 2002.

**Hudson's Bay Company (Kanaka) Village:** The first two years of a three-year enhanced archaeological survey was undertaken at the Hudson's Bay Company (Kanaka) Village site (45CL300H/45CL163H). The survey was conducted in conjunction with the 2001 and 2002 Portland State University (PSU) archaeological field schools. The Village site was home to the largest multi-cultural fur trade settlement in the Pacific Northwest between ca. 1829-1860. At its peak in 1845, the Village housed over 600 residents representing ethnic backgrounds as varied as Hawaiians, Iroquois, English, Irish, Scottish, and over 30 Pacific Northwest Native American tribes. The Village area was later used by the U.S. Army (ca. 1860-1948) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (ca. 1933-1941).

The Village investigation is being undertaken to discover new subsurface cultural deposits related to the Hudson's Bay Company and U.S. Army occupation of the site. These are expected to assist in better interpreting the Village for visitors, improve scientific understanding of its occupants, and to help guide the reconstruction of historical fence-lines, roads, and houses. The project benefited from the National Park Service's 2002 remote sensing workshop "Recent Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century." Survey techniques include remote sensing using gradiometers, electrical resistance, and ground penetrating radar; test excavations using 50 x 50 cm shovel tests; and larger block excavations.

To date, test excavations have revealed intact deposits of archaeological remains associated with the Hudson's Bay Company, the 20th-century U.S. Army, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. In the northern portion of the project area, structural remains of a ca. 1904 U.S. Army granary storage warehouse were found to overlay a largely intact Hudson's Bay Company house site (House 5) complete with packed earthen floor and rock-lined fire hearth. A 3 x 6 m block was excavated at the House 5 site as part of the 2002 archaeological field school. Granary foundation remains included brick and concrete fragments, wood remains, wire

nails, and bottle glass. The House 5 structure is defined by a square, artifact-laden organic stain encountered between 45-60 cm below present ground surface. The rock-lined fire hearth was likely the base of a stick-and-mud chimney that defines the eastern wall of the structure. Within Hudson's Bay Company-era strata, the northwest corner of every unit was excavated separately in 5 cm arbitrary levels and was water screened through 1 mm mesh, revealing many thousands of organic and inorganic micro-artifacts deposited directly into this house floor by its 19th-century occupants. Furthermore, sediment samples of each unit were taken to perform geochemical and micro-artifact analyses.

The final year of the project will include the 2003 Portland State University and Washington State University-Vancouver field school. Analyses of archaeological data are continuing and a final report will be prepared after the 2003 work is completed. Please examine the Fort Vancouver web site ([www.nps.gov/fova](http://www.nps.gov/fova)) for more information on the public archaeology program.

## U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST

Reported by Sannie K. Osborn

### Nevada

**Derby Switch Site (26Wa7038):** In November 2001 Summit Envirosolutions, Inc., archaeologists from Carson City, led by Lynn Furnis, recorded historic surface remains and test-excavated site 26Wa7038. Here, where Derby Switch ought to be, lay a site of the right time period, next to the railroad grade. The field effort included extensive surface collection and recording, backhoe trenching, test units, site mapping, metal detector scanning, and evaluation by a railroad consultant. Summit worked as a subcontractor to Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., on this mitigation for a proposed power transmission line funded by Sierra Pacific Power Company.

The site is 1,312 ft. long and 450 ft. wide, at 4,954 ft. elevation. It abuts parts of the remnant Nevada Railroad grade. Eight features distinguish the site, including a sparse blacksmithing area, a large earthen platform, a dense cluster of domestic artifacts, two hand-dug pits, and two culverts within the grade. Several original wooden right-of-way stakes were found on the grade itself, as well as a telegraph pole stump and a glass insulator along the south flank. The one feature that is absent is a railroad spur—a necessary facility for a switching station.

In 1906 and 1907 the Nevada Railroad

operated between Wadsworth and Olinghouse, Nevada, in Washoe County. The line was 10 miles long and its sole purpose was to move gold ore from the Olinghouse mines to the Nevada Consolidated Mill (Nev-Con, for short). Derby Switch was part of the Nevada Railroad, located two miles southeast of Olinghouse, according to a map by David Myrick. In theory, the switch was to provide a place for trains to drop off or pick up cars on their way up or down the track. Derby Switch lies strategically at the foot of the steepest and most winding part of the route, and certain cars were too long or too heavy to move further uphill from there.

Due to the Panic of 1907 and low ore values from the mines and Nev-Con Mill, the Nevada Railroad came to a halt. Trains quit running in December, 1907. The tracks and ties were taken up by a 30-man crew in the autumn of 1909 and were sold to other railroads. Any Derby Switch physical facilities and equipment presumably were removed at this same time.

Based on historic records, archaeologists assumed that Derby Switch was occupied for one year and a few months. Because of the short length of the track and short life of the operation, it is doubtful that personnel were continuously stationed at Derby Switch in 1906 and 1907, but perhaps simply manned the site as needed. The site and artifacts were analyzed in light of these assumptions. The thin slice of time could provide a point against which to compare artifact date ranges and functions, as well as feature functions. Conversely, the archaeological remains could be used to test the known history of the site and determine if the site actually was used so briefly (15 months) and so narrowly (for Nevada Railroad only). A secondary interest was the technological attributes exhibited by the artifacts, but that subject is not here pursued.

Site remains provide a mixed bag for site history. First, 26Wa7038 does not seem to be a switching station. No evidence of a spur or siding was found at or near the site. Further west, the railroad grade has been washed out, eroded, and obliterated. If a spur existed in that area, it is not now visible. Railroad consultant Larry Meeker suggests that the site is in a good location to serve several purposes. For one thing, as trains came down hill from Olinghouse, they would need a place to stop and cool their brakes before proceeding east. Derby Switch was the first wide and relatively flat spot for them to do so. Secondly, the Nevada Railroad owned a private car in which clients were entertained and business conducted. This car was too long to make the turns west of Derby Switch. It could not be hauled to Olinghouse. Mr. Meeker believes the pri-

vate car was left at Derby Switch from time to time. Still, this storage would require a spur. If the spur ever existed, it must have stood further west.

In other ways, the site reflects railroad activities. Some features probably were used in 1906 and 1907 by the Nevada Railroad. First, the large earthen platform that sits adjacent to the grade likely served as a storage and loading area. Second, the two culverts within the grade must date to the railroad year of operation. The general site area's light scatter of wood, metal, and glass artifacts is compatible with the railroad time period.

Other elements suggest use during the construction and dismantling phases in 1906 and 1909. For instance, the blacksmith area does not indicate railroad maintenance or repair functions. A small cluster of forge clinker slag, a second cluster of metal trimmings and tool parts, and a large sandy patch comprise the feature. The artifacts include blacksmith tool parts, iron bar and flat stock, horseshoe dubbings, horseshoe nails, and iron scraps. In addition, there are metal bolt heads, bolt shanks, square nuts, screws, rivets, rings, and strap, all of which could be found on a wagon, and some on machinery. Most likely, a blacksmith was temporarily engaged to repair and maintain horses, wagons, and work tools of the track construction or demolition crews. In 1906, 120 men and up to 180 horses worked on the grade. The 1909 demolition effort had similar requirements, with 30 men working for a month to remove the rails, spikes, hardware, and ties.

Elsewhere at the site is an oval hand-dug pit with a scatter of food and evaporated milk cans, milled wood, liquor bottles, food bottles, ceramics, and charcoal clusters. Large numbers of a very few artifact types lay near the pit, suggesting that only a few activities repeatedly took place here. A company mess hall or bunkhouse and dining room may have stood here to house and feed construction or dismantling crews.

The grid yielded 245 artifacts. Nearly half were hole-in-cap food cans and evaporated milk cans. All of the milk cans are of one size and type. Each is 2.94 to 3 in. in diameter, 4.38 in. tall, and has a cap 0.75 in. wide, with venthole at center. The can dimensions match those given by Don Simonis for his Type 7 in the Evaporated Milk Can Chronology. The Derby Switch cans have double locked and machine-soldered side seams, and lapped end seams, with solder on end seams, cap, and ventholes. Simonis's date range for Type 7 cans is 1908 to 1914. The milk cans must have been deposited at the site after the Nevada Railroad stopped operations in 1907, suggesting the cluster is tied to the dismantling crew of 1909. Plain

white hotelware vessels lay within the grid, four having the marks of Johnson Brothers of Hanley, England, made between 1883 and 1913, and two others made by Thomas Furnival of Cobridge, England (1871-1890).

All glass bottles from the cluster are moldblown. Several provide narrow time ranges that fit well with the entire railroad construction/ occupation/ dismantling period. Included are one Adolphus Busch beer bottle (1904-1907), several Castle Whiskey bottles (F. Chevalier Co. of San Francisco) (1902-ca. 1910), and a Holt Glass Works bottle (1893-1906). Apparently, the dismantling crew was based at Derby Switch during part of their stay, where they ate and slept.

The test phase of fieldwork at Derby Switch proved valuable and informative. Derby Switch turned out not to be a switching station, but was definitely a place where other kinds of railroad-related activities took place between 1906 and 1909. The features and artifacts at 26Wa7038 provide a glimpse into the life and work conditions of railroad workers in the very early 20th century.

**Maryland Wells Stage Station:** Summit Envirosolutions, Inc., of Carson City, Nevada, conducted archaeological investigations at the Maryland Wells site (26WP1849) during the summer of 2001. Located on the southern margin of Newark Valley in White Pine County, Maryland Wells served as both a late 19th-century stage station and as a stop along the Lincoln Highway. The station was one of many utilized along the Denver-Shepherd Toll Road during the White Pine Mining District boom (1868-1870), at the height of Elko to White Pine passenger and freight traffic. Situated between Eureka and Hamilton, the stage station would have experienced the boom and bust of the short lived mining district, along with the evolution of transportation routes through the region. The locality was known later in its existence as Fourteen Mile House, when it was utilized by travelers along the Lincoln Highway.

Excavations at Maryland Wells recovered several thousand historic artifacts and seven subsurface features including two buildings, a corral, and a trash pit. Continued analysis and interpretation of materials recovered will lead to a better understanding of the conditions at Maryland Wells including more detailed information concerning the age and gender of its residents, how provisions were acquired, what types of tasks were performed at the station, and its level of self-sufficiency.

Once completed, the work at Maryland Wells has the potential to contribute to understanding of the function of stations in the development of early stage and freight trans-

portation in central Nevada. Archival and archaeological investigations have centered on determining a more precise date of occupation, an accurate account of its function, and the demography and lifestyle of its historic residents.

**Marlette Lake Water System (Nevada):** In the fall of 2002, Summit Envirosolutions, Inc., of Carson City, Nevada, completed a field reconnaissance on wooden box flumes associated with the Marlette Lake Water System. Construction of the Marlette Lake Water System was a unique engineering feat that provided (and still provides) potable water to the towns of Virginia City, Silver City, and Gold Hill (Nevada's Comstock Mining District) and has been in continual operation with minimal alterations for over 130 years. Built between 1873 and 1887, the system begins at Marlette Reservoir above Lake Tahoe (elevation 7,800 ft.) and descends 2,700 ft. out of the Sierra Nevada Mountains before rising another 1,600 ft. along the Virginia Range. Forty-five miles of flumes, a 4,000 ft. tunnel, and 21 miles of high pressure pipes push the water uphill without the assistance of pumps. The 3.5 mile flume section examined by Summit Envirosolutions was part of this uphill segment, which was built at a precise incline of 6 ft. to the mile. Two parallel flumes were eventually built and remained in operation until 1957. The Marlette Lake Water System is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is recognized by the American Society of Civil Engineers as a National Engineering Landmark.

In addition to the box flumes, Summit Envirosolutions discovered cached nails, providing evidence of maintenance, and can dumps that are likely from the period of construction. Evidence of terracing and rock shoring, necessary to adhere to the steep mountain slopes, was also found. Although built at an elevation of 6,700 ft., Nevada's arid environment has preserved much of the wood, allowing greater interpretation and reconstruction. Research and the final report are ongoing.

**The Ditch, the Road, and the Fairway: Data Recovery at 26Wa6160, 26Wa6854, and 26Wa6847:** In the fall of 2001, Summit Envirosolutions, Inc., of Carson City, Nevada, conducted data recovery at three sites within the Callamont Project, a golf course and residential development located on the Mt. Rose fan southwest of Reno, Nevada. The sites included the Galena to Washoe City Road (26Wa6851), the Galena Creek Ditch (26Wa6160), and one area of structural remains and historic debris (26Wa6847). The final report for the project was submitted in late 2002.

The Galena Creek Ditch was part of the agricultural development of Washoe Valley. Research focused on historical and engineering documentation. The site itself offered nothing in the way of extraordinary or exceptional engineering; however the ditch is unique in its overall design. The vast majority of irrigation ditches in Washoe Valley are located in the lower portions of the valley and divert seasonal runoff from creeks and small drainages laterally to adjacent or nearby farmland. The Galena Creek Ditch is higher up in the footslope of the Carson Range and carries water from Galena Creek to Washoe Lake Reservoir. It does not convey water for immediate delivery but instead diverts the flow of Galena Creek, which joins Steamboat Creek below the dam forming Washoe Lake Reservoir, for storage and use later in the season.

The ditch's role in the agricultural development of Washoe Valley is elucidated by the fact that it was constructed in 1889, while the dam forming Washoe Lake Reservoir had been in place since the early 1860s. The ditch was clearly a supplemental effort, intended to maximize the irrigation potential of Galena and Steamboat Creeks. It represented a more indirect and complicated level of water management, resorted to when primary sources were no longer adequate. In other words, before the ditch was constructed the spring runoff in Galena Creek flowed unchecked into Steamboat Creek and, if not utilized in the southern Truckee Meadows, continued on to the Truckee River. With the ditch, this same flow was directed to the Washoe Lake Reservoir, where it could be allocated on a more consistent basis throughout the drier portions of the year. Its construction demonstrates that, by 1889, agriculture in Washoe Valley had developed to the point where directly available water, such as Galena and Steamboat Creeks, and the more far flung irrigation sources, such as the Steamboat Ditch, were no longer sufficient. In 1889, agriculturalists in the valley were successful enough to have the wherewithal to design and undertake the project, and they were sure enough of the eventual benefits to actually execute it.

The Galena to Washoe City Road was associated with the development of a regional transportation network. Archival research was able to specify its role in that development and in turn illuminate the nature of that network. The Galena to Washoe City road "flourished" in conjunction with the intense logging and milling activity occurring in the Galena area during the 1860s. Galena itself served as something of a funnel point, where logs destined for the Comstock were collected and milled, sometimes to the point of finished products, and



then transported to Washoe City. The road retained its importance as long as Washoe City maintained its role in the exchange of ore and wood products which moved up and down the mountain between Washoe Valley and the Comstock. The hard winter of 1864-1865, the Comstock depression, and fires in Galena in 1865 and again in 1867 diminished Galena's importance. Finally in 1869 the completion of the Carson City to Virginia City section of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad knocked out one leg of the exchange and ended the need for a road between Galena and Washoe City.

This relatively short but perhaps intense use was evinced by the ephemeral nature of the roadway itself and its minimal engineering and improvements. The road was an example of a specific, short-term adaptation of the regional network to a specific purpose. Its abandonment was an example of change in that network effected by the construction of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad.

Site 26Wa6847 was recommended eli-

gible for the NRHP under Criterion D because of its potential to address important research questions involving regional industrial development as reflected in small scale logging and milling activity at the foot of the Carson Mountains during the mid- to late 1800s. It was noted as containing a variety of domestic and subsistence artifacts with which to address questions of population, residential patterns (especially in relation to work sites), class and economic status, ethnicity, and other general lifeways issues.

Data recovery included an initial clearing of the site, a metal detector survey, detailed site and feature mapping, surface collection, surface scrapes, and mechanical and hand excavation. The initial brush clearing revealed two brick concentrations, a bone concentration, and several possibly structural rock alignments. It was assumed the site was an extension of a logging and milling site, likely representing a small scale, portable lumber milling endeavor located on

the opposite side of the ravine bounding 26Wa6847 on the north. Both sites include rock and brick concentrations, possible stone foundations, significant amounts of domestic debris, and both were dated to the mid- to late 19th century. Sufficient data were recovered from the site to define 26Wa6847 as a residential location at which industrial type activities, such as equipment maintenance, also likely took place. Direct examples associating the site with the logging and milling theme were lacking in the assemblage. Several tools and industrial type artifacts, such as files, machine oil cans, heavy duty metal clamps and plates, and chain links were recovered, but unequivocally logging related artifacts, such as saws, axes, or specialized milling machinery, were not present. The site's role, then, was that of a residential and support facility very likely, but not yet conclusively, tied to logging and milling.

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