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SHA 2005 DEADLINE EXTENDED

The deadline for abstract submission for the SHA 2005 conference in York, England, has been changed from 1 June to 30 June 2004. All other details published n the Call for Papers remain the same.

President's Corner

William Moss

I would like to welcome Management Solutions Plus, Inc. (MSP) of Rockville, MD, as our new business office services provider. If I can welcome MSP at this time, it is because the Board of Directors has been very focused since we left St. Louis in January; Focused, busy, and productive. As you fleetingly saw in the Spring Newsletter, or as you may have noticed in the return address on recent mailings (such as the Call for Papers for the York Conference, or the third and final renewal notice for membership in our great Corps of Discovery for those of you who momentarily let it lapse), MSP began managing SHA's affairs effective March 15. MSP had responded to our request for proposals in 2002 and, given the quality of their initial offer, the search committee (composed of the president, the president-elect, the past president, and the secretary-treasurer) decided to initiate negotiations with them for a new proposal. Both parties rapidly came to an agreement. The MSP team came on board at an earlier date than had initially been planned, as the board was able to negotiate an early termination date for our contract with Talley Management Group, Inc. This early transition permitted us to circumvent potential problems associated with or-

ganizing the York conference and managing current affairs. It also permitted SHA to realize a substantial economy on management fees.

A bit of history is necessary to put this transition into context. Over the past year, the board became aware of problems directly affecting our membership. Some of you had difficulty renewing your annual membership, others had problems receiving entitlements, while still others noted that requests for information were not followed up. Some problems were never apparent to the membership, largely because of inordinate efforts deployed by the then president Julia King and our secretarytreasurer, Sara Mascia, to address them. All said and done, these problems were sufficient for the board to make the decision in St. Louis to move to a new business office provider. Were all this in the past, I would have left it in the archaeological record for future discovery. The membership is however still feeling some effects of our relationship with our former service provider. New problems have been brought to the board's attention and it is possible that others will continue to appear. We thus ask for your patience and your comprehension as we bring our vessel around to a new course.

Karen Hutchison, our account manager with Management Solutions Plus, has been quite heroic in the transition process and she will undoubtedly continue to resolve issues as they come to light, while setting a new course of action with the Board of Directors. Please do not hesitate to contact Karen to resolve any lingering problem. It goes with-

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You won't want to miss
SHA 2005
York, England
http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/SHA2005/SHAwelcome.htm

President's Corner

Continued from Page 1

out saying that you can contact any member of SHA's Board of Directors, starting with me, to bring to light any unresolved issue from either our past or present business office. We will make every effort to find appropriate solutions. Remember, I want to hear from you.

Many months of troubleshooting have been an object lesson on the importance of the business office for the daily functioning and the future growth of SHA. I would like to take this opportunity to share the following observations with the Society. The core activities supplied by the business office, having started under the able guidance of Mike Rodeffer, include managing current

affairs and financial affairs as well as supplying committee and board support. As stated in our agreement with MSP, these can be grouped into blocks of activities. Coming first are headquarters office operations: supplying office space and equipment, furnishings, and supplies; supplying postal and email addresses, and telephone and fax numbers; serving as a clearinghouse for all communications and correspondence; maintaining records, files, and documentation; maintaining policy and procedures manuals; and storing back issues of our publications. Financial management represents the next major block of activities: maintaining accounts, receiving and managing all payments, paying bills, preparing monthly financial statements, developing the annual budget in collaboration with the Budget Committee, bookkeeping, and having an-

nual audits performed. Membership promotion and retention are also included: maintaining membership databases and documentation and managing membership renewals and requests for information. Board governance also represents an important activity: organizing and supplying logistical support to board meetings and the general assembly; and executing and supervising elections procedures and implementing policy. The business office also provides support to our publications (mailing label management and sales) as well as managing SHA's secure-server Web site.

Most recently and most importantly, conference management has been added to the responsibilities conferred to the business office. SHA's conferences have become increasingly large and complex. Having organized one myself and having seen many more with a professional's eye, I can assure you that SHA has reached the point where volunteers can no longer solely assume this activity. Negotiating with hotels and convention centers, managing preregistration and registration activities, and coordinating on-site activities, among many other things, all require special skills, experience, and infrastructure. SHA's movement to a professional management structure beginning in 2001 has taken this into account and we should continue to see the positive effects of this in York and beyond.

A constant and ever-present preoccupation for both the board and MSP's management will be the healthy financial management of the Society. The next months will be dedicated to charting efficient and economical means of providing services to the membership. A very important consequence of efficient business office operations will be to facilitate volunteer participation through committees, board service and other actions. May all interested parties feel duly welcome!

As I write this column, you are receiving the call for papers for the upcoming conference in York, England, and I can already see your enthusiasm by the proposals for sessions being posted on HISTARCH every day. Many of you who are reading this column will already have submitted proposals for papers and sessions for what will be a memorable event for many reasons. This will be SHA's first official, membershipwide event outside of the Americas as well as being the first opportunity for European particularly British-scholars and practitioners to attend our meeting without incurring substantial costs. It will be a golden opportunity for all to exchange, compare, and learn. For those of you who have not submitted a proposal, you have several months to make final arrangements for attending. I strongly hope you do, as York is a fascinating and particularly rich heritage

Published Quarterly

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

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Business Address: 15245 Shady Grove Road, Ste. 130, Rockville, MD 20850 Phone 301-990-2454; Fax 301-990-9771; Email <hq@sha.org> (New Subscriptions, Changes of Address, Subscription Fulfillment Matters)

The Society for Historical Archaeology 3rd Class Postage Paid

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of the American National Standards for Information Sciences--Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSIZ39.48-1984.

city, a very appropriate context for our meeting. I know that Harold Mytum and his site committee have been preparing a top-notch event under the theme of "Continuity and Change." To bring this back to the principal theme of this issue's presidential column, organizing the York conference has been a particularly delicate operation in the context of the business office transition. MSP has had to hit the ground running with what will perhaps be the most complex event ever organized by SHA. Harold Mytum and his local committee are doing an excellent job preparing the event in collaboration with Grace Jan (MSP's conference coordinator), as I was able to confirm during a working trip to York last May.

On other matters, SHA has had a good deal of success over the past years lobbying on Capitol Hill (remember the Farm Bill!). The Government Affairs Committee and our lobbyist, Nellie Longsworth, have identified an important issue concerning historic preservation and reauthorization of the U.S. Transportation Act: the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA). SHA and ACRA acted jointly to help define a more efficient application of Section 106 procedures within the Federal Highway Act Section 4(f). The proposal, if finally accepted, will speed up highway planning and construction, thus reducing overall costs, as required by the threat of a presidential veto. The operative mechanism would consist of developing programmatic agreements identifying important highway properties, supplying additional funding to SHPOs and THPOs for appropriate resource inventories and resource management plans and, finally, eliminating ambiguous wording proposed for Section 4(f). In one action, Nellie faxed our position to more than 70 members of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee! SHA's actions were instrumental in having the bill pass the Senate. The issue has yet to be resolved with the House of Representatives.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that contributions have continued to come in for the Edward and Judy Jelks Award fund. Greg Waselkov and his committee have developed guidelines for the administration of this important development tool (printed in this issue). SHA's membership is admirably rising to the challenge of supporting our student membership.

MSP Staff (left to right): Margarita Passero, Linda Bernetich, Ellen Perreault, Beverly I. Levy, Lynn DiTizio, Grace Jan, Steve Patoray, Karen Hutchison, Beth W. Palys, and Eric Fuller.

A Letter From Management Solutions Plus (aka SHA Business Office)

Dear SHA Members:

I am very glad to have this opportunity to introduce myself and Management Solutions Plus (MSP), Inc., SHA's new management company, to you. Let me start by saying that we are delighted to be working for you and look forward to building a strong and dynamic future for SHA as your management partners.

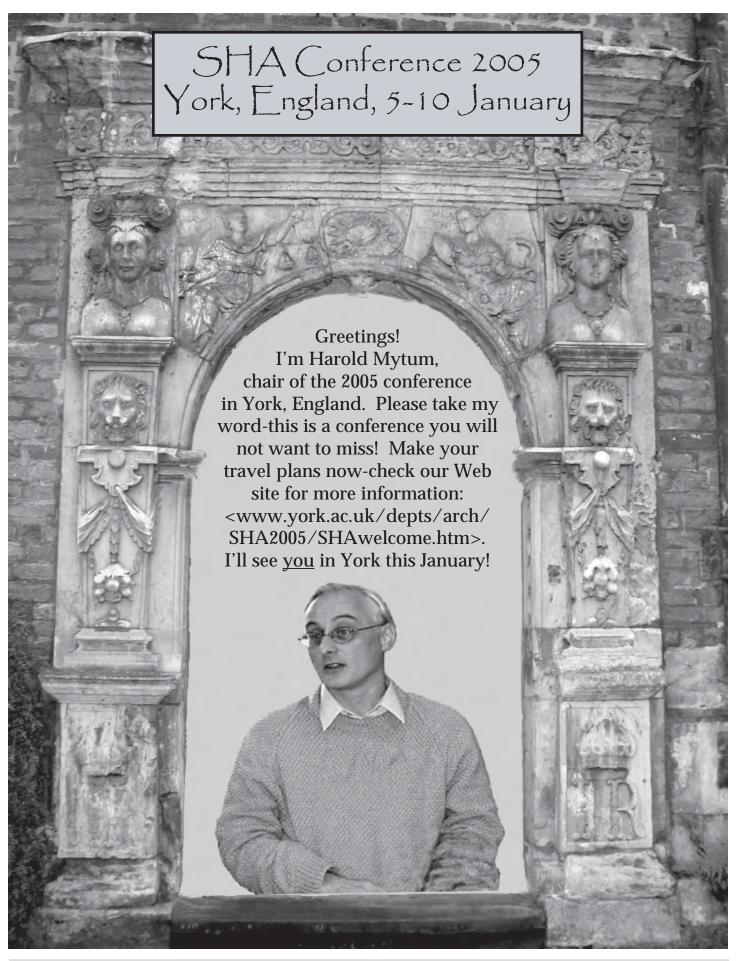
Management Solutions Plus, Inc. is both a Charter ASAE-accredited and IAAMC-accredited association management company started in 1993 by Beth W. Palys, CAE, MSP's President. At that time, Beth had one association client and faced the challenge of finding the right way to lower their overhead costs while continuing to provide high quality programs and services to their members. Now, more than 10 years later, that first association client is thriving, and MSP has grown to a staff of 12, working with 4 trade associations and 4 professional societies, including the Society for Historical Archaeology. MSP's goal for each and every one of our clients is to provide excellent service that helps you to realize your goals.

The MSP staff brings a range of different talents to SHA. Beth and MSP Vice President Beverly Levy, CEBS, CAE, SPHR, together bring nearly 40 years association management experience to the SHA. As your Executive Director, I have more than 10 years direct association management experience, working in a range of different positions from Government Relations Manager to Director of Operations to Vice President. Eric Fuller, SHA's Member Services Manager, comes with a background as the membership coordinator for a major national association and advertising manager for a national newspaper focused on youth. Grace Jan, CMP, SHA's Director of Meetings, has nearly 15 years experience in meeting planning and will be working on the SHA 2005 conference and planning for future events. Beth, Bev, Grace, Eric, and I and the entire MSP staff are available at any time to assist you.

SHA's transition to MSP started four weeks ago, and over the past month, we have been focused on learning everything we can about you—a process that I am sure will continue for a long time to come. I hope that you will contact Eric or me at 301-990-2454 or <hq@sha.org> at any time with questions, complaints—and hopefully, compliments! We look forward to getting to know you.

With all best wishes, Karen Hutchison Executive Director





IMPORTANT NOTICE! New SHA Address

SHA has concluded a contract with Management Solutions Plus, Inc. for business office services. Effective 8 April 2004, our new address will be:

Society for Historical Archaeology 15245 Shady Grove Road, Ste. 130 Rockville, MD 20850 Phone: 301-990-2454 Fax: 301-990-9771 Email: <hq@sha.org> <http://www.sha.org/>

Current Research Coordinator Named for Asia

Edward W. Tennant of Michigan Technological University has been named to fill the long-vacant position of Current Research Coordinator for Asia. Mr. Tennant's research focus is the industrial archaeology of Asia, and in particular China. We look forward to reading news of what is going on in this part of the world in future issues of the *Newsletter*! Mr. Tennant may be contacted at:

Edward W. Tennant Michigan Technological University Social Sciences AOB 209 1400 Townsend Houghton, MI 49931 <ewtennan@mtu.edu>

New Contact Info for Australia Current Research Coordinator

Alasdair Brooks, who serves the SHA as *Newsletter* Current Research Coordinator for Australia, has provided new contact information:

Alasdair Brooks
1/62 Gooch Street
Thornbury, VIC 3071
Australia
+03 9416-8484 (+61 3 9416-8484
from outside Australia)
<alasdair@provocateur.co.uk>

The Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards for 2004

(application deadline: 1 August 2004)

The Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Fund will provide one or more cash awards, on a competitive basis, to defray costs associated with travel by graduate students participating in annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA). Two \$500 awards are available to students presenting papers or posters at the SHA 2005 Annual Meeting in York, England.

To be considered for an award, each applicant must be a current member of SHA and actively enrolled in a graduate degree program at a college or university. Awardees are expected to present results of their research during a general session, symposium, or poster session at the SHA annual meeting.

To apply, submit a letter to the committee chair, by 1 August, at the address listed below. The letter should present compelling reasons why participation in this particular SHA annual meeting would benefit an applicant's career development, and how society members will benefit from presentation of the applicant's research results. Involvement in SHA committees and other Society-related activities is encouraged, to foster a deeper engagement and understanding of professionalism in the discipline. The letter should be accompanied by the following documents: (1) proof of university registration; (2) a confidential letter of reference from your academic advisor certifying your good standing in a graduate program; (3) a copy of your preregistration for the SHA annual meeting, including a presentation abstract; and (4) a copy of your curriculum vitae (CV). Award checks will be sent after participation in the conference. Applications are to be sent to:

Greg Waselkov, Chair Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award Committee Archaeology, HUMB 34 University of South Alabama 307 N. University Blvd. Mobile, AL 36688

DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS

The Directory of Members has traditionally been a feature of the summer issue of the *Newsletter*. While there is no question that this directory is something that is used by the membership, the wisdom of printing it in the *Newsletter* as opposed to posting it on the SHA Web site has been questioned in recent years. This has increasingly become an issue as the Board of Directors has sought ways to reduce costs without diminishing benefits. The Directory typically requires 40 pages to publish. This in effect doubles (at least) the size of the summer issue, and has implications for printing costs as well as for postage.

With the recent improvements to the SHA Web site, your editor, in conjunction with Web site editor Susannah Dean-Olsen, has decided that it is time to move the Directory to the Web. The Directory will no longer be printed in the *Newsletter*. Instead, the SHA Business Office will update the Directory in June and will forward this to our Web site editor to post on the SHA site as a downloadable PDF accessible to members only.

This change will result in a directory that is as current as that which formerly appeared in the *Newsletter*, and will still enable members who so desire to have a print version at their fingertips simply by printing the PDF. The membership will also have access through the Web site to the current searchable membership database that will provide the most current contact information that has been provided to the SHA business office.

William B. Lees, Editor

Current Publications

Charles Ewen

SHA received the following publications for posible journal review during the previous quarter. Publishers and authors are encouraged to send new titles of potential interest to Charles Ewen, SHA Reviews Editor, Department of Anthropology, A-209 Brewster Building, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. Please be sure to include price and ordering information. I am also 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: <shareviews@mail.ecu.edu>.

Armstrong, Douglas V.

2003 Creole Transformation from Slavery to Freedom: Historical Archaeology of the East End Community, St. John, Virgin Islands. University Press of Florida: Gainesville. 448 pp. 12 maps, 41 b&w photos, 57 figures, 43 tables, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. Order: <www.upf.com>; \$59.95 cloth.

Barkaranm, Elazar, and Ronals Bush Ronald (editors)

2002 Claiming the Stones, Naming the Bones: Cultural Property and the Negotiation of National and Ethnic Identity. Getty Research Institute: Los Angeles. ix + 371 pp., index. Order: <www.getty.edu>; no price given.

Beltrame, Carlo (editor)

2003 Boats, Ships and Shipyards: Proceedings of the Ninth International Symposium on Boat and Ship Archaeology, Venice 2000. Oxbow Books: Park End Place, Oxford. xiv + 362 pp. Order: <www.oxbowbooks.com>; no price given.

Bernier, Maggy

2003 Caracterisation Typologique, Microscopique et Chimique des Faiences du XVIIIe siecle du site Saint-Ignace de Loyola en Guyane Francaise. CELAT: Cite Universitaire, Quebec. viii + 295 pp. Order: <www.celat.ulaval.ca>; no price given.

Celeste, Erika (writer)

2004 Red Salt & Reynolds. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District. Film. 29 minutes. Order: West Virginia Archaeological Society, PO Box 300, Hurricane, WV 25526. DVD \$10.00, VHS \$10.00.

Dalglish, Chris

2003 Rural Society in the Age of Reason: an Archaeology of the Emergence of Modern Life in the Southern Scottish Highlands. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers: NY. xi + 257 pp. Order: <www.wkap.nl>; \$96.00 cloth, \$48.00 paper.

Dyson, Stephen L.

2004 Eugenie Sellers Strong: Portrait of an Archaeologist. Duckworth: Dulles, VA. 288 pp. Order: <www.internationalpubmarket.com>; \$44.95 cloth.

Ethridge, Robbie

2003 Creek Country: the Creek Indians and Their World. University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill. 384 pp. 8 illus., 14 maps, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. Order: http://uncpress.unc.edu/books/T-6214.html; \$59.95 cloth, \$22.50 paper.

Evans, Lynn L.M.

2003 Keys to the Past: Archaeological Treasures of the Mackinac. Mackinac Island State Parks Commission: Lansing, MI. v + 102 pp. Order: <www.mackinacparks.com>; \$29.95 cloth, \$22.95 paper.

Fisher, Charles L. (editor)

2003 People, Places, and Material Things: Historical Archaeology of Albany, New York, New York State Museum, Bulletin #499. New York State Museum: Albany. xiii + 187 pp. Order: Publication Sales 3140 CEC, New York State Museum, Albany, NY 12230; no price given.

Francovich, Riccardo, and Richard Hodges

2004 Villa to Village: the Transformation of the Roman Countryside in Italy. Duckworth: Dulles, VA. 160 pp. Order: <www.internationalpubmarket.com>; \$23.00 paper.

Funk, Robert E., and Robert D. Kuhn

2003 Three Sixteenth-Century Mohawk Iroquois Village Sites, New York State Museum Bulletin #503. New York State Museum: Albany. xv + 167 pp. order: Publication Sales 3140 CEC, New York State Museum, Albany, NY 12230; no price given.

Hann, John H.

2003 *Indians of Central and South Florida 1513-1763.* University Press of Florida: Gainesville. xiv + 249 pp. Order: <www.upf.com>; \$39.95 cloth.

Harbury, Katharine E.

2004 *Colonial Virginia's Cooking Dynasty.* University of South Carolina Press: Columbia. xviii + 479 pp. Order: University of South Carolina Press, Business Office, 718 Devine St., Columbia, SC 29208; no price given.

Harrison, Rodney, and Christine Williamson (editors)

2004 After Captain Cook: the Archaeology of the Recent Indigenous Past in Australia. Altamira Press: New York. 256 pp. Order: <www.altamirapress.com>; \$80.00 cloth, \$32.95 paper.

Hunter, Robert (editor)

2003 *Ceramics in America*. Chipstone Foundation: Lebanon. Order: <www.upne.com>; \$55.00 paper.

Jameson, John H., Jr. (editor)

2004 The Reconstructed Past: Reconstructions in the Public Interpretation of Archaeology and History. Altamira Press: New York. x + 299 pp. Order: <www.altamirapress.com>; \$75.00 cloth, \$34.95 paper.

Kane, Adam I.

2004 The *Western River Steamboat*. Texas A&M University Press: College Station. xix + 188 pp. Order: <www.tamu.edu/press>; no price given.

Larsen, Clark Spencer (editor)

2001 Bioarchaeology of Spanish Florida: the Impact of Colonialism. University Press of Florida: Gainesville. 324 pp. Order: <www.upf.com>; no price given.

Melosi, Martin V., and Philip V. Scarpino

2004 *Public History and the Environment.* Krieger Publishing: Melbourne, FL. 306 pp. Order: <www.krieger-publishing.com>; \$38.50 cloth.

Mytum, Harold

2004 Mortuary Monuments and Burial Grounds of the Historical Period. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers: New York, NY. xxv + 274 pp. Order: <www.wkap.com>; \$127.00 cloth, \$61.00 paper.

Pautreau, Jean-Pierre, Patricia Mornais, and Tasana Doy-Asa 2004 *Ban Wang Hai: Excavations of an Iron-Age Cemetery in Northern Thailand.* University of Washington Press: Seattle. 268 pp. 147 color photos, maps, diagrams, text in English and Thai. Order: University of Washington Press, PO Box 50096 Seattle, WA 98145-5096; \$60.00 paper.

Praetzellis, Adrian

2003 Dug to Death: a Tale of Archaeological Method and Mayhem. Altamira Press: New York. 230 pp. Order: <www.altamirapress.com>; no price given.

Read. William A.

2003 Florida Place Names of Indian Origin and Seminole Personal Names. University of Alabama Press: Chicago. 112 pp. Order: University of Alabama Press, Chicago Distribution Center, 110360 S. Langley, Chicago, IL 60628; \$16.95 paper.

Reid, Andrew M., and Paul J.Lane

2004 African Historical Archaeologies. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York, NY. 408 pp. Order: <www.wkap.com>; \$165.00 cloth, \$77.00 paper.

Roberts, Charlotte A., and Jane E. Buikstra

2003 *The Bioarchaeology of Tuberculosis: a Global View on a Reemerging Disease.* University Press of Florida: Gainesville. 368 pp. 90 figures, 49 tables, glossary, bibliography, index. Order: <www.upf.com>; \$59.95 cloth.

Sanoja, Mario and Iraida Vargas-Arenas

2002 El Agua y el Poder: Caracas y la Formación del Estado Colonial Caraqueño: 1567-1700. Banco Central de Venezuela. No further information given.

Schiffer, Michael Brian

2003 Draw the Lightening Down: Benjamin Franklin and Electrical Technology in the Age of Enlightenment. University of California Press: Berkeley. xiv + 383 pp. Order: <www.ucpress.edu>; \$34.95 cloth.

Sinopoli, Carla M.

2003 *The Political Economy of Craft Production: Crafting Empire in South India, c. 1350-1650.* Cambridge University Press: Cambridge. xiv + 354 pp. Order: <www.cambridge.org>; \$95.00 cloth.

Sutton, Peter

2004 Native Title in Australia: an Ethnographic Perspective. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge. xx + 279 pp. Order: <www.cambridge.org>; \$75.00 cloth.

VanPool, Todd L. and Christine S. VanPool (editors) 2003 Essential Tensions in Archaeological Method and Theory. University of Utah Press: Salt Lake City. ix +197 pp. 19 figures, 5 tables, index. Order: no information given.

Van Voorhies, Christine

2003 Grave Intentions: a Comprehensive Guide to Cemetery Preservation in Georgia. Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and the Historic Chattahoochee Commission: Atlanta, Georgia. 106 pp. Photos, illustrations. Order: <www.hcc-al-ga.org>; \$12.95 paper.

Wilkinson, T. J.

2003 Archaeological Landscapes of the Near East: a Fundamental Contribution to the Field. University of Arizona Press: Tucson. 250 pp. 32 halftones, 97 line illus. Order: <www.uapress.arizona.edu>; \$70.00 cloth, \$35.00 paper.

Zimmerman, Larry J., and William Green (series editors) 2004 *Archaeologist's Toolkit*. Altamira Press: New York. 7 volumes. Order: <www.altamirapress.com>; no price given.

Zimmerman, Larry J., Karen D. Vitelli, and Julie Hollowell-Zimmer (editors)

2003 Ethical Issues in Archaeology. Altamira Press, New York. xvi + 300 pp. Index. Order: <www.altamirapress.com>; no price given.

New National Register Listings

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first quarter of 2004. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Recent Listings" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrlist.htm>.

Alaska, Ketchikan Gateway Borough-Census Area. Guard Island Lighthouse. Listed 14 January 2004.

California, Butte County. Forks of Butte. Listed 2 January 2004.

California, Inyo County. Reilly. Listed 2 January 2004.

California, Lassen County. Bruff's Rock Petroglyph Site. Listed 2 January 2004.

Colorado, Alamosa County. Trujillo Homestead. Listed 4 February 2004.

Colorado, Montezuma County. Joe Ben Wheat Site Complex. Listed 16 January 2004.

Florida, Flagler County. Mala Compra Plantation Archeological Site. Listed 5 March 2004.

Florida, Palm Beach County. Lofthus (shipwreck). Listed 6 January 2004.

Kansas, Pottawatomie County. Dennis Quarry. Listed 14 January 2004.

Nevada, Clark County. Sloan Petroglyph Site (Boundary Increase). Listed 5 February 2004.

North Carolina, Carteret County. Queen Anne's Revenge (shipwreck). Listed 9 March 2004.

Virginia, Arlington County. Fort Ethan Allen. Listed 11 February 2004.

In addition, the following archaeological property was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of Interior on 24 February 2004: Florida, Marion County. Fort King Site.

SHA's "Ethical Principles": A Dissenting Opinion*

Vergil E. Noble and Daniel G. Roberts

At its 21 June 2003 meeting in Solomons, MD, the SHA Board of Directors voted to adopt the new "Principles of Ethics" brought forward by the Standards and Ethics Committee (full text reprinted following, on page 10). This was the culmination of a five-year process of research, deliberation, reconsideration, and revision, initiated with the guidance of former committee chair Henry Miller and completed under the direction of his successor, Doug Scott. The board rightly commended the committee for its steadfast devotion to this important task, but the meeting minutes will also show that approval of the recommended document was not unanimous. Indeed, there were two dissenting votes-ours, and we feel it appropriate that we should explain our reasons to the membership.

In essence, we find fault with two aspects of the Principles of Ethics as currently written. While we do not quarrel with the basic intent of the SHA Principles, we do find some of the specific language troubling. This owes, perhaps, to differing perceptions about the applicability and purpose of any such declaration, as well as our view of the distinction between a code of professional ethics and a code of professional conduct. We hold that each professional community defines professional ethics for itself, and so defined they apply to those who practice that profession or profess to do so. Furthermore, codes of ethics for any profession should comprise positive statements of general principles that each individual practitioner can look to for guidance and inspiration. As others have observed, they effectively represent a ceiling that we each strive to reach as professionals. Codes of conduct, on the other hand, typically address specific behaviors and are stated in terms of what one can or cannot do as a professional. In effect, standards of conduct serve to establish a floor beneath which practitioners should not fall without admonition from the larger professional community.

The Preamble to the Principles states appropriately that the document "presents ethical principles for the practice of historical archaeology." It goes on to state that "[a]ll members of The Society for Historical Archaeology, and others who actively participate in society-sponsored activities, shall support and follow the ethical principles of the society. All historical archaeologists and those in allied fields are encouraged to ad-

Images of the Past

EARLY CHURCH-SPONSORED HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Beginning in December 1961, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) sponsored historical archaeology at several of its famous historic sites, including the city of Nauvoo, IL (1839-1846). Photo (1968) shows excavation crew comprised mostly of students from Brigham Young University at the Jonathan Browning house site in Nauvoo. Front row, far right: Virginia S. Harrington, J. C. Harrington, and Dale L. Berge (BYU). Back row, second from left: a young but bearded George Miller.

Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints



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here to these principles." This is entirely consistent with our notion about who should be subject to ethical standards promulgated by any profession.

Certainly those who are members of SHA, whether they are professional practitioners, students, or interested lay persons should support and follow our principles. The society also has every right to expect those who are not members, but who enjoy the privilege of participating in our sponsored functions, to honor those very same principles. Moreover, it is appropriate for the society to encourage other professionals who work with us toward achieving our collective mission to comply with our principles. All that being true, in our view it makes no sense for all but one of the written principles to be couched explicitly in restrictive terms of membership in the Society. Introducing six of the seven principles with the qualifier "Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology . . . " is at once redundant and contradictory to declarative statements already made in the Preamble. We agree with the Preamble that any ethical principles promulgated for the profession should be applicable to all practicing historical archaeologists, not merely those persons who pay membership dues to the Society.

Our second objection to the Principles of Ethics relates to Principle 6, the one principle worded in absolute terms and without reference to the profession or SHA membership, as though it should be taken to apply to all persons. Principle 6 is also remarkable in that it is the only principle that is stated in a negative tone and, further, it is the only principle whose focus is on specific conduct-in essence, the treatment of archaeological specimens as commodities. As such, it really is a specific corollary of Principle 2, which encourages the "long-term preservation and effective management of archaeological sites and collections" (since it is argued that the commercialization of archaeological materials "may lead to their destruction, dispersal, or exploitation").

We have to wonder why the proscription of specific conduct related to the commercial disposition of artifacts should be the sole exception to the appropriately broad language of this document and why, if this is deemed proper, other equally questionable practices are not afforded the same deference. We suspect that Principle 6 owes its unique position in the Principles of Ethics because the disposition of artifacts has long been a "hot-button" topic among archaeologists of all specialties, not only historical archaeologists. Nevertheless, selective inclusion of this point opens a door to a slippery path upon which, in our opinion, we should not tread. Accordingly, we believe that this

level of specificity is misplaced in SHA's Principles of Ethics.

In fact, we are not entirely certain that we agree with this unqualified condemnation of involvement with the commercial artifact market, particularly since it appears to encompass even materials legally obtained and legitimately traded. Archaeologists concerned with long-term collections management are currently grappling with the dual dilemma of increasing curation costs and decreasing available space, and already there have been discernible shifts in attitude with respect to the prospects of deaccessioning specimens with limited research value. Some have argued for the disposal of certain classes of non-diagnostic materials, and others have even suggested that the sale of authenticated artifacts having limited research value might decrease the public demand for items illicitly ob-

The American Association of Museums (<http://www.aam-us.org/aamcoe.cfm>) considers the disposal of collections through sale consistent with their code of ethics as long as it "is solely for the advancement of the museum's mission" and the proceeds are used for "acquisition or direct care of collections." Certainly an argument could be made that unmodified coins derived from a 19th-century archaeological site, whether on land or the ocean floor, once recorded in situ and properly identified, have little potential to shed further light on the past. Why should they be curated in perpetuity when their sale on the open market could bring muchneeded revenue to assist in the conservation of other more informative yet fragile or unstable archaeological materials?

Recognizing that ethical codes evolve over time in response to changing values and ideas of propriety within a given profession, and that they are (or should be) subject to periodic review as a matter of course, we hope to initiate further discussion using Principle 6 as a catalyst. Accordingly, we would like to pose a few questions that have been troubling us for some time, questions that many practicing archaeologists might have answered quite differently only 10 or 15 years ago. In so doing, it is our hope to foster continuing thought and dialogue among members of the Society so that we may be better informed the next time the SHA's Principles of Ethics undergo review and revision.

- 1. Should we as a profession recognize and accept the fact that people place values on the past other than the values we place on it?
- 2. Should we as a profession recognize and accept the fact that most of these values, while different, are legitimate, and

that most are also considered to be legal by society as a whole?

- 3. Should we as a profession recognize and accept the fact that some allied professions place values on the past other than our own as codified in their ethical statements?
- 4. Should we as a profession "respect the dignity and human rights of others," as espoused in Principle 5, even though the values they place on the past might not be our own?

If our answers to any or all of the above questions are in the affirmative, then we submit that we should refrain from absolute statements in our Principles of Ethics that appear to admonish other professionals or society at large for actions some of us might find objectionable but the rest of society does not. We, as a profession, should not be in the business of stigmatizing the legitimate behavior of others. We should instead try to genuinely and meaningfully engage other stakeholders interested in the past, thereby striving to foster a mutual understanding and respect for differing values associated with the past, consistent with the spirit of Principles 2 and 7.

We do not mean to suggest that "legal" and "ethical" are synonymous for professional practitioners. Ethics, by definition, involve aspects of professional behavior for which there is no controlling legal authority. In effect, the difference between guidance afforded by law and by ethics is the difference between knowing what one has the right to do as a citizen and knowing the right thing to do as a professional. It does not necessarily follow that what is legal is, ipso facto, ethical.

Most archaeologists today probably would agree that it is not proper to be engaged in the artifact market in any way, and some obviously feel very strongly about the matter. Nevertheless, we believe there is already a subtle shift in thinking that may yet mitigate this stance as time goes by and the profession continues to evolve. That question, however, is beside the point. Even if we were in total agreement with Principle 6 and could foresee no prospect of a shift in opinion, we would still argue that this incongruous admonition has no place in SHA's Principles of Ethics. It sticks out like a sore thumb and should be removed.

^{*} Responses to this opinion piece are welcomed by both the authors and the editor. Please email these to the *Newsletter* at <shanews@crai-ky.com>. I will forward a copy to Noble and Roberts for their response, if any, and publish both in the next available issue of the *Newsletter*.

The Society for Historical Archaeology Ethical Principles (adopted 21 June 2003)

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

Principle 1

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

Principle 2

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to encourage and sw

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

Principle 3

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to disseminate research results to scholars in an accessible, honest and timely manner.

Principle 4

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

Principle 5

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

Principle 6

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

Principle 7

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

Advertising Now Accepted

Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter

The Society for Historical Archaeology *Newsletter* will begin accepting paid advertising with the Summer 2004 issue subject to the rates and policies printed below.

Rates for print-ready copy submitted electronically (via email or CD):

Full page	\$225.00 approximately 9 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches	
Half page	\$112.50 approximately 4 3/4 x 7 1/2 inches	
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Payment must be received within 10 days of the submission deadline.

Policy: Charges will not be assessed for position announcements, announcements for field schools, or announcements of conferences and other professional development opportunities. Only advertisements that relate to the mission of the Society for Historical Archaeology will be accepted. The newsletter editor shall have the authority to accept or refuse advertising based on these guidelines and other factors as he may deem appropriate.

All copy and inquiries concerning advertising should be submitted directly to the editor in electronic format (email submissions are preferred):

William B. Lees, Ph.D., RPA	Deadlines:	
Editor, SHA Newsletter		
c/o Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.	Spring issue	
151 Walton Avenue	Summer issue	
Lexington, KY 40502	Fall issue	
<shanews@crai-ky.com></shanews@crai-ky.com>	Winter issue	October 15
Phone: 859-252-4737		
Fax: 859-254-3747		

Gender and Minority

Affairs Committee Report

New Research: Portsmouth African Burial Ground

Submitted by Kathleen Wheeler

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) is learning firsthand about how to identify and involve descendant communities in a seacoast city. In October 2003, IAC archaeologists recovered eight sets of human remains from beneath Chestnut Street in Portsmouth, NH. The site had been identified by the Portsmouth Black Heritage Trail (PBHT) group through maps, newspaper accounts, and oral history as the location of the former burying ground for "Negroes." We believe the site was actively used for the interment of enslaved Africans and African-Americans during most of the 18th century, with interments ceasing about 1790.

Archaeologists coordinated their research efforts early on with the PBHT, and when construction workers exposed the first coffin, archaeologists and local African-Americans were excited to verify the

existence of the burial ground. The recovery of eight individuals was a very public event, and African-Americans served as pall bearers for each.

Processing and analysis of the remains occurred over the course of the winter, but much of the bone was in poor and fragmentary condition. Forensic anthropologists will conduct an on-site study of the remains in late April, to determine sex, age of death, pathology, and any lifestyle indicators. Dr. Bruce Jackson from the Boston University School of Medicine volunteered to conduct DNA analysis to isolate genetic markers confirming African ancestry. Dr. Jackson heads the African-American DNA Roots Project, which attempts to identify unique genetic sequences among African-Americans that might link them to particular West African tribes. As of late March 2004, we have learned that two samples contained specific genetic markers that are found in 95% of Africans, African-Americans, and Caribbean Blacks. Three other samples were too degraded to get reliable results, so Dr. Jackson will re-run tests on them.

In conducting the DNA analysis, Dr. Jackson has been assisting the City of Portsmouth in identifying the descendant community (if not the direct lineal descendants), whose ancestors were buried in the Chestnut Street burying ground. These efforts are partial fulfillment of the requirements of New Hampshire state law in dealing with unmarked burials, so that descendants can be identified. Genetic testing will continue with the four other individuals from the burial ground. At this time, no decisions have been made about reinterment of the eight individuals recovered in October 2003.

<u>Public Education and</u> <u>Information Comittee</u>

Brian Crane

In this issue of the *Newsletter*, Mark Freeman is looking for feedback on educational materials recently prepared by Jamestown Rediscovery and Stories Past with a grant from the Virginia Business Education Partnership. As always, if you know about public education going on in archaeology, or have ideas for columns to appear in this space, the Public Education and Information Committee would love to hear from you. Please send information to Brian Crane at

cbdcrane@erols.com>.

New Educational Materials for Jamestown Rediscovery

Reported by Mark Freeman

A recent grant from the Virginia Business Education Partnership presented

Jamestown Rediscovery with the opportunity to create some new educational modules. The Web provided the best way to meet the requirements of using technology to present archaeology at Jamestown to Virginia school children.

The modules include material already published in print form, effectively re-using content. The approach was to show the process of archaeology, leading students through the act of discovery. Two modules were created. One, using a budget framework, asks students to balance competing research needs in order to understand how a building looked in 1607. The other presents five artifacts from a single context that need to be researched, cataloged, and dated to find a terminus post quem (TPQ) for the layer. In both cases students take their own path through the material while using a variety of skills such as measuring, comparing, budgeting, and visual and reading comprehension.

Archaeologists at Jamestown Rediscovery, in collaboration with Stories Past, developed the materials. Several teacher groups and students reviewed them before they were made available last fall. Tracking, put in place to get some basic statistics on usage, shows a large number of both individuals and classes participating and some very positive feedback has been received from teachers in using the modules as part of their curriculum.

The continuing advance of development tools for Web content makes the creation of such material ever easier. The modules can be seen at

http://www.historicjamestowne.org/learn under "Interactive Exercises." Comments and suggestions from archaeologists would be very welcome. These can be sent to Tonia Deetz Rock (trock@apva.org) or Mark Freeman at mark@storiespast.com>.

2004 SHA Student Paper Prize



President Julia King presents the 2004 SHA Student Paper Prize to Katherine L. Hull (University of Toronto) for her paper "Material Correlates of the Irish Rural Status-Class Hierarchy: Evaluating Social Position in County Roscommon" which was presented at the 2004 conference in St. Louis.

SHA REPRESENTED AT WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY

By Judy Bense (President-elect)

The SHA was well represented by President-elect Judy Bense and Past-president Julie King at a 4 May 2004 White House ceremony honoring Historic Preservation. It was a landmark for archaeology in this country because for the first time, archaeology and archaeologists were included at the highest level of historic preservation. The event was the presentation of the first presidential awards for the "Preserve America" program, which is a new program of John Nau, Chair of the Advisory Council, and First Lady Mrs. Laura Bush. Four recipients were selected out of 100 nominations in 2 categories. In the Heritage Tourism



President-elect Judy Bense and SHA lobbyist Nellie Longsworth at the White House Preserve America Awards Program.

event was long (all morning) and we moved from the library to a big hall, then to the red and green rooms, and were treated to great food in the dining room. The event took place in the East Room. First Lady Laura Bush delivered about a 10-minute address followed by remarks from Secretary Norton of the Department of the Interior and Chairman Nau. About 60 people were in attendance, and there was music by a military band, ceremonial military people all over, lots of food, and we were not rushed. The award recipients had been officially presented with their awards by the President and First Lady earlier that morning in the Oval Office, but they were individually recognized by the First Lady at the large event in the East Room. We also got to view the President and First Lady leave by helicopter from the front lawn of the White House.

After a perfectly lovely lunch, Nellie and I made two visits to Capitol Hill to push our Farm Bill issue along. Chris Dorr of ACRA accompanied us. These meetings went very well.

category, the recipients were the Blue Ridge Heritage Initiative in four southeastern states and the Lackawanna Heritage Valley in Pennsylvania. In the Private Preservation category, the Historic Beaumont Hotel, located in Ouray, Colorado, and the Historic Raven Natural Resources Learning Center, Kootenai National Forest, Montana, were the winners (see page 13 for a more detailed review of these projects).

The reason I was invited to this event rather than sitting SHA president William Moss is because I am president-elect of SHA and a U.S. citizen. The president of ACRA, Chris Dorr of Statistical Research in Arizona, also attended. SAA was represented by their executive director, Tobi Brimsek. Other archaeologists there were our own Julia King of course, the newly appointed and first archaeologist on the ACHP; Al Downer, representing THPOs; and John Fowler, Advisory Council staff archaeologist. The political VIPs in attendance included four Department secretaries including those of the Interior, Transportation, Energy, as well as several assistant secretaries. Also present was Richard Moe head of the National Trust; NCSHPO Executive Director Nancy Schamu; the entire Advisory Council including Chair John Nau and staff; and many others. The leadership of historic preservation in the U.S. was definitely present.

In my opinion, the most important aspect of this event is that archaeology was included as a full partner for the first time in an ACHP "big event." Archaeology's inclusion is thanks to John Nau, the chairman. He spoke to us at our conference in St. Louis and understands that archaeology plays a significant role in historic preservation. The



Immediate Past-president Julie King with SHA lobbyist Nellie Longsworth during the President's Preserve America Awards ceremony and reception at the White House. King was appointed to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation by President Bush in June 2003 as one of four expert members and the first archaeologist to serve on the Council.

2004 Preserve America Presidential Awards

The Preserve America initiative to "Explore and Experience America's Heritage," through both preservation and appropriate use of the nation's cultural and natural heritage resources, was launched on 3 March 2003. The annual awards event was timed to coincide with National Historic Preservation Week, 3-9 May, with a theme of "New Frontiers in Preservation." For more information on the Preserve America initiative, and to nominate candidates for next year's Preserve America Presidential Awards, please visit <www.firstlady.gov> or <www.PreserveAmerica.gov>.

2004 Preserve America Presidential Awards for Heritage Tourism

<u>Blue Ridge Heritage Initiative, located in North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia.</u> This initiative promotes four groups of heritage tourism trails: Blue Ridge Music; Cherokee Heritage; Craft Heritage; and Farms, Gardens and Countryside.

The development of guidebooks for driving tours helps visitors explore important cultural stories, places and traditions of the southern mountains. Accepting the award were Ms. Mary Regan, Executive Director, and Mr. Wayne Martin, Folklife Director, of the North Carolina Arts Council.

<u>Lackawanna Heritage Valley, located in northeast Pennsylvania.</u> The Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority and its partners are bringing into focus the significant cultural and natural resources of Lackawanna Valley by considerably investing in the region, leading to an increase in tourism that has also contributed to the local economy.

The project has stimulated environmental renewal, contributed greatly to education, and created a visitors' center, greenways, trails, festivals, projects, volunteer programs, and museums. Accepting the award were Mr. John W. Cosgrove, Executive Director, and the Honorable Randy Castellani, Chairman, of the Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority.

2004 Preserve America Presidential Awards for Private Preservation

<u>Historic Beaumont Hotel, located in Ouray, Colorado.</u> The Beaumont Hotel was built in the 1880s when Ouray was one of the richest silver and gold mining areas in the western United States, yet has remained abandoned for 34 years despite its listing in 1973 on the National Register of Historic Places.

Demolition of the hotel was a strong possibility until the Kings recognized its cultural and economic importance and purchased the structure in 1998. After extensive study and planning, they completed a \$6 m restoration and the Beaumont reopened for business in 2003. Accepting the award were owners and restorers Dan and Mary King, principals of High Peak Resources, Inc.

<u>Historic Raven Natural Resources Learning Center, Kootenai National Forest, Libby, Montana.</u> The Historic Raven Natural Resources Learning Center began in 1906 as the Raven Ranger Station to support the newly created U.S. Forest Service as a supply station on the southern end of the Kootenai National Forest.

The ProviderPals, the U.S. Forest Service, local communities, individuals, major foundations, schools, and business partnered to preserve the historic place and in the process created a learning center that brings students and teachers from across the nation to learn about natural and cultural resources at the site. Accepting the award were Mr. Bruce Vincent, Executive Director, ProviderPals; and Mr. Bob Castaneda, Forest Supervisor, United States Department of Agriculture.

Current Research

AUSTRALIA

Reported by Alasdair Brooks

Due to personal and geographical reasons, the current research editor for Australia has been unable to file news reports in the last few newsletters. Alasdair is now back in Melbourne—please start sending him your news again! He may be reached as follows:

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Australian Capital Territory

Canberra Archaeological Society (CAS): The National Trust of Australia (ACT) received a 2003 Heritage Grant to conduct a ground survey of the 1886 "Ashbrook" homestead site in Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve (TNR) in conjunction with CAS. Located in a remote part of TNR, Ashbrook was almost forgotten until it was visited after the January 2003 bushfires by staff of the ACT Heritage Unit and the ACT Parks and Conservation Service to assess its condition. The increased surface visibility has afforded an excellent opportunity to record the site in its entirety.

John Staunton arrived in Tidbinbilla in 1885 and established Ashbrook on Portion 31 which he later selected in 1895. The site consisted of a homestead and separate cultivation paddock. The site was visited by Dave Bulbeck and Phil Boot who undertook a cultural resource survey of TNR in 1991.

Although no site plans were drawn, this brief survey noted the existence of three fire-place ruins and a low distinct mound of the building platform. The cultivation plot was noted to have been bounded by a ditch and bank. The home paddock appears to have been laid out in a square grid pattern, which is unusual for this area. CAS will begin the surface recording of Ashbrook in April/May 2004.

Queensland

Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Base Townsville Heritage Concept Study and Implementation Plan: Environmental Resources Management Pty Ltd (ERM), a member of the Department of Defence's Heritage Panel, has been working with Defence on a Heritage Concept Strategy for RAAF Base Townsville. RAAF Townsville has its origins in the late 1930s with the onset of World War II providing the impetus for the site's core development in 1939 and into the early 1940s. There was rapid development in 1942 following the onset of the war in the Pacific. The site was gradually developed over the subsequent 60 years in response to the particular needs of the time. The site is listed on the Register of the National Estate as an Indicative Place.

RAAF Townsville (RAAF TVL) is currently subject to redevelopment plans approved by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works (PWC). The Concept Study identified opportunities and developed a stepped action plan for implementation of:

- heritage management options such as the support of a core heritage precinct area;
- retention and adaptive reuse of buildings within the heritage precinct;
- long-term retention (or "mothballing") of buildings which are redundant, but which may provide reuse opportunities in the future.

The key focus was on working with the site management teams, Defence Heritage Management (DHM), and the redevelopment team to develop management tasks, which do not prohibitively constrain ADF capability and are manageable from a site maintenance perspective but which also represent the best heritage outcome. A consultative forum has been implemented with representatives of all key stakeholders and an action plan for the immediate management of the heritage precinct has commenced. Heritage buildings outside the core heritage precinct area will be the subject of ongoing assessment.

South Australia

Port Adelaide Historical Archaeology Project Update: In September/October 2003 the second excavation of the project was undertaken in Jane Street, Port Adelaide, with some remarkable discoveries. The back yards of two cottages were investigated and revealed how two families dealt with the difficult conditions. Port Adelaide was originally a swamp requiring the town to be raised using river dredgings and fill material from other sources. The Council only took responsibility for public property, leaving owners to raise their own land. As a consequence many houses found themselves up to six feet below the level of the road. which had just been built up around them. The cottages on Jane Street were two such houses. The Farrows were able to deal with the inconvenience by terracing and filling their yard. The McKays however were not able to bring in large amounts of fill; instead, thin layers can be seen as an attempt to deal with the problem. The differential access to material is probably related to John Farrow's connections within the Council for which he worked as a ganger giving him the knowledge and expertise necessary to source the fill.

The structural evidence of both cottages was good. A foundation wall of the Farrow cottage was uncovered although the interior surprisingly lacked any underfloor deposits. A brick fireplace was found in profile from the McKays cottage. It appears the cottage was not demolished before the area was filled with beach sand ca. 1895 to bring it close to today's level. The fireplace could indicate more of the cottage is standing to a height of around 1.25 m on the unexcavated front of the property.

The excavation was used by Flinders University for a Historical Archaeology Field School in which around 20 students participated. The Field School was run by Heather Burke and Pete Birt to give students basic excavation, recording, and artifact-management skills. The artifact cataloging is still continuing, and is expected to be completed within the next two to three months with the data being used by Susan Briggs as part of her Ph.D. research into Port Adelaide residents' lives and living conditions.

Tasmania

Port Arthur: In 2003, Tim Owen of ERM (Environmental Resources Management Pty Ltd) and Greg Jackman of the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSMA) conducted collaborative preliminary research into the potential of excavations and post-excavation chemical analysis of material from the Isle of the Dead at Port Arthur with the aim of conducting limited test excavation on the isle. This research was to be used to aid implementation of the Conservation Plan, as well as answer a fundamental set of research questions. The Isle of the Dead was the convict-era burial ground at Port Arthur.

Subsequently, the Tasmanian Heritage Council received a works application from the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSMA), to undertake an archaeological investigation of a small sample of gravesites at the convict-period burial ground on the Isle of the Dead for conservation management purposes. The Heritage Council has a series of Practice Notes which provide technical advice on a number of topics, including cemeteries. The Cemeteries

Practice Note explains the values of these important places, and provides guidelines for conservation work. In late 2003, the Heritage Council, as part of the standard approvals process, invited the public to comment on any proposed work on the Isle of the Dead

The Heritage Council received several submissions questioning the justification for disturbing human remains. One of the aspects of the heritage significance of a cemetery is the social and spiritual importance of the place. Although attitudes and rituals towards death greatly changed in the 20th century, a strong tradition of respect for the dead and cemeteries continues to exist within contemporary society.

PAHSMA have now withdrawn the current application. The issues of this application have prompted the Heritage Council to consider its policy position relating to human remains, scientific significance, and the management of historic burials. It was determined that the current Cemeteries Practice Note does not adequately address these issues, and will be reviewed by expert groups in consultation with PAHSMA.

Copies of the Heritage Council Practice Notes can be obtained from the Tasmanian Heritage Council's Web site: http://www.tasheritage.tas.gov.au/>.

Comments or feedback can also be emailed to:

<tasheritage@dpiwe.tas.gov.au>.

Port Arthur Historic Site: The dust has also since settled on the 2004 summer archaeology program at the Port Arthur Historic Site, and shattered volunteers and supervisors have trudged wearily from the fields of endeavour once again. The project effectively concluded the investigations into the curtilage of Port Arthur's most celebrated icon: the infamous Penitentiary ruin, gathering vast quantities of data relating to the functioning of the convict day room and ablutions areas, and adjacent industrial workshops complex. During February, work focused on the former convict shipbuilding precinct, investigating the sites of the blacksmith shop, timber steamer, and sawpit. The latter in particular was a hard-fought battle against the elements and taphonomic disturbance, but in the end perseverance won through, yielding substantial information that will be synthesized within an updated management master plan for this long-neglected precinct.

New Zealand

Auckland University Business School and Grafton Gully Motorway upgrade: These adjacent projects have presented the

opportunity to examine an archaeological landscape—often impossible in urban archaeology. Grafton Gully runs down the valley of the former Mechanics Bay, the industrial center for the developing town of Auckland from 1840. The Business School site is located in Wynyard Street, which runs parallel to the gully and was the location of merchants' houses. So the two projects provide both industrial and residential (upper echelons) facets of the 19th-century town.

Excavation of the gully unearthed many remnants of early industry including breweries, aerated water companies, and in particular the remains of Auckland's largest foundry (The Phoenix Foundry). The flues and casting floors of a refining furnace were recovered (the flues have now been reconstructed for display beside the new overbridge). A large cake of slag incorporating parts of many artifacts, including ploughshares, revealed that the furnace was used for recycling of Auckland's waste.

Archival evidence for Wynyard Street revealed that the manager of the works (George Fraser) occupied one of the houses. The archaeology also indicated that the neighboring houses, too, had a close relationship with the foundry. On one allotment, slag had been used to level the site before construction of a new dwelling and elsewhere firebricks and other materials from the foundry had been used in construction of garden features. Of particular interest was the discovery of a "garden shed laboratory" where numerous crucibles, tongs, and quartz fragments suggested that the owner indulged in private assay work. The laboratory had a basalt block floor with a porcelain angel buried upright in the corner of the floor—perhaps reflecting the owners' strong Catholic faith.

Material culture from wells, cellars, and garden features indicated a higher standard of living than those of other assemblages excavated from inner city slums. Finds included a bone domino set and numerous bone-handled toothbrushes.

Oashore Whaling Station Excavations: Ian Smith (Otago University) and Nigel Prickett (Auckland Museum) have recently completed four weeks of excavation at the Oashore whaling station, Banks Peninsula. in the first season of a three-year Marsdenfunded project investigating "The Emergence of Pakeha Culture: Historical Archaeology of the Shore Whalers." The Oashore station operated from 1840 to 1849 with a maximum workforce of 35 men, along with several women and children. It is selected for investigation because of its potential to disclose details of domestic life and social organization in one of the first resident European communities in southern New

Zealand. Oashore is one of the best preserved whaling sites of the mid-19th century, with the try works and other industrial activities located immediately behind the shore, and a distinct residential area further inland. Excavations were confined to the latter area, and located five buildings and the whaler's garden. The buildings included a large rectangular stone-walled house, two smaller houses with stone chimneys and probably timber or canvas cladding, another large rectangular building with a fireplace broad enough to suggest that it was the cookhouse, and a timber slab building that an 1849 plan indicates was the boathouse.

Analysis of the excavated assemblages has just begun at Otago University under the direction of Ian Smith. Planning is currently underway for excavations in early 2005 at a whaling site on the Mahia Peninsula on the North Island.

Beale Cottage, Hamilton: An archaeological assessment of Beale Cottage (Hamilton East) was carried out by Alexy Simmons of Simmons & Associates, Ltd. in December. The assessment provided the background for a set of Beale Cottage Archaeological Management Policies prepared for the Waikato Museum of Art and History.

The land associated with the cottage was granted to a soldier settler (Pte Thomas Jackson of Australia) in 1865. It became the residence of military surgeon Dr. Bernard Beale and his family in 1872. Dr. Beale used the cottage as both a family home and an office for surgery, and was the mayor of Hamilton during the time he lived at 11 Beale Street. In 1887 the property became the residence of businessman and land agent John Slopper Edgecumbe. Edgecumbe never married, but newspaper accounts indicate he was a busy socialite. He was involved in music and drama societies, music, and sporting activities such as lawn tennis and cricket. Simmons carried out the surface collection and mapping of artifact locations under the cottage floor room by room in 1995 when it was being conserved and piled.

CANADA-ONTARIO

Reported by Jon K. Jouppien

Wreck Sites of the *Hamilton* and *Scourge*, Lake Ontario: Carmelo Sferrazza reports here in the following summary about the ongoing Radar Surveillance System provided by his company, the ASI Group, Ltd., for the sensitive wreck sites of the War of 1812 Ghost Ships, *Hamilton* and *Scourge*.

Much has been written about the extraor-

dinary historical significance of the two merchant war ships, the *Hamilton* and the *Scourge*. The *Hamilton* and *Scourge*, initially named the *Diana* and the *Lord Nelson*, respectively, were pressed into service for the United States Navy just prior to the War of 1812. The two ships sank in a very unusual squall on Lake Ontario in 1813. Both wrecks were discovered in 1973 using side scan sonar in approximately 285 ft. (87 m) of water off St. Catharines, ON. This was the culmination of years of diligent work by Dr. Dan Nelson, a professional dentist and part-time marine historian.

These wrecks have been designated National Historic Sites because they incorporate a heritage that is not just interesting but cannot be found anywhere else. The *Hamilton* and *Scourge* provide an unprecedented insight into life in the maritime community of Lake Ontario. Built as civilian vessels but pressed into service in the war, they are entirely typical of their time.

After the Rush Bagot Treaty, following the War of 1812, no warship of significant size was allowed on the Great Lakes. Nothing comparable to the *Hamilton* and *Scourge* survives anywhere from this era to document this short military life on Lake Ontario. Of the 72 crew members aboard both ships, 53 perished, with only a handful of survivors. It is generally considered to be the largest single loss of life on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812.

The City of Hamilton currently owns title to this potentially valuable resource. ASI Group, Ltd. (ASI), provides technical support to the project, working closely with the City of Hamilton and Parks Canada to address issues concerning protection of the archaeological integrity of the site and management of any archaeological or engineering studies.

With the advent of recreational "mixed-gas" diving technology (Tech diving), many deepwater shipwreck sites (i.e., in greater than 120 feet of water) are now within easy reach of sport divers. Concern about damage, looting, and vandalism of the *Hamilton-Scourge* site by recreational divers prompted the need for aggressive attention to the protection of these valuable and non-renewable resources. Surveillance of the *Hamilton-Scourge* site was deemed essential to safeguard the site under the City of Hamilton's stewardship and to prevent unnecessary damage to the site, whether intentional or not

Together ASI and Sicom Systems, Ltd. (Sicom), jointly developed a state-of-the-art radar surveillance system to monitor and detect intrusions on the site. The system integrates sophisticated military-quality signal processing combined with inexpensive commercial off-the-shelf marine radars to

create an affordable, high-performance radar surveillance system.

ASI is world renowned for development of advanced underwater robotic intervention technologies. Typical international projects have required effective integration of unique disciplines such as mixed-gas and decompression diving, long-range robotic inspections, engineering design, and fabrication and underwater installations.

Sicom is an engineering company that provides research, design, and development services applied towards the development of advanced radar, communication, and biomedical systems. These systems are characterized by the presence of complex sensors used to transmit and receive signals, for the purpose of deriving critical information about their environment that digitize (convert to numbers) the signals on reception. Sophisticated signal- and data-processing algorithms have been developed and optimized to best extract the desired information from the digitized signals, while simultaneously rejecting unwanted interference.

The ASI/Sicom system detects stationary targets (i.e., boats anchored over the site) and tracks their destination after they leave. The radar system monitors an area approximately 1 by 1 km that encompasses the *Hamilton-Scourge* site. ASI has erected a tower for the radar antenna 20 m above the level of Lake Ontario to permit a clear line of site to the surveillance area, from their head office in St. Catharines, Ontario. The location is a secure property in close proximity to the *Hamilton-Scourge* site providing computer power and networking requirements for the system on-site.

In addition to the ability to detect valid targets in the surveillance zone, the associated radar signal-processing needs have been significantly modified to determine what direction individual targets came from and went to after their initial detection. This target motion information is determined by MT-Tracker, a software application developed by Sicom.

Monitoring is conducted on a continuous 24-hour basis 7 days per week. When a vessel is detected stationary over the *Hamilton* and *Scourge* site, the system alarms the operator and dispatches the appropriate authorities. Both the Niagara Regional Police and the Port Weller detachment of the Canadian Coast Guard are signatories to the team and have confirmed support. With the development of implementation of this unique radar surveillance system, the *Hamilton-Scourge* National Historic Site will be protected from unauthorized intrusions of any kind. This is a significant step towards the preservation of the site.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by Pedro Paulo A. Funari

Mexico

Historical archaeology in the Yucatan, Izamal Project: The Izamal Project (National Institute of Anthropology & History, Centro INAH Yucatan, Mexico) has conducted important archaeological investigations of precolonial and colonial Yucatecan in Central America since 1992, with the participation of the Universidad de Barcelona, Spain, led by Juan García Targa. The excavation and restoration of some of the most important structures (Kinich, Kakmo, Itzamatul, Habuc, Coneio, etc.) has unearthed material evidence of occupation since the mid-Preclassic period (between 700-450 B.C.), although the most important developments date to the Early and Late Classic periods. During this time they constructed more emblematic buildings and extended the road network, demonstrating the importance of Izamal and his leadership in this, the Yucatan region. The Izamal project carried out excavations and gave accurate account of peripheral or satellite settlements around Izamal's domain. The persistence of other architectural styles in such a small and little known area as Xbaatun, however, shows the influence of more than just Izamal.

Brazil

Archaeology of architecture at Piraju, São Paulo State, Brazil: Daisy de Morais, archaeologist at the Archaeological and Ethnological Museum (MAE-USP), São Paulo University, concluded the archaeological study of the railway station at Piraju, 200 miles to the west of São Paulo City. It was built at the beginning of the 20th century, and was designed by the famous Brazilian architect Ramos de Azevedo. Considered a cultural heritage monument by the local community, it has been interpreted in the social and economic contexts of both region and town. The stratigraphic units and chronological levels of the main building were studied, describing the changes it underwent over time. The study of the railway station may contribute to the understanding of the cultural processes which led to present-day Piraju. The refurbishment of the building and the setting up of a cultural center at the station, planned by Morais, can contribute to a possible development of archaeological tourism in Piraju.

Nicaragua

Leon Viejo: Students and archaeologists from Thomas University in Thomasville, Georgia; Ave Maria College of the Americas in San Marcos. Nicaragua: and the National Museum of Nicaragua conducted tests in May 2003 at Leon Viejo, a World Heritage site in Nicaragua under a permit from the Office of National Patrimony in Managua. The site was founded in the 1520s by Spanish conquistadors as their capital city in the Americas and was buried by volcanic ash beginning in A.D. 1580. Testing was conducted for 10 days by a team led by Dr. Ken Johnson and B.C. Nelson in consultation with Dr. Patrick Werner and Mr. Edgar Espinoza Perez, National Museum. Goals were to evaluate the potential of this area of the site to yield further information. One 2 x 2-m test unit successfully located a midden 1 m below current ground surface, overlain by strata of volcanic ash and hurricane flood deposits. The 30-cm thick midden was the ground surface when nearby volcano Momotomba erupted in 1580. The former surface, now Stratum 9, contains intensive evidence of the daily lives and activities of the Spanish and Native Americans in the first half of the 16th century. The single test unit yielded over 3,000 native pottery sherds, and thousands of animal bones from horses and rabbits to fish and birds. The diversity of species, abundance, partial articulation, and excellent condition of the bones was surprising. Also recovered were several hundred "olive jar" sherds, several dozen oriental porcelain sherds (identified by Dr. Pat Werner), more than a dozen Spanish majolica sherds, and unidentified metal objects. Several deep profile views were mapped, showing in detail the "moment" that the volcanic eruptions began and buried this living surface and the entire city.

Meticulous excavation and profiling reveals a very fine-tuned chronology. Sherds and bones lying precisely on the contact zone have volcanic ash on one side and midden soil on the other side. The unit was excavated in 10-cm levels, using 0.64 cm (1/4-in.) mesh, located in a previously unexplored southeastern corner of the site. Future projects are planned to expand the initial 2 x 2-m test unit with adjacent units, identify a large unidentified feature, expose a larger area of the living surface in plan view, map the fine-grained chronology in profile-view, and identify the daily activities occurring at the site at the moment that the ash began falling

There is a connection between this site and the southeastern United States. Hernando de Soto, Ponce de Leon, and others had houses here. Hernando de Soto and others departed from this site for the conquest of Peru, and then used his share of the wealth from Peru to finance his expedition to Florida and Georgia and beyond. The site is important for the information it contains on the social, economic, and biological consequences of Western global expansion. Topics for study include Old World-New World contact, interactions between Native Americans and Europeans, destruction of the native cultures, and European adaptation to the Americas. For more information contact Dr. Ken Johnson, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Thomas University, Thomasville, Georgia 31792, phone 229-226-1621 x 248; Email <kjohnson@ thomasu.edu>.

UNDERWATER NEWS-WORLDWIDE

Reported by Toni Carrell

England

English Heritage, Maritime Archaeology: 2003 has been a very challenging year because of English Heritage's new responsibilities for the maritime archaeology of England resulting from the passage of the National Heritage Act of 2002. This was compounded by our assumption of UK-wide duties in relation to the administration of The Protection of Wrecks Act of 1973.

The expansion of English Heritage's remit to include the seabed off our coast to the 12-nautical-mile Territorial Limit represents one of the biggest opportunities the organization has faced since its establishment in 1983. In spatial terms the seabed represents approximately three-quarters as much again as the land area of England covering an immense wealth of archaeological sites and remains, including extensive inundated prehistoric landscapes as well as evidence of the exploitation of the sea in more recent times.

The re-tendering of the government's contract for diving services in relation to the Protection of Wrecks Act (formerly held by the University of St Andrews Archaeological Diving Unit) was successfully achieved. The new three-year contract, with Wessex Archaeology, has been managed from its commencement in May 2003.

Over the last year our work program has been framed in the light of the context of the main recommendations of "Taking to the Water," English Heritage's interim policy on maritime archaeology published in May 2002.

There are 39 Designated Wreck Sites in England's waters and we have adopted a

staged approach for their investigation, conservation, and management which is based on the development of management plans for each site (in keeping with well-established practice for designated terrestrial sites and monuments).

Specifically targeted commissioned work has involved Desk Based Assessments on two sites with particular problems of erosion (HMS Colossus in the Scillies and HMS Stirling Castle on the Goodwin Sands) with a view to determining objectives for future work. In addition a site stabilization trial is being carried out on the Colossus because it is suffering unexpected erosion and lowering of the levels of protective covering sediments. Further proposals for marine environmental studies to help understand the processes causing change on such sites are also being considered.

Other commissioned research involves archive assessment and enhancement to bring together the disparate interests and variable standards of work on Designated Historic Wrecks in the past.

Other commissioned work has been targeted according to strategic priorities such as promoting under-studied or vulnerable areas. For example, basic site evaluation work has been commissioned on the underwater cliff at Bouldnor, off the Isle of Wight, on a submerged prehistoric landscape which features worked flints dating to approximately 7,000 years B.P.

Development control and wider consultation duties began for us immediately and are currently increasing. This is due to the government's promotion of Marine Stewardship initiatives and the gradual increase in the awareness on the part of regulators, consultants and developers of the need to address archaeological issues in their proposals

Over recent months we have participated in 16 consultations and there are a further 26 currently ongoing, situated in all areas of the English marine zone. The developments range from marine aggregate extraction, offshore windfarm installations, gas pipelines, electric cables, coastal defense, and port and coast edge construction.

Recognizing that the future protection of the marine historic environment resource will lie as much with the awareness of regulators and the activities of developers, a considerable amount of time has been spent building an adequate framework for marine development control advice and liaison with regulating government departments and other agencies.

We have been building on our relationships with marine industries bringing the joint English Heritage/British Marine Aggregates Producers Association guidance "Marine Aggregate Dredging and the Historic Environment" to publication. The guidance will be followed by a protocol on the reporting of archaeological finds by dredging operatives offshore, and on the wharf-side as aggregate is unloaded.

Aggregate Sustainability Levy Fund (ASLF) Marine Projects: The ALSF has provided the opportunity for a timely boost to our ability to fund essential research into the marine historic environment. Projects, totaling around £1.5m, include:

- 1. Survey of archaeological finds from southern North Sea and eastern English Channel with particular emphasis on enhancing understanding and characterization of Paleolithic and Mesolithic archaeology at risk from marine aggregate extraction;
- 2. Characterization of the historic environment resource under threat from marine aggregate extraction: enhancement of available records of wrecks, hazards and casualties to improve understanding of likely maritime remains on seabed;
- 3. Research into innovative, assessment protocols (such as multibeam sonar) on historic wrecks:
- 4. Understanding depositional processes of marine aggregate deposits;
- 5. Determining the geomorphology of submerged and buried landscapes on the northern English Channel shelf to assess the archaeological significance of offshore fluvial systems in their paleoenvironmental contexts prior to aggregate extraction.

Throughout the past year the Maritime Team has had to cope with unexpected and high-priority demands for advice and assistance such as the warship *Sussex* and the DCMS Review of Heritage Protection:

Review of Heritage Protection: A second major and unexpected demand has been the request by DCMS to carry out the drafting of the marine consultation for the Review of Heritage Protection because they had no inhouse expertise. Ministers announced the Review of Heritage Protection (RHP) in November 2002. The objectives were to design an effective designation and control system for historic asset protection, whatever it was and wherever it was located. which is fit for purpose and supports the policy framework to protect and sustain the historic environment as a whole rather than its constituent parts. In early September a working draft was submitted to DCMS, which they have amended and are now taking the necessary steps to obtain the views of other government departments. Their estimated date for the launch of the public consultation is mid-November.

U.S.A.-North Carolina

East Carolina University Maritime Studies Program: The Maritime Program had a busy year. We began field operations in April when Drs. Annalies Corbin and Brad Rodgers took the Research Methods Class and the Ship Construction class to North Carolina's Tar River to examine vernacular watercraft near Washington, North Carolina. This was the newest class' first opportunity to try out the new field methods they studied all semester. Unfortunately, horrific weather limited the amount of work that was conducted; it would have to wait for the summer season.

The ECU Summer Field School was held in North Carolina this year on the Neuse River. Dr. Larry Babits spent 3 weeks conducting investigations on a 19th-century locally built schooner, the *Star*, with 10 students. M.A. candidate Travis Synder has taken the *Star* as his thesis project. He is currently conducting analysis of last summer's work.

This year ECU faculty and students also participated in the *Frolic* Shipwreck Project. This project was directed by Dr. Sheli O. Smith on behalf of the State of California. Dr. Annalies Corbin, along with Ph.D. candidate Kelly Gleason, and two recent ECU graduates, Deborah Marx and Mathew Lawrence, participated in the first comprehensive on-site archaeological investigation of the *Frolic* shipwreck site. The ECU team joined a team from Indiana University led by Charles Beeker.

The History Channel and KPI-TV came to ECU to film an episode of Deep Sea Detectives—"Skeleton in the Sand: The Steamboat *Montana*." The film crew spent several days on the ECU campus filming in the artifact conservation lab and conducting interviews. They later accompanied project director, Dr. Annalies Corbin, and Co-PI, Dr. Brad Rodgers, to Missouri to film on-site material. The episode aired this past September.

We were back helping out on the *Monitor* site, and the State of North Carolina and ECU partnered to bring the conservation of the *Queen Anne's Revenge* to ECU this year. ECU also added a new faculty member to the program in 2003, Dr. Nathan Richards, all the way from Australia.

U.S.A.-Massachusetts

Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources (MBUAR): The MBUAR issued or renewed 15 permits as well as reviewed numerous compliance projects in 2003. The growth in permits and review activities is shifting to compliance

projects and not-for-profit organization research projects. MBUAR staff and Public Archaeology Laboratory staff continued to directly assist the Nipmuc Nation with its evaluation of three submerged log canoes and plans for a lake-wide survey. The continuing search for Babe Ruth's Piano and the lifting of the Bambino's curse on the Boston Red Sox is serving as a strong catalyst for organized volunteer participation in permitted projects.

MBUAR continued to actively provide technical assistance to a variety of state and federal agencies including the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management Office (MCZM), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Naval Historical Center, U.S. Coast Guard and NOAA's Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary (SBNMS). The State of Massachusetts formed an Ocean Management Task Force; MBUAR is working to insure protection of submerged cultural resources. For SBNMS, MBUAR staff participated in several site evaluation cruises (e.g., S.S. Portland) and serve on their Marine Archaeology Working Group which assists in developing the sanctuary's management plan. MBUAR also continued our public outreach activities. We were a co-sponsor of the SHA/ACUA 2003 Annual Meeting in Providence. Among our outreach activities, chiefly public lectures, was a presentation at Boston Sea Rovers (one of the oldest dive shows). As part of Massachusetts' annual Archeology Week, MBUAR in conjunction with the Newburyport Customs House Museum sponsored a mini-symposium (three lectures) on underwater archaeology by Brendan Foley (WHOI/MIT), David Robinson (PAL), and Vic Mastone (MBUAR). MBUAR continued its participation in MIT's Deepwater Archaeology project. MBUAR continued its participation in the Bay State Council of Divers (BSCD), the umbrella organization of sport diving clubs in Massachusetts. BSCD has been assisting the state in evaluating potential artificial reef sites.

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary: The sanctuary is currently planning its summer fieldwork off the coast of Massachusetts. Fieldwork plans include a two-week remote sensing cruise in June on the NOAA vessel *Nancy Foster* that will focus on locating maritime heritage resources in high-probability areas of the sanctuary. Additional work this summer will be conducted off the R/V *Connecticut* in conjunction with the National Undersea Research Center (NURC) at the University of Connecticut. This cruise will use NURC's ROV *Hela* to investigate known sites, such as *Port-*

land, and also new sites found during the

June remote sensing cruise.

The summer 2004 session will end with a diving investigation of the five-masted schooner *Paul Palmer* during which archaeologists from the sanctuary and NOAA's Maritime Archaeology Center will gather digital imagery to produce a site photomosaic. The completed photomosaic will be used as a centerpiece for future outreach materials about maritime heritage resources in the sanctuary.

The sanctuary is currently undergoing a management plan review and has been conducting working-group meetings on maritime archaeology. The working group is comprised of sanctuary constituents such as divers, fishermen, environmentalists, researchers, historians, archaeologists, and educators. The group is currently developing an action plan that will provide the framework for a heritage resource program at the sanctuary. The action plan and subsequent management plan will fulfill the National Marine Sanctuary Act's mandate to inventory, assess, manage, and protect prehistoric and historic resources while allowing for compatible use where appropriate. For more information about the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary their Web site <www.stellwagen.noaa.gov>. Additional information can also be obtained from Deborah Marx, Maritime Archaeologist, Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, 175 Edward Foster Rd., Scituate, MA 02066; Phone: 781-545-8026 x 214.

U.S.A.-New York

Stony Brook University: The Department of Anthropology is pleased to announce its second annual field school in underwater archaeology, "10,000 Years Beneath New York Harbor and the Hudson River," from 12 July to 20 August, 2004. The six-week program will give students the opportunity to work on underwater sites in the New York metro area. Field work will focus on the search for, and investigation of, prehistoric Native American sites submerged beneath the Hudson River and Outer New York Harbor.

Participants will be trained in archaeological survey and excavation techniques, including remote sensing, underwater excavation, and artifact recovery methods, mapping, and site interpretation. Daily field work will be supplemented by evening lectures and lab activities.

The field school is open to advanced undergraduate and graduate students. The cost for the class includes six credits of tuition and academic fees through Stony Brook (undergraduate students: \$1,186.10 for New York State students; \$2,674.10 for out-of-

state; graduate students: \$1,818.10 in-state, and \$2,718.10 out-of-state) and a course fee of \$165 per week (to cover room, board, and equipment costs). All housing and meals will be provided. Students must be certified scuba divers, and supply their own diving equipment (weights and tanks will be provided).

For more information and an application form, please contact Daria Merwin: Phone 631-632-7618; Fax 631-632-9165; Email <Daria.Merwin@stonybrook.edu>. Applications are due on or before 10 April 2004. Read more about last year's field project at:

http://www.njmonthly.com/issues/ Mar04/lost.html>

http://www.njscuba.net/artifacts/
obj_arrowheads.html>

http://ww.poughkeepsiejournal.com/sections/environment/>.

U.S.A.-Ohio

PAST Foundation: This year the PAST Foundation was involved with two projects. We spent much of the year getting ready for the U-166 project that took place in October. The U-166 project proved an enormous success on many fronts. We examined the only known German U-boat site located in the Gulf of Mexico in 5,000 feet of water. As a high-tech endeavor, the project depended on a number of organizations. It was administered by the Minerals Management Service, with the scientific aspects of the project being directed by Dan Warren and Rob Church of C&C Technologies. The fall's field work was funded by NOAA's Oceans Explorations Program. More detailed information on the project can be found at <www.pastfoundation.org>. The project was also joined by the History Channel and KPI-TV who came along to film an episode of Deep Sea Detectives. The one-hour program will air in April.

PAST also served as an educational liaison for the *Frolic* Project. We helped with media and educational material, primarily by bringing the History Channel to the project for yet another episode of Deep Sea Detectives. The program aired in October.

Finally, the Marshall Firehole Hotel Project was honored as the recipient of the 2003 John L. Cotter Award for Park Service Archeology. Project Director, Dr. Annalies Corbin and Co-Director Dr. William J. Hunt, Jr., attended an awards ceremony in San Diego in April to accept the honor on behalf of the project and the students and teachers who dedicated so much time to seeing the project through.

U.S.A.-Washington, DC

Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS): The annual MAHS Basic Course was convened at the end of January with 28 new students eager to learn about underwater archaeological theory and skills. The program extended through the end of April. The classroom training for all students included 10 lecture and discussion sessions, a weekend field trip, and intervening monthly membership meetings of the Society. These activities were followed by a pool session at Quantico Marine Base for poolside and underwater surveying and mapping exercises. Open-water field school options following the formal course were offered through a local MAHS project in Cherryfield Point, MD, and in Florida.

One remote MAHS field school was conducted in partnership with the NOAA Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) off Key Largo in July. Each student enrolled in that field school had successfully completed the Basic Course and written a satisfactory final examination. The students surveyed and mapped the site of an unidentified historic wreck approximately six miles off the coast on French Reef. Five experienced MAHS trainers supervised the student activities. The final report from that field school has been prepared for distribution to the Upper Keys Sanctuary office of NOAA for their records. Future work with the FKNMS staff, and perhaps also within other parts of the NOAA sanctuary system, is expected to emerge from the success of this effort.

Another remote field school was conducted by MAHS in Pompano Beach, FL. The Marine Archaeological Research and Conservation Reporting (MARC) is a local group of divers providing volunteer assistance to the State of Florida for the development of the Florida Shipwreck Trail. They chose the MAHS video training series to conduct a course in the Pompano Beach area and extend MAHS certification to its members. The field school portion of the course was conducted on the S.S. Copenhagen, a state underwater preserve close to Pompano Beach. Upon completion of their training, MARC members plan to offer underwater survey and mapping services as volunteer stewards for the National Park Service in Biscayne National Park, FL.

In May, MAHS was represented on the program of the Fifth World Archaeological Congress (WAC-5) held in Washington, DC. Two papers were presented in the Avocational Session about the contributions of MAHS to underwater archaeology. One of these was titled "Distance Education of Avocational Divers through the Maritime

Archaeological and Historical Society's 'Dive into History' Videotaped Course and Field School Video." The other paper was titled "International Project Participation by Avocational Teams from the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society." Contributions from MAHS to additional projects within the Caribbean region (e.g., Curaçao, Bonaire, and Bermuda) were documented or referenced in several papers presented elsewhere in the WAC program.

Two local underwater archaeological projects that have been led by MAHS throughout the year have been the Chesapeake Historical Inventory Program ("CHIP") and the Pamunkey River Project. The CHIP project has been activated to locate and identify several hundred potential sites that have been previously detected by remote sensing throughout the Chesapeake basin. This is an ongoing program that will require several years of effort.

Data forthcoming should prove invaluable for identification of additional historic wreck sites in the bay. To date, two ships have been confirmed, precise GPS localizations established, and preliminary surveys prepared and submitted to the Maryland Historic Trust for their records on submerged cultural heritage sites.

The second local project of significance has been a Phase I and Phase II study of submerged sites along the Pamunkey River, a tributary of the York River in Virginia. This site has historical linkages to General McClellan (1862) and General Grant (1864-65) during the Civil War. Other sites, artifacts, and features within the Pamunkey River date to the colonial period, the Revolutionary War, and the prehistoric Native American era. The Pamunkey Tribe, to which the legendary Pocohantas belonged, inhabited this area and occupies a reservation along the riverside. To date extensive archival research has been conducted, preliminary field work has been initiated, and specific sites have been identified to be given closer scrutiny in the near future.

Meetings of Interest

29-30 September 2004: "Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage," to be held at Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, UK. Recent decades have witnessed an expansion of archaeological activity under water and in the coastal zone. This work has raised awareness of the potential and importance of the resource. There has also been a realization of the threats to this material from human and natural action, sea-level rise and erosion, increased development, industrial extraction, exploitation of marine resources, and sporting activities which are all contribut-

ing to damage and loss. The conference aims to inform those involved in managing the submerged cultural resource of trials, developments, or best practice models from around the world. Conference details can be found at:

<www.MAGConference.org.uk>.

Other information can be obtained from: Mark Dunkley, Project Officer, Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wilts. SP4 6EB; Phone: +44-(0)1722-326867: Fax: +44-(0)1722-337562; Mobile (O)7765-226747; Web site: <www.wessexarch.co.uk>.

21-23 October 2004: The provisional program of the IKUWA 2 conference, which will take place in Männedorf near Zürich, Switzerland, is available for preview. For more information about the conference or to preview the program, please visit: <IKUWA@gmx.ch>.

10-16 September 2005: First Call for Papers for the ICOM-CC 14th Triennial Meeting, to be held at The Hague, The Netherlands. In preparation for the upcoming ICOM-CC 14th Triennial Meeting, ICOM-CC is now calling for papers and posters. We shall continue to publish the Preprints in the usual two-volume format of approximately 150 papers and on CD. The process for selecting papers and posters has changed somewhat from that used in 2002. PLEASE TAKE CAREFUL NOTE OF THE NEW PROCEDURE AS FOLLOWS.

Each author should request an abstract template from our Web site, <www.icom-cc.icom.museum> or from the ICOM-CC Secretariat <secretariat@icom-cc.org>. The abstract template consists of a 1,000-word description of the proposed paper or poster and must include the title, author and co-author's names, addresses, and email addresses. It is important to note that, while the initial abstract must be in English or French, the final paper can also be in Spanish. Please indicate clearly which language you will use for the final paper.

The objective of the Triennial Meeting is to present an overview of the current state of conservation research and practice through reports by ICOM-CC Working Groups. Special attention will be given to problems and progress in conservation in the region hosting the meeting.

U.S.A.-CENTRAL PLAINS

Reported by William J. Hunt, Jr.

Missouri

Oak Grove Plantation: Timothy Baumann of the University of Missouri-St. Louis conducted a field project on this site during the summer of 2003. The Oak Grove plantation site is located in Saline County, which can be found in west-central Missouri in an area historically known as the "Little Dixie" region. The majority of Little Dixie's settlers came from the southern states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolinas. These settlers brought with them not only their material culture and agricultural system, but also their enslaved African-Americans. In the 1860 census, Missouri's population included nearly 115,000 slaves and over 3,500 freed African-Americans totaling 10 percent of the population. During the antebellum period, the Little Dixie region had the highest percentage of black population in the state. In 1860, Saline County had a population of nearly 5,000 slaves and 23 freed African-Americans representing 33 percent of the total county population. Enslaved African-Americans were responsible for clearing and cultivating the land, were domestic help, and provided industrial la-

The Oak Grove plantation was started by George A. Murrell, an immigrant from Barron County, Kentucky, and is an excellent case study of a "Little Dixie" plantation. Murrell settled and began operation at this plantation in Saline County near Napton, Missouri, with enslaved African-American labor in 1852. He constructed the still standing Greek Revival-style frame house in 1854 and it has remained in the family until the present day. The current owner is the fifthgeneration family member, Blaine Murrell McBurney, who restored the main home in the 1990s, and has given permission to conduct this study on his property.

The Oak Grove project was funded by a University of Missouri Research Board grant, the Friends of Arrow Rock, and the Arrow Rock State Historic Site. This is an interdisciplinary project that combines both historical and archaeological studies to examine and to narrate the lives of Missouri's enslaved African-American citizens. Excavations conducted between 26 May and 13 June 2003 focused on a two-room slave quarters located immediately behind the main house. This fieldwork was conducted as an archaeological field school with 8 students, who excavated 22 units (3 x 3 ft.) uncover-

ing a limestone foundation measuring 37×18 ft. with a central chimney and fire hearth measuring 15×15 ft. in size. Data collected from this site will be compared to previous work conducted in nearby Arrow Rock, Missouri, to understand the lives of Missouri's African-Americans from slavery to freedom.

Old North St. Louis Project: Timothy Baumann of the University of Missouri-St. Louis conducted a field project at the site of Old North St. Louis during the summer of 2003. The city of North St. Louis was founded on the Mississippi River two miles upstream of the city of St. Louis. Incorporated in 1816, five years before that of the already thriving St. Louis, it was designed in a formal grid pattern aligned with the curve of the river. The town's founders hoped to profit from newly developing steamboat commerce and included in the city plan a public wharf and exchange square along the river. Eleven blocks west of the public wharf, three circular land tracts, each 300 feet in diameter, were set aside to house an educational facility, a public area, and a church with a burial ground open to persons of all faiths. These circles may have been created to mimic 27 prehistoric mounds that once occupied this neighborhood and comments by city founders suggest 2 of the circles may have actually had mounds within them. The largest of these 27 mounds was called the "Big Mound," which was located just to the south of the neighborhood and was completely destroyed by 1869 for railroad fill. It measured approximately 34 ft. high by 158 ft. wide by 319 ft. long.

Until the 1840s, North St. Louis grew slowly as most new settlement and development occurred west and not north of downtown St. Louis. It was not until the city of St. Louis' annexation of North St. Louis in 1841 and the beginning of a period of mass immigration that rapid development occurred in the neighborhood. German and Irish immigrants were the dominant groups in this neighborhood. But unlike some areas of St. Louis that were known for their ethnic concentrations, North St. Louis became home to a multitude of nationalities, professions, and religious groups including free African-American families. Through the early 1850s, North St. Louis remained semi-rural with street front and alley houses, summer kitchens, smokehouses, and privies dotting the landscape.

Between 1850 and 1870, the population of St. Louis increased four-fold with many moving into North St. Louis. By 1875, this neighborhood had little vacant land remaining and it was completely developed by the beginning of the 20th century. The riverfront area of North St. Louis has been predomi-

nantly industrial since the 1840s and remains so today. The land to the east of what is now Interstate 70 housed numerous industries that offered employment to the workingclass immigrant residents. In the late 19th century, lumberyards, cooperages, a brewery, and other small-scale manufacturing are clearly noted on maps and panoramas. Larger industries included spaghetti, shoe, and furniture factories, all of which date from the 1890s. As the century progressed, successive waves of immigrants, many less skilled and with fewer resources than the German and Irish had been, flocked to the area in search of the plentiful jobs offered by the local industries. Nonetheless, the neighborhood was home to numerous professional and prominent residents, including two St. Louis mayors and a United States Congressman in the 19th Century.

By the beginning of the 20th century, North St. Louis was a bustling neighborhood with a vibrant, working-class community with strong membership in local social/ethnic groups and churches. New immigrant groups continued to replace the original residents, who moved north and west out of the neighborhood. A large group of Polish immigrants purchased one of the oldest churches in the neighborhood and they remain an active congregation today. Euro-Americans and African Americans from the rural south moved into the neighborhood in large numbers in the mid-20th century, seeking wartime jobs in area industries.

The neighborhood began to decline sharply during and after World War II. The decline in population was partially the result of the construction of the new Interstate 70, which began in the early 1950s. This new highway literally divided the neighborhood in half and severely affected the cohesiveness and character of the community. In 1961. North St. Louis was labeled as "blighted" by the St. Louis Board of Aldermen and became a "Model City" neighborhood in 1968 resulting in the demolition of many abandoned residential and commercial structures for new development. Funding for this new development never came and the community continued to crumble.

Despite the problems evident in the area, this neighborhood remains home to a diverse mix of working class-residents. The original street grid is virtually unchanged west of Interstate 70 including the three circles, which house a church, school, and park following the original intent of the city founders. The Old North St. Louis Restoration Group started renewal efforts in this community in the 1980s. This organization has been a vital participant in the revitalization process, purchasing, rehabilitating, and selling properties; maintaining area parks; and promoting historic home tours. Re-

cently, this group has united with the Public Policy Research Center at the University of Missouri-St. Louis to facilitate North St. Louis' revitalization, both economically and socially. With the help of a three-year Housing and Urban Development grant, the Public Policy Research Center has been able to initiate various programs in this community including historic preservation, which utilizes archaeological research and educational programs.

The archaeology component of this program is a multiyear, community-based project that combines archaeological research with neighborhood revitalization. The first phase of this project, which is occurring now, is to develop a master plan outlining a historic context of the neighborhood, developing major historical themes and research questions, and conducting a neighborhood survey to determine its archaeological integrity. This Phase I step will conclude with a report that summarizes the neighborhood's historic context, major themes and questions, and will make recommendations on future archaeological work and its implementation into education and economic development programs. Phase II of this project, which will occur over the next two years, will include an archaeological testing program that combines research, education, and neighborhood development. Excavations will be conducted through the University of Missouri-St. Louis' archaeology program and will include middle school to college students and the community at large. Overall, this will be a collaborative research project combining the concerns and interests of the descendant and academic communities. The descendant community has been strongly encouraged to participate in this program in the areas of conducting volunteer research, theme development, the selection of archaeological sites, and how this information will be interpreted and used in the living community today. Data collected from these excavations will be used in developing a historic bike trail through the neighborhood and a neighborhood museum dedicated to the community's diverse heritage.

During the fall of 2002, a University of Missouri-St. Louis weekend field school was conducted in a German-American neighborhood on Hebert Street in Old North St. Louis. Excavations uncovered portions of a razed alley house, a stable, shed, and fence. Artifacts collected were abundant including ceramics, food remains, toys, bottles, and architectural material. The 2003 archaeological field school (14 July—1 August 2003) continued this research focusing on an African-American household near the Dessaline School (the second black public school in St. Louis) and a nearby Irish-American house-

hold. From this research, we will be able to better understand Old North St. Louis's diverse heritage as well as the social relationships between these various ethnic groups before and after the Civil War.

U.S.A.-NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck

Maine

Fort St. George: Excavations continued at Fort St. George, the site of the 1607-1608 Popham Colony, during three weeks in September 2003. We worked at three locations within the fort. The most interesting feature that we identified was the stream that ran through the fort and which had been channeled and lined by the colonists. We also found more postholes relating to the buttery and other buildings. We will explore these structures further next year as we continue to match the archaeological features with the details drawn on the Hunt map. The 2004 field school is scheduled for 6-17 Septem-Please refer to our Web site (<www.pophamcolony.org>) for more information about the field school and the project.

Witherle Woods in Castine: A team from the University of Maine under the direction of Alaric Faulkner has just completed a detailed map in 1 m contours of Witherle Woods in Castine, ME. This 151-acre reserve, owned by the Maine Coast Heritage Trust, is home to nearly a dozen defensive works dating from the American Revolution through the War of 1812. Although now Witherle Woods is densely overgrown with a cover of dead and dying evergreens, the team has been able to ground truth numerous sites shown on historic cartography. An unexpected surprise this year was that at least two earthworks survive from the "Penobscot Expedition" of 1779, one British and one American, although the latter is barely recognizable. Results of the survey work will be incorporated into this summer's 225-year anniversary celebration and reenactment of that event.

Vermont

Strafford and Vershire: The Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) recently has completed archaeological surveys at the Elizabeth Copper Mine in South Strafford, VT, and the Ely Copper Mine in Vershire, VT. The methodology for these two investigations consisted of a systematic GPS and photographic walkover survey, detailed map-

ping of visible resources, and limited subsurface testing to locate and identify a representative sample of cultural features. Both of these mines are designated National Priorities List (Superfund) sites and, as such, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is coordinating the hazardous material cleanup of the site to protect human health and the environment. The archaeological investigations were conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, and the EPA as part of the cleanup activities.

The Elizabeth Mine operated intermittently, ca. 1809-1958, first producing copperas and later copper, and was the site of a number of important developments in nonferrous metallurgy. The approximately 400acre site contains numerous industrial foundations and standing structures, and at least five distinct clusters of domestic structures, both industry-related and agricultural. Linking these foundations is a network of historic transportation routes and utilities. In addition to these features, a large portion of the site is a cultural landscape. The mining process is visible on the landscape in the form of numerous mine openings (now collapsed or closed), and large multicolored deposits of mine waste.

The Ely Mine also operated intermittently from the second quarter of the 19th century until 1918. The peak of copper production at the site during the 1870s and early 1880s resulted in a boomtown that contributed to the development of the surrounding area. While the rest of the region was declining in population, Vershire expanded because of the growth of the mining operation. The mine and its associated village are visible today as foundations, walls, and associated features within the nearly 250-acre site. The linear arrangement of ore-processing features stretches from a number of openings on the hillside to the remains of the smelter building nearly three-quarters of a mile distant. Approximately 85 foundations of the houses and structures that made up the village that once housed approximately 1,000 inhabitants are in 6 rows arrayed around the site. The vestiges of transportation routes and a water system link the entire site.

Massachusetts

W.E.B. Du Bois Boyhood Homesite: The University of Massachusetts-Amherst Summer Field School in Archaeology spent the 2003 season at the Boyhood Homesite of W.E.B. Du Bois in Great Barrington, MA. Robert Paynter was the field school director, Kerry Lynch the field director and Elizabeth Norris and Quentin Lewis the field assistants. This National Landmark site com-

memorates W.E.B. Du Bois (1868-1963), a world-renowned scholar and political human rights activist. Among his many accomplishments, Du Bois was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard, the author of numerous scholarly book treatises including *Black Reconstruction*, one of the co-founders of the NAACP, and the longtime editor of its influential magazine *The Crisis*.

Du Bois lived at the site as a youth, received it as a gift on his 60th birthday, and thereafter sought to restore it as a vacation home. Today the home site is an overgrown cellar hole on five acres of woodland owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This past summer's work continued an intensive survey of the home site begun in the 1980s that assessed the extent and integrity of the archaeological resources. Particular research questions addressed the structure of two middens thought to be the remains of the house and barn, the location of the barn, the activities associated with the side yard, and the date of construction of the house and modifications made by Du Bois in the 1920s. Resistivity survey and relatively small test units were used to address these questions.

We had the support of many members of the Great Barrington community, including Bernard Drew, Rachel Fletcher, and James Parrish. The Reverend Esther Dozier of the Clinton A.M.E. Zion Church in Great Barrington allowed us to use the church for our field lab, an interpretative center, and as the venue for public lectures by Dr. Warren Perry and Janet Woodruff on African-American archaeology in New York City and in Connecticut, and by Prof. David Du Bois on the continuing importance of W.E.B. Du Bois. Though analysis of the 2003 work is ongoing, preliminary studies greatly clarify the renovation history of the house, suggest modifications to previous land-use models, and offer tantalizing evidence of African-American religious practices previously unknown at the site.

Fruitlands Museum: Beginning in 1998, Fruitlands Museums has developed a series of Web- and exhibit kiosk-based interactive learning tools using VCD, audio, and computer-based technologies. These technologies increase access to our collections, extend the life cycle of research-based exhibitions, and better accommodate multiple learning styles. Fruitlands will present our experiences using a variety of learning technologies at the "Museums and the Web" 2004 conference in Washington D.C. This demonstration will share our experiences with colleagues and discuss the underlying technology options available to institutions. We are continually looking for ways to bring the richness of the historical record to new or underserved audiences. One way we have done this is to imbed the pedagogy within an internet game. A class of sixth graders assisted staff and programmers to develop an interactive Web-based game on the Willard Farm site (located in the on-line learning section of <www.fruitlands.org>). As the students play the game they learn real world lessons about conducting an archaeological dig and locate actual artifacts found during the course of our research. In 2003 we developed Web and exhibit technology to increase access to our large collection of Harvard and Shirley Shaker manuscripts. This included a manuscript database, population demographics, and a music kiosk and CD. The demographic research and on-line database was called "ground breaking" by Larry Yeardon, director of the Hancock Shaker Village and president of the New England Museum Association. Hancock adopted the same technology for their village population records. Both are available at http://research.fruitlands.org.

The on-line digital archive contains over 15 journal transcripts and population records for the Harvard Shakers. It is now available for use by students and researchers from around the world. We hope to attract local schools to this resource to teach students how to use primary sources to learn about history, a Massachusetts curriculum requirement for grade school students.

Connecticut

Cruttenden Carriage Works, New Haven: The Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) currently is conducting data-recovery excavations at the Cruttenden Carriage Works in New Haven, CT. The carriage factory operated during the 1800s and manufactured light, family, and pleasure carriages that were shipped all over the country. The main building, a four-story brick structure, was divided into departments for ironwork, woodwork, trimming, and painting. The first floor was reserved for the offices and showrooms for finished work.

The site contains the structural and artifactual remains of the carriage works and associated service facilities, including a saloon. These physical remains are located from just below the asphalt surface to about 5-6 ft below ground across the entire 18,000 ft.² parking lot. Intact masonry floors, interior and exterior walls, three cisterns, and a midden/privy are among the cultural features identified to date. Archaeological investigations will continue throughout the winter.

Building Archaeology at the Mark Twain House, Hartford: Myron Stachiw and Thomas Paske, assisted by John Vaughan of

Architectural Conservation Services in Bristol, RI (John is conducting the painted finishes investigations), are conducting a building archaeology investigation of the service wing of the Mark Twain House in Hartford, CT. The museum has received a Save America's Treasures grant to investigate and restore/reconstruct the ground floor of the service wing of the house to its 1881 configuration.

Originally built in 1874, the service wing contained a butler's pantry and kitchen on the ground floor, a laundry in the basement, and several sleeping chambers in the garret. In 1881 the service wing was enlarged and reconfigured, extending the building by about 20 ft. and creating several additional bedrooms and a bathroom in the garret and enlarged second floor; a butler's pantry, new back pantry, an enlarged kitchen, and servants' hall on the first floor; and the laundry, a bathroom, and additional storage space in the basement. The new spaces were outfitted with sinks and hot and cold running water and bathrooms with flush toilets and tubs; several rooms were supplied with heat through ducting from a hot-air coal furnace, others were heated by stoves; a dumbwaiter connected the three levels: tin speaking tubes connecting several rooms in the house to the service wing were installed within in the walls; gas lights illuminated all of the rooms; and at least one electrically operated servant call system (annunciator), operated by batteries, was located in the servants' quarters and kitchen, and allowed servants to hear and see which servant was being summoned to which space in the house. In addition, the house was supplied with a battery-powered security alarm system and a telephone. Following the sale of the house by Samuel Clemens in 1903, it functioned as a private home and boys' boarding school; was converted to apartments in 1922-1923; and since the 1960s or so the servants' wing has housed administrative and curatorial offices.

The investigation by Stachiw, Paske, and Vaughan is employing the principles of building archaeology—careful stratigraphic removal of later materials and meticulous documentation of findings, combined with research in historic documents. The investigation of painted finishes will provide information regarding appropriate period finishes, but its primary function as an archaeological tool is to correlate building elements and define sequences of construction and alteration based on careful stratigraphic analyses and comparisons of paint layers on various surviving parts of the structure. To date we have uncovered surviving evidence of the dumbwaiter (previously unknown); have found speaking tubes, gas pipes for lighting fixtures, and wires for the annunciator in situ; and evidence for plumbing and kitchen appliances, alterations in openings and wall locations, and scars from built-in cupboards and cabinets. The investigation will continue through the spring of 2004, with expected completion of the restoration/reconstruction in the spring/summer of 2005

New York

Albany: The New York State Museum recently finished processing artifacts from a site in Albany excavated in 1999 for the State University of New York's parking garage. Hartgen Archeological Associates excavated the site and recovered the collection.

The artifacts have been cleaned, cataloged, and stored and now are available for researchers to study. The items are also available for displays.

With 176,000 artifacts, the collection is one of the largest ever uncovered in downtown Albany and probably the museum's largest historical archaeological collection. The artifacts date to the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries but mostly from 1750 to 1850. They came from Albany's once-bustling riverfront. Wharves, stockade lines, privies, wells, and waterfront bulkheads were uncovered. Most of the artifacts came from sealed deposits such as privies. Soil samples from the site are still being examined.

The features and artifacts were found to be remarkably intact because the site area had been under railroad tracks. The archaeological remains were buried under about 12 ft. of fill, which also helped protect them from disturbance by later construction projects.

College Avenue Historic Archeological District, Troy: The College Avenue Historic Archeological District was a neighborhood of working-class people in the city of Troy, NY. In the summer of 2001, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted Phase III data-retrieval excavation of part of the archaeological district, which included 15 separate household lots dating from the mid-19th and early 20th centuries. Intensive research and analysis of the privies, cisterns, food remains, and the thousands of artifacts recovered have painted a clearer picture of life during this time. Faunal, floral, and parasite analysis have revealed much about diet and general health. The influences of sanitary reform, the cult of domesticity, and gender roles in working-class families are central themes in the archaeological report. A draft report was submitted and a final version will be completed later this year.

Fort Stanwix City Park, Rome: Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted

Phase III data-retrieval excavations at Fort Stanwix City Park in Rome, Oneida County, NY, from 9 September to 22 October 2003. The public park area served the village and city of Rome from about 1794 until 1889 as the public cemetery. Most of the remains were moved to a rural cemetery in 1889, but archaeological investigations in 2002 concluded that at least a third of the original interments remained in the park. In total, 22 individual sets of remains were exhumed by archaeologists from 66 burial shaft features. The other 44 burial shafts were either exhumed completely during the 19th century, or had fragmentary remains indicative of an incomplete exhumation. Variations in burial garb and coffin styles and construction were noted suggesting distinctions based on class, socioeconomic status, and personal preferences. Physical anthropological analysis of the remains is ongoing and a report will be issued in spring 2004.

Willet Center at Fort Stanwix National Monument: During the summer of 2003, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted data-retrieval excavations at Fort Stanwix National Monument in the city of Rome, Oneida County, NY, on behalf of the National Park Service. Fort Stanwix was constructed by the British in the 1750s to guard the portage from the Mohawk River to Wood Creek, which connected the Hudson River with Lake Ontario and hence the interior of the continent. The project was conducted in anticipation of the construction of a new visitor center at the park just southwest of the reconstructed fort. Although 19th-century development has apparently obscured any evidence of 18th-century life outside the walls of the fort, the excavations encountered numerous features relating to the commercial development of Rome during the 1800s. Among the discoveries was a communal cesspool that served several hotels and cafés along James Street in the last decades of that century. The large cut-stone cesspool was 10 ft. wide, 10 ft. deep, 22 ft. long and contained 3.5 ft. of stratified nightsoil deposits.

Lowe's Rome Historic Site: Phase III dataretrieval field investigation was completed by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. in November 2003 on two separate archaeological sites that will be impacted by a proposed Lowe's Home Improvement store in the city of Rome, Oneida County, NY. In the western portion of the property a precontact deposit consisting of an Early Woodland period, Meadowood assemblage was investigated. The eastern portion of the property contained a 19th-century farmstead site. Shovel testing, excavation units, and mechanical stripping encountered several buried features including the house foundation, fence post holes, and a brick-lined well. Most of the farmstead outbuildings and artifact deposits were disturbed by structure razing, bulldozing, and dumping in the second half of the 20th century. Historical research to document the development of the farmstead has been aided by the grandson of its last owners who provided photographs and details of the house and the surrounding property from the early 20th century. As there was a dearth of artifacts from intact deposits, much of the report will focus on landscape use and development through time. In addition, mortar analysis of various samples from the farmhouse foundation will be undertaken to provide information on the chronology of different construction episodes.

Mount Lebanon Shaker Village, North Family Barn: In December of 2003, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted a reconnaissance level survey of the North Family Barn in New Lebanon, NY. The North Family was the second Shaker community in the country and the barn is the largest free-standing stone barn in the United States. Members of the utopian sect maintained the site until 1947. It is currently part of the Mount Lebanon Shaker Village National Historic Landmark. The survey documented evidence of three attached outbuildings above the ground surface and a fourth was identified during the subsurface testing. Future plans call for the reconstruction of the outbuildings in conjunction with the restoration of the stone barn which will house the Shaker Museum and Library. Further archaeological investigation of the structures will allow for an accurate reconstruction and will shed light on the spatial organization of labor among the Shakers of Mount Lebanon.

Bethlehem, Winne House: In January of 2004, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted preliminary excavations at the Daniel Pieter Winne house site in Bethlehem, Albany County, NY. Archaeology will support the interpretation of the superstructure of this Dutch vernacular dwelling, which is to be installed in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art this summer. A firm date of 1751 for the construction of the house was attained by analysis of samples collected by William J. Callahan and analyzed by Dr. Edward R. Cook of the Lamont-Doherty Tree-Ring Laboratory, Columbia University at Palisades, NY. The archaeological investigation revealed deposits relating to the 18th- and 19th-century occupations of the house, including delftware, creamware, and fragments of a firkin.

Albany, State Office of General Services Parking Garage: Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted Phase IB fieldwork at the Sheridan Hollow Parking Facility Site along Sheridan Avenue in the city of Albany, NY. The structural remains of two early- to mid-19th-century residences were uncovered as well as several backyard features including four privies, a cistern, and a drain likely dating to the late 19th century. Data-retrieval excavations of the National Register-eligible site will be conducted in the spring of 2004. Aspects of city landscape development, socioeconomic distinction in material culture, use of medicine with heavy metals, and strategies for city waste management at the end of the 19th century will be explored through excavations and subsequent artifact and specialized analyses.

Schenectady, Diamond Cinema: In mid-January, 2004, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. completed fieldwork for the Diamond Cinema project in downtown Schenectady, Schenectady County, NY. Two 19th-century parcels about one-quarter of an acre in size were stripped using power equipment, followed by hand-excavation of 16 archaeological features or deposits. Four successive wood-lined privies associated with a late-19th-century factory-owner's house were excavated. Two cisterns, a livery stable, a barrel feature, a stone outbuilding, three drains, a pet burial, and a deposit of cow's heads were also explored. The report will focus on several main topics including urban sanitary reform movements as witnessed in evolving privy technology, advances in interior lighting as evidenced by numerous fragments of chimney lamp glass, interesting dietary practices seen in an unusual number of wild faunal elements, and management of horses in an urban context.

Kinderhook, Luykas Van Alen House: In the fall of 2003, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted an archaeological study for the Columbia County Historical Society of the ca. 1737 National Register Luykas Van Alen House in Kinderhook, Columbia County, NY, for proposed improvements to the drainage systems. The brick house, partially reconstructed in the early 20th century, is a prime example of Dutch vernacular architecture in the Hudson Valley. Shovel tests were excavated leading to the excavation of four larger units around the foundation and one on the front lawn. The north wall of the one and a half story brick house evidenced an exterior chimney removed in the 19th century. The stone foundation of the chimney was explored and documented with archaeological excavations. An intact, Contact-period Native American site was located on the front lawn. The study produced a substantial assemblage of artifacts including buckles, cuff links, jewelry, and a coin, among other domestic items. The artifacts recovered evidence the activities and material culture of the Van Alen family throughout the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.

Lysander, J. Frazee Historic Site: Phase III data-retrieval excavations were conducted for Clough, Harbour, and Associates and Bella Casa Builders by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc, from May 2002 until March of 2003, at a mid-19th- to early-20thcentury farm site in the town of Lysander, Onondaga County, NY. A remarkable assortment of turn-of-the-century farm equipment found on the J. Frazee Historic Archeological Site resulted in a determination of National Register eligibility. The assemblage of materials provided great insights concerning the application of scientific farming principles to crop production at the end of the 19th century. Historical and ethnographic sources utilized in the analysis and interpretation of the site and its associated materials proved instrumental in reconstructing the site's history. These sources were not complete, however, as the archaeological investigations identified previously undocumented structures on the farm site, thus providing greater detail of its development through time.

Albany, Jessie Cottage: Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase II/ III site evaluation and mitigation on the site of the 19th-century Jessie Cottage in the city of Albany. The Regency-style cottage was constructed by Ezra P. Prentice, a prominent Albanian and breeder of Merino sheep, for his daughter Jessie in the 1840s. The cottage was subsequently used by a marble and tile works until it was razed in the 1990s. Initial Phase IB testing located the foundation of the cottage and identified its associated 19th-century ground surface. The site was determined National Register eligible. The proposed construction of an independent housing facility for the Center For The Disabled was to destroy the rear of the cottage and intact 19th-century ground surfaces. During the Phase II/III study the rear cut-stone foundation along with a cellar door entry and stairwell was exposed and documented. A total of 5 m² was excavated into an intact 19th-century ground surface. The report, due in spring, will focus on construction materials and techniques, the relationship between 19th-century and later 20thcentury additions, the types of activities taking place behind the cottage, and later landscape development.

Fort Ticonderoga: Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. recently conducted archaeological investigations for the South Curtain Wall reconstruction at Fort Ticonderoga. The primary focus of the reconstruction project was to stabilize the fort through the removal of the ca. 1910-1930 exterior South Curtain Wall and a parallel 20th-century interior wall, both of which had been constructed on 18th-century stone wall foundations. The earth fill encased between the two walls was also to be removed. The proposed project also entailed structural modifications within the East and West Storerooms located on either side of the arched entranceway, situated north of the South Curtain Walls, and below the South Terreplein.

Archaeological testing, including the excavation of shovel tests and small units, was conducted in the spring of 2003. The testing indicated that there were portions of four intact 18th-century walls, and several other intact deposits and features. Based on these findings, more intensive excavation and monitoring was conducted throughout the fall and winter. Because of the importance of the 18th-century military deposits identified through the archaeological study, the fort was able to preserve or avoid the majority of features through project redesign.

There were numerous 18th-century features and deposits identified in the West Storeroom, East Storeroom, between the two South Curtain Walls, and adjacent to the South Curtain Wall. Near the southeast bastion on the exterior of the fort, a deeply buried English occupation-era midden was identified. The midden contained a large amount of food remains, including mammal and fish bones, fish scales, and eggshells, in addition to ceramics, glass, and pipe fragments and other domestic and military artifacts.

Within the West Storeroom, a number of features were uncovered which will provide insight into the French construction of the earliest buildings at the site, and subsequent room and structural alterations. Eighteenth-century features within the West Storeroom include: a buried limestone and mortar foundation wall (aligned north-south), an intact mortar floor surface, a brick (French dimension) and mortar pier support feature, and a wooden plank floor.

An 18th-century mortar-and-stone wall (aligned east-west) was centrally located in the East Storeroom. An associated architectural feature suggests the wall was a ceiling support—at the junction where this wall meets the east wall of the storeroom, an indentation within the original stonework was noted, indicating the location of a wooden column support. A rectangular drain, partially mortared on its interior surface, was

located within the north wall of the storeroom. This feature allowed water to drain out of the chamber, extending underneath the South Barracks and beyond where it would most likely have linked up with a complex French drainage system previously identified in archaeological excavations in the East Barracks (*magasin du Roi*) and the bakery/oven chambers.

The archaeological investigation of the earth fill encased between the two South Curtain Walls was conducted after the upper portion of the reconstructed wall was removed. Deposits dating to the 18th-century fort construction and the 20th-century fort reconstruction were identified, which will promote study of the lives of fort workers and soldiers throughout its 250-year history. The stratified deposits will also aid the interpretation of how the French and English altered the landscape through burning, soil and bedrock removal, and movement of fill and soils. Structural features identified within the encased fill include an extension of the north-south aligned wall identified in the West Storeroom, a large, deeply buried deposit of cut-stone rubble which evidences the 1759 blast and fire started in the magazine by the French prior to their abandonment of the fort, and a mortared stone and brick walkway/work platform constructed built by the British during their reconstruction of the fort.

African Burial Ground Project: In 1991, archaeologists and construction workers rediscovered the remains of the African Burial Ground, located in Lower Manhattan, during the excavation for the construction of a federal office building at 290 Broadway. In use for most of the 18th century, the African Burial Ground is the largest and oldest known Colonial-era cemetery used by enslaved and free blacks. After removing over 400 individuals, the General Services Administration, under pressure from the community and Congress, stopped excavation and redesigned the office tower to avoid impacting the remaining portion of the cemetery in 1993. Since that time, a research team centered at Howard University in Washington, D.C., has been studying the human remains and their associated burial artifacts. The research team recently completed their analysis, which enabled the remains to be reburied in the remaining portion of the cemetery.

On 30 September 2003, the Rites of Ancestral Return commenced with a tribute ceremony at the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard University with four individuals, a woman, man, and two children, in coffins, representing all of the deceased. The four individuals were then taken to Baltimore, MD, Wilmington, DE, Philadelphia,

PA, and Newark, NJ on 1 and 2 October for tributes in each community. On Friday, 3 October 2003, the four coffins were taken by flotilla from Jersey City, NJ, to Wall Street, in Lower Manhattan, where, after a brief ceremony, they joined a procession of five horse-drawn wagons carrying the remaining coffins up Broadway to the memorial site at Duane Street. The wagons were escorted by members of a number of diverse community organizations who, acting as pallbearers, transferred the coffins from the wagons to crypts, located at the burial site. After the coffins were placed into the crypts, a viewing and vigil commenced to provide members of the public an opportunity to pay their respects. On the following day, 4 October 2003, an internationally attended, public tribute was held to conclude the Rites of Ancestral Return ceremonies with the lowering of the seven wooden crypts containing the human remains and associated artifacts of 419 individuals.

The Howard University research team is currently completing three technical reports dealing with their research of the history, archaeology, and skeletal biology of the site and the individuals recovered. According to the current project schedule, the final report manuscript for the history and skeletal biology reports will be completed by September 2004. The final report manuscript for the archaeology technical report will be completed by winter 2005. When they are completed, each report will have been reviewed by a panel of experts in each technical discipline. After all of the report manuscripts are completed, a separate volume integrating each of the technical reports as well as a popular report will also be prepared.

In addition to the preparation of technical reports, the General Services Administration, in association with the National Park Service, is working with the community to develop an interpretive center and memorial for the site. Updates and information can be obtained from the project Web site at <www.africanburialground.com>.

New Jersey

Wayne's Brigade Encampment; Bridgewater Township,Somerset County: An historical and archaeological assessment was performed by Hunter Research, Inc. for the eastern section of Washington Valley Park in Bridgewater Township, Somerset County, NJ. The area studied straddles the ridge of the First Watchung Mountain, covering the county-owned lands lying east of the main channel and East Branch of Middle Brook, south of Gilbride Road, west of Vosseller Avenue and north of U.S. Route 22. The following tasks were undertaken:

background and archival research, field inspection and mapping, metal detector survey (performed by the Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization [BRAVO] under the direction of Hunter Research), subsurface testing, and analysis of research and field results. The work was funded by the Somerset County Park Commission through a grant from the Somerset County Historic Preservation Grant Program. The study also synthesized and re-interpreted the results of several other investigations carried out in the early 1970s and 1980s.

The study area has long been accepted as the site of Wayne's brigade encampment, a forward troop position of the first Middlebrook encampment occupied between late May and early July of 1777. A redoubt was also located in this vicinity, guarding the pass followed by the course of modern Vosseller Avenue, while later during the Revolutionary War, beginning in late March or April of 1779, a signal tower was also maintained within the study area. The current work, through the recovery of limited quantities of military and domestic artifacts of the Revolutionary War period, confirms and refines the placement of the encampment site within this section of Washington Valley Park, although re-interpretation of many cultural features on the countyowned property has been required. No conclusive evidence of the redoubt and signal tower has been found.

In addition to the encampment site, this study has identified on the mountaintop the sites of one farmstead established in the mid-18th century (the Oliver/McCain/Campbell farmstead) and three smaller farmsteads established in the mid-19th century (the Bender, Todd/Bender and Bonney/Bender farmsteads). All of these sites are represented by the foundation remains of houses. barns and outbuildings, and by a network of farm lanes and fieldstone walls. Along the western edge of the study area, in the valley of the East Branch and main channel of Middle Brook, several water power-related resources have been identified: two mill sites dating from the mid-18th century (the Van Horne gristmill site and the Sloan/ Van Nest/Martin grist and sawmill site); a copper smelting site that was in operation in the 1770s (probably under Van Horne ownership), destroyed by the British during the Revolution, and then revived in the 1820s; a stone dam just upstream from Buttermilk Falls (probably related to the 19thcentury copper smelting operation); and a head race for a mid-19th-century gristmill site located downstream and outside the study area. On the mountainside within the study area, traces of copper mining were also

The various archaeological resources identified through this study have been broadly characterized and evaluated in terms of their archaeological sensitivity (i.e., their potential for yielding significant historical information). Recommendations were made for their protection and management, most of which were minimally invasive and in keeping with the park's predominantly passive recreational use. Several suggestions are offered for historic interpretive development within this portion of Washington Valley Park, focusing in particular on communicating to visitors the strategic importance of this section of the First Watchung ridge during the early years of the Revolutionary War. Finally, some critical remarks were directed toward several broader archaeological resource management issues relating to the Middlebrook encampments, notably: the inadequate designation of this important Revolutionary War complex within the New Jersey and National Registers; the need for a detailed, systematic and thorough assessment of archaeological potential across the complete area of military occupation; the need for increasing public awareness of the historical importance of the Middlebrook encampments; and the assigning of a high priority to the protection and public acquisition of archaeologically intact parcels of land wherein may reside evidence of the encampments.

William Trent House, City of Trenton, Mercer County: Archaeological investigations at the William Trent House in the city of Trenton, Mercer County, NJ, were carried out by Hunter Research Inc. with the aid of funding from the New Jersey Historic Trust, the New Jersey Historical Commission, the City of Trenton, First Union Bank, and other sources. The work was related to the planning and implementation of a program of restoration at the Trent House, entailing interior and exterior restoration of the house itself, the carriage house, and a range of utility and landscaping improvements.

A major component of the project was a public archaeology program involving school and college students and adults. This program completed the excavation of 235 shovel tests and 1 excavation unit, and showed that most of the property east of the former line of Fair Street contains prehistoric and historic artifacts and pre-20th-century soils. Only the area northeast of the house was not investigated. Prehistoric materials included Middle Archaic and Middle and Late Woodland items. Notable historic artifacts include distinctive small, buff "Dutch" bricks that may be of late 17th century date, or are possibly original to the Trent House, and sugar molds from the nearby William Richards pottery of the 1770s and 1780s.

An excavation unit placed towards the north end of the east exterior wall of the house, just south of the steps to the side door, revealed important historic features. Wall foundations relating to the ca. 1742 kitchen addition and to the 1840s reworking of this wing were identified, as well as a buried Ahorizon and construction levels.

Monitoring of the removal of the elaborate 1930s perimeter drain system around the house identified several foundations from the various 19th-century additions, as well as observing the buried A-horizon around much of the eastern part of the house.

The work was carried out within the framework established by an earlier report prepared by Hunter Research, Inc. and the 1997 study by Susan Maxman Architects. The latter includes an Archaeological Management Plan.

Recommendations were made to the overall framework for the conservation of the Trent House's important archaeological resources. These may include the site of the late-17th-century plantation of Mahlon Stacey, one of the leading northern English Quakers to settle at the Falls of the Delaware in 1679. Location of this plantation would be a discovery of tremendous interest and importance for colonial history.

U.S.A.-PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Reported by Doug Wilson

Idaho

Excavation in Troy: In 2003 the University of Idaho conducted the first in what is expected to be a series of excavations to explore the histories of the inland Northwest. Fourteen student excavators and numerous volunteers participated in the six-week excavation of a farmstead associated with the now-disappeared town of Nora, Idaho. The farmstead was settled in 1891 by a Swedish immigrant named Per Johanson. Johanson quickly became a prominent figure in the region; he opened a timber mill shortly after moving to the area and despite several early problems by the early 1900s had become the largest employer in the region. Moreover, Johanson discovered clay on his property that was suitable for brick making so he added brick making to his business endeavors. This ultimately resulted in the establishment of the "Idaho Fire Brick Company" in 1913. Beyond brick making and lumber, at different times Johanson also owned a hardware and general store in nearby Troy, ID. Johanson died in 1927, but his wife and children continued to own the

160-acre property until 1958. Overall, the property has had a total of three owners, with the current owner using the land to raise trees for harvest.

The summer's excavations resulted in the recovery of an exceptionally large number of artifacts and a surprisingly small number of architectural features. The excavation had two objectives: first, to recover the remains of a surface dump that was associated with the Johanson home, and second, to identify the location of the Johanson home which was apparently demolished in the 1950s. The search for the remains of Johanson's home proved to be unsuccessful. Despite extensive excavations of test units and trenches, no evidence was uncovered that identified the location of the home, although we did identify a cistern which was likely associated with the house.

In contrast to the house, the dump excavation resulted in the recovery of a great deal of material associated with the early years of the Johanson occupancy. Yet what was interesting about the materials was their unexpected quality. The materials recovered in the dump included a wide variety of porcelain teawares, multiple crystals from a chandelier, wine, and other bottled materials from all over the United States. Ultimately the materials suggest a life of surprising comfort and refinement in contrast to the typical perception of early Euroamerican settlement in the West.

Finally it should be noted that the materials are being processed at the University of Idaho's Laboratory of Anthropology, under the supervision of Kristen Mercer, who will be drawing upon this project for her Master's thesis. The field directors for the project were Steve Yoder and Tosh McKetta, while Kristen Mercer ran the field lab. For additional information contact Mark Warner, The Idaho Historical Archaeology Program, University of Idaho, P.O. Box 441110, Moscow, ID 83844-1110; Phone: 208-885-5954; Email: <mwarner@uidaho.edu>.

Washington

Priest Rapids. The Priest Rapids Valley of southeastern Washington state was, in early 1943, a farming community consisting of approximately 1,000 people, 250 small (5- to 50-acre) farms, and the towns of Hanford and White Bluffs. In the spring of that year, the individuals living in the valley were abruptly forced to leave their homes in order to make way for what they were told was an important wartime project. Depending on where one was living, residents were given several days to several months to vacate. Although they did not know it at the time, the lands on which they were living had been chosen by government officials for

the site of a large-scale plutonium production facility, the Hanford Site, an essential part of the Manhattan Project and the race to build the first nuclear bomb. Today, the remains of over half of the farms operating in the valley in early 1943 remain as historic archaeological sites, and to a degree have been untouched over the last 60 years; the primary reasons for this being restricted public access to the Hanford Site and the lack of construction and development beyond the relatively small production and processing facilities.

The National Historic Preservation Act requires the Department of Energy (DOE) to identify historic (and pre-contact) archaeological sites such as the farms described above found on the Hanford Site, evaluate them for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and manage those found eligible for National Register listing according to their historic value. As a means of satisfying these requirements the DOE Hanford Cultural and Historic Resources Program has gathered an extensive body of information related to the settlement, development, and government condemnation of the Priest Rapids Valley to aid in the evaluation of the numerous historic farming properties. This information includes historic documents and records, oral history interviews conducted with those who once lived on the properties in question, and the archaeological remains of the farms. The specific goal of the research was targeted at producing a single document that would both identify the farm properties eligible for listing in the National Register and serve as an interpretive document for the former Priest Rapids Valley residents and others interested in the agricultural history of this locale.

Based on the site evaluations, DOE has determined that many of the historic farm sites are eligible for listing on the National Register as contributing properties to a Hanford and White Bluffs Historic Agricultural District. The sites are eligible because of their significant contribution to local history, their association with the Manhattan Project, their utilization of early-20th-century irrigation engineering, and their potential to contribute new knowledge about farm life in the arid interior Northwest during the first four decades of the 20th century.

The parameters of having such an abundance of data (numerous relatively untouched historic farm sites, historic aerial photographs of the project area, real estate records, interviews with former residents, etc.) while in most respects is a fortunate situation, still provides a new set of specific problems and solutions mostly related to possessing an intimidating amount of data. Certain procedures were generated during

the course of this project to reduce the large amounts of data to key specifics to be investigated and keep field activities as focused as possible, making the greatest use of limited budgets and field time. These concepts are listed below.

- · Historic and modern aerial photos were viewed to assess the general condition of the farm, then specifically to assess the farm layout before and during the field investigation so field crews were familiar with each property.
- · The farm property was viewed as an archaeological site unto itself with dumps, foundations, etc. being features recorded within that site.
- · GIS and georeferenced aerial photographs were used in conjunction with field-collected GPS data to generate aerial photographic maps of individual farm sites. This produced site maps which were much more illustrative than traditional archaeological sketch maps and was much faster.
- · Interviews with the former residents of individual farms were used both before and after the archaeological field visit to gain further insight into what was encountered in the field.
- · Former residents were brought on-site to visit their former home places and talk with oral historians and archaeologists. This is best done after the archaeologists and historians have previously visited the farm so questions about the farm can be specific.

Any party interested in reviewing the draft report generated by the above research project should contact Dr. Darby Stapp, Hanford Cultural Resources Laboratory (HCRL) program manager, at 509-373-2894 or <darby.stapp@pnl.gov>.

Vancouver National Historic Reserve: The Vancouver National Historic Reserve, located in Vancouver, WA, just north of Portland, OR, 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 farflung 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.

Excavations within the West Barracks portion of Vancouver Barracks were conducted throughout the summer of 2003 and

into February 2004. Previous testing work in the barracks identified early remains of the U.S. Army garrison (ca. 1849-1880s), including the suspected location of the sutler's store. Data-recovery excavations focused on areas of concentrated artifacts associated with the mid-19th-century use of the area. The western stockade of the sutler's store, a privy feature, and sheet trash associated with the interior of the sutler's stockade was discovered under a ca. 1880s macadam road.

Sutlers were civilian contractors who ran canteens for military posts. The sample of artifacts recovered from the sheet trash within the stockaded area included numerous examples of French-manufactured ceramics, while the privy contained numerous well-preserved remains, including complete alcohol and medicine bottles and numerous tumblers, children's ceramics, leather shoe soles, textiles, and a delicate, carved shell with the profile of a woman (See photo, this page). Remains of the compound associated



with St. James Catholic Mission (ca. 1845-1887) were also identified. Excavations in the St. James Mission yard identified sheet trash associated with activities between two of the mission structures. Small, well-rounded ceramic and glass fragments are enigmatic and may be gastroliths from avifauna kept by the Catholic priests. Analysis and cataloging of artifacts recovered from the sites continues and a final report of the project will be prepared in the fall of 2004. For further information contact Douglas C. Wilson, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, 612 East Reserve Street, Vancouver, WA 98661; Email: <doug_wilson@nps.gov>.

U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST

Reported by Alfred Woods

Florida

News from the University of West Florida **Spring 2004:** The fall and spring semesters have been filled with processing artifacts from 2003 summer field school excavations at 8ES22. Santa Rosa Pensacola (1722-1752). also known as the second site of Pensacola. The site was buried by a hurricane and abandoned in 1752, but had been the largest fortified settlement on the Gulf Coast in the 18th century. At this point over 77,000 artifacts have been processed and have generated over 14,000 lines of data. Documentation of structural remains indicates both post-inground and post-on-sill construction was used at the site. Concentrations of higher and lower status artifacts, architectural re-

mains, and refuse pits were located and this information will be useful in the analysis that is underway as the final field report for 2003 is being prepared.

This summer UWF will again operate two concurrent field schools from 10 May through 6 August (See <www.uwf.edu/anthropology> and choose field schools).

The Spanish Colonial field school will continue work at Santa Rosa Pensacola for the third and final season under the direction of Dr. Judy Bense (Principal Investigator) and Norma Harris (Project Director). An on-site field lab staffed by volunteers from the Pensacola Archaeological Society and the community will be operating to rough sort and begin processing the artifacts. For more information, please contact Dr. 850-474-2472 at (<jbense@uwf.edu>) or Norma

Harris at 850-474-2796 (<nharris@uwf.edu>).

The combined maritime/terrestrial field school this year will include underwater survey and recording in the Pensacola Bay area and freshwater lakes in the Choctawhatchee River drainage with terrestrial archaeological testing of inland prehistoric and historic sites in Washington County, FL.

The underwater work will continue to record the remains of lumber schooners abandoned along the shore of the Blackwater River and a remote sensing survey of selected Pensacola waterways. Volunteers from the Pensacola Archaeological Society and the community add expertise from computer interfacing with survey equipment to screening of sand to recover artifacts. For more information, please contact Dr. John Bratten at 850-474-2706 (<jbratten@uwf.edu>) or John C. Phillips at 850-857-6328 (<jphillip@uwf.edu>).

The Archaeology Institute has archaeologists monitoring construction projects downtown through sensitive colonial areas. Colonial age features have been documented and altering the route of underground utilities when possible has preserved other areas. This type of project involves ongoing cooperation between the City of Pensacola, Escambia County, utility companies, private companies and the Archaeology Institute as mandated by local ordinances.

Tennessee

Archaeology at the Doak House, Greeneville, Tennessee: The 2004 University of Tennessee-Chattanooga summer archaeological field school will once again be carried out at the Doak House Museum, an extant antebellum structure in Greeneville, Tennessee. Located on the campus of Tusculum College, the house was built about 1830 by the Reverend Samuel W. Doak, the founder of the College. Doak was a minister, educator, and successful planter and landowner who apparently did not own slaves. The substantial brick, two-story house has been continuously occupied by his descendants until its transformation into a museum in the 1970s. Current plans call for construction of an expanded parking lot and considerable upgrading of utilities, necessitating archaeological survey and testing that began last summer with the 2003 UTC field school. Based on that fieldwork, significant numbers of artifacts and features spanning the last 200 years were identified, and construction plans have been adjusted accordingly. In addition, some of the artifacts recovered from the project are currently on display at the museum. Toward the end of last year's field school, two undocumented foundations were located that probably predate the main house, and this season's work will be aimed primarily at determining the layout, function, and temporal affiliation of these mystery features.

This summer's field school will again be a centerpiece of the museum's education program. Dr. Nicholas Honerkamp (UTC) will once again serve as the project director, and Tusculum College will provide funding for the project and housing for the UTC students. A Web site presenting the results of last year's work can be found at http://www.utc.edu/Faculty/Nick-Honerkamp/Doak%20House%20home.htm.

Mission Dolores' Hidden Murals

Carl Nolte, Staff Writer, San Francisco Chronicle

Two young men, one an artist, the other an archaeologist, crawled over the ancient redwood beams of San Francisco's Mission Dolores earlier this month, opened a trap door, lowered an electric light into a space behind the main altar—and stared into the 18th century.

There, in a space thick with the dust of centuries and dark as a tomb, is a wall of nearly forgotten religious murals, painted in red, black, and yellow by Native Americans in 1791 and hidden from public view for 208 years.

The two—freelance artist Ben Wood, 23, and Presidio of San Francisco archaeologist Eric Blind, 29—have rediscovered the old murals, have taken digital photographs of them, and projected the images on the inside of the dome of the modern Mission Dolores Basilica next door for all to see during an exhibit that ran through 7 February.

Only part of the murals has been photographed, and the pictures show two representations of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, penetrated by swords and daggers. There are also decorative swirls and patterns, and apparently more Roman Catholic religious symbols are still hidden in the dark. Some niches there contained statues at one time.

The murals, apparently painted with colors made from natural dyes on the site, are the work of the native people of San Francisco, the Ohlone and other tribes that lived at the Spanish mission.

The murals have been seen only by a handful of people since they were blocked from view when a new and elaborate altarpiece was installed with great ceremony in 1796. The old murals were left in the dark, effectively walled off. Only workers and extraordinarily nimble clergy or historians could even find them.

Now, Blind said, anyone can see them. "They are a fascinating look into the nexus of history," he said. Displaying the work "is of extraordinary significance," said Brother Guire Cleary, curator of Mission Dolores. "It is the best-preserved example of art from the period of first contact with Europeans that I am aware of," said Andrew Galvan, an Ohlone Indian who will succeed Cleary as curator next month.

Mission San Francisco de Asis was founded in June 1776 near an Indian village on a lagoon the Spanish called Nuestra Senora de los Dolores—Our Lady of Sorrows. Franciscan friars, using native labor, built a permanent mission building in 1790 at the corner of what is now 16th and Dolores streets.

At that time, San Francisco was the northern frontier of the Spanish empire, the very edge of the European world in North America.

Mission Dolores, as it came to be called, was built of adobe with roof beams of redwood tied together with rawhide thongs. "It was built by Ohlone slave labor," said Galvan, who is descended from an Indian baptized in Mission Dolores in 1801. The original redwood beams are still visible in the mission attic, tied together with rawhide. "My ancestors did good work," he said.

The mural was painted behind the main altar about a year after the mission opened, but in 1796, a brand-new structure—called a reredos and carved in Mexico—arrived by ship. It came in pieces, and when it was assembled, it was pleasing to the eye of the priests: grand and ornate, elaborately carved with statues of the Archangel Michael and the Blessed Virgin, flanked by her parents, whom the Spanish called Santa Ana and San Joaquin.

The new reredos was so splendid it was placed in front of the murals, where it stands to this day. The old murals were eclipsed. "They were hidden since 1796," Cleary said. "You could only see them by climbing up there and looking through a trap door. If that's not hidden, I don't know the definition of the word."

The murals were never really lost. They were always there, like a forgotten treasure. Information about them surfaced from time to time, most notably in the 1980s, when historian Norman Neuerburg made his way up the wooden spiral staircase to the choir loft, climbed a ladder into the attic, crossed over the interior roof of the mission to the trap door, and lowered himself on a rope ladder to see the murals. He had black-and-white sketches made.

"He may have been the first person to see the murals in perhaps a century," Cleary said.

Then, late last year, along came artist Wood, an Englishman who is interested in art and history in equal doses. He heard the story of the murals from Cleary and enlisted Blind in the enterprise of using modern digital photography to document the murals. Cleary gave his permission, Galvan gave his encouragement, and the job was on.

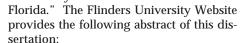
Wood and Blind had to figure out a way to get into the space without touching the murals, which have crumbled in some places. Finally, they rigged up a series of ropes and pulleys and found a way build a cradle to lower their camera and lights into the 3-by-3-foot opening. They put the digital images on the computer, and there it was: the world of 1791, when a handful of Europeans in an adobe mission and a few soldiers in a windblown Presidio clung to a Spanish colony on the far side of the world. "You can only imagine what these people were thinking to be put to work painting a wall with completely alien symbols," Blind said.

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2004 Dissertation Prize Awarded to Dr. Nathan Richards

The 2004 SHA Dissertation Prize was awarded to Dr. Nathan Richards during the annual conference in St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Richards received his Ph.D. in 2003 from the Department of Archaeology at Flinders University in Adelaide, Australia. In in-

forming Dr. Richards of the award, then President Julia King wrote, "I understand that your dissertation, Deep Structures: An Examination of Deliberate Watercraft Abandonment in Australia, is an excellent example of the integration of both archaeological and historical data. As you know, the prize comes with a \$1,000 stipend once your dissertation is revised and submitted to the University Press



This thesis concerns the examination of vessel remains that become part of the ar-

chaeological record almost entirely through site formation processes defined by drawn out human decision processes, and not through spontaneous catastrophic event. Abandonment and the deliberate discard of watercraft is not a subject that has to date

been explored to any depth within maritime archaeology and abandoned watercraft have previously been studied from site-specific particularist perspectives. This has undermined the significance of the abandoned watercraft record.

This thesis uses a nomothetic and broadly generalist approach that views abandoned vessels as "deep structures".

While the study of abandoned hulks can be studied from the archaeological, social, and historical, as the representation of successful trading lives, they can say important things about historical, technological, and economic trends. Through this analysis they

can shed light on social behaviours that are of relevance and use to the understanding of cultural site formation processes in the archaeological record. This not only leads to an understanding of the nature and significance of abandoned watercraft, but also shows how they can be used as a tool for the examination of correlations between the historical and archaeological record and also facilitate the augmentation and re-assessment of aspects of accepted maritime histories. This is achieved through the comparison of watercraft design features across time and within regions. Also examined are the archaeological signatures of use and discard, within their historical context. These combined approaches enable the communication of the intricate connections between ship construction and design, and maritime commerce and disposal processes.

Dr. Richards is now Associate Professor of Maritime History at East Carolina University, Greenville, NC. The SHA Dissertation Prize Committee is chaired by James Ayres.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission: 2004-2005 Scholars in Residence Program Appointments

The Pennsylvania, Historical and Museum Commission is please to announce the following appointments to its Scholars in Residence program for 2004-2005:

Lisa Marie Anselmi, University of Toronto: "Native Choices: Susquehannock Use of European-Introduced Copper-Based Metals;" in residence at the State Museum of Pennsylvania.

Judith Giesberg, Villanova University: "Army at Home: Working Women in the North during the Civil War;" in residence at the Pennsylvania State Archives.

Richard G. Healey, University of Portsmouth (UK): "Internet Based Access To Research Resources For 19th Century Anthracite Coal Industry, With Particular Reference To The Northern Coalfield," collaborative residency with Chester Kulesa at the Pennsylvania Anthracite Heritage Museum.

M. Alison Kibler, Franklin and Marshall College: "Racial Ridicule and Reproach in the Censorship of Early Film in Pennsylvania," in residence at the Pennsylvania State Archives.

Carolyn Kitch, Temple University: "On the Tracks of Phoebe Snow: Issues of Gender, Race, and Class in a Pioneering Media Campaign;" in residence at the Railroad Museum of Pennsylvania.

Philip A. Perazio, Temple University: "Prehistoric Site Typology for the Pocono Uplands;" in residence at the State Museum of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission's Scholars in Residence Program is a competitive fellowship program that provides short term support for full time research on Commission research collections on topics broadly related to Pennsylvania history. For additional information contact Linda Shopes, Scholars in Residence Program Manager, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Commonwealth Keystone Building, 400 North Street, Harrisburg, PA 17120-0053.

Awards of the Society for Historical Archaeology

J. C. HARRINGTON AWARD IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Established in 1981, the J.C. Harrington Award is named in honor of Jean Carl Harrington (1901-1998), one of the pioneer founders of historical archaeology in North America. The award, which consists of an inscribed medal, is presented for a life-time of contributions to the discipline centered on scholarship. No more than one Harrington Medal is presented each year. In January 1982, at The Society for Historical Archaeology annual conference in Philadelphia, a special silver version of the medal was presented to J. C. Harrington when the award was publicly announced. All other Harrington Medals are struck in antique bronze.

Previous Awardees

1983 Charles H. Fairbanks

1984 John L. Cotter

1985 Kenneth E. Kidd

1986 George I. Quimby

1987 Arthur Woodward* Stanley A. South

1988 Edward B. Jelks

1989 Bert Salwen* Carlyle Shreeve Smith

1991 Ivor Noël Hume

1993 Bernard L. Fontana

1995 Kathleen K. Gilmore

1997 James Deetz

1999 George F. Bass

2000 Roderick Sprague

2001 Roberta S. Greenwood

2002 Charles E. Cleland

2003 Merrick Posnansky

2004 Kathleen A. Deagan

CAROL V. RUPPÉ DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Created in 1988 and publicly announced in January 1990, this award is named in honor of Carol V. Ruppé in recognition of her long service to the society in creating and running The Society for Historical Archaeology Book Room at the annual conference. The Ruppé Award is internal to the society and honors individuals who have a record of sustained and truly outstanding service to The Society for Historical Archaeology. The award consists of an inscribed brass plaque mounted on a walnut base.

Previous Awardees

1994 Stephanie Holschlag Rodeffer

1998 Ronald L. Michael 2001 Norman F. Barka

2004 Roderick Sprague

JOHN L. COTTER AWARD IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Established in 1998 this award is named in honor of John Lambert Cotter (1911-1999), a pioneer educator and advocate for the discipline. No more than one award is presented each year and it goes to an individual at the start of their career in historical archaeology for a single achievement which is truly outstanding in its respective category. The Cotter Award consists of a certificate under glass framed in a shadow box. A brass medallion carrying an engraved image of John Cotter enhances the certificate

Previous Awardees

2000 Paul R. Mullins

2001 Audrey Horning

2002 Elizabeth J. Kellar

2003 Timothy J. Scarlett

2004 Annalies Corbin

SHA AWARD OF MERIT

Established in 1988 this award recognizes specific achievements of individuals and organizations that have furthered the cause of historical archaeology. Although the award is given for scholarly as well as other contributions, the honorees need not be professional archaeologists nor members of The Society for Historical Archaeology. A full and varied range of contributions to the field are considered. The Merit Award is an inscribed certificate under glass, suitably framed, and normally a number of awards are given each year.

Previous Awardees

1992 Kathleen A. Deagan

1993 Kevin Crisman,; Kansas City Landmarks Commission; Missouri Archaeological Society.

1994 Parks Canada, Department of Canadian Heritage; William J. Byrne, Province of Alberta; Marietta C. Schumacher; Paul J. F. Schumacher.

1995 National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior; William Donald Schaefer, Governor of Maryland; Thomas M. Mayes, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc.; Archaeological Society of Virginia

1996 John Wallace Griffin*; Florence C.

Lister & Robert H. Lister; Arnold R. Pilling*; C. Malcolm Watkins; Ohio Valley Urban and Historical Archaeology Symposium.

1997 Pilar Luna Erreguerena; Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia, Mexico; Texas Archaeological Society; Texas Historical Commission

1998 U.S. Senator Wyche Fowler. State of Georgia; Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC).

1999 Virginia S. Harrington; Friends of Fort Bridger, Fort Bridger, Wyoming; Passport in Time Program, USDA Forest Service.

2000 Robert Grenier; Marcel Moussette; Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec; Parcs Canada; Ville de Québec; Université Laval.

2001 William & Edith Wallace; Martha Williams.

2002 Judith A. Bense; Toni L. Carrell; Anita G. Cohen-Williams, "HISTARCH" Listserve.

2003 Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission; Massachusetts Historical Commission; The Honorable Leonard L. Boswell, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.; Paul Huey and Lois Feister, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation; Martin Klein, Society for Historical Archaeology's Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology.

2004 Margaret Kimball Brown; Gordon De Angleo; Michael "Sonny" Trimble

* awarded posthumously

SHA QUÉBEC CITY AWARD 2003

2003 Dany Hamel, Université Laval, Québec City

JAMES DEETZ BOOK AWARD

The SHA James Deetz Book Award, established in 2003 and first awarded in 2004, is named for James Deetz (1930-2000), whose books (e.g., Invitation to Archaeology, In Small Things Forgotten, Flowerdew Hundred) 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 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.

2004 Thomas N. Layton

^{*} awarded posthumously

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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ISSUE	DEADLINE
Fall 2004	. 15 October 2004 . 15 January 2005

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SHA 2005 Conference

York, England 5-10 January

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