

WILLIAM B. LEES, RPA, *Newsletter* Editor, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 151 Walton Ave., Lexington, KY 40508 U.S.A.

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SCHAC -7 Rescheduled Due to Hurricane Ivan

The South Central Historical Archaeology Conference (SCHAC-7) that was cancelled due to Hurricane Ivan has been rescheduled for 28-30 January 2005 in historic Selma, AL. Details are available on the SCHAC Web site <<http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/schac.html>> or by contacting the conference organizer Linda Derry at 334-875-2529.

President's Corner

William Moss

Responsible stewardship and the financial health of the Society were critical issues for SHA in 2004. Consequently, three priorities were identified for the year: procuring the services of a new business office, preparing the 2005 conference in York, and managing SHA's finances soundly. I believe all three priorities were successfully met: we have a new headquarters that is functioning very efficiently and to the satisfaction of the board; though the York conference has not yet taken place, everything indicates it will be a solid success; and with the sound support of our headquarters staff, strong measures were taken to bring SHA's financial situation under control.

Two other issues can be considered subtexts of this year's administration. The first concerns international relations, and the second the evolution of the Society as evidenced by the multiple transitions we have gone through in the past years.

International Relations

My election to the presidency—the first foreign national to have this honor—was a concrete marker of SHA's status and consciousness as an international organization. There are many more, going many years back, and they are worthy of note. SHA organized a joint thematic conference, half of which was in London and the other half in Williamsburg, with the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology in 1997. Our next conference, to be held in January 2005 in York, England, will be the first society-wide event held outside of North America.

One-tenth of SHA's 2,300 members (as of 1 October 2004, but this number often increases as a conference approaches) are from outside of the U.S.A. Canadians, followed by Australians and residents of the United Kingdom, are the major groups, but 34 coun-

tries in all are represented. Historical archaeology itself is becoming an international discipline. SHA's 2004-2005 Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology dramatically illustrates this. Fifty-five institutions are listed, with more than a third of these outside of the U.S.A.: six are from the United Kingdom, four from Canada, three from Australia, and one each from Ireland and Israel. More programs exist, though they are not in the guide (for example, those organized by Université Laval, a French-language institution from Canada. *Mea culpa*...).

A quick look at one of SHA's key committees once again shows the strength of our international contingent. The Editorial Advisory Committee is a good example. Of the more than 30 members, 6 represent our international base. The number and quality of articles in *Historical Archaeology* over the years on subjects from different parts of the world is a direct result of such international participation and it is an impressive indicator. Our affiliation with the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, which moved from the status of a committee to that of a sister organization in 2002, is a source of global outreach.

Lastly, the 2005 J. C. Harrington Medal will be awarded to Marcel Moussette and, for me, this is probably the most significant marker of historical archaeology's spread into other parts of the globe. It is fitting that SHA has chosen to recognize it in York. Marcel's contribution to scholarship has been almost exclusively in French and this is a benchmark of the intellectual maturity of historical archaeology, as the concepts and substance of our discipline flow into other

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President's Corner

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cultural universes.

I personally hope that international development will continue to be a future priority and I will be pleased to contribute when and where I can. I furthermore hope that SHA's international profile can help stabilize relations in a progressively turbulent world.

Transition

I have been on the board of the Society continuously since 2000, first as a director, then as president. I have seen a full turnaround of SHA's professional and volunteer guidance in those five years, and I know the

process began even earlier than 2000. The number and scope of these changes can only be compared to those brought about in the years following SHA's creation in 1967. We have just gone through a crucial period with far-reaching consequences for SHA.

One of the most important changes, as it affects all aspects of SHA's existence, was the movement to a professional management firm, begun in 1999 and completed only this year. The turning point in this process was of course the retirement of Mike Rodeffer from this position after 16 years at the helm. Mike first served on the board as secretary-treasurer before moving on to run the business office, in what was our first shift from volunteerism to professional status. Our new business office, Management Solutions Plus, Inc. of Rockville, MD, can best be quali-

fied as SHA's headquarters given the breadth and quality of services they offer to our membership.

The past three years have seen important changes in key volunteer positions, both in the individuals serving the Society as well as in the constitutional definition of these positions. The first change, as you will remember, came with the retirement of Norm Barka and the arrival of Bill Lees as *Newsletter* editor (Bill is just beginning his second three-year term by the way!), as well as with the subsequent retirement of Tef Rodeffer and her replacement as secretary-treasurer by Sara Mascia. Both Norm and Tef served for over 20 years in their respective positions. The position of secretary-treasurer will be further affected at the end of Sara Mascia's term, as our recent constitutional changes have split the position into two separate ones, those of secretary and of treasurer. Other constitutional changes adopted at the same time will modify the term of the president, who will now serve two years as president elect and two years as president. This change is being introduced gradually, as our next president elect, Doug Scott, will serve for three years, two of which as president. Doug's successor will be on the board for four years.

One last change will become effective at our annual meeting in York when Ronn Michael hands *Historical Archaeology's* editorship over to Rebecca Allen, after 27 years in that position. The editor's position is somewhat different from the preceding volunteer posts as it is less concerned with SHA's membership and much more with the position of historical archaeology within the wider intellectual community. This last transfer will thus be visible well beyond the Society. Rebecca has been working very hard, as indeed has Ronn, to assure a smooth transition and the board has been very impressed by her dedication and efforts in the year before she actually assumes responsibility. We wish Rebecca great success, as I am sure you all do, and we offer our full support during the transition process.

All of these changes move SHA into the new century. The future will not be a carbon copy of the past—we all know this as social scientists—but the future bodes well. I believe that the major changes required for the healthy evolution of the Society have been completed and that, from 2005 onwards, we can get back to the business of archaeology, as was the case for the 30-year period from 1970 to 2000! I am pleased to have been part of this most recent transition process and I am proud to have represented you through 2004. Thank you for your support, and thank you for your continued participation in SHA's voyage of discovery.

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Editorial Address: The Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter, c/o William B. Lees, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 151 Walton Avenue, Lexington, KY 40508. Email to:

<shanews@crai-ky.com>

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)

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2004 SHA Election Results

It is with great pleasure that I extend my hearty congratulations to the winners of the 2004 elections. We all wish you the best of success during your term of office:

President Elect:

Douglas D. Scott

Board of Directors:

Terry H. Klein

J. W. (Joe) Joseph

Nominations and Elections Committee:

Susan B. M. Langley

Anna Agbe-Davies

ACUA:

Mark Staniforth

Luis Felipe M. V. Castro

Della A. Scott-Ireton

A total of 1,908 ballots were mailed to members, and 647 valid ballots were tabulated. This represents a return rate of 33.91%.

I would like to thank all those who ran for office this year. Your dedication and commitment are appreciated.

William Moss, President

Jobs at www.sha.org

Employment opportunities in historical archaeology can be found on the SHA Web site (<www.sha.org>).

Recruitment notices should be sent to Cassandra Michaud, SHA Employment Coordinator, 200 Orchard Ridge Drive, Suite 101, Gaithersburg, MD 20878; Phone: 301-258-5886; Fax: 301-869-8728; Email: <cassandra_michaud@urscorp.com>.

York 2005!

Sacramento 2006!

Williamsburg 2007!

Editor Announces 2005 Deadlines

In order to provide temporary cost savings, the SHA Board of Directors has decided to combine the fall and winter numbers of the 2005 *SHA Newsletter* into a single issue. In addition, the board desires to include the Call for Papers for our Annual Conference and the Annual Conference Registration Packet in the *Newsletter* to eliminate separate printing and mailing costs for these items. These changes will require a revised schedule of deadlines, which are as follows:

SPRING ISSUE DEADLINE 1 FEBRUARY

(intended to be in hands of membership during March)
This issue will contain Call for Papers for the Annual Conference

SUMMER ISSUE DEADLINE 1 MAY

(intended to be in hands of membership during June)

FALL/WINTER ISSUE DEADLINE 1 AUGUST

(intended to be in hands of membership during September)

This issue will contain:

The Annual Conference Registration Packet

Annual Guide to Higher Education

Minutes (annual and mid-year meetings) and financial statement

The *Newsletter* will still publish the same volume of material as previously, but it will be contained in three issues. Please continue to send in information, including current research news to the appropriate coordinator, to be published. Please remember that I encourage photographs and other graphics that illustrate a news item or other contribution.

William B. Lees, Editor

Attention: SHA Annual Conference Presenters

All presenters at the SHA's upcoming conference in York need to be aware of the specific audiovisual requirements of the York Moat House Hotel and King's Manor. Meeting rooms at both locations will be equipped with LCD projectors for those using a PowerPoint presentation.

Presentations at the York Moat House Hotel: You will need to bring: 1) your own laptop computer; 2) one CD loaded with all the presentations for your particular session; and 3) a travel adaptor that converts the 2-pin outlet into a 3-pin U.K. outlet. PC users need to bring a 15-pin VGA output cable. If you are using a Mac laptop, please contact the SHA Headquarters for additional information.

Presentations at King's Manor: A laptop computer will be provided by the university for each meeting room. You should bring one CD loaded with all the presentations for your particular session.

We strongly recommend that one coordinator be designated for each session to bring a CD with all of the session's presentations. If you have any questions, please contact Grace Jan at the SHA Headquarters by phone at 301-990-2454 or via email at <gjan@mgmtsol.com>.

ACUA Chairs' Response to Noble and Roberts on the Selling of Artifacts

Robert S. Neyland, ACUA Chair, 2002-2005

Toni L. Carrell, ACUA Chair, 1995-2001

Paul F. Johnston, ACUA Chair, 1989-1994

We read with disappointment the commentary "Ethical Principles: A Dissenting Opinion" by Vergil Noble and Dan Roberts published in the summer 2004 *SHA Newsletter* (see 37(2):8-9). Their commentary finds fault with two aspects of the SHA Ethical Principles. The first is a philosophical disagreement about the purpose, definition, and applicability of the ethical principles to the archaeological profession. Their second objection is more specific and strikes directly at Principle 6, which prohibits the trade, sale, and bartering of artifacts. Although their objection to the prohibition against the sale of artifacts is listed second, it is the heart of their first objection.

Robert Neyland, ACUA Chair, was present at the SHA Board of Directors 21 June 2003 meeting in Solomons, MD and heard Noble's and Roberts' statements. It is a pity that the vote to adopt the Ethical Principles was not unanimous. The remainder of the board, however, supported and accepted the Ethical Principles. Noble and Roberts represented a minority with their dissenting votes. We believe it was appropriate that they explain the reasons for their dissent to the SHA membership on such an important issue. We also believe it is necessary to respond to their views.

First, we would like to point out that the SHA's Standards and Ethics Committee, initially chaired by Henry Miller and after 2002 by Douglas Scott, worked half a decade on research, revision, and review of recommended changes to the Ethical Positions portion of the SHA Constitution and Bylaws and the Ethical Principles. The committee's work was not done in a vacuum, but was a thoughtful study of the professional and ethical principles and guidelines used by other archaeological societies. As a result, the committee produced a document that reflected broadly accepted and reasonable ethical guidance among archaeological professionals. Also, the committee's document anticipated the direction the evolving ethics of our profession would take in the future.

In our opinion, the views expressed by Noble and Roberts in their "Dissenting Opinion" is confusing and obscures the real issue, which is about the "selling of artifacts." Both 'codes of ethics' and 'codes of

conduct' do the same thing for a profession—they set standards of acceptable behavior and provide rules and principles governing the members' behavior. Principle 6 rightly serves as both an Ethical Principle and a Code of Conduct.

Principle 6 states clearly and succinctly, "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." No professional archaeologist or professional archaeological society is a stranger to this principle. It is fundamental to several UNESCO conventions and two ICOMOS charters. In the case of the latter, one is for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990) and the other for the Protection and Management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996) (see *SHA Newsletter*, 35(3):9). It is these international agreements that indicate the future direction of the ethics of our profession and society as a whole, although Noble and Roberts argue that the ethics concerning the sale of artifacts is headed in a direction favorable to commercial ventures. Their vision is that of a joint venture between professional archaeologists and the "sellers of artifacts"—one that is throwback to the past, mingling archaeology with looting.

A "Dissenting Opinion" attempts to take Ethical Principle 6 concerning the sale of artifacts and confuse it with exceptions concerning artifacts legally obtained and traded, archaeological collections that need to be deaccessioned, or duplicate coins. They also argue that the sale of authentic legal artifacts will decrease public demand for illegally obtained artifacts. In the case of the latter argument, the authors are either very naïve or believe the SHA membership might be.

Their last argument concerns the American Association of Museums (AAM) and its policies of management of historical collections, such as those objects obtained from the attic and not acquired from archaeological sites. In the view of the AAM, historical collections consisting of antiques and similar materials can be disposed of by museums.

There is a fundamental difference between historical and archaeological collections, however, and museum professional societies have recognized their contribution to the problem of looting and have incorporated prohibitions concerning the acquisition of archaeological materials unethically obtained. Noble and Roberts also fail to mention that the AAM code states, "As nonprofit institutions, museums comply with applicable local, state, and federal laws and international conventions, as well as with the specific legal standards governing trust responsibilities. This 'Code of Ethics for Museums' takes that compliance as given" (<<http://www.aam-us.org/aamcoe.cfm>>).

Ethics do change over time. The vast majority of professional organizations representing archaeologists and avocational supporters no longer endorse what was acceptable disposition of excavated cultural heritage just 50 years ago. Furthermore, there is a growing international recognition that the sale of artifacts and the commercial exploitation of sites must end, as demonstrated by the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage and similar international conventions.

Unfortunately, Noble's and Roberts' opinions clearly differ from ours. However, we firmly believe that view is not in the best interest of the SHA membership and the advancement of our profession. We fully support the work of the Standards and Ethics Committee and, together with the majority of the board and a majority of the membership, voted to adopt their document. The SHA is playing an important role in the protection of cultural heritage. With our new Ethical Principles we have no doubt that the Society will continue to be a leader among archaeological organizations and represent the membership in a professional manner.

Noble and Roberts did not have time to prepare a response for this issue, but they have informed the editor that they will be submitting one for publication in the spring 2005 issue of the *Newsletter*—WBL

Images of the Past



CCC AT MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

CCC workmen pose for the camera while excavating a Revolutionary War hut at the first Brigade Site, Morristown National Historical Park, NJ. Writing at the time, historian Russell Baker complained that “the greatest difficulty will be encountered in attempting to classify the findings chronologically. There is no method yet discovered which brands each article as having belonged to a definite period.” The late Ed Rutsch and coauthor Kim Peters discussed the pioneering excavations at Morristown in their 1977 *Historical Archaeology* article, “Forty Years of Archaeological Research at Morristown, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, New Jersey” (11:15-38).

Photo submitted by Richard Veit and reproduced courtesy of Morristown National Historical Park.

On-line Interpretation Course Launched

The National Park Service Archeology & Ethnography Program is pleased to announce a new distance-learning course, “Interpretation for Archeologists: A Guide to Increasing Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities” (<<http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/ifora/index.htm>>). This course and its counterpart, “Archeology for Interpreters: A Guide to Knowledge of the Resource” (<<http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/afori/index.htm>>) are two parts of a shared competency-training module that trains archaeologists and interpreters together in the skills and abilities needed to carry out effective interpretation of archaeological resources. Created to help NPS archaeologists examine the art and science by which interpretations are made, “Interpretation for Archeologists” offers a useful resource to anyone interested in using archaeology to interpret the past. Visit the new course to learn about the methods and philosophies of interpretation and find numerous links, recommendations for further reading, case studies for inspiration, and “Use What You Know” questions for applying knowledge. Through this course, archaeologists will gain tools for engaging the public and fostering a preservation ethic.

Opinion: The Faithful Slave Memorial

Bruce Noble

I recently read "Heyward Shepherd: The Faithful Slave Memorial" in *Historical Archaeology* (37(3)). I was actively involved in returning that monument to public view in 1995 when I worked at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under the supervision of Superintendent Donald Campbell. In the process, I acquired a file of information that apparently proved useful to the author of the journal article, Dr. Paul Shackel. He acknowledged the assistance I provided to his research efforts and I thank him for that gesture.

However, I must take strong exception to Dr. Shackel's statement that the park superintendent redisplayed the monument "under pressure from Senator Helms..." (p. 144). Indeed, Senator Helms did forward correspondence to the park that expressed concerns about the Heyward Shepherd monument. However, the senator's office treated these matters in a routine manner designed simply to notify the park about the

viewpoint of constituents. At no time did the senator or his staff seek to pressure the park to restore the monument to public view.

In addition to misreading the role of the senator's office, the journal article did not mention other factors that truly did influence the park's efforts to redisplay the monument. One such motivation came from an article published in the spring 1994 issue of *The Public Historian* (16(2)). Written by Dr. James Oliver Horton, professor of history and American Studies at George Washington University and director of the Afro-American Communities Project at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History, the article reviewed an African-American history exhibit at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and considered the challenges public institutions face in presenting the history of slavery. Dr. Horton argued that, "The historian, both inside and outside the class-

room, must present our history as fully and in as much of its complexity as possible" (p. 129). Along those same lines, he urged that "...the Shepherd memorial must be uncovered and set in historical context," (p. 129).

I am proud to have had an opportunity to work with Superintendent Donald Campbell to restore the Heyward Shepherd monument to public view. We were acutely aware of the sensitivity of the subject. Our actions were motivated by a desire to portray history accurately and to respectfully present the multiple viewpoints surrounding a very complex aspect of our nation's past. Thank you for this opportunity to clarify the record.

Opinion: Response

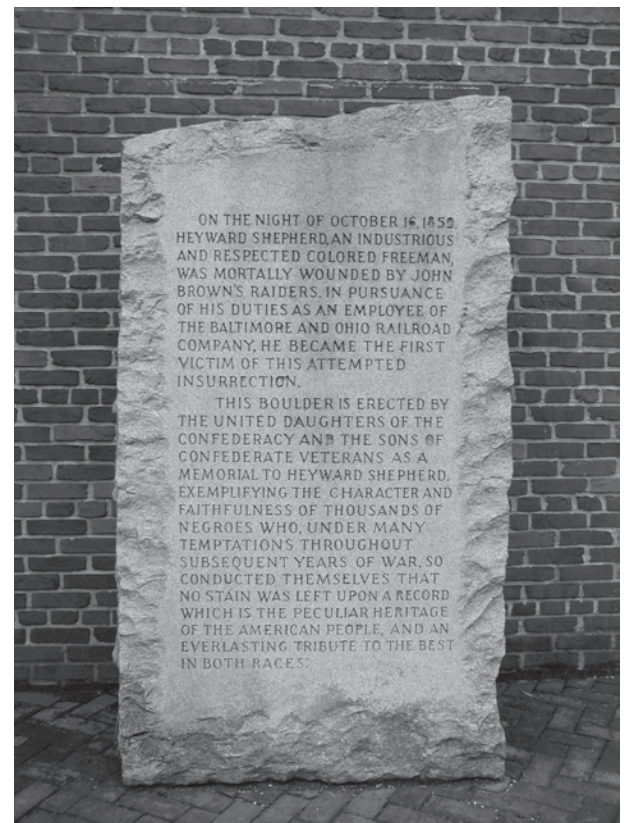
Paul Shackel

I want to thank the editor for allowing some space to respond to Bruce Noble's letter about the uncovering of the Heyward Shepherd Monument.

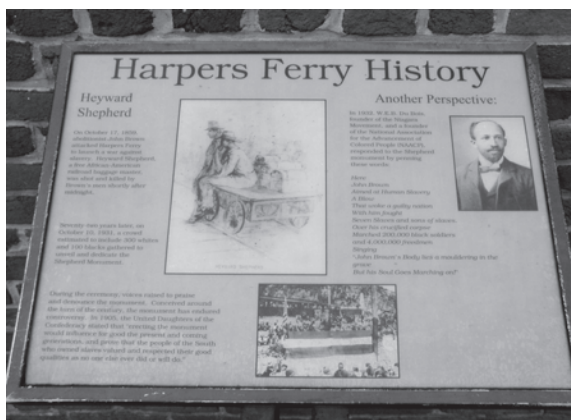
I have been working with or associated with the Federal archaeology program since 1989. I worked at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park from 1989 through 1997 and I still remain involved with the NPS, working through a cooperative agreement within the National Capital Region. I recently par-

ticipated in the writing of an administrative history of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and have had access to numerous documents and histories related to the monument. While Mr. Noble (former Chief of Interpretation and Cultural Resources, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, now Superintendent, Colorado National Monument) seeks to "clarify the record," sometimes histories are much more complex than acknowledging any single event that leads to an end result. I believe that it is important to look at long-term histories of any event in order to understand the complex climate in which decisions are made.

I agree with Superintendent Noble that Professor Horton's article in the *Public Historian* is a very important overview of African-American history in the park.



Heyward Shepherd Memorial at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (National Park Service Photo by Marsha Wassel, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park)



Interpretive panel installed by National Park Service next to Heyward Shepherd Memorial (National Park Service photo by Marsha Wassel, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park)

However, it is only one of the many variables that influenced the second unveiling of the monument. The initial unveiling of the monument in 1931 created tensions between the African-American and the Euroamerican community. There is also a long history of demands from the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons

of Confederate Veterans from the 1970s after the removal of the monument. These groups insisted that the monument be restored to its original location. At the same time the NAACP voiced its opinion against placing the monument back in lower town Harpers Ferry for public display. I agree that Horton's scholarship is important, but at the same time we cannot neglect the long history of political and community pressures that weighed heavily on the timing to restore the monument to its original location and unveil it a second time. To think that change can occur at the federal level in a vacuum without some form of political and social pressure is to ignore the larger context that is so important to understanding public history. Let me explain what I mean by offering an explanation on a much larger scale. Would the National Historic Preservation Act have been passed in 1966 without the growing pressure to change the way we look at cultural resources and the built environment? No. Would NAGPRA have been passed without strong lobbying efforts for over a decade? No. While not having the same national impact as these important pieces of legislation, the second unveiling of the Heyward Shepherd Monument in 1996 is also anchored in a long history of events.

Federal managers tend to treat congressional inquiries as a serious matter. NPS officials respond to Congress in a speedy fashion because much is riding on the response, including consideration for future appropriations. Superintendent Noble takes exception with my use of the word "pressure." During my tenure at Harpers Ferry NHP I saw much of the latter part of the Heyward Shepherd Monument story unfold. I spent time with Superintendent Campbell discussing the history of the monument and I provided him with information. The park responded to the growing number of inquiries. The unveiling of the monument, the timing of the installation of the signage, and the congressional correspondence are more than a coincidence.

I believe that Superintendent Campbell's leadership at Harpers Ferry will be remembered as bringing fiscal responsibility, raising morale, and overseeing major expansion and restorations in the park. I too am very proud to have served under his leadership. I have seen Superintendent Campbell deal with many tough situations and find ingenious solutions. He faced a difficult situation with the Heyward Shepherd monument, dealing with over two decades of ill feelings toward the park from different interest groups.

Public Education and Information Committee

Reported by Brian Crane

In this issue of the *Newsletter*, Tara Tetrault reports on an SHA-sponsored workshop held at the Middle States Social Studies Conference. As before, if you know about public education going on in archaeology, or have ideas for columns to appear in this space, the committee would love to hear from you. Please send information to Brian Crane, <bdcrane@erols.com>.

Imagine—You Are the Archaeologist: Integrating Archaeology into K-12 Education.

Tara L. Tetrault

The protection of our nation's cultural heritage has become a pressing issue as development and looters destroy archaeological sites, and with them go the record of the human past. Why are these sites important? As archaeologist Brian Fagan said, "[I]t is a lasting chronicle of thousands of years of extraordinary human achievement...and part of our common historical legacy." In the global world of today, processes of the past that involve economic, technological, ecological, and population change pertain to the problems of today.

The Society for Historical Archaeology sponsored a workshop in archaeology at the Middle States Social Studies Conference on 5 March 2004 that provided interested teachers with a review of archaeological concepts to help introduce students to the field. Volunteer programs were reviewed and information on local programs provided so that area teachers could make use of local cultural resources. Attention was given to programs that have successfully integrated archaeology into k-12 education.

While it is clear that you should teach archaeology because you want to or you think it might spark a kid's interest and you can see ways that archaeology enables kids to practice needed skills, you are also doing an important thing by increasing your student's awareness of how to preserve our cultural heritage. Children and adults want to have a better understanding of their own cultural heritage and they have a right to become informed when it is not being preserved, especially before it is all gone.

Educators should know that the state of knowledge about past human cultures has increased drastically over the past decade. Scholars are building a tremendous reservoir of information using archaeology to understand people from different cultures, classes, genders, and throughout time.

It can be argued that the greatest advantage archaeology has over other topics children learn in school is that it is a natural "hook" for students and it keeps their interest in the topic at hand. Put another way, no audience is more receptive to archaeology than children. Introduce children to archaeology and they become personally engaged in interpreting the past and learning lessons. Use archaeology in education and you will see children becoming excited about learning lessons in math, science, social studies, art, English, and more. Because of its interdisciplinary nature, action orientation, and participatory format, archaeology is the perfect tool for developing cognitive skills in different learning environments.

Because children have an eminent interest in discovery, an increasing number of teachers want to use archaeology to engage students in their curriculum. Teachers are using archaeology in role-playing and problem-solving situations. In sum, workshops like the one the SHA sponsored go a long way to inform teachers on where to look for information about local archaeology. Future workshops should also be held at independent school conferences since such schools have been long-time participants in outdoor education.

Opinion: On Surveying the Membership

Vergil E. Noble

The existing Long-Range Plan of the Society for Historical Archaeology (adopted in 1996) calls for a survey of the membership at least every five years in order to manage the Society effectively by identifying issues to be addressed in the planning process. When I took office as SHA president in 2002, I noted that the responsible committees had not yet begun formulating a new questionnaire, though the periodic cycle called for it to be distributed that very year. Now it seems that work is moving forward in earnest on the implementation, as evident from the recent report from the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (see the fall *SHA Newsletter* 37(3):13). The chair, Anna Agbe-Davies, kindly solicited input into her committee's part of the effort, and in response I would like to offer some thoughts on the more general matter of conducting a membership survey.

Before addressing the question of another membership survey, I would first take issue with a minor but significant remark in the opening sentence of that committee report. Anna states that a principal mandate of the GMAC is to act as an advocate for "underrepresented or disenfranchised constituencies within the SHA." I certainly agree that many minority groups are proportionately underrepresented in the SHA membership; we are not a microcosm of society at large and probably not even a representative sample of the archaeological profession as a whole. I would disagree with Anna, however, if she meant to suggest that any subset of the SHA has been intentionally denied the rights and privileges owed them as dues-paying members.

To my knowledge no one entitled to full participation in the SHA's affairs ever has been prevented from voting, except by an accident of the mails (it is sad but true, however, that typically only about 25% of SHA's members bother to exercise that franchise). Moreover, our SHA Board of Directors and various committees welcome input from all quarters, as Anna's GMAC report amply illustrates. The SHA can take justifiable pride in the fact that we are an open and largely egalitarian organization that earnestly invites the involvement of all members willing to volunteer their time, their energy, or simply their ideas. It is no doubt true that some identifiable subsets of SHA (e.g., students, non-U.S. citizens, underwater specialists, and racial or ethnic minorities, just to name a few) do not represent large enough voting blocs to advance a particular issue or

direct policy without more general support. That, after all, is the curse of being in any minority. Even so, every member does have the opportunity to be heard on any subject, and often minority groups among us have effected substantial influence on the SHA's agenda because they tend to be more vocal about their particular issues.

As noted above, however, only a fraction of our membership votes, and far fewer members attend the annual business meeting at the January conference. Further, it is a rare occasion when a member offers input or brings concerns directly to SHA volunteers, although the ease of email communication has noticeably increased the number of such occurrences in recent years. It is this general reticence to express views that provides the best and, perhaps, the only justification for surveying our membership: to elicit feedback and guidance from that silent majority on matters of broad concern to the membership. Thus, as the Long-Range Plan implies, the SHA leadership can better understand member needs and take steps to improve its service.

Basic demographic data that provide a "snapshot" of the membership certainly have value, particularly for the curious who wish to see how they place among their peers in terms of employment conditions, salary, and the like. They can also be useful, when considered in the light of answers to other questions, for exploring the factors that may have affected those outcomes through the progress of careers. It appears that the GMAC would like to examine the relationship of certain conditions in one's personal life while in pursuit of a career, such as sexual orientation or ethnicity, to the current circumstances of one's professional life, and doubtless most of us would find the conclusions interesting. Nonetheless, I do not believe that such pure research is what the SHA board had in mind when it decided years ago that a periodic survey of the membership was desirable and worth the considerable investment in resources. Further, those far-reaching issues would be approached better through a study of the entire archaeological profession, perhaps in some joint venture similar to the recent SHA-SAA on-line salary survey, rather than the limited population of SHA members.

In that same issue of the *SHA Newsletter* (37(3):1-3), President William Moss addressed the temporary financial challenges with which he and the board are now contending. In keeping with their commend-

able attempts to impose greater constraint over spending, perhaps the board should also consider postponing the already past-due membership survey a while longer, particularly since it seems unlikely that any major new initiatives suggested from the survey will be undertaken until the SHA regains its footing. Whether soon or later, however, the board should take pains to make the survey as cost effective as possible by maintaining its focus on more practical matters.

However intrinsically interesting some lines of inquiry may be, not all survey information and analytical interpretations have equal value or utility. Each committee contributing to construction of the next SHA membership survey is obliged to propose questions that relate to their areas of responsibility, but it is the board that must decide what purpose any membership survey is to serve and then focus it accordingly. If the rationale for conducting a membership survey is to adhere to objectives laid out in the Long-Range Plan, then the survey should be largely an exercise in applied research designed to inform future board actions.

New Maritime Graduate Degrees in Perth, Australia

We would like to let you know about two new graduate degrees to be offered in Perth, Australia, from 2005 onwards. Could you please pass this information on to potential students? The aim of the program is to provide the specialist practical skills and knowledge required to be employed or conduct higher-degree research in maritime archaeology. Archaeologists from both the University of Western Australia (UWA) and the Western Australian Maritime Museum (WAMM) teach the courses.

The Diploma of Applied Maritime Archaeology is designed as a one-year full-time program requiring two semesters of study with diving to take place in the summer months. The first semester is July-November and the second February-May. The course requires completion of eight 6-point units (48 points) comprising:

- Marine Science in Maritime Archaeology 401
- Maritime Archaeology in Context 402

- Maritime Archaeology Artefact Studies 403
- Maritime Archaeology Techniques 404
- SUMMER BREAK
- Interpreting Maritime Archaeology 405
- Cultural Heritage in Maritime Archaeology 406
- Surveying Maritime Sites 407
- Shipwreck Inspection 408

In addition to the diploma units, Master of Applied Maritime Archaeology students complete a research dissertation valued at 24 points (72 points). This is completed July–November.

Applicants for either of the two courses should have a three-year bachelor degree in archaeology or related discipline. International students with suitable qualifications are eligible for admission into the program. Several units include the opportunity to dive on wreck sites. While diving is not a compulsory part of the unit, students intending to dive will need a diving qualification and basic diving equipment. Applications are due before 15 May 2005 and there is a limit of 12 places.

Full details of the course and associated tuition fees are available at <http://www.archaeology.arts.uwa.edu.au/postgraduate/maritime_archaeology>. Some other useful Web sites are: Western Australian Maritime Museum, <<http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/maritime>>; Prospective postgraduate students at UWA, <<http://www.uwa.edu.au/prospective/postgrad>>; International students at UWA, <<http://www.international.uwa.edu.au/>>.

If you require further information about these new courses then please contact Dianne Anstey, Administrative Officer, Archaeology M405, School of Social & Cultural Studies, University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley 6009; Phone: 61-8-6488-2868, Fax: 61-8-6488-1023; Email: <danstey@cyllene.uwa.edu.au> or Dr. Alistair Paterson (UWA) at <paterson@arts.uwa.edu.au> or Jeremy Green (WAMM) at <mm2@inet.net.au> or Corioli Souter (WAMM) at <corioli.souter@museum.wa.gov.au>.

CPNS Maritime Archaeology Conference #2

Following the major success of our first conference held during August 2004 the Centre for Portuguese Nautical Studies (CPNS) is proud to announce the second

CPNS Maritime Archaeology Conference to be held at Mossel Bay, Southern Cape Province, South Africa during March 2006.

We are inviting all interested parties to indicate their interest to attend and/or present at this major international event. Experts from across the world will join us in discussions on various aspects relating to Portuguese Maritime History during the Carreira da India period. The conference's theme will be "Portuguese Maritime History During the Carreira da India Period."

The conference will be held Friday to Sunday with parallel sessions:

Session 1: Trade Ceramics and Trade Goods

Session 2: Portuguese Maritime Expansion, Trade Routes, Ports of Call, Historical Background

Session 3: The Portuguese Ship

Session 4: Maritime Archaeology—Local and International Projects, Museums, Legislation, Discipline of Maritime Archaeology, Shipwreck and Survivor Sites, Artifact Preservation

Session 5: Naval Artillery, Maps and Navigation

Session 6: Various Hands-on Workshops

Anyone interested in speaking at the conference is asked to contact us ASAP and provide us with a suggested topic/s. You will be under no obligation to attend or speak but we need some input to start planning the program. You are welcome to suggest any topic relevant to Portuguese maritime history of this period and also to suggest additional workshops you would be interested in attending or presenting. With this first notification we would like all interested parties to come forward with suggestions for this conference. We would like to offer all the opportunity to visit our wonderful country and at the same time partake of a world-class, one-of-a-kind conference. Postconference proceedings will be published in scientific format. Plan now to bring along your family as well. Mossel Bay is in one of the prime tourist areas ("Garden Route") and various pre- or postconference outings will be suggested. This part of the country is tourist friendly and safe and for R250 (\$50) per day a car could be rented and the area explored.

Send us an email confirming your interest in attending as speaker and/or delegate and we will add you to the conference mailing list for updates. We will provide additional/further information on our Web site <<http://www.cpnssa.org/>>. For further information contact Paul Brandt, Director: CPNS, Phone: +27-82-940-2423, Fax: +27-12-319-2436, Email: <pbrandt@medic.up.ac.za>.

Forums at the 2005 SHA Conference

As the SHA conference has grown through the years, tight scheduling has required papers and sessions to stay on time and opportunities for audience discussion have, it seems, diminished. One approach to returning discussion to the meetings is through forums and panel discussions that seek to present concepts and then elicit comment and discussion among the panelists and audience. At this year's conference, four forums are planned on a variety of topics:

Wednesday, 5 January 2005
2:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Government Maritime Managers Forum XIV: From the Slop Chest Toward a Bowditch for Managers

Organizers: Victor T. Mastone and Christopher Amer

Friday, 7 January 2005
2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

What Are We Really Learning Through Publicly Funded Historical Archaeology (and Is It Worth the Expense)?

Organizers and Chairs: William Lees and Julia King

Participants: M. Beaudry, M. Brown III, K. Crisman, J. King, W. Lees, V. Noble, M. Purser, T. Wheaton

Saturday, 8 January 2005
2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

The Black Atlantic and the Archaeology of the African Diaspora

Organizer and Chair: Jamie Brandon

Participants: R. Benjamin, S. Croucher, C. Fennell, G. Fesler, C. McDavid, K. MacDonald, P. Brunache

Sunday, 9 January 2005
2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Student Subcommittee Forum: Conducting Archaeology Across the Pond: Pleasures and Perils

Organizer: Linda Ziegenbein

Participants: K. Deagan, K. Kelly, A. Praetzelis, N. Swanpoel, B. Williams

See you in York!

An Annotated Bibliography of Bottle Manufacturer's Marks

Bill Lockhart

Although most people are familiar with *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*, the epic volume by Julian Harrison Toulouse, there have been several other publications addressing manufacturer's marks used by glass factories producing bottles. To the best of my knowledge, this is a complete list of books and other reliable sources that attempt to classify marks of this type. These are reviewed in chronological order.

Knittle, Rhea Mansfield

1927 *Early American Glass*. Appleton-Century, NY.

Knittle's work is the earliest attempt at manufacturer's mark classification I have been able to find. The marks she addressed were almost all from the 19th century. On pages 441-442, she noted 46 marks arranged in alphabetical order in three columns that listed the marks, the manufacturing company, and the city of location. Knittle made no attempt to date the marks, and, like most of these early works, she made no attempt to cite her sources.

Jones, May

1963 *The Bottle Trail*, Volume 3. Nara Vista, NM.

May Jones is one of the true pioneers of bottle research. Despite her isolation in the small town of Nara Vista, NM, she built a network of bottle collectors that extended throughout the U.S. and included such noteworthy researchers as Grace Kendrick, author of *The Antique Bottle Collector*, itself a pioneer work in the field often cited by archaeologists and collectors, and Julian Harrison Toulouse, reviewed later in this bibliography.

Jones wrote a total of nine lengthy newsletters between September 1961 and February 1968. Because she was unlettered, rural, and wrote in a rambling, colloquial style, many dismiss her work. They are foolish. Jones collected information from her vast network of collectors, and wrote numerous letters to glass houses, breweries, food packagers, and others connected with glass containers. She was an inveterate reader and shared her knowledge freely.

Volume 3 of *The Bottle Trail* was her first look at manufacturer's marks. At this point, she made no attempt to be comprehensive but illustrated a number of marks along with her comments about them including a letter from a Mr. Carroll of Anheuser-Busch giving his opinions about marks that may have appeared on bottles used by that company.

Jones, May

1965 *The Bottle Trail*, Volume 5. Nara Vista, NM.

In 1965, Jones produced her first tables of manufacturer's marks. She included very few dates at that point but satisfied herself by attempting to match marks with factories. In this volume, she was also the first to illustrate the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. mark and correctly identify the meanings of the accompanying numbers by reproducing a six-page letter from Toulouse.

Jones, May

1966 *The Bottle Trail*, Volume 6. Nara Vista, NM.

In Volume 6, Jones began to make a serious contribution. She produced two tables; one of older marks (mostly from beer bottles) and the other of more recent logos. The table of newer marks identified 85 with appropriate companies, although she added very few dates. The table of older marks, however, included illustrations, company identification, and frequent dates for 38 marks along with several variations. Her illustrations were excellent and contained details often missing from archaeological reports and collectors' literature. Many of the dates were remarkably close to those used by Toulouse and ones we have subsequently discovered.

Jones, May

1968 *The Bottle Trail*, Volume 9. Nara Vista, NM.

Jones' final effort, Volume 9, concentrated on the marks shown in her older table from Volume 6 but presented all the information she had been able to amass. In some cases, the information was quite impressive for the time. It included information I have still not found in any other source. She produced, for example, a large volume of information on the Missouri Glass Co., including city directory data that placed the factory in business continuously from 1859 to 1911. Toulouse completely ignored this information when compiling his data for the M. G. Co. mark found on beer bottles from the 1880-1900 period. After Volume 9, however, Jones faded into obscurity.

Peterson, Arthur G.

1968 *Trademarks on Glass*. Washington College Press, Takoma, MD.

Peterson's small (54 pages) book is divided into three sections. The first "Trademarks on Glassware, 1860-1914" deals with marks registered for tableware. Section II "Lamps and Accessories" also deals with registered marks. The sections pertinent to this discussion are section III "Bottles and Jars" and an appendix entitled "Some Trademarks Introduced After 1914."

Although section III is useful, it should be noted that these are trademarks used by the company rather than marks appearing on bottles and jars. For example, Peterson illustrated the upside-down bottle superimposed over a "G" used by the Graham Glass Co., Evansville, IN, first used in 1914. The logo appeared extensively in company literature and advertisements; however, it was never used on

glass bottles. Graham used an extensive and complex method of factory identification, date codes, and mold marks on the heels of its bottles but did not include the "Bottle-and-G" mark.

The final section is on trademarks after 1914 and describes (but did not illustrate) marks actually found on bottles along with the date each mark was first used. These dates are sometimes at odds with those found in Toulouse and are generally more accurate. Unfortunately, Peterson failed to include end dates and only listed 37 marks on pages 48-49.

Toulouse, Julian Harrison

1969 *Fruit Jars*. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Camden, NJ.

In this book, Toulouse made an attempt to catalog all known fruit-jar manufacturer's marks. The work is impressive. He arranged the marks in alphabetical order, a style that sometimes makes it difficult to find a mark and even more arduous to locate a company. This difficulty is exacerbated by the lack of a comprehensive index. He solved that problem to a certain extent, however, by including an index of sorts entitled "Fruit-Jar Manufacturers and Their Jars." This section lists all companies identified in the book and the marks on the jars; however, it fails to include page numbers. The main section of the book showed drawings (and occasional photographs) of marks found on fruit jars and a short description, date range, and discussion of each mark and the glass house that used it. Although he failed to include any company histories (an oversight he corrected in his second book), he included sections on "Men Who Made Fruit-Jar History," "Using the Jars," "Dating the Fruit Jar," "The Shape of the Fruit Jar," "Patent Chronology," and "Fruit Jar Seals." The added chapters are very useful, especially to a researcher unfamiliar with fruit jars.

Toulouse, Julian Harrison

1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*. Thomas Nelson, NY.

Often considered the "bible" for manufacturer's marks, this epic work is astounding in its breadth. By his own count, Toulouse offered information on more than 1,200 different marks found on glass bottles and jars. The book is filled with information that could only have come from a factory "insider." Toulouse, in fact, spent his career in the glass manufacturing industry before he wrote his two books on marks for collectors.

The book is all the more remarkable when you consider that he accomplished his task without all the modern conveniences which are almost essential in compiling large databases today. He had no Internet, no email, and no access to eBay auctions (a great source for empirical bottle information). Often, his information about marks came from collectors writing in to organizations like that of May Jones (see above), another early pioneer in the field of marks on glass. He followed such information collecting with calls to glass manufacturers, letters to companies, a review of the available literature, and research in city directories. The sheer volume of information he presented is daunting. The study is arranged in alphabetical order by marks. While this enables a researcher to locate fairly easily a specific mark, it separates the various company histories into choppy sections and makes tracing histories or cross-checking references very difficult. It also resulted in frequent contradictions.

Toulouse's work, however, has a downside. It is riddled with typographical errors, especially in the recording of dates. He is frequently a century off, for example on page 317, he dates the mark LAMB from "1855 to 1964" - the dates are 1955 to 1964. He is often also a decade away from the correct date, such as his dating of the L-G mark from 1946 to 1954 (page 321). Other sources place the start at 1936, and empirical evidence backs the earlier decade as a more correct date. In another instance, Toulouse (page 263) had Christian Ihmsen bringing his two sons into the business in 1850, when his sources placed the date at 1860.

Toulouse frequently miscopied dates from his sources. An example is his statement (page 132) that W. Cunningham & Co. changed its name to Cunningham & Ihmsen in 1865; his sources both dated the change at 1857. Another example is when he placed Ihmsen's retirement (page 120) at 1879; his source provides a date of 1878. Toulouse also contradicted himself such as when he placed the closing of Cunninghams & Co. at 1909 on page 99 but at 1907 on page 120. Since he was not specific as to his sources, we do not know which date is correct. There are so many typographic errors in the book that most of his dates should be considered approximate.

He also missed the mark (pardon the pun) by accepting the identification of marks that apparently do not exist. Our research group has been unable to find several marks that are shown in *Bottle Makers and Their Marks* despite the use of archaeological databases, eBay, Internet searches, a large array of collectors networks, and numerous books and articles. These apparently bogus marks include IG on page 264, attributed to the Illinois Glass Co., C. C. Co. (page 117), supposedly used by C. Conrad & Co. (their actual mark is much more complex and interesting), and five out of the nine marks on pages 268 and 269 that he claimed were used by the Illinois Pacific Glass Company (or Corporation or Coast Co.). We have found only four marks used by the various incarnations of Illinois Pacific, one of which he did not list.

Another major failing of the work is the general exclusion of date codes and other marks on bottle bases and heels. These often provide helpful information and show specific dates of manufacture. In his introduction, he made it clear that he considered embossed numbers to be of little or no help in identifying or dating glass.

Bottle Makers and Their Marks is essential in any research into manufacturer's marks, but its information should be compared with other data as well as checking the sources used by Toulouse wherever possible.

Herskovitz, Robert M.

1978 *Fort Bowie Material Culture*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Herskovitz only presented a short discussion (pages 7-11) about manufacturer's marks and only those associated with beer bottles. However, his disagreement with some of Toulouse's attributions and the assertion of alternative explanations makes this a worthwhile addition to a research library. On pages 8 and 9, Herskovitz offered a table of 76 marks found at Fort Bowie (1862-1894) that included the basemarks, the number of bottles or bases on which each mark was found, additional letters/numbers accompanying the marks, name of the manufacturer (where known), and date ranges. Many of his attributions, however, came from Toulouse.

Continued on Page 12

Bibliography of Maker's Marks

Continued from Page 11

Ayers, James E., William Liesenbien, Lee Fratt, and Linda Eure

1980 Beer Bottles from the Tucson Urban Renewal Project, Tucson, AZ. Unpublished manuscript, Arizona State Museum Archives, RG5, Sg3, Series 2, Subseries 1, Folder 220.

This unpublished manuscript is beyond a doubt the best and most comprehensive study of beer bottles that has been undertaken to date. The authors deserve a standing ovation for every aspect of the research except their failure to publish. I postponed citing the study in hopes of its publication, but it is time the work became more publicly known.

The study is divided into three untitled sections. The first of these, 60 pages in length, dealt with the history, variations, and manufacturing techniques pertinent to beer bottles. This section was well presented and is a must-read for anyone researching beer bottles. The second section (pages 1-44 plus five unnumbered pages) discussed specific manufacturing companies and the marks they used. The authors chose to present the information alphabetically by company instead of by mark. Although this makes it more difficult to locate a specific mark, the company information is condensed into a single section.

The manufacturers section is very helpful in that it corrects, contradicts, and offers alternative explanations for many of the marks, dates, and information set forth in Toulouse (see above). For example, where Toulouse offered only two possible companies for the use of the M. G. Co. mark (neither of which fit the date range for the bottle style and manufacturing techniques), Ayers and associates listed four additional possibilities and discussed their likelihood. Of great importance, the authors included specific citations for their sources. This is most helpful in any serious study of marks.

The final section consisted of unnumbered pages with drawings of bottle shapes, finishes, and manufacturer's marks. These are detailed and include heel marks along with numbers and letters accompanying the marks themselves. This section is helpful but is not referenced to the second section. I am certain the researchers intended to connect the two parts, but the report is incomplete in this respect. A final problem is that the references for the bottle section are not listed separately from those for the rest of the Tucson report.

Overall, this is a very important study, one that is almost essential for any subsequent research on beer bottles or any comprehensive study of bottle marks.

Giarde, Jeffery L.

1980 *Glass Milk Bottles: Their Makers and Marks*. Time Travelers Press, Bryn Mawr, CA.

Giarde specialized in milk bottles and addressed 201 marks used on them. He followed the style used by Toulouse, cataloging the marks alphabetically. Along with dates and historical information, he also discussed specific points about milk bottle manufacture that was not pertinent to other containers produced by the same company. He frequently listed marks not found in Toulouse along with the presence/absence of date codes and other marks specific to each company. He provided an especially comprehensive look at milk bottles produced by the Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

In a second section, Giarde addressed other marks (e.g. REGISTERED SEALED 1-11-14) and how to interpret them, pyroglazing (the applied color labeling used after 1933), war slogans, patent numbers, other dating elements, and color. Giarde's dates are frequently obtained empirically and are generally accurate, although he occasionally included marks and/or dates taken directly from Toulouse or Peterson. This is an excellent reference for anyone seeking information on milk bottles and their marks.

Wilson, Rex

1981 *Bottles on the Western Frontier*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Wilson's section on manufacturer's marks was restricted to Appendix A, pages 113-130, although he included brief references to the marks, identification, and date ranges throughout the text. Except for a very short discussion on marks found on ceramic bottles, the section only discussed marks on bases of beer bottles found at Fort Union. Wilson explained, "The marks are depicted here because the bottles can be dated safely between 1863 and 1891 [the dates Fort Union was open]" (Wilson 1981:113). Wilson included no dates for each mark but attributed them to factories in most cases. He illustrated each mark found on the site along with accompanying letters, numbers, and symbols. Wilson provided an excellent study of mark variation.

Roller, Dick

1983 *Standard Fruit Jar Reference*. Privately published, n.p.

Although not a book about manufacturer's marks, Roller's fruit-jar identification manual deserves a place in the listing. The main section of the work used drawings, photos, and descriptions to identify different types of fruit jars and, where possible, to name the manufacturer and set the approximate date range. This is in alphabetical order by mark, maker, or name embossed on the fruit jar (e.g. STANDARD). In some cases, he included background information, although he did not cite his sources. Roller appended his book with sections of patents relating to fruit jars, relevant trademarks, biographical sketches of some "fruit jar pioneers," and company histories of the Keystone Glass Works, Sheet Metal Screw Company, Mason Manufacturing Company, Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, Hero Glass Works, Ball Brothers, Hazel Glass Company, and Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company. Unfortunately, he did not include an index. Although currently out of print and difficult to find, the book contains useful supplemental information.

Bethman, David

1991 *The Pioneer Drug Store: A History of Washington State Drug Stores and Their Bottles*. Privately printed, n.p.

Although Bethman's book is a study of Washington State drugstore bottles, he included a seven-page section on manufacturer's marks found on drugstore bottles. Bethman addressed 26 marks specific to drugstore bottles, many of which are absent from Toulouse. Others, like the six marks used by Whitall Tatum and Company are expansions on the Toulouse information. Although the book is difficult to find, the information is well worth the effort if you are involved in the study of drugstore bottles.

Richardson, Lillian C., and Charles G. Richardson

1992 *The Pill Rollers: A Book on Apothecary Antiques and Drug Store Collectibles*. Old Fort Press, Harrisonburg, VA.

The Richardsons only included a single page (page 162) that is pertinent to this bibliography. Their approach was to research dates for marks that identified pharmaceutical companies. They identified and dated 23 such marks and noted whether the marks were placed on bases, shoulders, or (in one case) sides of the bottles. Although only useful for pharmaceutical bottles, the list provides another level of identification available to researchers.

Creswick, Alice

1995 *The Fruit Jar Works, Vol. I, Listing Jars Made Circa 1820 to 1920's*. Douglas M. Leybourne, N. Muskegon, MI.

Although this book is very specialized (fruit jars, as the title stated), it is a great identification guide—an attempt to catalog every fruit jar made during the 1820-1920 period. This book could have been devised with archaeologists in mind (it was not) because of the way it is formatted. Almost every jar is illustrated, including the lids, bases, and reverse sides where embossing is present. This is ideal for anyone dealing with fragmentary glass as well as complete jars. Not only does Creswick include major variations, she shows even minor discrepancies. For example, she shows illustrations of 21 variations in basal markings on one variety of Mason jar. In addition, she provides descriptions that included the identification of the manufacturer (when known) and the date range of production. She often identified manufacturers and date ranges not found in other sources.

Creswick began her book with a brief history of canning and followed the identification section (the main body of the book) with an extensive appendix on patents and copyrights. A second appendix (although she did not use the term) was a 12-page list of fruit jar manufacturers that included many entries not found in any other sources I have reviewed. She finished with a brief history of jar makers from Allegheny County, PA, in 1876 and historical sketches of several jar makers. My only complaint about the work is that it is out of print and quite expensive. The two-volume set is generally priced from ca. \$275. I have been unable to obtain a review copy of Volume II (fruit jars after 1920), but I suspect it contains the same high-quality information.

Porter, Bill

1996 *Coke Bottle Checklist*. Privately printed, n.p.

Porter operated in another specialty area—the “hobble-skirt” Coca-Cola bottle. On pages 3 to 6, he enumerated all manufacturer's marks known to be found on Coke bottles along with specific information about marks that are only found on hobble-skirt bottles. Coca-Cola demanded that each manufacturer follow the Coke scheme for marking, so marks were sometimes different from those otherwise used by the same companies (e.g. CHATT for Chattanooga Glass Co. instead of the usual Circle C mark) and were placed in different locations on the Coke bottles. He continued (pages 6-8) by providing other useful information specific to Coke bottles including a discussion of date codes and locations for all marks. Although a specialty area, Porter's work is accurate and useful.

Whitten, David

2004 “Glass Factory Marks on Bottles.” <<http://www.myinsulators.com/glass-factories/bottlemarks.html>>.

This is one of the most useful and well-maintained Web sites for researchers of manufacturer's marks. Whitten has compiled an accurate list alphabetically ordered by marks. Generally, the site contains minimal factory information, although Whitten occasionally includes longer discussions and provides links to other pages for additional information on selected companies. These pages are updated on a regular basis. Unlike the other sources listed in this bibliography, this site is immediately accessible to almost anyone (requires a computer and Internet access). For a fast and accurate identification of manufacturer's marks, this is an excellent resource.

Postscript

In 2003, a small research group gradually formed for the study of manufacturer's marks, other marks on glass containers, and bottles in general. The group has a mixed membership, composed of both archaeologists and bottle collectors, working together for a common goal. Currently the group consists of Bill Lockhart, Bill Lindsey, Carol Serr, and David Whitten, with occasional input from Mike Miller.

The goals of the group are to correct many of the errors in Toulouse and other works and to locate information on marks that have not yet been identified. Within this process, we are also learning more about bottle making, what other marks on bottles can tell us, and innovative forms of research. The primary reporting mechanism for the group is a column written by this author called “The Dating Game” which appears in each issue of *Bottles and Extras*, the quarterly journal of the Federation of Historic Bottle Collectors. Occasional articles will also appear in the *SHA Newsletter* and other publications. The eventual goal of the group is to produce a new book on marks for use by archaeologists, collectors, and other interested researchers. At the time of this publication, the group has researched more than 150 marks, frequently discovering new date ranges not comprehensively recorded by any other source. Our research sharply disagrees with many of the previously-published data. In addition, we offer an element lacking in virtually all previous studies of marks—discussions on how we reached our conclusions. This allows the reader to decide whether to accept or reject our dates and identification.

Current Research

AFRICA

Reported by Kenneth Kelly

Zanzibar and Pemba Islands, Tanzania:

During the 19th century when Zanzibar was ruled by Oman, large numbers of immigrants from around the Indian Ocean and thousands of slaves from mainland Africa were arriving and interacting with each other and the preexisting indigenous Swahili population. Clove plantations were areas where many of these groups lived and interacted, but have so far been almost wholly ignored by archaeologists.

In June 2003 the "Zanzibar Clove Plantation Survey 2003" directed by Sarah Croucher, a Ph.D. student at the University of Manchester, carried out surveys in four areas on the two main islands which comprise the political area of Zanzibar (Zanzibar and Pemba islands). These were the first surveys which had ever been carried out in the region with the intent to study 19th- and early-20th-century sites, particularly those relating to clove plantations. In total 64 sites were recorded which included abandoned villages, plantation owners' houses and slave sites, all dating to the 19th or early 20th centuries.

Following this in January and February 2004 excavations were carried out at the plantation site of Mgoli on Pemba. This was directed by Sarah Croucher in conjunction with representatives from the Department of Archives, Museums, and Antiquities, Zanzibar. The excavations investigated areas around the large stone-built plantation owner's house. These located a rubbish pit associated with the house, and artifacts relating to the *baraza* or seating area around the front of the house. Another trench located what was identified, through oral historical evidence, as a concubine's house.

Finds included locally produced and imported ceramics, particularly spongewares which were probably exported from Scotland and the Netherlands. Glassware, beads, metal jewelry items, and bullet cartridges were also found at the site.

AUSTRALASIA

Reported by Alasdair Brooks

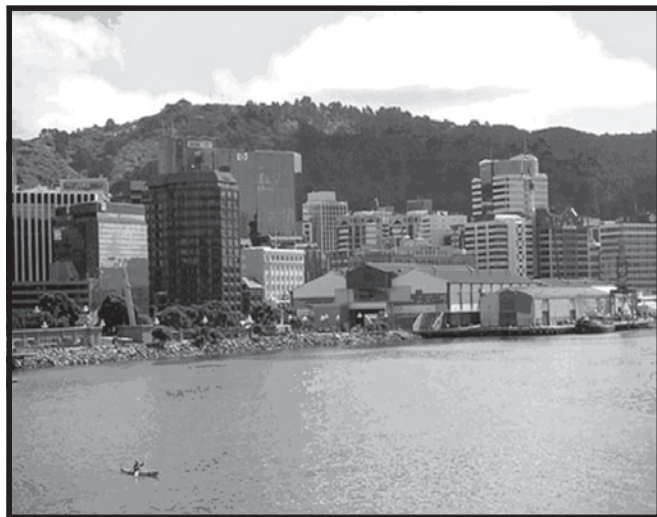
ASHA-AIMA Conference News: The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA) and Australasian Institute for

Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) held their annual meetings at a joint conference in New Zealand between 24 and 27 September 2004, with the conference theme "Gold, Wars, and Whaling—Trans-Tasman Connections." This was the fourth joint meeting between the two organizations, and the third ASHA conference in New Zealand. For the first time ever, the meeting was held at two venues. The conference began in Wellington, the capital city of New Zealand, with preconference field trips on 23 September, followed by two days of papers at historic Turnbull House, opposite the New Zealand Parliament. On the evening of Saturday the 25th, a majority of the conference attendees then boarded the ferry to Picton on New Zealand's South Island. After an all-day field trip through Queen Charlotte Sound on the 26th, another day of papers was held at the Yacht Club in Picton.

Unsurprisingly, the conference had a heavily nautical theme, with the first full day devoted to papers relating to maritime and whaling issues. Some presenters had traveled further than most with Tane Caserly from the Carolinas, Brian Williams from Northern Ireland, and Susan Lebo from Hawai'i braving particularly bad cases of jet lag to make the trip to the southern tip of the North Island. The society AGMs followed. SHA members might be interested to hear that ASHA President Neville Ritchie has stepped down after five successful years in charge, and Susan Lawrence has been elected in his stead. Susan Piddock was elected to the Vice-President position formerly held by Susan Lawrence. Congratulations to both Susans.

At the end of the day, a particularly interesting tour was offered of the remains of the *Inconstant*, otherwise known as "Plimmer's Ark." This ship was wrecked in Wellington Harbor in the late 1840s and was turned into a warehouse and shop by local merchant John Plimmer. Subsequent reclamation of harborfront land (and an 1855

earthquake with a Richter magnitude of 8.2 that raised the harbor land by a meter) led to the city expanding around the ship, which



View of central Wellington.



Turnbull House in Wellington.

was never moved. Recent excavations have led to the removal and preservation of much of the remains of the ship, but a portion has been left in situ under the escalator of a shopping center (itself converted from an historic bank building), with extensive public interpretation displays. The conference dinner was also held on Friday, at the Tugboat on the Bay restaurant, which is—unsurprisingly—a converted tugboat on the bay.

The second day of the conference was more land oriented, with sessions devoted to gold, artifact studies, and New Zealand, before ending with two more maritime pa-

pers on shipwrecks. Ilka Schacht's paper on determining the significance of archaeological collections from historic sites, particularly as regards Ilka's survey of other archaeologist's opinions on culling collections, gave rise to a notable discussion. This emotive issue continues to spur debate.

Your correspondent was regrettably unable to make the trip to the South Island—perhaps just as well given the reports of rather choppy seas during the ferry crossing—and therefore missed the all-day field trip to Queen Charlotte Sound and the final morning of papers (once again, both maritime and land-based) in Picton.

The 2005 ASHA conference will be held in Melbourne, VIC, with 2006 currently scheduled for Darwin, NT.

Queensland

Cooktown Sewerage and Archaeology (Submitted by Gordon Grimwade): The decision to put in a sewer system for the far north Queensland port town of Cooktown has offered a rare opportunity to further record the town's archaeological history. Cooktown was permanently established in 1873 as the port for the Palmer Goldfield. It is probably better known, however, as the place where Lt. James Cook organized repairs on *HMB Endeavour* after it hit a nearby reef.

A survey of the entire town area was carried out by Gordon Grimwade, Martin Rowney, and the traditional owners a few months ago. It identified key areas of concern and all heritage-listed properties.

As a result, regular monitoring is undertaken in sensitive areas. Where the town's rare granite kerb and channelling has to be crossed the engineers will burrow underneath and "thread" the pipes into position. The kerbing and channelling dates back to the late 19th century when a Cornish stonemason, a Mr. Pascoe, was contracted to undertake the work.

In the first stage of clearance work two wells lined with clay bricks were located right in the middle of a proposed sewerage feeder line. Rather than excavate and, in the process destroy, these important features the sewerage line was realigned and the wells remain intact. It is uncertain who built these wells but they are in an area known to have been used by Chinese market gardeners.

Northern Territory

Knight's Folly: An excavation at Knight's Folly on the fringe of Darwin's Central Business District, undertaken by Julie Mastin, has now run for several weeks. A confusing array of concrete slabs and footings has emerged from the leaf mould (humus), suggesting that a lot of unrecorded building ac-

tivity took place on the site in addition to the two houses known to have been erected there.

So far only one section of concrete path can be dated definitely. On 28 July a slab was uncovered with a largely complete inscription of the workmen's initials and the date 27-7-44, a day late of meeting the sixtieth anniversary.

Mastin's work on Knight's Folly is likely to become a factor in the NT Government's proposed development of the Darwin City Waterfront. This is a \$600 million development of a convention and exhibition center on now largely unused waterfront and industrial areas. An Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared for the NT Department of Infrastructure Planning & Development and the selection of the preferred bidder for the development is expected by the end of this year.

This is of particular interest to historical archaeologists as several important sites are within or adjoining the development area. As well as Knight's Folly, the camp site of Goyder's landing for the 1869 survey and founding of Darwin (then named Palmerston) and WWII-period features such as the naval fuel oil storage tunnels cut into the escarpment above the port are likely to be affected.

While recognition of sites of Aboriginal and European cultural heritage significance is noted in the EIS, there are presently no details available on moves to be taken either to minimize damage or to appropriately incorporate them into the development. This will be an activity to be watched with interest over the months ahead.

Western Australia

Augusta Fieldwork: The first systematic survey of the 1830 settlement of Augusta in Western Australia's extreme southwest was completed in June and early July. This early settlement failed because of poor soil and supply problems, and the region was virtually uninhabited until the 1870s when the area's hardwood timbers attracted overseas companies. Students from the University of Western Australia's Centre for Archaeology did the survey, and a small 175th Anniversary Grant from the Western Australian Government funded the project.

Despite limited historical documentation, poor visibility, and recent increased town development encroaching on possible site areas, archaeological remains from the 1830s were found. The location of some settlers' dwellings was already known, but systematic survey of these areas brought to light more material remains not previously recorded. The cellar of Turner's house in Albany Terrace is enclosed by a fence, but

nearby (and previously unrecorded) were the remains of a structure pad cut into the side of a moderately steep hill (most likely for the farm's kitchen), a light but extensive artifact scatter, and evidence of a cobbled path. Further surveys and an excavation are planned on this site in 2005.

Other previously unrecorded structural remains were found consisting mostly of stone house foundations. However, possible bridge remains over an unnamed but permanent brook was an unexpected discovery. The remains are close to the location of an 1834 bridge, but further analysis is needed. No obvious "typical" bridge timbers (pylons, cross spans, etc.) are visible because of deep soil and vegetable matter overlay, but water passes unhindered under this feature, and there is no evidence of a fallen log nearby. If this is a bridge, preservation has been enhanced because the permanent stream and overlay most likely countered destruction by bushfire. In the Perth region, bushfire instead of flood was the main cause of bridge damage in the Swan River Colony's early years.

The survey's main aim was to document archaeological remains dating to the 1830s, but other unrecorded archaeological evidence dating to the area's M. C. Davies timber-milling era (1883 to 1907) in the form of tramway earthworks and the jetty at Flinders Bay indicated other potential projects for study at honors or post-graduate level. The survey's results were presented to about 80 Augusta Historical Society members at a special meeting in Augusta on 30 June. Further funded surveys and excavations are planned for next year corresponding with the town's 175th anniversary of founding.

CANADA-QUÉBEC

Reported by Allison Bain

Excavations at the Site of the Intendant's Palace, Québec City 2004 (Submitted by Marie-Pier Desjardins, Catherine Lavoie, François Ponton and Marie-Annick Prévost): Excavations conducted at the site of the Intendant's Palace since the beginning of the 1980s have greatly contributed to our knowledge about one of the most important sites of Nouvelle France during the 17th and 18th centuries. The Intendant was responsible for all economic transactions. He decided who came to the new colony, imported needed products, and managed all economic transactions with France. In the summer of 2004, thanks to financial support from the City of Québec, undergraduate and graduate students from Université Laval discovered the joys and hardships of archaeology during their spring field school, under the direction of professors Réginald Auger and Allison

Bain.

The excavations unearthed what was presumed to be a latrine related to the Second Palace (1715-1760), indicated by the remains of a wooden structure surrounded by four stone walls. The artifacts and ecofacts unearthed confirmed our suspicions. Botanical remains, textiles, and leather shoes were tremendously well preserved. Goblets, tumblers, mugs, glass bottles, Derbyshire-

extremely well-preserved wooden posts (10-12 in. diameter) was also excavated. The location, organization, and assemblage of the posts suggest that they are the remains of the palisade which surrounded the First Intendant's Palace in 1699. The excavation of the palisade and latrines located beneath the malting ovens are the object of the 2005 excavations.

For further reading see Moussette 1996,



style brown stoneware bottles, window glass, pipes, utensils, blue shell-edged plates and, of course, creamware chamber pots were also recovered. The artifacts roughly date the latrine to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. However, the seemingly huge amount of work to build such a sizeable complex, and the discovery of a small drain and pieces of wood buckets found at the bottom suggest that the structure itself could have been built and initially used as a well. A detailed sampling strategy ensured that sediment samples were taken for botanical, entomological, zoological, micromorphological, and parasitological analyses.

On another area of the site, further west, a brick floor that supported two intact malt ovens was unearthed. They were related to the Boswell brewery built in 1886 and destroyed in the middle of the 20th century. Their astonishing preservation, combined with textual sources, shed light on the history of the industrial economy of Québec City. Beneath the brick floor, stone structures believed to be the remains of latrines related to the Second Intendant's Palace were discovered. Built in 1726, the latrines were drained by means of a channel covered with a stone arch. Finally, an alignment of

Historical Archaeology 30(2):8-21. An 18th-century image of the Palace is available at <www.canadiana.org/citm/imagepups/c000360_f.html> and the Québec Ministry of Culture and Communications maintains a site on the Palace at <www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/pamu/champs/archeo/partenai/palais.htm>.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by Pedro Paulo A. Funari

Please note a new email address for

Pedro Paulo A. Funari:

<ppfunari@uol.com.br>

Archaeology and Material Culture in an Urban Context, Bogotá, Colombia: Monika Therrien, Jimena Lobo Guerrero, and Felipe Gaitán have begun a study of civility and policy in Colonial Santafé de Bogotá. Beginning in May 2001, the project Material Culture and Urban Space: Civility and Policy in Colonial Santafé de Bogotá was designed as a long-term research program focused on how a socially and ethnically diverse population such as that of the capital city of New Granada developed a wide array of eco-

nomie, political, and cultural strategies in order to confront, resist, or bend the Spanish colonial model to its advantage. Although this study will eventually consider evidence ranging from the mid-16th century to the rise of the Republic of Colombia in the early 19th century, the first stage of the project, ending in December 2003 and funded by the Fundación de Investigaciones Arqueológicas Nacionales (FIAN), only used data from the first century following the establishment of Santafé de Bogotá in 1538. For this period, the archaeologists analyzed historical and archaeological data to learn how local groups of very diverse cultural backgrounds interacted on a daily basis, adapted or concealed their lifeways in order to maintain their social preeminence, ascended the colonial social ladder, or simply survived in an adverse cultural context. The first phase of this research is centered on the anthropological concept of the house and on the social relations fostered within the physical borders of colonial dwellings. Objects recurrently found in local households between 1550 and 1650 allowed the team to assess the extent to which Renaissance European urban models had been adopted or transformed by both the Spanish and the indigenous people composing the first generations of residents of Santafé de Bogotá. The methodological strategy concentrated research upon two socially distinctive areas of what gradually became the urban core of the city during the 16th and 17th centuries, and which are now part of the historical district of La Candelaria. The first one, traditionally known as Pueblo Viejo (the Old Town), has often been identified by historians as a preexisting Muisca hamlet where the city of Santafé had first been founded before being relocated to where it now stands; the second one refers to the carefully planned colonial urban grid stretching out from the Plaza Mayor, renamed Plaza de Bolívar, after Independence.

In order to perform a comparative study of these two presumably different historical sites, the team carried out archaeological excavations at eight properties of historic Bogotá, recovering abundant material data that were systematically compiled, analyzed, and contrasted with the information obtained from more than 200 notary records of the 16th and 17th centuries. The archaeological analysis of both stratigraphic formations and ceramic remains strongly suggest that the site of Pueblo Viejo was not occupied before the Spanish conquest. On the contrary, following a pattern that has frequently been noted in other Hispanic colonial settlements in South America, the Plaza Mayor seems to have been laid out in an area showing compelling evidences of human activity predating the Spanish invasion by

at least 600 years. This may indicate that the segregation process relegating people of indigenous or poor mestizo origins to the urban periphery is a rather late phenomenon which could have been reinforced by the consolidation of 19th-century slums surrounding early Republican Bogotá.

Building upon these preliminary findings, archaeological excavations have just resumed in marginal areas of the colonial city—namely the Santa Barbara neighborhood—that might help the archaeologists to get a better insight into the process of urban concentration of populations of Muisca descent. In addition, a careful analysis of the archaeological material recovered in La Candelaria has allowed the team to refine the typological classification of local contact-period ceramics. The Guatavita Sherd Tempered Ware (Guatavita Desgrasante Tiestos Contacto) and the Sand Tempered Contact Ware (Arenoso Contacto) are two recently identified ceramic types sharing general stylistic attributes but differing in some of their manufacturing aspects. While these ceramic ware types still correspond to an indigenous pottery tradition, the patterns and colors used in their painted decoration show some innovative traits closely related to the emergence of new lifeways throughout the contact period. Thus, these types are not only good chronological markers of a specific time range (ca. 1550-1600) but have also helped refute persistent ideas regarding the quick disappearance of fine indigenous pottery right after the Spanish invasion.

Sixteenth- and 17th-century probate data offer a unique perspective on the configuration of new social relations within an early colonial center such as Santafé. A close examination of the material possessions of some of the first Spanish, white Spanish Americans, and Native Americans who settled in the city show important changes in the furnishing of the colonial house that suggest new cultural postures that relate to specific notions of civility. Furthermore, historical records provide archaeologists with a privileged perspective on the clothing concerns that ruled colonial life in early Bogotá. Clothing materiality is considered as a prime marker of cultural identity in the context of an urban project where the basic systems of categorizations upon which the colonial world rest are constantly being defied. According to the team, Spanish immigrants rarely owned sumptuous fabrics available in colonial Santafé. Rather, white Spanish Americans (*criollos*) or even mestizos seemed fond of using expensive garments or textiles to contest the social superiority of European-born individuals. Correspondingly, up to the 17th century, basic indigenous ways of dressing experienced little change in urban contexts. Yet, the fabrics

out of which Native Americans tailored their traditional outfits—mantles, skirts, waist belts, and head belts—did diversify quickly, evidencing a quite fluid process of integration of foreign textiles into native fashions. From this perspective, the house constitutes an extension of the individual's body, one that is meaningfully dressed and increasingly controlled according to rapidly changing principles of civility.

Moving aside from the mere transposition of European urban models to America—which has become a commonplace in the study of urbanism in the New World—the team seeks to identify several of the components that structure the urban landscape and which allow them to observe different ways of building, ordering, transforming, and modifying both the concept and the physical appearance of the colonial city. As a result, they suggest that concepts such as civility and urban planning of the Renaissance have been treated in local historiography as homogenizing devices through which the colonial past has been described as a static process. This fits the marginalizing agenda conceived by the Spanish crown and the Catholic church as a means of preserving the power structure upon which they both rest. Certain sectors of the academy have been successful in transmitting versions of the past that constantly reproduce a historic status quo that has frequently limited the understanding of colonial records. Yet, historical archaeology has contributed to develop an analytical approach that questions longstanding categories that may not fit the concrete social situations that anthropologists seek to understand.

Historical Archaeology at Atacama Plateau, Southern Andes, Argentina: Since 1989, a research team from the School of Archaeology, National University at Catamarca (Argentina) directed by Alejandro F. Haber (National Council for Scientific and Technological Research and National University at Catamarca), has undertaken a series of studies on the archaeology and history of the Atacama Plateau (Southern Andes). Interest is focused particularly on the reproduction strategies of the local peasant indigenous communities. With regard to the historic period, a series of studies about the particular problems that arose in the 16th and 17th centuries (early colonial period), 18th century (colonial period), 19th century (Bolivian and Chilean republican period) and 20th century (Argentinean period) have been developed. The research on the early colonial period (National University at Catamarca Project "Archaeological Research of the Agricultural Limits of the Oases of Antofalla," 1999-2005) was mainly carried out at the Tebenquiche Chico site and fo-

cused on the characteristics of the settlement, economy, and social reproduction of the indigenous groups in the context of the growing Alto Peru colonial pressure. An outcome of the research is the finding that the habitation of the site involved reconstruction of the houses and the hydraulic systems dating to the first millennium A.D. occupation. Those reconstructions suggest that the occupation was not a result of random or unplanned settlement. Instead, the location of the village allowed for some agricultural and peasant activities, as well as vicuña hunting, whose fine wool was highly appreciated in the early colonial market. The indigenous groups who inhabited the site were able to orientate their economy to the colonial market while maintaining a relatively high degree of autonomy regarding production strategies and recreation of the social interaction on a local scale, far away from the areas of main colonial stress. Carolina Lema had dedicated her degree thesis ("Tebenquiche Chico during the 16th and 17th centuries," 2004, National University at Rosario) to study this issue. Research on the 18th century focused on the Nuestra Señora de Loreto de Yngaguassi, San Antonito y Agua Salada gold mining villages (Antorchas Fund Project 14116/167: "Enclave Landscapes in the Antofalla Area, Atacama plateau, second half of the second Millennium AD," 2002). Through architectural surveying, mapping, and stratigraphic sequencing of the walls, the chronology of growth of the architectural compounds and the villages as a whole were reconstructed. By the mid-18th century, the residential units were spatially linked to different small drifts and, furthermore, each unit had its own milling and foundry implements. This seems to show, contrary to traditional historical narratives, that management and control of productive technology was in indigenous hands. Furthermore, this has led to reconsideration of the traditional interpretation of Yngaguassi as a village founded by the pre-Hispanic Inca state. Later colonial attempts to establish control over gold production is evidenced, particularly in Yngaguassi, by the construction of the church and the village rearrangement. These attempts ended with the uprising in 1775, when the indigenous inhabitants expressed clearly their desire for autonomy and eradication of the Spaniards. Research on the mining structures of the 19th century was carried out in 1997 and 2002 (Antorchas Foundation Project 14116/167: "Enclave Landscapes in the Antofalla Area, Atacama plateau, second half of the second Millennium AD," 2003). Three mines dating to the Bolivian republic period of occupation of the Atacama Plateau (1825-1879) were detected. One of them, located on a slope of the Volcán Antofalla, was active

during the 1850s and early 1860s. Initially, the Volcancito structures were constructed near the silver deposits, which could be exploited with minimal technological investment; this suggests indigenous miners could have controlled production. By the end of the 1850s, probably as the result of financing by an Argentinean merchant, a mineral-processing factory was built in the Antofalla canyon. As a result the volume of silver that could be processed increased, and ore of lesser quality could be extracted and processed. It was unlikely, regarding the magnitude of the economic inversion in the construction and operation of the "Trapiche de Antofalla," that the indigenous peasants could have maintained the control of the mining production. Instead, this case shows the progressive capitalist expansion over the peasant indigenous communities, in times of formation of a national bourgeoisie. The literary representations of the Atacama Plateau from the 19th and early 20th centuries were also researched, in search of the origins of themes such as extreme marginality and radical otherness that can persist in the geographic and archaeological literature of recent decades.

MIDDLE EAST

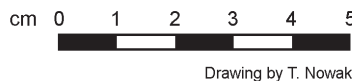
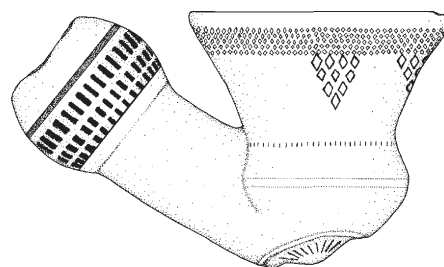
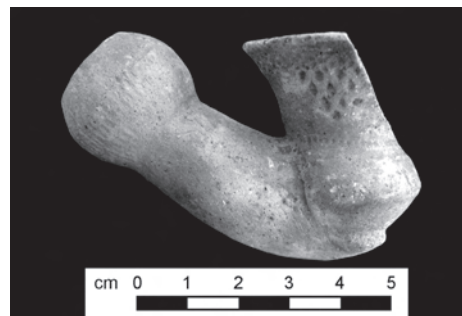
Reported by Uzi Baram

Cyprus

During the summer of 2003, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University began conducting underwater surveys off the southern coast of Cyprus, in the area of Episkopi Bay and the Akrotiri Peninsula. The project is part of the University of Cincinnati excavations at the Late Bronze Age settlement of Episkopi-Bamboula, near the prominent Greco-Roman site of Kourion. Permission for the project comes from the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, while funding and logistical support are graciously provided by RPM Nautical Foundation of Florida.

Archaeologists hope to determine the extent and nature of commerce and contacts in this important area of the island throughout its long history. In addition to numerous ancient ceramics, the project has uncovered a pair of Ottoman clay smoking pipe bowls. They were found wedged into cracks in the rocky reefs not far from shore, only 3 m deep. The two pipe bowls are very similar in both style and decoration, and probably date to the same period. Though part of the flaring bowl of one pipe is missing, it is clear that both are lily-shaped, a form common from the mid-19th century. They are made of reddish medium-fine clay, and exhibit spherical sockets with internal diameters of approximately 1.6 cm.

No characteristic makers' marks were found on these pipes, an interesting observation since very few of those examples datable to this period excavated in Greece lack



such a monogram, usually located at the joint of the shank and bowl. In his study of the Cypriot collections, Uzi Baram has noted the preponderance of mass-produced pipes, easily distinguished from smaller-scale localized production by their makers' marks. The decorative elements adorning the bowls, however, do provide useful material for comparison. Both are impressed at the keel-bowl joint, one with a common rosette and the other with a radiant dot. The stem sockets are decorated by three bands of short incised lines, a pattern of rouletting typical on pipes throughout the Ottoman Empire. Around the flaring bowl, sets of 10 round or diamond dots are arranged in a triangular pattern similar to bowling pins, while a roulette of diamonds encircles the bowl below the rim. There are no good parallels for the triangularly oriented dots at the prominent excavated Ottoman sites in Greece or Istanbul; the closest comparable pipe comes rather from Palestine. Indeed, the lack of characteristic makers' marks on these pipes also hints at a production model more in line with what Baram noted among the Palestinian collections, namely regional and local

workshops (Submitted by Justin Leidwanger, Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University).

UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

Reported by Toni Carrell

Brazil

Centro de Estudos de Arqueologia Náutica e Subaquática (CEANS): CEANS is located at the Center for Strategic Studies, Campinas State University (NEE/UNICAMP). Under the direction of Gilson Rambelli, the organization has carried out several projects in underwater archaeological research in Brazil, in partnership with numerous local institutions. The "Survey of underwater cultural heritage at Pernambuco" and "Underwater archaeology at Saint Peter and Saint Paul" were joint projects with the Federal Rural University at Pernambuco (UFRPE). Ana Nascimento and Sueli Luna, with the Oceanário Pernambuco, participated as well.

CEANS is active in the Amazon basin, working in collaboration with the Emílio Goeldi Museum at Pará; on the south coast of Rio de Janeiro State with Vera Guapindaia and Edith Pereira; at Angra dos Reis with Rio de Janeiro State University (UERJ) and the director of its Anthropology Laboratory, Nanci Vieira Oliveira, and with Oceanus (Natureza & Imagem Produções); at Piraju in São Paulo State with the Archaeological and Ethnological Museum, and with Projpar and José Luiz de Moraes; on the south coast of São Paulo State with Ibama (Brazilian Wildlife Authority), and the Lower Ribeira Valley Project, University of São Paulo, with Maria Cristina Mineiro Schatamacchia.

CEANS is also part of a research group on historical archaeology led by Professor Pedro Funari at NEE/UNICAMP. This group is recognized as a leading research team by the Brazilian National Science Foundation (<www.cnpq.br>).

For more information on CEANS, contact Gilson Rambelli, Centro de Estudos de Arqueologia Náutica e Subaquática-CEANS, do Núcleo de Estudos Estratégicos-UNICAMP, Campinas, SP, Brasil, CEP, 13083-970; Phone/Fax + (5519) 3788-7790; Email: <rambelli@arqueologiasubaquatica.org.br>.

Dominican Republic

Monte Cristi Shipwreck Project: From 2 June to 28 August 2003, archaeologists, volunteers, and students from the University of San Diego (USD) joined in the seventh excavation season of the "Pipe Wreck," a northern European merchant shipwreck that lies in Monte Cristi Bay on the north coast of the Dominican Republic. The field season had two objectives; the first was to excavate

the southwestern portion of the site to determine a southern boundary of artifact dispersal. Year after year the wreck continues to yield thousands of clay pipe fragments and ceramic sherds, with no decrease in quantities to suggest a distribution perimeter. The region selected for this year's excavation was the extension of an area explored in 2001, where it was evident that prevailing winds and currents dispersed and deposited the cargo during wrecking.

The second objective was to further investigate a distribution of iron cooking cauldron fragments on the shallow reef northwest of the site. These artifacts, found by team members in 2001, matched well a variety of pieces recovered from the wreck in past seasons. Even salvors from the early 1980s chronicled cauldrons and cauldron fragments scattered about the western portion of the wreck. If the pieces on the reef were, indeed, remnants of the ship's cargo, their presence suggests that the vessel tore open its starboard hull while trying to enter Monte Cristi Bay.

One thousand two hundred and twenty-seven pipes were recovered during the 2003 campaign. Of these, 93% had bulbous bowls, a type popular among continental Europeans; the remaining 7% were a funnel elbow-angled (FEA) variety, a European-manufactured trade item that was popular among Native Americans of the Upper Hudson River Valley. Both forms are clearly of Dutch manufacture. Three bulbous-bowled pipes were anomalous to the cargo and likely of English manufacture. One, a somewhat more crudely fashioned red clay pipe, is presently under examination to determine if it might have been produced in the New World, such as contemporary native-made pipes excavated from Port Royal, Jamaica.

Three principal ceramic types characterize the wreck cargo: Rhenish stoneware from Germany and two varieties of glazed earthenware that likely had their origins in Holland. Fragments of Westerwald pottery as well as green-glazed and orange-glazed wares were also recovered but in such small quantities that they may have been ship's wares as opposed to merchandise.

Among the organic artifacts were 1,128 wood fragments, of which 514 were of roughly uniform size and charred. Until now, such burnt fragments were thought to indicate a fire onboard ship (a still-viable hypothesis); however, they are presently considered part of a cargo of charcoal. Seventeenth-century Dutch West India Company correspondence often notes cargoes of charcoal for their ships in the Caribbean. A representative sample of this carbonized wood is being prepared for analysis in 2004. One piece of charred rope (probably rigging), was also raised.

Conch shells (*Strombus* sp.) found on the northern and southwestern portions of the site were initially regarded as intrusive debris until it was noticed that the third spiraled whorl in several specimens had been penetrated by a sharp, narrow object. Seventeenth-century Dutch West India Company records occasionally mention barrels of conch that were shipped from the Caribbean to New Netherland, or present-day New York. In light of the archaeological and historical data, these shells are considered part of the vessel foodstuffs. Four such artifacts are sitting in a freshwater tank at the University of San Diego, awaiting further examination.

Three to five summer seasons of excavation remain. A tentative final publication date is 2007, but this may well extend to 2009. Laboratory conservation of the Monte Cristi Shipwreck Project artifacts is ongoing by the ONPCS staff and will likely extend past the latter date. For more information contact Dr. Jerome L. Hall, University of San Diego, Email: <jeromeh@sandiego.edu>.

Turks and Caicos Islands

Ships of Discovery: Despite Hurricane Francis, Ships of Discovery and the Turks & Caicos National Museum (TCNM) mounted a search for the slave ship *Trouvadore* from 28 August through 11 September 2004. The shipwreck holds particular historical significance for the British territory of 25,000 because nearly all of the native islanders today are likely to have ties by blood or marriage to the survivors of the 1841 wrecking event. The ship and its story is even more unusual because all 193 slaves made it to shore and all but one survived to see their freedom granted by the British government, which outlawed slavery in 1834.

The first hint of the ship's existence came in 1993 when Grethe Seim, late founder of the National Museum, and Dr. Donald H. Keith were looking through records of artifacts at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. A document mentioned two wooden African idols from a shipwreck. As it turned out, the idols were not African but Kava-Kava figures from Easter Island, likely mementos brought by Spanish or Portuguese sailors engaged in the slave trade in the Pacific. Additional archival research in Britain, Cuba, Jamaica, Bahamas and the United States all pointed to the wreck location as Breezy Point on the desolate north coast of East Caicos Island and the ship's name as *Trouvadore*.

Because the 3-mile-long survey area was along a shallow fringing reef and inshore lagoon, a combination of GPS-guided towed divers and the use of DPVs to examine narrow fingers were used. The clear, shallow water permitted the survey team, under the

direction of Donald Keith, to identify four shipwrecks, one of which is a modern yacht, and three other locations indicating possible strandings. One of the sites is a wooden-hulled sailing ship that could date to the middle or late 1800s. Preliminary photographic and mapping documentation was completed at the site but no identification was possible given the limited hull remains exposed above the sea floor.

The project was licensed and supported by the government of the TCI and represents an important precedent because it is the first professional scientific survey conducted in the islands. Ships of Discovery and the TCNM plan to submit an application to the government of the TCI to continue the survey and to conduct test excavation at the wooden-hulled sailing ship site in the future.

The team included: Jason Burns, Georgia State Underwater Archaeologist; James Hunter, US Naval Historical Center; Nigel Sadler, director of the TCNM; Jackie Mulligan, communications for the TCNM; Anders Seim, Trustee for the TCNM; Mitch Rolling of Blue Water Divers; Lavardo Talbot, TCI Government Department of Environment and Coastal Resources; and Randel Davis, Donald Keith, and Toni Carrell of Ships of Discovery. The crew of the *Turks & Caicos Explorer*, which served as the support boat on-site, played an active role in the survey. The team also included the award-winning filmmakers of Windward Media, who are making a documentary for PBS television. Funding support was provided by a combination of private donors, resort developers, and the islands' hotel and tourism association and tourism board. For more information on the project visit <www.slaveshiptrouvadore.com>.

U.S.A.-Massachusetts

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary: The sanctuary had a very busy 2004 archaeological field season. Designated in 1992, the sanctuary encompasses 842 square miles of ocean and bottomland in Massachusetts Bay and is the repository of numerous maritime heritage resources, including shipwrecks. Sanctuary archaeologists and staff conducted four field projects, which ranged in scope from deepwater remote sensing surveys to scuba diving investigations. The summer season began in June and July with a six-day remote sensing survey with side scan sonar onboard the NOAA ship *Nancy Foster*. The research focused on determining the extent of the debris field around the wrecks of the steamship *Portland* and schooners *Frank A. Palmer*/*Louise B. Crary* as well as examining multibeam targets. This survey ultimately located six new shipwrecks in the sanctuary, which appear to be a wooden barge, a 20th-century fishing ves-

sel, a wooden sailing ship, and three piles of coal. This project was made possible through support from NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program.

In July the sanctuary conducted a two-day research cruise on board the University of Connecticut's vessel R/V *Connecticut*, in conjunction with the annual sanctuary-sponsored Aquanaut Program, and investigated four shipwrecks. The Aquanaut Program brings together teachers, students, and scientists in real-world marine science projects. The National Undersea Research Center at the University of Connecticut (NURC-UCONN) provided the investigation's primary research tool, the remotely operated vehicle (ROV) *Hela*. The primary target of this project was the coal schooner *Frank A. Palmer*. This survey investigated the schooner's stern section and learned more about the vessel's overall condition. The team also located and imaged the schooner's partially intact steering wheel along with artifacts from the captain's cabin such as his toilet and sink. In addition to the *Frank A. Palmer*, the project investigated three other shipwrecks: a wooden-hulled sailing ship with a cargo of granite pavers located earlier in the summer, a wooden-hulled sailing vessel with a cargo of coal, and a wooden-hulled eastern-rigged fishing vessel.

Throughout July and August 2004, sanctuary archaeologists documented the coal schooner *Paul Palmer* to obtain a better understanding of the site's archaeological features. Using scuba equipment, the researchers visited the site with tape measures, slates, and underwater still and video cameras to record the sunken schooner. The project divers collected information that will help positively identify the site as *Paul Palmer* and establish its archaeological significance. The divers used a variety of vessels to reach the site including the R/V *Gannet* and the sanctuary's newest vessel, the R/V *Sentinel*. Divers obtained 100% video coverage, which will be used for the management and interpretation of the site to the public. This project was also made possible through support from NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program. Additional assistance was supplied by NOAA's Maritime Archaeology Center and the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary.

During three days in September 2004 the sanctuary, in conjunction with NURC-UCONN, returned to the steamship *Portland* to continue the site documentation begun in 2002. Project personnel used the NURC-UCONN remotely operated vehicle (ROV) *Hela* to gather digital still and video imagery of the shipwreck. The investigation focused on photographing *Portland's* main deck as part of an ongoing project to assess, study, and interpret the shipwreck for the public. This project was also made possible

through support from NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program. For more information about the sanctuary and its maritime heritage projects contact sanctuary archaeologist Deborah Marx at <Deborah.Marx@noaa.gov>.

U.S.A.-Oklahoma

Red River Wreck Project: The Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University and the Oklahoma Historical Society conducted additional work on a wreck in the Red River of Oklahoma under the di-

rection of Dr. Kevin Crisman of Texas A&M assisted by John Davis of the Oklahoma Historical Society. Crisman has identified the wreck as that of the *Heroine* which sank in 1838 after hitting a snag a few miles from its destination. The 140-ft.- long single-engine steamboat was carrying a cargo including military stores for the U.S. garrison at Fort Towson, Choctaw Nation (Oklahoma). The *Heroine's* home port was apparently Cincinnati where she had taken on government-contract supplies including barrels of salt pork, candles, beans, and flour.

Archaeological work on the wreck was begun with initial recording and reconnaissance in 2001 and 2002 and with major investigations of the stern of the wreck taking place in 2003 and continuing this year with additional work on the stern and drive machinery. The work this season included six weeks of excavation and recording in July and August followed by an additional two weeks in October. Unusually robust flow in the Red River impeded progress to some degree, but excavation and recording of the stern one-third of the wreck was completed including excavation of the well-preserved port hull and



Project Director Kevin Crisman (in water) with stirrup.



Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors during visit to Red River project. Dive platform is in background. John Davis and Kevin Crisman of the project team are on far right.

an intact section of the port guard. Substantial progress was also made on the excavation and recording of the vessel's drive machinery.

The focus of the project continues to be the excavation and documentation of the vessel, which is the earliest Western rivers' steamboat to receive intensive archaeological study. Artifacts recovered from the wreck continue to be few in number and include remnants of the cargo in the form of barrels of salt pork, cargo-handling tools such as hand trucks and tackle, ships' furnishings such as stove pipe and a wash basin, and crew possessions such as boots and shoes. Information and artifacts from the wreck will be utilized in major exhibits in the currently under construction Oklahoma Museum of History and at a future facility near the wreck site at the Fort Towson Historic Site. This project is funded by the Oklahoma Historical Society through an ISTEAG grant from the Oklahoma Department of Transportation. Additional support is provided by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology.

Meetings of Interest

19-21 February 2005. 16th Annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawai'i and the Pacific. The conference will be held at the Pacific Beach Hotel, Honolulu, HI. For more information visit the Web site: <www.mahhi.org>, Email: <froning@mahhi.org>.

ACUA Photo Competition

The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology invites all SHA members to participate in the annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition to be held at the next SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Entries must be received by 1 December 2004. Results of the judging and selected images will be displayed during the next SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology to be held in York, England, 5-9 January 2005. Details, fees, and entry forms can be downloaded from the SHA Web site. Note that entries from the UK and EU should be sent to Chris Underwood while entries from the Western Hemisphere should go to Toni Carrell. Contact information for Chris and Toni can be found on the entry form.

U.S.A.-MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by Ben Resnick

Virginia

Summer 2004 Field Investigations at Structure #112, New Towne, Jamestown Island: Between June and August 2004, Colonial National Historical Park volunteers and stu-

dents under the direction of National Park Service archaeologist Dr. Andrew Veech conducted circumscribed excavations at Structure #112 on Jamestown Island, James City County, VA. The goal of the archaeological investigation was to determine whether or not the forecourt, extending from the south-facing (riverfront) façade of Structure #112, had been enclosed by a fence during the 1680s and 1690s. Tangible evidence for such a late-17th-century forecourt enclosure fence would be a most important find, for it would lend credence to the theory that Structure #112 had served as the final statehouse of the Virginia colony, prior to the 1699 movement of the colonial capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg.

All scholars conversant with Jamestown's colonial architecture acknowledge Structure #112 as a building of great civic and architectural importance. With brick foundations measuring 51 x 33 ft., Structure #112 stands as the largest single-unit dwelling house yet discovered amongst the buried ruins of 17th-century Jamestown. The structure is also generally recognized as the home for two of the most powerful, influential, and longest-serving 17th-century Virginia governors: Sir John Harvey (in office from 1630-1635, 1637-1639) and Sir William Berkeley (in office from 1642-1652, 1660-1677). The controversy surrounding Structure #112 relates to its potential civic functions during the 1680s and 1690s, namely its possible role as colonial statehouse.

Colonial Virginia's legislative body, the Burgesses, periodically assembled at Jamestown to conduct official business, convening in buildings large enough to house the entire assembly. The Burgesses first convened in 1619 inside the Jamestown church, qualifying that building as Virginia's first statehouse. Three additional Jamestown buildings subsequently served as Virginia's statehouse prior to 1699. However, neither the identity of those three other statehouses nor their respective order of legislative service has been worked out to unanimous scholarly satisfaction, despite years of scrutiny of the matter.

Among the many foundations unearthed over the years on Jamestown Island, two hold the strongest likelihood for having been the fourth and final of Jamestown's colonial statehouses (i.e., that serving as statehouse from 1663-1698): Structure #112 and Structure #144. Both structures were standing and in use during this period, and the surviving foundations of both conform reasonably to the expected layout of the statehouse's ground floor (derived from period documents). Thus, the task of accurately identifying the final Jamestown statehouse has not been easy, as the physical and documentary evidence pertaining to both

Structures #112 and #144 has been suggestive, but not clear cut. A fresh avenue of architectural inquiry into the two structures therefore had to be identified and pursued, so that research into Jamestown's final statehouse could progress.

Recently, Dr. Cary Carson of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation identified just such a new research avenue—namely, a balustraded fence of "railes & banisters," which records indicate was built in 1685 (and repaired in 1691) to enclose the statehouse forecourt. Prior to 2004, no archaeologists had bothered to search for such a balustraded fence, either at Structure #112 or at Structure #144. So, in an effort to resolve Jamestown's final statehouse quandary, archaeologist Andrew Veech (NPS) set out this past June to demonstrate either the presence or absence of a fence enclosing the riverfront yard of Structure #112. The findings of Veech's dig cannot be deemed conclusive. Nevertheless, those findings do increase the likelihood that Structure #112 is, in fact, Jamestown's final statehouse. The onus now rests on Structure #144 to elicit some compelling, new evidence. A concise description of Veech's Summer 2004 excavation at Structure #112 follows.

Structure #112 was initially discovered and excavated by NPS archaeologist Dr. John Cotter in 1954 and 1955. Cotter's 1958 Jamestown Island base map plots Structure #112, and that entire base map has since been digitized and geo-referenced into Colonial National Historical Park's GIS database. Enlisting the aid of park GIS coordinator Dave Frederick, Veech first relocated the southeast corner of Structure #112 and subsequently relocated the structure's porch tower and southwest corner. Having thus pinpointed several of Structure #112's key reference points, Veech and his crew felt sufficiently oriented to commence their 2004 excavations.

Working on the premise that 17th-century fence lines often stretch from building corners, an initial series of excavation units was extended southward at a 90° angle from the southwest corner of Structure #112. The area south of the southwest corner was selected for initial exploration rather than that south of the southeast corner, because the latter appeared to have heavily disturbed by a drainage ditch, as discerned from the Structure #112 HABS drawing. Much of the area eventually explored by Veech in 2004 had already been excavated by Cotter in 1954-1955 and a Colonial Williamsburg crew in 1993. Thus, the standard stratigraphic profile encountered consisted of archaeological backfill underlain by clay subsoil. Once the archaeological backfill was removed from these study areas, the underlying subsoil was carefully troweled to expose any fea-

tures indicative of an enclosure fence.

A series of aligned fence posthole features were uncovered and mapped by Veech and his crew in summer 2004, and these postholes very well may be the surviving vestiges of the "railes & banisters" fence mentioned in the records of 1685/1691. Running for a distance of 24 ft due south from the southwest of Structure #112, excavators uncovered a line of four massive (ca. 24 in. diameter) postholes, regularly positioned on 8-ft. centers. A crosssection of one of these four posts revealed it descending more than 3 ft. into the subsoil and terminating in a shallow basin.

This south-running fence line, comprised of postholes placed at 8-ft. (or approximately 8-ft.) centers, continues for more than 100 ft. beyond these initial four large postholes. However, these subsequent postholes pale in comparison to the first four, averaging only 8 to 12 in. in diameter. Upon finally reaching the colonial road (aka "Back Street") and the edge of the colonial property lot, this north-south line of smaller diameter postholes abruptly turns eastward and hugs the edge of the road. No large corner post signaled this shift in the fence's orientation. Postholes comprising this east-west, street-front fence line appear neither as straight nor as regularly spaced as the postholes comprising the north-south fence line extending from the southwest corner of Structure #112. Nonetheless, these east-west postholes, too, measure between 8 and 12 in. in diameter and are spaced at roughly 8-ft. centers.

Subsequent excavations extending south from the southeast corner of Structure #112 exposed a second line of four massive (ca. 24 in. diameter) postholes on 8-ft. centers, extending 24 ft. from the structure's corner and precisely mirroring the posthole alignment found extending 24 ft. south from the structure's southwest corner. While not irrefutable, these two parallel fence lines are the best evidence found to date of the "railes & banisters" associated with Jamestown's last statehouse. The lack of an archaeologically obvious east-west cross fence, running 51 ft. across the length of Structure #112 to connect these two fence segments is troubling, and forces a cautious appraisal of these new archaeological discoveries. But until the time when equal or better fencing evidence arises at Structure #144, the weight of evidence for the final statehouse now seems to rest with Structure #112.

Two other notable finds also came to light in the Structure #112 re-investigation of Summer 2004. Firstly, a definitive line of north-south-running structural posts was traced and plotted just east of the H-shaped hearth of Structure #158. These posts represent the eastern exterior wall of Structure

#158, which some scholars reason to be Governor Berkeley's "private apartment." Secondly, a 44-in.-diameter, brick-lined well was discovered about 10 ft. south-southwest of the southwest corner of Structure #112's porch tower. The upper 5 ft. of this well was tested, and the recovered artifacts suggest a fourth-quarter-of-the-17th-century in-filling. Perhaps this well (aka Structure #174) was in-filled in 1677 or 1678, following the destruction of Structure #112 by Nathaniel Bacon.

U.S.A.-MIDWEST

Reported by Lynn Evans

Illinois

New Philadelphia (submitted by Christopher C. Fennell): In the summer of 2004, a collaborative project of the University of Maryland's Center for Heritage Resource Studies, the Illinois State Museum's Research and Collections Center, the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, the History Department of the University of Central Florida, and the New Philadelphia Association hosted the first Summer Fieldschool in Archaeology and Laboratory Techniques at the site of New Philadelphia, IL. This fieldschool was sponsored by the National Science Foundation's Research Experiences for Undergraduates Program, and was conducted from 25 May through 30 July.

This fieldschool is part of a long-term, collaborative research project to study the growth and eventual demise of the town of New Philadelphia, known for its compelling and nationally significant character as the earliest town founded by an African American in the antebellum United States. Frank McWorter was the town founder and an African American who had earlier hired out his own time and established a saltpeter mining operation while enslaved in Kentucky. With the money he earned, he purchased his freedom, and in the early 1830s acquired lands in a sparsely populated area known as Pike County, IL, situated in the rolling hill region between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. He founded the town of New Philadelphia in 1836, subdivided it, and sold lots. McWorter used the revenue from these sales to purchase the freedom of additional family members. Both whites and blacks purchased property in New Philadelphia and the town existed as a demographically integrated community well into the 20th century. By the 1880s the town was dissolved as a legal entity, and by the early 20th century only a few houses survived. Today, all of the buildings of the town are gone, and the landscape is covered with prairie grasses and agricultural fields.

Without visible signs of the preexisting

landscape features, the archaeological research team used historic and topographic maps and aerial photographs to map the contours of the town site onto the current landscape. In 2002 and 2003, local farmers plowed the fields and a systematic, archaeological walkover survey of the town site was conducted. The walkover survey located over 7,000 artifacts, including pieces of ceramics, window glass, and nails, in discrete concentrations that indicated the location and remains of domestic houses and commercial enterprises dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries.

An archaeological fieldschool was conducted this summer, which included geophysical surveying and excavations. Michael Hargrave (CERL, Army Corps of Engineers) supervised electric resistivity and electromagnetic surveys at the site. Subsurface anomalies identified by Dr. Hargrave in the geophysical surveys were further investigated with soil-core surveys and excavations. Paul Shackel (University of Maryland), Terry Martin (Illinois State Museum), and Chris Fennell (University of Illinois) conducted excavations with the assistance of three graduate and nine undergraduate fieldschool students. The fieldschool excavations this summer included 19 5-ft.-square units, and uncovered several intact features, including the remains of foundation walls and storage spaces. Thousands of artifacts and faunal remains were recovered, along with soil samples for flotation analysis. Artifacts include architectural hardware (such as wrought and cut nails), ceramics, glasswares, kitchen utensils, sewing materials and implements, miniature figurines, clay marbles, and other personal items, all dating from the mid-1800s through later periods of occupation. Additional archaeological investigations will be carried out over the next two summers, with funding from the NSF-REU program. The project participants also plan to apply to have the entire town site added to the National Register of Historic Places.

U.S.A.-NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck

New York

Significant Sites Found on Grounds of Culinary Institute of America: Archaeologists working in Hyde Park, NY, on the grounds of the famous cooking school, the CIA, found occupations spanning 3,000 years of history. Many well-preserved historic features such as basement foundations, wells, a dam, cobble floors, and terraced hill-sides were uncovered. Led by Dirk Marcucci of Landmark Archaeology, the archaeologists uncovered thousands of historic arti-

facts dating from the mid-1700s to the early 1900s including a 1778 Spanish coin, marbles, tobacco pipes, buckles, and large quantities of ceramics and glass. Early work led to the CIA revising its original construction plans so as to avoid most of the site. Marcucci and his team have finished excavating that area of the site to be impacted.

Archaeology at the Whitehall Ferry Terminal Site: Excavations to 7.5 ft. below current grade by backhoe and by hand by Lewis Berger and Associates revealed that original 18th-century landfill deposits at this New York City site were extensively disturbed by utilities. However, a portion of a timber landfill-retaining structure was uncovered. Eighteen timbers 14 ft. long and 14 in. in diameter were exposed. The timbers were arranged in grid patterns to form cribs or cells. Large cobbles found on top, within, and adjacent probably were used to sink the wooden structure in place. Earth fill then was placed on top. An intact section of this fill contained finds such as a wig curler, window glass, nails, gunflints, delft, stoneware, porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, and creamware. Tobacco pipes with marks including SH, IS, TK under a crown, and DEJONG also were found.

Archaeology at Federal Hall National Memorial: The Federal Hall National Memorial was built between 1834 and 1842 as a customs house. The building was placed over the site of the Federal Hall where Washington was inaugurated. Uneven settling of the standing structure required engineering test pits to determine the cause. Hartgen Archeological Associates discovered a foundation from an earlier structure and recovered artifacts from the mid-18th-century occupation. This earlier foundation was circular and appears to be one of a series of unidentified structures that were once behind the buildings on Wall Street in the early 19th century.

Investigations at Tweed Courthouse: New construction and restoration projects at the famous Tweed Courthouse in New York City required archaeological testing and mitigation conducted by Hartgen Archeological Associates. Twenty-eight partially intact and heavily disturbed historic burials were found on the north side of the courthouse. Many more disarticulated human remains were found in other places. Architectural finds included stone foundations, a brick drain, a well, privy, and walls. Several of these remains probably were associated with the former almshouse building and/or military barracks that once stood on this property. Intact burials were left in situ. Artifacts included buttons, crown glass

waste, a scale weight, coins, chamber pots, pipes, pins, and knives. Faunal analysis by Marie-Lorraine Pipes showed the presence of cattle, pig, sheep, chicken, duck, goose, passenger pigeon, fish, oyster, mussel, and clam. The privy fill was tested for parasite eggs and found positive for their presence, but at lower levels than at most urban sites. Most common were intestinal parasites.

Archaeology at a Watchman's House: Kise, Straw, and Kolodner performed data-recovery work at the canal watchman's house and midden site at the Cuddebackville dam in Orange County. The dam is to be removed to increase the available habitat for several endangered species of wildlife. Artifacts associated with the watchman's house date to the 19th century and include whitewares, a silver cuff link, pipes, buckles, and buttons. Three cast-iron stove feet were found near a chimney. No previous archaeological reports have been found on canal watchman's houses. Comparison of this site with canal lock keepers' houses showed that the watchman's house artifact assemblage contained a narrower variety of artifacts. Most artifacts indicated a male presence with the exception of a porcelain hairpin. No child-related artifacts were found.

World War I Training Trenches Evaluated: The Institute for Long Island Archaeology investigated WWI features located on the grounds of the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Suffolk County. Features located by surface survey were mapped. Trench complexes and three foundation complexes were found. These included a U-shaped training trench and approach trench, communication trenches, and a pistol-firing-range trench. Foundations were from infantry regiment officers' quarters and buildings that housed five training battalions.

Inn, Hotel, and Diner Sites Excavated: As part of the realignment of New York Route 17, the Public Archaeology Facility at SUNY-Binghamton excavated the sites of four hospitality-related buildings. At the Park Inn site, the rear yard was found to have a highly diverse artifact assemblage dating to the early-20th-century resort period. At the Prospect Inn, foundation remains and water control features were found along with a moderate amount of cultural material related to the resort period and occupations earlier in the 19th century. The Fleischer Hotel site contained several buildings and recreational features associated with the hotel. The foundation was intact. There was a moderate artifact density and diversity. At the Sullivan Diner Site, a well was present, but the yard areas of this 19th-century structure were severely compromised.

U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST

Reported by Sannie Osborn

California

Old Sacramento County Hospital Cemetery (Submitted by Doug Edwards, Pacific Legacy, Inc.): In March 2003, during excavation for an addition to the Cancer Center at the University of California, Davis Medical Center in Sacramento, construction workers unearthed a human cranial bone fragment and several other bones. A forensic anthropologist concluded they were from the historic period and were not Native American. It soon became apparent the remains were from a long-forgotten cemetery located on the grounds of what had been the Sacramento County Hospital (1866-1972). The Medical Center retained Pacific Legacy, Inc. to remove and reinter all graves located within the project area.

As archaeological work commenced, a large excavator was used to remove the overburden in approximately 6-in. layers to just above the average depth of the burials. A smaller backhoe then carefully removed increments of 3 to 4 in. of soil. After each pass, archaeologists examined the ground surface for evidence of graves, which initially revealed themselves through the outline of coffin wood. This process worked well to expose distinct rows of graves, in which the darker, moister soils of the graves contrasted sharply with drier surroundings.

The first phase of recovery identified 37 burials, mostly in very poor condition, at approximately 5 ft. below the current surface level and 3 ft. below the original ground surface. The burials were contained in simple redwood caskets laid east-west in orientation along five or six irregular north-south rows. Separation between graves in a row was approximately 1 ft., while the rows themselves were spaced between 1 and 2 ft. apart. At this point it was believed that all of the graves within the project area had been identified.

Further excavation in an adjoining section, however, revealed that linear north-south undulations initially thought to have resulted from the installation of underground utilities were in fact trench burials. Five burial trenches at approximately 4 ft. below original ground surface contained 42 head-to-toe graves that were generally in much better condition than those previously removed. The reason for this manner of burial remains an issue of debate among people involved with the project. Some posit that it might have been a mass burial necessitated by an epidemic, such as that wrought by influenza in 1918-1919; others contend it was merely an efficient and cost-effective means for burying indigents in a cemetery

known to have been reaching its capacity as early as 1912.

After exhumation, all 79 burials were transported to Pacific Legacy's office and lab in Cameron Park for inventory and examination. Osteological analysis is currently in progress to determine individual and collective characteristics of the two populations (the east-west individual graves and the trench burials). Examination of diagnostic artifacts, it is hoped, will enable dating of the two cemetery sections and contribute to our understanding of the socioeconomic profile of those laid to rest in them.

Concomitant with lab work, historical researchers are piecing together a history of the hospital and its wards, a task that has been complicated by several factors. To begin with, because the cemetery was a potter's field where unknowns and the poor were interred in unmarked graves, little effort was made to record their passing. Members of the Sacramento County Cemetery Advisory Commission have generously shared their transcriptions of the erratic death records pertaining to the cemetery. County Hospital records, however, have heretofore not been located. Archival records from the institution, which operated continuously for more than a century, have all but vanished.

Pacific Legacy hopes that an interdisciplinary approach aided by invaluable tidbits of information gathered from local individuals and organizations will enable definitive documentation of the location and population characteristics of the Sacramento County Hospital Cemetery. At the very least, the project report will raise awareness of the cemetery's existence and make a contribution to the surprisingly limited literature pertaining to the below-the-ground dynamics of historic-period cemeteries in the western United States.

SF-80 Bayshore Project (Submitted by Mary Praetzellis, Sonoma State University and Thad M. Van Bueren, California Department of Transportation): Archaeological studies have recently been completed for the SF-80 Bayshore Freeway Project in San Francisco. The work was carried out by the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) at Sonoma State University under contract with Caltrans District 4. The archaeological project was necessary to achieve compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A Treatment Plan was prepared and implemented for the seismic retrofit of columns and footings supporting the elevated structure of Interstate 80 on 10 city blocks covering the area from Fourth Street between Harrison and Bryant to the viaduct's junction with SF-101.

Fieldwork took place intermittently between 19 May 1999 and 11 December 2001.

ASC archaeologists monitored footing excavation at selected bents and directed the mechanical excavation of soil in sensitive areas. The predictive model developed for the project was found to be accurate: intact historic ground surfaces—a prerequisite for the occurrence of important remains—were located in the majority of footings monitored. Archaeological deposits that met the research design criteria were excavated stratigraphically, by hand, using rapid-recovery methods. A geoarchaeological soil-coring program also was implemented to help identify potential prehistoric deposits associated with buried soil horizons impacted by the new piles.

The work resulted in the discovery of eight artifact-rich, historic-era privy deposits. No prehistoric sites were found. By applying the criteria specified in the research design, one of the historic-era features (Privy 7) was evaluated as ineligible for the California Register of Historical Resources due to limited materials and poor focus. The remaining seven features were determined eligible and subject to in-depth analysis. A report and Web site were completed by the ASC to present the results of the investigation to the public and professionals.

The technical report was edited by Mary Praetzellis and is entitled *SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Projects Report on Construction Monitoring, Geoarchaeology, and Technical and Interpretive Studies for Historical Archaeology* (June 2004). It is organized in five parts. Part I introduces the archaeological studies: where the work took place, how it was envisioned, how it developed. The results of the geoarchaeology program are reported by Jack Meyer in Part II. Through this coring program, an important stratigraphic sequence was defined that has since been used to refine the predictive modeling for prehistoric deposits in San Francisco. The program explains the absence of prehistoric sites in the area of direct impact by the timing and extent of landscape changes that buried virtually all formerly stable prehistoric land surfaces. Part III describes the methods and findings of the archaeological monitoring program, including evaluations of significance.

Data describing the seven eligible collections are presented by Michael Meyer in Block Technical Reports in Part IV for ease of comparison with the Cypress Project collections from West Oakland. The collections are associated with a variety of households from the family of wealthy Charles Duisenberg, a merchant and former German Consul, on Block 3, to the Irish household of the William Noonan family and their numerous lodgers, many of whom were unemployed and illiterate, on Block 6. Families associated with features from Block 4 in-

cluded those of Irish widow Anne Mills, Irish laborer Anthony Dean, German express man John Wendt, Irish glass cutter Thomas O'Neil, and Irish liquor-store porter Andrew Buckley.

Finally, in Part V the seven collections are used to address the project research design. Erica Gibson focuses on consumer behavior, while Jack Mc Ilroy and Annita Waghorn tackle the Irish, given the predominance of households of that nationality within the neighborhood. The Bayshore findings are compared with assemblages from the nearby San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge West Approach Project (an investigation still in progress) and West Oakland Cypress Freeway Replacement Project—an analysis made possible by the use of consistent methods of recovery, lab analysis, and reporting among those investigations. Statistical comparisons were carried out by Bruce Owen. Patterns were revealed at the household, street, neighborhood, and city levels and consistencies and contrasts between San Francisco and West Oakland are presented. In a concluding discussion, Adrian Praetzellis reflects on the implications of the Bayshore results for urban archaeological research. The collections from this project are permanently curated at the ASC Collection Facility.

As part of Caltrans public outreach efforts, Annita Waghorn and Kristin Meyer developed a Web page for the project geared toward the general public. This page is hosted at: <<http://www.sonoma.edu/asc>>. The report is available in hard copy (\$40) or as a CD readable with Acrobat 6.0 (\$7). To obtain hard copies or CDs write the Caltrans Publications Unit at 1900 Royal Oaks, Sacramento, CA 95815, call 916-445-3520, or check their Web site at <<http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist4/archaeology/default.shtml>> for on-line ordering. The listed costs include taxes and shipping.

Cypress Project (Submitted by Mary Praetzellis and Thad M. Van Bueren): The I-880 Cypress Freeway Replacement, a project of Caltrans District 4, involved the reconstruction of a 3.1-mi. section of freeway in Oakland and Emeryville, CA. As part of its plan to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Caltrans contracted with the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) to examine the Area of Potential Effects (APE). An archaeological sensitivity study found 22 out of 48 city blocks in the APE were likely to contain important remains and the project research design defined the characteristics of those potential historic properties.

Between 1994 and 1996, ASC tested 22 city blocks that would be affected by construction. Nearly 2,600 archaeological fea-

tures were discovered, including 121 significant ones containing more than 400,000 artifacts and ecofacts that dated between the 1850s and 1910. Because of the enormous quantity of data, the reporting was accomplished in two separate stages. A series of seven Block Technical Reports (BTRs) have already been announced. Two interpretive volumes are now also available and a volume interpreting the results of the project to the public is in progress.

The seven BTRs, completed in 2002, allow archaeologists easy access to all the Cypress data on features determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The features are associated with a wide variety of groups, from unskilled working-class households to upper-middle-class families; immigrants from numerous countries; and native-born whites and African Americans. Each BTR is organized by project block and archaeological feature. Complete historical associations are provided for every discrete archaeological assemblage as well as narrative and tabular descriptions of the remains in a standard format.

A report synthesizing archaeological findings for the project was recently completed. It is entitled *Putting the "There," There: Historical Archaeologies of West Oakland* (2004), edited by Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis. The volume uses data contained in the BTRs to address themes identified in the project research design. The method is collaborative, involving professionals in archaeology, history, folklore, oral history, and vernacular architecture. The use of a plain-English style and frequent illustrative sidebars and graphics is intended to make the volume appeal to a variety of readers, from professionals to interested community members. Each main essay, short essay, and sidebar is a stand-alone piece; while themes run through the report, it can be read in any order. It is organized in four main parts, with a number of supporting appendices.

Part I: Introduction presents the how, why, where, and who of the Cypress Project, along with a brief narrative history of West Oakland. Part II: Consumerism contains three chapters on the material conditions of life in West Oakland. The first main essay, "Consumerism, Living Conditions, and Material Well-Being," by Adrian Praetzellis is a straightforward study of evidence from particular households relating to material aspects of life that contribute to the feeling of comfort and satisfaction: health and nutrition, and consumer goods. It reaches some surprising conclusions regarding who was purchasing what and why. Short essays and sidebars cover a range of consumer items from clothes (by Sunshine Psota) to cures (by Maria LaCalle, Erica Gibson) to teapots (by

Toni Douglass), along with competing worldviews of commercial capitalists and spiritualists (by Michael Meyer), and on becoming Jewish Americans (by Adrian Praetzellis).

"Consuming Aspirations: Bric-A-Brac and the Politics of Victorian Materialism" by Paul Mullins changes the scale and views the constant negotiation of conflicting personal, collective, institutional, and state interests in the "politicalized" symbolism of bric-a-brac purchases by project households. "Outside the Marketplace: Adaptive Strategies and Self Reliance, Making It and Making Do" by Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis tackles consumerism from its flip side. What did households acquire outside the marketplace through hunting and gathering, growing, sewing, repairing, adapting? What did they recycle, reuse, or discard? How did these strategies differ by category (bottles vs. buildings) and through time? Short essays cover the buildings in West Oakland (by Marta Gutman), the adaptation of buildings by Greek Americans (by Karana Hattersley-Drayton), household-canning practices (by Regina George), insights from archaeologically recovered seeds (by Madeline Hirn), clothing and shoe repairs (by Sunshine Psota), and the development of local sewage-disposal practices (by Michael Meyer).

Part III: Ethnicity and Urban Subcultures contains five chapters focusing on the people of the neighborhood. "'Busy as Bees': Women, Work, and Material Culture in West Oakland," by Marta Gutman examines the breadth of women's work at home through the astonishing number and diversity of recovered artifacts associated with women's work, as well as the meaning these artifacts held for specific households, taking into account the interests of domestic reformers in the neighborhood. This study looks at women's work as productive, including unpaid labor, while recognizing the differentiation of women's work along class, racial, and ethnic lines. Short essays and sidebars in this chapter cover toys (by Suzanne Howard-Carter), religious artifacts (by Erica Gibson), corsets (by Sunshine Psota), pets (by Elaine-Maryse Solari), and the local orphanage (by Marta Gutman). Another contribution entitled "The Landscape(s) of Lodging" by Marta Gutman examines room renting in West Oakland between 1880 and 1900, directing attention to the gender and material culture of room renters during a period of transition. A short essay brings the study forward into the 20th century with the story of Annie Patterson's rooming house.

"Aristocracies of Labor: Craft Unionism, Immigrants, and Working-Class Households" focuses on railroad occupations. This study by Mark Walker categorizes project

households along two axes, skilled (i.e., craft organization) and origin (whether the head of household was native-born or immigrant) to study basic standard of living as expressed in diet and examines how these groups of workers represented themselves using the discourse of Victorian material culture. Short essays by Mary Praetzellis cover two local union organizers—"Dad" Moore of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Jack London.

Two chapters in this part provide focused essays on ethnicity. "Chinese Oaklanders: Overcoming the Odds" by Mary Praetzellis synthesizes research on Chinese laundries in the West and on the Chinese in Oakland, and highlights the important contributions of the Chinese to the settlement and development of the West. Short essays include two biographies—Yee Ah-Tye and Lew Hing—and the discovery of the burial of a young Asian man beneath a backyard cottage. "'Black is Beautiful': From Porter to Panther in West Oakland" by Mary Praetzellis and Adrian Praetzellis traces the African-American community from initial settlement in the 1860s, when porters associated with the railroad and independent barbers settled in West Oakland, to the birth of the Black Panther Party in less than 100 years. Short essays focus attention on the Tilgman Family and "race work" (by Marta Gutman), music in Black and Tan clubs on Seventh Street (by Willie Collins), the Black Panther Party, and barbers (by Willie Collins).

Part IV: More than "Just a Place to Start From" contains a single chapter by Adrian Praetzellis and Mary Praetzellis that reconsiders the history of West Oakland, challenging the notion of the urban slum. It contrasts the largely negative presentation of West Oakland by historical commentators with a view based on historical archaeology and makes some recommendations for future work on archaeology projects.

Appendices in this interpretive report include: a project timeline; a list of other scholarly and interpretive products that have been created from Cypress Project data; the historical associations of each archaeological feature; summaries and artifact layout photographs of 69 of the features studied; an edited version of the Field Director's diary by Jack Mc Ilroy; and statistical studies of faunal and glass remains by Bruce Owen. The report can also be previewed at <www.sonoma.edu/asc>. A CD attached to the interpretive report contains the report text and appendices, artifact catalog, revised faunal tables and faunal methods, and copies of the seven Block Technical Reports viewable with Acrobat Reader 6.0.

Copies of *Putting the "There," There: Historical Archaeologies of West Oakland* (hard

copy with CD including BTRs \$32); the seven-volume BTR series (hard copy set \$100 or CD \$5); and an earlier collection of interpretive essays entitled *Sights and Sounds: Essays in Celebration of West Oakland* (hard copy \$15) can be obtained by writing the Caltrans Publications Unit at 1900 Royal Oaks, Sacramento, CA 95815, calling 916-445-3520, or checking their Web site at <<http://caltrans-opac.ca.gov/publicat.htm>> for on-line ordering. The prices include all taxes and shipping.

Mandela Park & Ride Project (Submitted by Thad M. Van Bueren): Historical archaeological investigations were recently completed within a Caltrans park and ride facility in West Oakland to address relinquishment of the parcel for a mixed-use housing project to be built with U.S. Housing and Urban Development funding by the Oakland Housing Authority. The work was carried out under the terms of a treatment plan that identified areas within the parcel at Mandela Parkway and Seventh Street likely to contain National Register-eligible historic archaeological properties. A previous study by Archeotec, Inc. established that no eligible prehistoric resources were present.

Broad exposures of sensitive areas in portions of two city blocks were completed between 23 September and 4 October 2002 by Caltrans archaeologists, assisted by staff of the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) at Sonoma State University. That work resulted in the identification of 63 features. Six of those features were sampled and three (Features 1, 17, and 40) were determined eligible and subject to complete excavation based on their adjudged ability to address important questions posed in the treatment plan. Lab work and specialized analyses were then completed on the recovered collections by Past Forward, Inc. and Jones and Stokes.

A report of findings from this investigation was recently completed by Thad Van Bueren with major contributions by Scott Baxter and Anmarie Medin. It is entitled *A Germanic Enclave in West Oakland: Archaeological Investigations for the Mandela Park and Ride Relocation Project in the City of Oakland, California* (2004). The report analyzes eligible features associated with the Berger, Braun, and Cordes families who settled in the area around the same time (1869-1870) and formed a closely knit local enclave of Germanic descent. The families were all of intermediate socioeconomic standing, with Braun working as a clerk and bookkeeper, Berger as a watchmaker, and Cordes owning a broom-manufacturing company and brewery.

Detailed comparisons among the three families and with other West Oakland resi-

dents sampled during the Cypress Freeway Replacement Project revealed noteworthy patterns that appear linked to varying degrees with traditional ethnic proclivities and evolving class consciousness. The Mandela families shared with other families of similar economic position an emphasis on appearances (both personal and property), elaborate and stylish table settings, and literacy/education, while rejecting temperance, spending more lavishly on food, and placing a higher emphasis on recycling and home production than most families of similar social standing. Gardening was an important activity and both food plants and decorative species were likely cultivated.

Traditional (ethnic) influences were most clearly discernable in an emphasis placed on cleanliness by West Oakland Germans and the traditional foodways of the three Mandela families. That German immigrants emphasized cleanliness is suggested by their early abandonment of privies relative to other groups. For example, the Berger and Braun families retrofitted their privies as water closets before municipal sewers became available. They also had detached wash houses with stoves. In the Cordes household ornate potpourri and soap dishes were found and the family head engaged in a business that made cleaning products (brooms). While the cuisine of most West Oakland Germans did not differ from other groups in any appreciable manner, the Mandela collections are noteworthy and different. This may have something to do with the close ties among the three families, which may have reinforced traditional preferences. The Mandela families all spent more lavishly on food than other West Oakland families, emphasizing expensive cuts of meat and elaborate multicourse meals. All three Mandela families favored beef to a degree significantly greater than other neighborhood families, while also incorporating a wide array of wild game and poultry. Yet, distinct differences in regional cuisine are also evident. For example, the Berger family came from the Rhine region and emphasized wine with foods seasoned by a wide array of condiments and spices, while the Cordes family came from Prussia and favored ale, food with fewer seasonings, and more soups and stews. These patterns highlight the importance of understanding how social networks may have influenced cultural adaptations at scales larger than the household.

Hard copies of the report can be obtained for \$15 by writing the Caltrans Publications Unit at 1900 Royal Oaks, Sacramento, CA 95815, calling 916-445-3520, or checking their Web site at <<http://caltrans-opac.ca.gov/publicat.htm>> for on-line ordering. The prices include all taxes and shipping.

"Seeing The Past" Conference

"Seeing The Past: Building Knowledge Of The Past And Present Through Acts Of Seeing" is a conference designed to explore the act of seeing and how observation leads to certain types of knowledge. The conference will be held 5 to 6 February 2005 (abstract deadline is 15 November 2004). This conference will explore how visual media are used to construct our knowledge of the past. It will engage in a discussion of a wide range of forms, practices, and theories of perception and the subsequent formation of knowledge in both the past and the present.

The objective of this conference is to promote productive dialogue and provide a forum for discussion in moderated sessions. Papers will be precirculated and posted on a conference Web site. All participants are encouraged to read papers and participate in an on-line forum. The presentation of papers will be limited to a 5-10 minute "provocative statement" intended to stimulate discussion. Following the conference, the papers will be published in Stanford's *Archaeology Journal*. Papers will be classed into two categories:

1) Seeing the Past (in the present). This category encompasses the ways in which we present the past through visual technologies and media to other scholars, the public and ourselves. The objective is to explore how different media present different pasts. Possible topics in this area may include (but are not limited to) GIS/digital rendering of sites and monuments, visual modeling, the commercialization/packaging of the past, the past through photography/other media, how modern sites are used (i.e. heritage/tourism), and how the past is represented in museums;

2) Seeing the Past (in the past). This category includes studies on how past peoples used visual culture to understand their past and present. What can an image, sculpture or monument convey that a text cannot? How did people see? What did people see? Possible topics may include (but are not limited to) temporal and spatial development of settlements and cemeteries, rock art, textual and artistic representations, monumentality, spatial reuse, ritualized architecture, and landscape studies.

The conference theme is designed to enable productive dialogue across a range of disciplines.

For more information contact, Stanford Archaeological Center, Stanford University, Building 60, Main Quad, Stanford, CA 94305-2170; Email: <seeingthepast@yahoo.com>.

Minutes of the Mid-Year Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society for Historical Archaeology, SHA Headquarters, Rockville, MD, 26 June 2004

President William Moss called the meeting to order at 8:07 a.m. at SHA headquarters in Rockville, MD. Present: Judith Bense, Barbara Heath, Julia King, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Kim McBride, Robert Neyland, Daniel Roberts, Greg Waselkov, and Martha Zierden. Also present: Karen Hutchison, Beth Palys, Grace Jan, Don Marshall and Nellie Longworth.

I. Announcements and Opening Remarks

Moss welcomed all of the board members to the new SHA headquarters and introduced the Management Solutions Plus (MSP) staff. Moss also asked the board to adopt the meeting agenda.

The minutes of the board meetings held at the Hyatt Regency in St. Louis were reviewed. President Moss called for the approval of the minutes. Hearing no amendments or objections, the minutes were approved.

II. Reports

President's Report (W. Moss): Moss reported that, following the January board meeting, he concentrated on working with the members of the Selection Committee (King, Bense, and Mascia) to meet and negotiate a contract with Management Solutions Plus to become the new SHA Business Office. He also reported that he was able to negotiate the early termination of the contract with Talley Management Group. Most of the first six months of his presidency was spent focusing on the resulting transition. Moss stated that the transition was not easy and reported that he was required to intervene in order to ensure that TMG was complying with our requests.

Moss also reported that he has been working with conference organizers on the York 2005 Annual Meeting. He stated that the committee was reviewing the on-line registration process in order to determine its cost-effectiveness. In May, Moss, Conference Committee Chair Pat Garrow, and Grace Jan of MSP traveled to York to work with Harold Mytum to visit the conference venue and work on the preparations for 2005.

Moss further reported that he asked the

Sacramento 2006 Conference Committee to prepare a Web page and worked with SHA headquarters staff on hotel negotiations for the Jamestown 2007 Conference.

Moss reported on activities at the SAA Meeting in Montreal:

- Moss represented SHA at the SAA President's Breakfast.

- ACRA asked RPA, and other interested organizations, about the possibility of imposing obligatory continuing education requirements for membership. The proposal was tabled.

- WAC has created a presidents' listserve for archaeological associations around the world.

Moss further reported on the following topics:

- The Board liaison structure is working well.

- The creation of the Strategic Plan has been tabled in the context of transition to a new business office.

- He will continue to monitor the members' response to the updated SHA Web site.

- He has been monitoring the Jamestown Collection issue, reported during the January Meeting. He will be writing a letter of concern to the National Park Service regarding conditions for storing their collection. Heath will send Moss the contact name.

- He will be working with King to follow up on her excellent work on SHA development. The first step will be to mail requests for donations for the 2005 conference.

- He is working on following up with members who had difficulty renewing in 2003.

- He sent a letter of thanks to John Jameson for his efforts at the WAC Conference.

- He sent letters to Ed and Judy Jelks, thanking them for their start-up contributions to the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award fund.

- He sent letters of thanks to TMG's staff as per the January board resolution.

- He has concluded the agreement with ESRI for reduced cost for ArchView train-

ing for members.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report (S. Mascia): Mascia reported that over the last few months she worked with Karen Hutchison and Beth Palys on the transition to the new headquarters. She stated that a new financial coding system was established and the SHA finances have been consolidated into one budget. She also reported that a new bank account was established in Maryland, and after some difficulty with the transfer of funds, the SHA is back on track. Following the conversion of approximately \$70,000 of the organization's assets, almost all of the invoices presented to the new headquarters have been paid in a timely manner.

Mascia stated that following the signing of the contract with MSP, she asked Beth Palys to recommend an accountant to complete a financial audit for 2003 and a partial audit for the first quarter of 2004. As a result Don Marshall of Dembo, Jones, Healy, Pennington & Marshall, P.C. was contracted by Mascia to complete this project.

Mascia reported that MSP is a very good match for the SHA and she is pleased with the level of professionalism and responsiveness from the staff. After three months of observation, Mascia stated that she has no reservations about having Hutchison process and pay invoices directly from headquarters.

During the second half of the year Mascia reported that she would be concentrating on the question of the viability of continuing to store back issues and the disposition of the publications we currently have in storage. She will also consult with Ronn Michael.

Mascia also expressed her thanks to the staff at MSP for their efforts at facilitating a challenging transition.

Copies of the current Profit and Loss Statement and SHA Balance Sheet were given to the board members. Mascia stated that although the transition has not cost the Society as much as anticipated, the board and headquarters staff would have to continue to be vigilant in their efforts to control costs.

Editor's Report (R. Michael): Michael's written report stated that during the first six



SHA board after conclusion of the mid-year meeting in Rockville, MD (back row, left to right): Greg Waselkov, Dan Roberts, Judy Bense, Barbara Heath, Bill Lees; (front row, left to right): Karen Hutchison (Management Solutions Plus), Bob Neyland, Martha Zierden, Sara Mascia, Kim McBride, Julie King, and William Moss.



Mid-year meeting of the SHA board in the headquarters office (clockwise from left): Sara Mascia, Martha Zierden (partially hidden), Judy Bense, William Moss, Karen Hutchison (partially hidden), Dan Roberts, and Grace Jan (Management Solutions Plus).

months of 2004 he has completed all normal editorial activities (processing manuscripts, correspondence, copyright forms, reviewing proofs, etc.). He reported that two issues of *Historical Archaeology* have been printed so far this year. He also reported that the editor transition is progressing as scheduled. He stated that he and Rebecca Allen plan a seamless transition by early 2005.

Newsletter Editor (W. Lees): Lees reported that the spring issue of the *Newsletter* has been printed and mailed to the membership. He stated that the SHA would no longer be printing the directory in the *Newsletter*. Instead, MSP will prepare the list and post it as a downloadable file on the Web site. Lees also reported that a notice was placed in the *Newsletter* announcing that the SHA will be accepting advertisements.

Moss noted that Lees' term as *Newsletter* Editor was up. Bense moved that the board ask Lees to continue as Editor for another three-year term. Seconded by Roberts. Motion carried.

Business Office (K. Hutchison): Hutchison reported that the transition of almost all of the materials from TMG was complete as of late May 2004. She stated that MSP has still not received a 2003 Conference report and the original paid SHA 2003 invoices from TMG. She reported that MSP has worked with the secretary-treasurer setting up a chart of accounts, new stationery has been printed, and the new customized membership and publications databases are working well. Hutchison also reported that the total SHA 2003 membership was 2,388.

Hutchison stated that the 2005 Conference plans are moving forward. The 2005 Call for Papers went out on 17 May 2004 and FUZInteractive was selected to prepare the on-line abstract submission site. A link to that site was posted on the SHA Web page. She stated headquarters has received 80 abstracts representing 12 groups with 112 attendees. The staff has found that there have been a few problems with preregistration. She stated that they would work to improve the process for the 2006 conference.

Hutchison and Palys introduced Don Marshall from the accounting group that performed the recent audit for the Society. Marshall conducted an extensive review of the audit and his recommendations with the board. Mascia expressed her thanks to Marshall for all of his efforts.

Budget Committee (S. Mascia): Mascia and Palys reviewed the new format for the 2004 Budget, the Balance Sheet, and the Profit and Loss statements.

Mascia reported that the Budget Committee met to discuss the auditor's financial report and recommendations as well as the proposed 2005 Budget. The Budget Committee focused on the following issues:

- The analysis of membership costs;
- The centralization of the SHA financial records;
- The readoption of the accrual system;
- The future preparation of an SHA Investment Policy;
- The inventory of back issue publications.

Mascia reported that the past few years have been financially challenging for the SHA. At the January board meeting, the board asked Ken Cleveland to review the SHA expenses and determine a "cost-per-member" figure. It was his opinion that the SHA membership fees were substantially lower than where they should be. This spring Beth Palys was asked to complete a cost-per-member analysis. Her preliminary figures indicate that the actual cost per member for the SHA is approximately \$130. This figure includes the cost of publication pro-

duction, membership announcements and renewal mailings, Web site costs, the Business Office fee, postage, insurance, and conference expenses. Mascia completed a review of other archaeological/anthropological organizations membership fees and found that the SHA was charging considerably less, while attempting to offer more. Based on the data supplied by Palys and the comparative fees analysis, the Budget Committee unanimously agreed to recommend that the SHA raise its membership fees to cover the cost of membership. The proposed rates are:

Regular	\$125
Student	\$70
Retired	\$75
Friend	\$175
Developer	\$250
Benefactor	\$400
Life	\$3,600
Adjunct	\$40
Institution	\$200

Lees moved that the board adopt the new membership rates proposed by the Budget Committee. Seconded by King. Motion carried.

Moss recommended the formation of a committee to review the various membership categories. Moss, Heath, Mascia, and Hutchison will review the current levels and report their recommendations in January 2005.

Mascia reported that the Budget Committee also decided to carefully review the requested funds for the 2005 budget in order to find ways to save money and prevent the potential loss of \$36,000. The Budget Committee made the following recommendations:

- The committee has recommended that we refrain from having a table at conferences including the AAA for 2005. (\$1,500);
- No souvenirs at conference;
- A \$15 fee was recommended for the Conference Abstract Book;
- The committee has recommended that we adhere to the Auditor's recommendation that we do not have a separate checking account for the journal editor;
- The committee has also recommended that we review editorial expenses with incoming editor, Rebecca Allen, and look for ways to cut costs;
- Headquarters will also be asked to look for ways to cut costs;
- The Budget Committee recommended that the SHA produce only three newsletters in 2005. They stated that the content would remain the same, but the Society would save printing, fulfillment, and postage costs;

- The Budget Committee also recommended that the Society should find a volunteer copy editor for the Web site instead of paying a professional;

- The Budget Committee recommended that we look at saving money on board travel. They recommended that the SHA hold the mid-year meeting at MSP's Rockville, MD headquarters each year, which would save some money. The committee also has recommended that each board member try to help with travel expenses. Following a discussion on possible ways to save costs, Mascia moved that board members could only be reimbursed up to \$1,000 for travel (existing policy is to fully cover room and travel costs) to the 2005 conference;

- The Budget Committee also wanted to bring the question to the board of limiting the reimbursement for the lobbyist's travel costs to the annual meeting. Neyland recommended that the Society should pay up to \$1000 for the lobbyist to attend the York meetings based on board members' donations of their travel reimbursements;

- The Budget Committee has recommended that we limit the number of awards given out at the annual meeting in order to save money. The committee requested that Moss speak to Beaudry about this issue;

- The Budget Committee also was to keep the Publication and CD Endowment funds restricted. They further recommended that the Deetz and Québec Travel funds should be moved into separate designated Smith Barney accounts (like the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel fund).

Lees moved to accept all of the above recommendations of the Budget Committee. Seconded by Roberts. Motion carried.

Mascia reported that the Budget Committee also discussed late membership renewals by the membership. The SHA has had to expend a significant amount of money during the year paying for staff time and postage for mailing out journals and newsletters to members who renew significantly late. Instead of saving money on the bulk mailing of SHA publications, they must be mailed at a more costly rate. The committee suggested that the membership receive the *Journal* and *Newsletter* for the year when they join or renew on time (within 30 days). Late renewals should be asked to pay full purchase cost, including postage and handling fees, should they wish to obtain the *Journal* and *Newsletter* for the period prior to their renewal. McBride moved that members should not receive the back issues if they join or renew after 1 February. Seconded by Bense. Motion carried 11-0-1.

Following a discussion regarding the rec-

ommendation of the Auditor to consolidate the SHA budgets (Operations and Publications) into a single budget, Lees moved that we abolish the separate Publications budget and move publication sales and expenses into the overall SHA Operations budget. The current balances in the two Smith Barney publications accounts would remain restricted. Seconded by Neyland. Motion carried.

Mascia reported that additional issues that the Budget Committee will consider in the future include:

- The establishment of a membership policy task force to review future fees increases;
- Creating a separate Abstract Fee for the annual conference;
- The possibility of abolishing the costly on-line registration process. Lees has suggested that the committee look into including the Call for Papers and registration in the *Newsletter*;
- Charging a fee for the dance following the banquet;
- Alternatives for storage/sale of the SHA back issues.

Standing Committee Reports

ACUA (R. Neyland): Neyland presented copies of letters sent out by the ACUA on a variety of issues of concern to the committee. They included a letter to Representative Thomas Jackson in the Alabama House of Representatives, urging House members to retain the preexisting Alabama Underwater Cultural Resources Act, and a letter to the Director of the Wisconsin Historical Society urging them to retain their Maritime Preservation and Archaeology Program. Neyland also reported that the Underwater Archaeology brochure in French is complete and he will be working on creating a distribution list.

Conference Committee (P. Garrow): Grace Jan of MSP reported on the preparations for the York conference. She stated that the contract with the Moat House in York was set. The National Railway Museum will be the location of a reception and the banquet will be held at the Moat House. She stated that the information for exhibitors was sent out.

She reported that she was working with Garrow on future conferences including Sacramento in 2006 and Williamsburg in 2007. She reported that the hotel contract for Williamsburg will be completed before the 2005 Annual Meeting in York.

Garrow reported that a proposal has been received from a committee in Toronto to host the Annual Meeting in 2009. Garrow

and Jan plan to conduct a site visit in September.

Nominations and Elections Committee (J. King): King reported that the committee generated a slate of potential candidates for office. She thanked committee members Judy Bense, Tom Wheaton, Mike Polk, and Rebecca Allen for their assistance. The slate includes:

President:
John Broadwater
Douglas Scott

Board of Directors:
J. W. (Joe) Joseph III
Terry Klein
Dana McGowan
Michael Trimble

Nominations and Elections:
Anna Agbe-Davies
James Bruseth
Susan Langley
Don Weir

McBride moved that the board accept the recommended slate. Seconded by Waselkov. Motion carried.

Presidential Committee Reports

Academic and Professional Training Committee (T. Scarlett): Moss reported that Scarlett's term as chair was up. Moss and Bense will work on recommending a new chair to the board.

Awards Committee (M. Beaudry): Beaudry reported that the committee has voted to honor the following individuals/organizations at the annual conference in York:

J. C. Harrington Medal:
Professor Marcel Moussette

Awards of Merit:
Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology
The Ironbridge Gorge Museums Trust
Dr. David Gaimster
Dr. Marilyn Palmer
English Heritage

Beaudry also reported that because Gordon DeAngelo was unable to attend the St. Louis conference his 2004 Award of Merit was presented at the annual meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association in Rochester on 1 May.

Beaudry stated that she plans to work with the new SHA headquarters personnel to correct the errors made by TMG on the

Deetz Award presented in St. Louis. She hopes to get a corrected award to the recipient as soon as possible.

Waselkov reported that he chaired a committee charged with developing guidelines for the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award. He presented a written report to the board on the administration of the award. Lees moved to adopt the policy as presented. Seconded by McBride. Motion carried. Waselkov will make the policy known to the membership in the *Newsletter* and on the Web site.

Curation, Collections Management, and Conservation Committee (R. Sonderman):

Moss passed out copies of the proposed Archival Standard Operating Procedures and the Scope of Collections Statement for the board to review. He requested that the members be prepared to vote on these by email.

Development (M. Polk): Polk submitted a written report. He stated that this new committee was working on defining its role within the organization. He reported that the goals of the committee were to develop long-term strategies for financing Society programs through supplemental donations.

King suggested that the future president elect, who will be holding that office for two years, should chair this committee.

Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (A. Agbe-Davies): Agbe-Davies reported that the committee sponsored a well-attended session in St. Louis. She stated that the committee has continued to provide a *Newsletter* column. Agbe-Davies met with Manuel Diaz-Barriga, the Chair of the AAA Committee on Minority Issues in Anthropology, who provided her with advice and ideas for contributing to the SHA in the future. She also reported that she was asked to join the Membership Committee.

Government Affairs Committee (A. Giesecke, N. Longworth): Giesecke provided a written report on the status of a number of legislative and regulatory issues. Giesecke also provided copies of the committee's correspondence. SHA Lobbyist Nellie Longworth was introduced to the board. She stated that she would like to provide the membership information on government activities for the Web site.

Longworth reported that we need a statement with standard language on what the SHA is and does. She feels that this statement should be sent out to all the Representatives.

McBride asked the committee to revisit some tasks that they could not get accom-

plished with our previous business office (e.g., identifying election districts with our members' zip codes).

Longworth suggested that the SHA present John Nau with an award. King agreed. Mascia suggested this could be done at the 2005 mid-year meeting. Zierden moved that the Awards Committee consider presenting an Award of Merit to John Nau. Seconded by Bense. Motion carried. Moss will advise Beaudry of this recommendation.

King asked if there were any future lobbying efforts planned by the committee. She recommended that something be planned for the spring of 2005.

Longworth also asked that the committee establish a policy for responding to fast-moving issues.

History Committee (R. Schuyler): Schuyler reported that Benjamin Pykles has been asked to be a member of the committee. Former SHA President Vince Foley will be interviewed by Roderick Sprague as part of the Oral History Project.

InterSociety Relations Committee (M. Zierden): Zierden reported that the committee has been very active representing the SHA at numerous conferences. She stated that she will be working with Hutchison to prepare a new set of procedures for publication sales at conferences in the future. Zierden stated that the conference in York would provide the opportunity to network with European colleagues.

Internet Advisory Committee (S. Dean-Olsen): Dean-Olsen reported that the redesigned Web site, completed by Mark Freeman, was well received by the membership. She reported that requests have gone out to select SHA committees asking them to provide statements to the general public that could be published on the Web site. Dean-Olsen also reported that Rebecca Allen was still working on an Internet technical publications series.

Committee liaison Waselkov reported that a search committee needs to be formed for a new SHA Webmaster. Waselkov was appointed to chair the search committee.

Membership Committee (B. Heath): Heath reported that the committee has completed preliminary work on a new membership survey. She stated that as part of this task, she has been reviewing the last SHA membership survey and identifying the proposed survey content (issues and questions). She also reported she will be working with MSP on determining the best method for distributing the survey and updating information on the membership.

Heath stated that the committee has also

been assisting the SAA with their upcoming salary survey. She reported that the survey may be ready by October 2004.

Operations Review Committee (D. Roberts): Roberts reported that the committee has begun reviewing the SHA Procedures Manual, which has not been reviewed since 1997.

Public Information and Education (K. McBride): McBride presented a written report on the many tasks conducted by committee members. She reported that the *Unlocking the Past* book and Web site project is still the most important ongoing task for the committee. The project is on track. Author proofs were sent out this spring and should have been returned to the editors by 15 June. Options for indexing the volume are being explored by John Jameson and LuAnn DeCunzio.

McBride reported that Brian Crane has continued to coordinate contributions to the *SHA Newsletter*. She also reported that the committee sponsored a working session on Project Archaeology revisions at the St. Louis conference. At the conference, Project Archaeology Director Jeanne Moe brought the Project Archaeology booth for the first time. McBride also reported that Patrice Jeppson's Subcommittee on K-12 Grade Issues continues to be very active.

McBride stated that although the SHA needs to work on putting a public face on the Web site, this task can wait until our financial situation improves. She will ask members to start collecting material for the Web site, and when there is money available, the information will be ready to be moved onto the site. She would also like to work on adding links to other Web sites with similar goals and information.

Register of Professional Archaeologists (R. Clouse): Clouse reported that there were about 1,600 members of the Register of Professional Archaeologists. He stated that the number has remained relatively stable over the last 18 months. The annual list of members was distributed in June.

Clouse stated that RPA will be looking into the issue of professional development.

Clouse also reported that during the last year, the RPA archives were transferred from the University of South Carolina to Mercyhurst College.

UNESCO Committee (M. Russell): Russell reported that the most important initiative of the committee is maintaining a formal relationship with the International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH), an international scientific committee of ICOMOS. Toni Carrell is now

serving as the Society's representative to ICUCH. Russell reported that the 2004 meeting for this committee may be held in South Africa.

Russell also stated that a letter-writing campaign has been planned, pending financial and administrative support. When the campaign gets underway, letters from the SHA president will be sent to various agencies informing them of the recent adoption of the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage by the UNESCO General Assembly.

III. New Business

Center for Digital Archaeology Initiative: King reported Richard Leventhal and Steve Plog received support from the Mellon Foundation to explore the development of a Center for Digital Archaeology (CDA). The foundation was hopeful that such a center would support the preservation and accessibility of digital archaeological information and serve to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. King reported that the SHA was asked to send letters in support of the creation of a Center for Digital Archaeology (CDA). The letters will be used to approach funding organizations and solicit additional support for the second phase of project funding from the Mellon Foundation.

Lees moved that we support this initiative. Seconded by Roberts. Motion carried.

Request from Geophysical Survey Systems Inc. (GSSI): link to Web site: Moss reported that the SHA was asked to support a link to the GSI Web page. Mascia asked to table the discussion until the board receives additional information to review.

Request from Dr. Innocent Pikirayi: Moss reported that he received a request via email to donate back issues of SHA publications to a new archaeological program at Midlands State University in Zimbabwe. The board agreed to send a copy of the CD right away and the books at a later date. Heath stated that she would be willing to donate funds for the shipping costs.

Hearing no more new business Moss adjourned the meeting at 4:50 p.m.

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

**Please note the deadlines for submission of news
for UPCOMING ISSUES of the *SHA Newsletter***

ISSUE	DEADLINE
Spring 2005	1 February 2005
Summer 2005	1 May 2005
Fall/Winter 2005	1 August 2005

SHA Business Office
15245 Shady Grove Road
Ste. 130
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: 301-990-2454
Fax: 301-990-9771
Email: <hq@sha.org>

**SHA 2005
Conference**
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