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Index

President's Corner	1
A Few Thoughts from the Editor	2
New SHA On-Line Technical Series	3
SHA Awards of Merit 2005	4
2005 J. C. Harrington Medal	5
People You Should Know	6
Québec City Award	9
Images of the Past	10
ASHA Conference 2005	10
Call for Nominations	11
Opinion: Ethical Principles	12
Ed and Judy Jelks Travel Award 2006	14
2005 Student Paper Award	15
NPS Prospection Workshop	15
2005 NASOH Conference	15
New Heritage Resources Program	15
2005 Student Forum	16
2005 Dissertation Prize	16
2005 James Deetz Book Award	17
New National Register Listings	17
Conservation Conference	18
<i>Mary Rose</i> at the York Minster	18
Florida Underwater Conference	19
Records Added to NADB-Reports	19
Dendrochronology Symposium	19
Employment Opportunities	19
ACUA Photo Competition	20
New Maritime Archaeology Journal	20
New Underwater Legislation	21
Public Education and Information	23
Joint SHA-UPF Publication Offer	24
Scenes from York 2005	25
A Handshake from <i>Antiquity</i>	29
Developer Members Recognized	29
NPS Web Site Update	29
Sacramento 2006 Announcement	30
2006 SHA Conference Call for Papers	31
2006 SHA Dissertation Prize	40
Opinion: <i>National Geographic</i>	40
Member Opinion on E-Newsletter	41
Current Publications	44
SPMA 2005	45
Correction: Current Research	45
Current Research	46

President's Corner

Judy Bense

As the recently installed President of the Society for Historical Archaeology, I want to thank you, the membership, for showing confidence in me by electing me to this position. We have had another great conference this year, and the international venue of York, England was enriching. The conference was a success due to the hard work of our MSP staff, Harold Mytum and his local conference committee members, the Board of Directors, Past President William Moss, and Pat Garrow. We "crossed the pond" by the hundreds and had a great meeting in England taking the winter gales, floods, and freezing weather in stride.

I have always thought very highly of the SHA since I first joined about 20 years ago, and being your president is an honor. The dominant issue during my five years on the Board of Directors has been the SHA transition from a volunteer-run society to a pro-

fessionally managed society. Although the transition has been fraught with difficulties, we are now there.

We now have a highly respected association management firm, Management Solutions Plus, Inc. (MSP), in Rockville, MD, and they are working hard for us. They have a great reputation for increasing a society's income and making meetings more profitable. MSP was hired last April in the middle of our fiscal year with the conference in York only a few months away. Now they have a chance to analyze our operations and finances and know our Society and our leadership. We should all remember that our financial health is also crucial to MSP.

The next step in our society's transition process is to learn how to work with a professional headquarters staff. Our society is

Continued on Page 2

SHA 2006

Sacramento, California

CALL FOR PAPERS

IN THIS ISSUE ON PAGES 31 THRU 38

President's Corner

Continued from Page 1

operationally different now, and some of the changes will take some getting used to by all of us. Some of the key changes that stand out are listed below.

- With MSP, we now have an official headquarters and a professional staff. Our Executive Director is Karen Hutchinson, and the President of MSP is Beth Palys. Karen represents us professionally and makes sure that board policies and decisions are carried out. Our conference director is Grace Jan, and she handles hotel arrangements and events. We have a good support staff at MSP that answers the phones, provides information, and they are very responsive to re-

quests. Call Karen if you need anything, she is glad to help and likes to talk to members.

- Headquarters handles all our money and pays all our bills. Our Secretary/Treasurer gets detailed monthly reports of income and expenses, and provides oversight on all financial matters and investments.

- The role of the Board of Directors now is to set policy and make decisions and our headquarters staff carries it out. President-elect Doug Scott, Karen, and I will attend a symposium for "Chief Elected Officers" in April at which we will begin to learn how to lead a professionally managed society, how a Board of Directors operates, and what is involved in setting policy.

- Our conferences have been the responsibility of the Board of Directors and staff for



President Judy Bense upon taking office in York

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2005

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the last few years. Grace Jan handles the business aspect of our conferences, and she did an excellent job in York. The local conference committee is responsible for the conference theme, putting together an interesting program and special events that will insure good conference attendance and raise local funds.

Our SHA is a strong and healthy professional organization of which we can all be proud. Our new officers and editor who replaced the long-serving founders are doing exceptionally well with their new responsibilities. We all are committed to carrying on the tradition of excellence of our Society and resolving the growing pains as we make the important transition in management and operation. I will do my best to help guide our society into this new phase. It is my top priority.

A Few Thoughts From The Editor

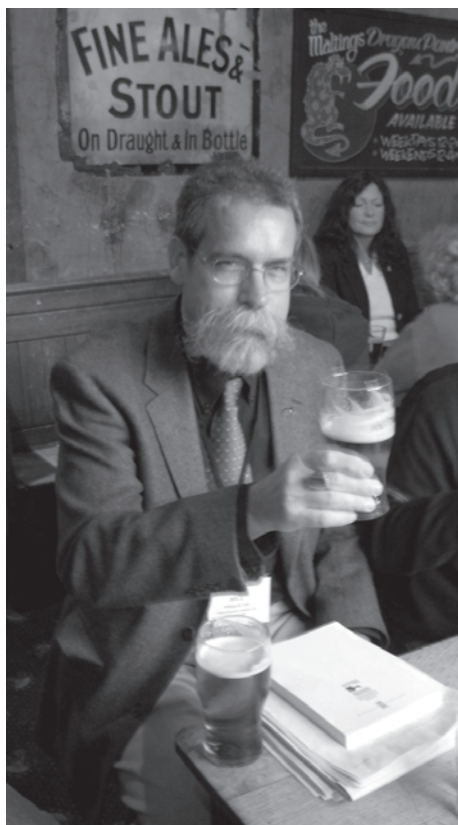
Following the extremely severe storm season in the eastern and southeastern U.S. this past fall, I set about to collect some information on the impact of these storms on cultural resources and the infrastructure of cultural resource management. I was able to gather some information, but this was relatively uneven given the broad range of these storms. I have not had time to summarize what I have received but hope to for the next issue; I welcome members to send me information and photos on storm damage to cultural resources from the 2004 storms in the U.S. and Caribbean. I will print in the next issue an excellent review from Lydia Kachadoorian of FEMA detailing some damage to historical resources.

During the course of this storm season, I

know that we all shared the horror of watching the path of these storms track through places where colleagues and friends live; in York I heard several accounts of the devastation of these storms on colleagues, including our new President Judy Bense, and know that those of us unaffected — directly that is — should count ourselves as extremely fortunate.

At the very end of this year, all of this suffering and loss was in a moment overshadowed by the incredible human loss in countries affected by the 26 December earthquakes and tsunamis. I thank Ed Tennant, our new current research coordinator for Asia, for putting together a preliminary statement on the impact of this natural disaster on the historical archaeological resources of that area — his report is contained within the Current Research section of this issue.

This fall, I produced an electronic version of the winter 2004 *Newsletter* dubbed the *SHA Newsletter e-edition*. This was posted as a PDF download on the SHA Web site in mid-December, and an email notification was sent to members informing them of this posting and asking for comment. This electronic version is generally identical to the print version, except it contains color photographs, has a hyperlinked index, and is searchable using Adobe's search routine. The comments I received on the *Newsletter e-edition* were quite informative and interesting, and did have a distinct bearing on board discussions of the merit of going electronic. A slightly edited copy of my report to the board on the trial electronic newsletter is



Editor Lees on assignment in York.

contained in this issue.

I will continue to produce an electronic version, which will continue to be posted on the Web site. To comfort the fears of many, there are no plans to abandon the print newsletter any time soon, although an electronic-

only option may be considered by the board sooner than later. I would also like to stress that my interest in an electronic newsletter has very little to do with its reduced cost — the newsletter budget is really not huge to begin with. Rather, this experimentation has been in response to emerging trends in publication delivery. But such trends are meaningless compared to what the membership wants, and that is precisely why we asked for your opinion and why I appreciate every single response that I received.

On another topic, those of you who did not make it to York missed a truly excellent conference in an exceptional venue. Harold Mytum deserves our thanks for making this experience possible and special, and for serving as a wonderful host to the close to 1,000 delegates who attended. You will find photos of the conference throughout this issue.

Whether you made it to York or not, you will want to start making your plans to attend the 2006 conference in Sacramento. Although the pints may be smaller (only in California is this possible!) and colder, and the ratio between pubs and coffee shops reversed, there is no question that our local team of Dana McGowan, Sannie Osborne, Stacy Schneyder, Jerome Hall, and Thad Van Bueren will make this an excellent and memorable annual meeting. The Call for Papers for Sacramento is included in this issue — this is the only printed Call for Papers you will receive!

If I don't see you before then, I will see you in Sacramento!

William B. Lees, Editor

New SHA On-line Technical Series

At the 2005 annual meeting in York, the SHA Board of Directors approved the implementation of a new Internet Technical Series. This series will be an electronic peer-reviewed publication devoted to the fast dissemination of shorter specialized technical briefs in historical archaeology, maritime archaeology, material culture technology, and materials conservation. Submissions are to be high-quality papers of no more than 2,000 words. Submission requirements, format, and copyediting will conform to publication guidelines established for the SHA journal *Historical Archaeology*, and are available on-line at <www.sha.org/publications/ha_style.htm>. After final acceptance by the editor, papers will be immediately published on the SHA server in HTML and PDF formats with a series link to the SHA Web site. Papers will be paginated sequentially within a numbered yearly volume.

The Internet Technical Series will publish papers focused on such areas as: 1) the development or application of new technologies/methodologies for use in historical (including nautical) archaeological fieldwork, data analysis, interpretation, materials conservation, or artifact curation; 2) the development or new applications of data presentation or analytic methods in areas as such as graphic illustration, photographic/photogrametric documentation, database management, and Web site construction; and 3) presentation of new and specific data of importance to dating or analysis of material culture technologies in historical archaeology.

The Editor of the series is David Burley (Simon Fraser) with Annalies Corbin (PAST Foundation), Margaret Purser (Sonoma State), C. Wayne Smith (Texas A&M), and Emily Williams (Colonial Williamsburg) serving as Associate Editors. Guidelines for paper submissions are posted on the SHA Web site publications link. Submissions or inquiries can be made to the series editor, David Burley at <burley@sfu.ca>.

SHA Awards of Merit for 2005

Presented at the Conference in York



Dr. David Gaimster, FSA, accepts the SHA Award of Merit for the **SOCIETY FOR POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY** "for its prominent role in promulgating historical archaeology in the United Kingdom, through its publications, annual meetings, and tours; for the high quality and timeliness of its conference proceedings and of its journal, *Post-Medieval Archaeology*."



Paul Belford accepts the SHA Award of Merit for the **IRONBRIDGE GORGE MUSEUMS TRUST** "for its preservation and interpretation of the Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site, through presentation in historic factories and houses such as the Coalbrookdale Museum of Iron, the Darby Furnace, and the Darby Houses nationally important collections of machines, fine china, tiles, and ironwork that were among the first modern mass-produced articles; for its long tradition of research, excavation, survey, and publication on the site and its region."

ENGLISH HERITAGE:

Keith Emerick accepts the SHA Award of Merit on behalf of English Heritage from President William Moss "for undertaking its task of identifying and protecting historic buildings and archaeological monuments in England with vigor and success, for protecting historical sites through the Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England, through recent efforts of its Designed Landscape



division to research and identify historic hospitals and workhouses, and through the Monuments Protection Programme in the investigation and preservation of medieval rural settlements, 20th-century military sites, and industrial sites."



DR. MARILYN PALMER, FSA is presented the SHA Award of Merit by President William Moss for "her tireless efforts to integrate industrial archaeology into mainstream archaeology in the United Kingdom through research and publications that have set new theoretical and methodological horizons and have helped to make historical archaeology a respected element of academic archaeology."



DR. DAVID GAIMSTER, FSA is presented the SHA Award of Merit by President William Moss. "for prolific and lasting contributions to the field of historical archaeology through foundational research and publication on medieval and post-medieval ceramics, in presenting archaeology to the public through exhibitions and lectures, efforts aimed at heritage presentation in the realms of museums and cultural property, and professional service."



Society for Historical Archaeology J. C. Harrington Medal for 2005

Presented at the Conference in York

Marcel Moussette

Université Laval

For his outstanding scholarship, student training, and professional service in historical archaeology.

SHA President and longtime colleague William Moss presents the 2005 J. C. Harrington Medal for lifetime achievement in historical archaeology to an obviously delighted Marcel Moussette.

People You Should Know

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Québec City Award Bourse de Québec

Québec City Award

The Québec City Award is granted to help French-speaking students attend the annual meeting and to promote their participation in Society activities. The cash prize is for the amount of interest accrued annually on the initial endowment, and not to exceed \$750.

To be considered for the prize, candidates must be a standing member of the SHA, be registered in a French-language university and preparing a thesis or a dissertation in French, and must present a substantive or theoretical paper at the annual meeting.

To apply, submit a letter including a confidential letter of reference from your research director, a copy of your preregistration for the annual meeting, a 500-word abstract of the proposed paper, and a copy of your resume to the Québec City Award Secretary by 30 June. Further information is available from the Québec City Award Secretary at the following address: William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Phone: 418-691-6869; Fax: 418-691-7853; Email: <william.moss@ville.quebec.qc.ca>.

Bourse de Québec

Le Bourse de Québec est accordée afin de promouvoir la participation d'étudiants de langue française au colloque annuel et aux activités de la Society for Historical Archaeology. La bourse correspond au montant des intérêts accumulés sur le capital initial dans le courant de l'année, le tout n'excédant pas \$750.

Pour être éligible, le candidat doit être membre en règle de la SHA, être inscrit dans une université francophone, et y préparer une thèse ou un mémoire en français. Enfin, il doit présenter, dans le cadre du colloque annuel de la SHA, une communication substantielle ou théorique.

Pour poser votre candidature, faites parvenir une lettre au secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec. Cette lettre doit être accompagnée des documents suivants : une lettre de recommandation confidentielle de votre directeur de recherche, une preuve d'inscription à l'université, une copie de votre inscription préliminaire au colloque annuel, un résumé de votre communication (maximum de 500 mots), et une copie de votre curriculum vitae. Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez contacter le secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec à l'adresse suivante : William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Téléphone : 418-691-6869; Télécopie : 418-691-7853; Courriel: <william.moss@ville.quebec.qc.ca>.

Images of the Past

CANADIAN COLLEAGUES OUTSTANDING IN THE FIELD

This photo was taken in 1968 at the Fort Beauséjour Site (1751-1755 [1821]) during its investigation by Parks Canada. The site is located at the head of the Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick, Canada. The project director was Jervis Swannack, who served SHA as president in 1975. DiAnn Herst (still with Parks Canada) served on the SHA board of directors, 1978-1980, and Marcel Moussette was awarded the 2005 J. C. Harrington Medal at the recent SHA meetings in York. Steven Baker operates a CRM consulting firm in Colorado (and is a current research coordinator for the SHA *Newsletter!*). The photographer is believed to be Steven Epps, far right, then with Parks Canada. Pierre Nadon recently passed away and was remembered in York in the SHA Resolutions of Remembrance.



Left to Right: George Lupien, Bill Dandy, Jervis Swannack, DiAnn Herst, Steven Baker, Pierre Nadon, Anne Zeller, Steve Archibald, Gérard Gusset, Al Wilson, Michèle Deschênes, Marcel Moussette, Steven Epps.

Photo courtesy of Marcel Moussette

ASHA Conference 2005

The 2005 Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology conference will be held at La Trobe University's city campus, adjacent to the vibrant Queen Victoria Market precinct. Conference dates are 29 September through 2 October 2005. The 2005 theme is "The City and the Bush."

The theme will be reflected in walking tours of public archaeology interpretive displays on some of Melbourne's recent archaeological excavations, a visit to the new Heritage Victoria Conservation Laboratory, and a postconference field trip to heritage sites and wineries on the Mornington Peninsula. A formal call for papers will be announced in March, but start planning now!

For further information, contact Susan Lawrence, Archaeology, La Trobe University, Melbourne, AU 3084; Email: <s.lawrence@latrobe.edu.au>. The ASHA Web site is <<http://www.asha.org.au/>>.

2005 Call for Nominations

The annual SHA nominations and elections process is underway. In 2005, the SHA membership will elect persons to fill the following positions: President (2006-2009), Secretary (2006-2008), Treasurer (2006-2008), two Directors (2006-2008), and two Nominations and Elections Committee members (2006).

Nominations Process: For 2005, the SHA nominations process is being handled by a committee chaired by the immediate past president (William Moss), the two SHA directors who have just completed their terms (Martha Zierden and Dan Roberts), and two elected members (Anna Agbe-Davies and Susan Langley). While serving on this committee, its members are not eligible for nomination or election. This committee develops a slate, taking into consideration the suggestions of the SHA board and the membership at large. The committee is concerned with developing a slate that accurately represents the organization's membership. After the committee prepares the proposed slate, it is presented to the SHA Board of Directors for discussion, possible modification, and approval. The slate is then published in the summer issue of the *Newsletter* and posted on the SHA Web site. Nominees are asked to prepare responses to a series of questions posed by the nominating committee. These responses will appear with the ballot.

Who is Chosen to Run for Office?: Persons who agree to run for office must be current SHA members and should be willing to devote time and effort on behalf of SHA. Prior service to the society is taken into consideration, but is not a prerequisite for a person's nomination.

Nominations "From the Floor": Society members can have input into the composition of the slate by nominating individuals "from the floor" for any of the positions up for election in a particular year. According to the Society's bylaws, a name can be added for any position on the approved slate if that person's nomination is supported by five (5) SHA members in good standing. You may use the form included here to submit nominations from the floor, or individual letters containing the same information may be submitted in support of a particular individual. All completed nominations from the floor must be received by the chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee by 1 June 2005 (see Nomination Form for complete address and contact information). The chair of the committee then adds any names of individuals nominated from the floor to the slate. These nominees must likewise respond to a series of questions from the nominating committee.

Voting Process: The ballot will be mailed in the late summer to all current 2005 members. The results of the election will be published in the winter *Newsletter* and posted on the SHA Web site.

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NOMINATION FORM FOR 2005 ELECTIONS

(Use this form ONLY if you are submitting a nomination from the floor)

Position for which you are nominating: ☐ President (2006-2009), ☐ Director (2006-2008), ☐ Secretary (2006-2008),
☐ Treasurer (2006-2008), ☐ Nominations and Elections Committee (2006)

Name of nominee: _____ Phone: _____ Email: _____

Address: _____

Name of person submitting nomination: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Signatures and printed names of five (5) current SHA members who have agreed to support this nomination:

1. Name: _____ Signature: _____

2. Name: _____ Signature: _____

3. Name: _____ Signature: _____

4. Name: _____ Signature: _____

5. Name: _____ Signature: _____

William Moss, chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee, must receive all completed nomination forms by 1 June 2005 at the following address: Society for Historical Archaeology, 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130, Rockville, MD, 20850-3222; Email: <hq@sha.org>; Fax: 301-990-9771. If you have questions contact Moss by email at <william.moss@ville.quebec.qc.ca> or phone at 418-641-6411 x 2149.

OPINION: CONTINUING THE DIALOGUE ON SHA'S ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

Vergil E. Noble and Daniel G. Roberts

We greatly appreciate the efforts of Robert Neyland, Toni Carrell, and Paul Johnston (henceforth, the ACUA Chairs) in preparing their joint response (37[4]:4) to our earlier opinion piece (37[2]:8-9). Their concerns doubtless are informed by long and bitter experience with the serious problem of underwater treasure salvage and the wanton destruction of archaeological information often associated with such enterprises—an unfortunate human endeavor that we most strongly condemn. We are also keenly aware that the equally deplorable looting of terrestrial sites is on the increase around the world and that many artifacts illicitly and destructively removed from terrestrial and underwater archaeological contexts alike find their way into the antiquities market. It was certainly not our intention to lend legitimacy to any activity—legal or illegal, commercial or casual—that indiscriminately destroys irreplaceable information preserved in the archaeological record.

The purpose of our initial commentary was instead twofold. First, it was meant to explain our votes against adoption of the Principles of Ethics presented to the SHA Board in June of 2003, an effort that our respondents agree was appropriate even though they found both our votes and our explanation “disappointing.” Second, we also hoped to foster discussion on the issue of commercialization of archaeological materials that has continued unabated for years, an issue that some see in stark black-and-white terms and that we and others see in subtler shades of gray. The ACUA Chairs correctly state that our concerns about the SHA Principles center on matters of both style and substance, but they opine that our arguments are confusing, and they seem to mistake our position for outright advocacy of the selling of artifacts. We regret our failure to achieve clarity and now welcome the opportunity to expand and elucidate our remarks with reference to points raised by the ACUA Chairs.

First, let us state as clearly as we can that our votes against adoption of the Principles should not be interpreted as votes for selling artifacts or for promoting destructive commercial enterprise, as the ACUA Chairs apparently concluded. Our reasoning then and now is that the basic underlying rationale for Principle 6 (on the commercializa-

tion of archaeological materials) is already articulated in Principle 2 (on the long-term preservation of archaeological resources) and need not be reiterated as a specific case in point. In our opinion, Principle 6 reflects but one of the many possible corollaries that could be extrapolated from the general premise of Principle 2 (such as a specific prohibition against excavating a site without the proper qualifications, to cite one example), and we see no reason to single out professional involvement with artifact commercialization (or any other specific conduct, for that matter) for explicit proscription in this document.

Further, we remain firm in our contention that the admonishing language used in Principle 6 is more in keeping with the intent and purpose of a code of conduct rather than a proclamation of ethical principles. We grant that both are intended to inform professional life, as the ACUA Chairs state, but ethical principles identify certain aspirations that we are encouraged to pursue as professionals while codes of conduct establish clear limits that we are warned not to violate on pain of receiving the reproach of our peers. One proclamation provides general guidance to be emulated, the other provides specific directives meant to be enforced, and we hold that commingling the two in a single document is inappropriate.

Indeed, a similar misconstruction of purpose was a key element in the protracted effort to revise the Code of Ethics of the American Association of Museums more than a decade ago (see Boyd 1991; Friedman 1994; McDonald 1991; and especially Andrei and Genoways 1997), and the general debate over those fundamental distinctions is still not resolved (see Nicholson and Williams 2002). As it happens, a specific point revolved about a clause on the sale of museum collections, but the AAM's internal disagreement centered on whether the use of revenue gained from such sales should be restricted solely to the acquisition and preservation treatment of other museum collections or be made available for use toward general operations. Still others felt that this particular clause, and those like it that focused on standards of practice, had no place in the document and recommended a separate code of conduct.

It is also worth noting that the AAM

Code of Ethics does not draw explicit distinctions among the various types of museum collections held by institutions; it is intentionally generic. While we find no exception or special provision for archaeological collections in the AAM Code, that does not mean that museum administrators cannot establish more restrictive policies governing the sale of their archaeological collections. In fact, many do for the very reasons articulated by the ACUA chairs. As Nicholson and Williams (2002:173-174) point out, the AAM Code of Ethics is but one of a dozen or more codes that have relevance to the U.S. museum community, and individual museums are also encouraged to establish their own institutional codes. The point we attempted to make in our earlier essay was that a case could be made for extending the AAM's general position permitting the sale of museum collections in support of conservation treatment for other retained holdings to certain materials derived from archaeological contexts.

In our earlier discussion we did not, as the ACUA chairs represent, “argue that the sale of authentic legal artifacts will decrease public demand for illegally obtained artifacts.” What we actually wrote was that “others have even suggested that the sale of authenticated artifacts having limited research value might decrease the public demand for items illicitly obtained.” Here we were simply alluding to an idea that Thomas F. King, the noted authority on cultural resource management, has been expressing for at least 15 years (King 1990, 1991). And though Tom King is certainly a provocative voice in contemporary American archaeology, his standing in the profession has enabled him to express those and other controversial opinions on a broad range of topics without having them dismissed as either naïve or heretical.

Our main argument on this point was that there has been and still is diverse opinion on various aspects of the thorny subject of commercialization (e.g., Carrell 1990; Hamilton 1990, 2000; Murphy et al. 2000), as well as a discernible shift in museum curation philosophy with regard to deaccessioning (e.g., Ainslie 1999; Weil 1998). In making this point, we added our thoughts to this diversity of opinion by writing, “We are not entirely certain that we

agree with this unqualified condemnation of involvement with the commercial artifact market," with the key word being "unqualified." We also cited a hypothetical scenario involving unmodified coins that, under a set of qualified circumstances, might lend itself to commercial sale in which the means (i.e., the sale) conceivably could be professionally justified to achieve an end (in this example, the conservation of fragile artifacts having greater research value). In effect, we were challenging SHA members to consider whether there might be certain circumstances under which the sale of curated artifacts having limited research value would do far more good than potential harm. And finally, we posed a series of questions intended to elicit further thought on this matter. In so doing, we hoped to bring to the fore our belief that it is a mistake to distill such a complex issue into an inviolable precept that prohibits the sale or purchase of artifacts under any and all circumstances, as the language of Principle 6 now does.

It is perhaps instructive to compare SHA's Principle 6 with the analogous clause put forth in the Society for American Archaeology's Principles of Ethics, adopted in 1996. SHA's Principle 6 reads as follows:

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.

By contrast, SAA's equivalent principle reads (Lynott and Wylie 2000:29):

Principle 3: The Society for American Archaeology has long recognized that the buying and selling of objects out of archaeological context is contributing to the destruction of the archaeological record on the American continents and around the world. The commercialization of archaeological objects—their use as commodities to be exploited for personal enjoyment or profit—results in the destruction of archaeological sites and of contextual information that is essential to understanding the archaeological record. Archaeologists should therefore carefully weigh the benefits of scholarship of a project against the costs of potentially enhancing the commercial value of archaeological objects. Wherever possible they should discourage, and should themselves avoid, activities that enhance the commercial value of archaeological objects, especially objects that are not curated in public institutions, or readily available for scientific study, public interpretation, and display.

The latter statement places emphasis on the potential dangers of "enhancing" (rather than "establishing") the commercial value of artifacts through one's own actions. Further,

this SAA principle is not put in terms of an absolute proscription, but instead uses terms like "wherever possible," "should carefully weigh," "should discourage," and "should avoid" in contrast with the SHA's "shall not." While we would dispute the notion expressed in the second sentence quoted above that the commercialization of archaeological objects in itself will invariably result in the destruction of archaeological information, we find the SAA's statement on this subject to be far more suitable as an ethical principle than the language of SHA's Principle 6, because it offers guidance to practicing archaeologists rather than a commandment.

This is an important distinction with practical implications, as well, not the least of which is the intended enforceability of codes of conduct. The SHA has no established mechanism with which to deal with professional misconduct and partly for that reason decided to join forces with other sponsors, including the SAA, to establish the Register of Professional Archaeologists in 1998. Continuing the work of the former Society of Professional Archeologists, the Register (<<http://www.rpanet.org>>) maintains an explicit Code of Conduct, as well as Standards for Research Performance. More to the point, it provides a grievance procedure for the investigation of alleged violations of the Code that can result in sanctions against RPAs should the allegations be upheld by formal hearings.

It perhaps will gratify the ACUA chairs to know that the Register's Code of Conduct includes the following stipulation (Section I.1.1[d]): "An archaeologist shall support and comply with the terms of the UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property, as adopted by the General Conference, 14 November 1970, Paris." Although that same Code of Conduct does not currently include specific reference to the recently adopted UNESCO Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage, we expect that this temporary oversight will be corrected when the Code is next examined for possible revision. We believe that it is here, in the RPA Code of Conduct, that a statement similar to SHA's Principle 6 might be more appropriately introduced if it were to have its greatest impact.

Because the SHA has no means to impose meaningful sanctions on practitioners and no due process by which to expel a member, having our Principles of Ethics specify a proscription against anything makes no practical sense. Without enforcement to back it up, a statement such as Principle 6 is powerless to affect the problem it is intended to address. It may have some

perceived utility in policing the content of presentations at our annual meeting, since for nearly a dozen years the SHA has required all conference speakers to pledge adherence to the Principles (or ethical positions formerly disseminated as Article VII of our Bylaws). That same purpose, however, could be achieved just as well through reference to a separate written policy statement, just as the SHA's stand-alone anti-discrimination policy governing all official society activities is a more specific application of the general premise regarding respect for the dignity and human rights of others that is now expressed in SHA's Principle 5.

The SHA's opposition to the destructive commercialization of archaeological materials and looting of archaeological sites is certainly nothing new, and it is not something that we hope or imagine will ever change. But we respectfully submit that, in addition to being out of place among SHA's other ethical principles, the language of Principle 6 is so restrictive and cast in such absolute terms that it very likely is incongruent with the legitimate tasks that some SHA members routinely carry out in the course of their professional employment. For example, it seems to us that the first clause of Principle 6 would put an archaeologist employed by a museum at odds with the SHA if she or he simply participated in the sale of an artifact collection to another museum in accordance with the policies and procedures of both institutions. Moreover, it appears that the second clause of Principle 6 would preclude an archaeologist employed by a governmental agency from commercially valuing a private collection upon request, even though such a service is mandated under the agency's mission (we know of more than one agency where such is the case). An obvious question comes to mind: is the SHA inadvertently causing some of its members to be in violation of one of its ethical principles simply because the language of that principle is ill-conceived?

The advocacy and thoughtful insights of colleagues Neyland, Carrell, and Johnston have long served to bring important issues before the SHA membership. We welcome the comments from those three former ACUA chairs in response to our earlier essay in the belief that such dialogue has been, and will continue to be, instrumental in shaping the course of our discipline. However, we must strongly caution against any suggestion that the commercialization of artifacts from archaeological contexts is a well-settled matter that does not merit the profession's further consideration. Socrates, who knew something of ethics, wisely observed that the unexamined life is not worth

Continued on Page 14

Opinion

Continued from Page 13

living. By the same token, unchallenged principles are not worthy of our deference. As Lynott and Wylie (2000:10) put it in their preface to the second edition of *Ethics in American Archaeology*, "[t]he ability to sustain an ongoing process of critical reflection on difficult and ever-changing ethics issues is crucial to the future of archaeology as a profession." We hope that the discussion of this and other issues important to SHA members will continue.

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The Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards for SHA 2006

The Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Fund provides, on a competitive basis, one or more cash awards to defray travel costs of graduate students participating in annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA). Two \$500 awards are available to students presenting papers or posters at the SHA 2006 Annual Meeting in Sacramento, CA.

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

To apply, submit a letter to the subcommittee chair, by 1 August, at the address listed below. The letter should present compelling reasons why participation in this particular SHA annual meeting would benefit an applicant's career development, and how society members will benefit from presentation of the applicant's research results. Involvement in SHA committees and other Society-related activities is encouraged, to foster a deeper engagement and understanding of professionalism in the discipline. The letter should be accompanied by the following documents: 1) proof of university registration; 2) a confidential letter of reference from your academic advisor certifying your good standing in a graduate program; 3) a copy of your preregistration for the SHA annual meeting, including a presentation abstract; and 4) a copy of your curriculum vitae (CV). Award checks will be sent after participation in the conference. Submit these materials by 1 August 2005 to:

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

2005 SHA Student Paper Award



Karen Wehner (New York University) receives the SHA Student Paper Award for 2005 from President William Moss at the Conference in York. Ms. Wehner's winning paper was "Men on the Make: Using GIS to Reframe Evidence for Craft Production in 17th Century Jamestown, Virginia."

National Park Service 2005 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2005 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques entitled "Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century" will be held 16-20 May 2005 at the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park in Chillicothe, OH. Lodging will be at the Comfort Inn in Chillicothe. This will be the 15th year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this nation. The workshop this year will focus on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, interpretation, and hands-on use of the equipment in the field. Special topic for this year is the introduction of geophysical techniques in archaeological excavations. In addition to the workshop, there will be an equipment fair on Friday (20 May) with the major geophysical equipment manufacturers attending. There is a tuition charge of \$475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's Web page at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/>>. For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508-3873; Phone: 402-437-5392, ext. 141; Fax: 402-437-5098; Email: <steve_de_vore@nps.gov>.

2005 NASOH Conference

Information for the 2005 North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH) conference in Savannah, Georgia is now posted at: <www.ecu.edu/nasoh/index.htm>. The conference will be held 19-21 May 2005 in Savannah, GA, at the University of Georgia's Continuing Education Center located in the historic district next to the Visitors Center and the Savannah History Museum. The conference is sponsored by The Coastal Heritage Society, The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Underwater Archaeology, and The Georgia Ports Authority.

New Heritage Resources Program

Northwestern State University, a member of the University of Louisiana system, is pleased to announce the creation of a new Master of Arts program in Heritage Resources. This interdisciplinary program combines theories and methods from geography, history, anthropology, archaeology, and historic preservation to mold professionals who understand how cultural landscapes and historical sites of North America and the world can be preserved and presented.

The Heritage Resource program is a two-year program that will begin in Fall 2005. It will be a selective admission program with places for 12 students entering each year. The deadline for admission is March 15th. We have tremendous support for assistantships and local internship opportunities.

The University is situated in historic Natchitoches, which is the oldest settlement in the Louisiana Purchase Territory. Located on the banks of the Cane River, Natchitoches boasts well-preserved plantation landscapes and a nationally designated downtown historic district. In addition, the surrounding area includes the Cane River National Heritage Area, the Cane River Creole National Historical Park, and Kisatchie National Forest. Affiliated with the University are several facilities that support study in Heritage Resources, including the National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, the Louisiana Creole Heritage Center, Williamson Museum, the Cammie G. Henry Research Center, the Louisiana Regional Folklife Program, and the Southern Studies Institute.

For more information on the program, visit our Web site at <www.nsula.edu/HeritageResources>.

Conducting Archaeology Across the Pond: Pleasures and Perils

A Summary of the 2005 Student Forum

By Alicia B. Valentino

Many students spend their summers getting experience in archaeology through field schools and summer programs. While many projects are available in your own backyard, there are also opportunities abroad exposing students to other cultures and techniques of excavation. The subject of the 2005 Student Forum, sponsored by the SHA Student Subcommittee, was performing archaeology in foreign countries. The speakers were Natalie Swanepoel, Ph.D. graduate from Syracuse University, and Adrian Praetzelis, professor at Sonoma State University. The forum was organized by Linda Ziegenbein and moderated by Alicia Valentino.

Both of the speakers encountered the same thing as they went to work overseas: differences in field techniques. Although trained in one method, they soon found themselves using different excavation methods, and this change in perspective and methodology has been a benefit to them both. Understanding different excavation techniques can help one find a suitable approach for various site types and answer specific research questions. Rather than be-

ing discouraged by new methods, working in new locales and with new techniques can help provide perspective.

The following are some of the key points discussed:

- When working in another country, you need to be cognizant of the history of historical archaeology in that area so that you can better engage the public and help them understand why the work you are doing is so important and why they should care.

- If you are interested in entering academics, working overseas should not be a problem. No matter where you are trained to do archaeology, you should be able to work anywhere because the fundamental ideas are the same. It is important to market yourself locally as well as overseas.

- Be sure to check on the logistics of working overseas: costs or necessity of permits, maintenance, equipment, housing, etc.

- It can be nothing but a benefit to work overseas. Exposure to different techniques and different cultures will help you to better understand site structure and be more

imaginative.

- Working in different areas exposes you to different excavation techniques. In CRM, you should be able to decide which technique is appropriate for a particular site. You should be able to meld the different techniques to best serve the site.

It was at this point in the forum that the discussion turned to the value in training in cultural resource management. Such training can provide you with different approaches to site excavation, make you more creative in setting a research design, and most importantly help you to be more employable. Considering that the bulk of archaeology jobs are in industry, having CRM experience can set you apart in the application process.

Though techniques may differ from what you are used to, archaeology abroad provides an opportunity to become a more diverse archaeologist and practice varied field methods. Bringing that knowledge with you to CRM or academic pursuits can make you more well-balanced and inspired archaeologist.



2005 Dissertation Prize

J. Cameron Monroe listens as James E. Ayres presents him with the SHA 2005 Dissertation Prize. Dr. Monroe was awarded the Ph.D. from the University of California-Los Angeles. His dissertation is *"The Dynamics of State Formation: The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Pre-Colonial Dahomey."*

Society for Historical Archaeology

2005 James Deetz Book Award

Presented to

Laurie A. Wilkie

For her book

*The Archaeology of Mothering:
An African-American Midwife's Tale*



New National Register Listings

Reported by Erika Seibert

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

Third Quarter:

Alaska, Kodiak Island Borough-Census Area. Kad'yak. Listed 14 July 2004.
Arizona, La Paz County. Old La Paz. Additional Documentation Approved 1 July 2004.
Arizona, La Paz County. Ripley Intaglios. Additional Documentation Approved 1 July 2004.
Louisiana, Concordia Parish. Frogmore (16CO9). Listed 28 July 2004.
Louisiana, West Carroll Parish. Marsden (16R13). Listed 4 August 2004.
Puerto Rico, Cabo Rojo Municipality. Punta Osiones. Listed 26 August 2004.
Puerto Rico, Carolina Municipality. Quebrada Maracuto. Listed 27 August 2004 (Prehistoric Rock Art of Puerto Rico MPS).
South Carolina, Jasper County. Honey Hill-Boyd's Neck Battlefield. Listed 3 July 2004.
Utah, San Juan County. Natural Bridges Archeological District. Listed 4 August 2004.
Virginia, Fairfax County. Taft Archeological Site #029-5411. Listed 11 August 2004.
Wisconsin, Ashland County. T.H. Camp (Shipwreck). Listed 15 September 2004 (Great Lakes Shipwrecks Sites of Wisconsin MPS).

Fourth Quarter:

Kansas, Leavenworth County. Evans Site. Listed 28 October 2004.
Kansas, Leavenworth County. Scott Site. Listed 29 October 2004.
Mississippi, Adams County. Ratcliffe Mound Site. Listed 30 December 2004.
New Jersey, Burlington County. Burlington's Lost Burial Ground. Listed 26 November 2004.
New Jersey, Cumberland County. Indian Head Site. Listed 27 October 2004.
Oklahoma, Harper County. Patsy's Island Site. Listed 6 December 2004.
Oklahoma, Harper County. Smith No. 2 Site. Listed 6 December 2004.
Texas, Comal County. Natural Bridge Caverns Sinkhole Site. Listed 29 October 2004.

Call for Papers: The Conservation of Archaeological Materials Conference

The Archaeological Discussion group of the American Institute of Conservation and the Department of Conservation at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation invite paper submissions for a conference on archaeological conservation. The Conservation of Archaeological Materials Conference—"Current Trends and Future Directions," will be held 13-17 November 2005 at Williamsburg, VA.

Conservators, archaeologists, scientists, and curators are invited to submit abstracts on such specific topics as:

1. Defining archaeological conservation—what is archaeological conservation and how do we define and educate its practitioners? How have different national approaches affected the development of the field?
2. Site management—the conservator's role in site management, the management implications of the burial environment and new technologies for monitoring burial environments and developing predictive models
3. On-site conservation—efficacy of summer holiday archaeology and conservation, the creation of more effective models and sustainable solutions, new and developing technologies for on-site conservation work including imaging technologies, treatment techniques and analytical tools
4. Conservators and the intellectual record—technical study/examination and analysis of artifacts
5. Creation and long-term management of Archaeological Archives—issues dealing with establishing long-term collection storage, and access policies and facilitating publication and exhibition
6. Community involvement and conservation—the impact of conservation on other stakeholders, and methods for sharing conservation research and decision-making with others typically outside of the professional process

The aim of the conference is to communicate new technologies and to serve as a forum for discussion regarding both the present practice and future development of archaeological conservation and its interactions with other professions and communities. Papers that address these issues are encouraged. Also of special interest are papers describing cooperative efforts between the various fields.

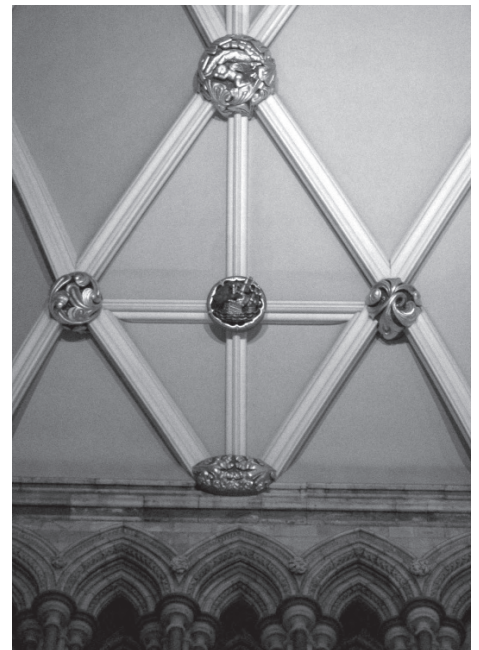
Paper submissions should not have been previously published. Abstracts of up to 300 words should provide a clear enough summary of the proposed paper to allow an evaluation of its quality and significance. Submissions will be evaluated by the planning committee and an advisory board of specialists in respective disciplines. Papers presented at the conference will be published in an edited post-conference publication.

Deadlines for abstract submission is 25 March 2005. A publishable paper must be submitted by 15 October 2005 if it is to be included in the publication. Send abstracts to: Emily Williams, Department of Conservation-BHW, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, P.O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA. 23187-1776; Fax: 757-565-8752. For further information: program-Emily Williams, Phone: 757-220-7079; Email: <ewilliams@cwf.org>; general—Deb Chapman, Phone: 800-603-0948 or 757-220-7255; Email: <dchapman@cwf.org>.

York Minster's South Transept Commemorates Excavation of *Mary Rose*

Many delegates to the SHA conference in York visited York Minster, and many took advantage of the guided tours of this amazing building. Not all of the tours, it seems, were told the story of the new bosses on the vault of the South Transept, which was restored following its destruction by a 1984 fire. Of 74 original bosses, 68 had to be recreated and a contest was held to allow children to submit designs for 6 of these new bosses that would recognize the greatest achievements of the 20th century. Alongside of achievements such as space exploration and work on solving world hunger is a boss that represents the archaeological excavation of the *Mary Rose*. This is a striking testament that archaeology does matter, at least to the children of the United Kingdom.

*Left: South Transept of York Minster;
Right: Boss of the Mary Rose.*



Florida Underwater Archaeology Conference

The Florida Underwater Archaeology Conference in conjunction with the 57th Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society will be held 13-15 May 2005, with papers to be given on Saturday, 14 May. The conference is hosted by the Florida Museum of Natural History and the University of Florida, Gainesville.

Information is available on the Florida Anthropological Society's Web site:

<<http://www.fasweb.org/>>.

110,000+ Records Added to NADB, Reports Module

The National Park Service Archeology & Ethnography Program is pleased to announce that it has updated and provided a new look to the National Archeological Database, Reports (NADB-R) module at <<http://web.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nadb/nadb.mul.html>>. NADB-R is a publicly accessible, national bibliographic database of reports on archaeological investigations across the U.S. and its territories.

The database focuses on reports generated by archaeological investigations for public projects, referred to as "gray literature" because the reports often are published in small numbers and are of limited distribution. A search on NADB-R is a critical first step in archaeological project planning, and helps reduce redundancy and increase efficiency in cultural resource management efforts. The National Park Service partners with the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) at the University of Arkansas to provide the public with access to NADB-R. This update adds over 110,000 records from 28 SHPOs, California Information Centers, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

NADB-R now includes over 350,000 records. The two-year effort to update NADB-R has resulted in more accurate, full, and up-to-date information. For further information, please contact Terry Childs at 202-354-2125 or <terry_childs@nps.gov>.

Symposium on Northeast Dendrochronology

A symposium at Historic Deerfield, Deerfield, MA, co-sponsored by Historic New England will be held on 19 and 20 May 2005. Scientists and scholars of various disciplines will gather to report on recent advances in dendrochronology, or tree-ring dating studies, in the Northeast, the development of master chronologies for various species, and the dating of well over one hundred historic buildings.

Speakers' topics will include the composition of the region's historical forests, the history of dendrochronology studies in the Northeast, cultural impacts of historical climate variation, explanations of methodology, regional case studies, and how dating results are helping to elucidate the region's architectural and cultural history. Through the presentations of this symposium it will become clear that the science of dendrochronology has moved into the mainstream of analytical tools available for architectural

research. The program will be of interest to dendrochronologists, architectural and cultural historians, archaeologists, preservationists, restoration specialists, homeowners, and all those interested in the accurate interpretation of New England's buildings and the history they reflect.

Speakers will be Dr. Edward Cook, Paul Krusic, and William Wright of the Lamont-Doherty Tree-Ring Laboratory; Daniel Miles and Michael Worthington of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory; Dr. David Stahle, University of Arkansas, Geoscience Department; Dr. Charles Cogbill, independent forest ecologist; Chris Baisan, University of Arizona Tree-Ring Laboratory; Anne Grady, independent architectural historian; and William Flynt, architectural conservator, Historic Deerfield, Inc.

For further information/registration go to: <www.historic-deerfield.org>, or phone Anne Grady at 781-862-8977.

Employment Opportunities R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc.

Assistant Project Managers

Successful candidates for these positions in our New Orleans, LA office must minimally possess a M.A. in Anthropology/ Archaeology, have completed an accredited archaeological field school, and have worked in the field of CRM or have served in a similar capacity for at least one year. These positions require superior writing, management, and interpersonal skills. Computer skills, artifact analysis, experience with report or proposal writing, and Section 106 training are desirable. Opportunity for advancement to significant management responsibilities is available for the right candidate.

These are full-time (temp-perm), salaried, professional positions that come with a full benefits package (paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave; health, dental, and life insurance; and a liberal 401(K) plan). Salaries are competitive and commensurate with educational and professional experience.

Project Managers

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., is recruiting Project Managers for its New Orleans, LA office. Successful candidates for these positions must minimally possess a M.A. in Anthropology/ Archaeol-

ogy, have completed an archaeological field school, and served in a similar capacity for at least three years. These positions require superior writing, management, and interpersonal skills. Training in historical archeology, computer skills, artifact analysis, experience with report or proposal writing, and Section 106 training are highly desirable. Opportunity for advancement to significant management responsibilities is available for the right candidate.

These are full-time, salaried, professional positions that come with a full benefits package (paid holidays, vacation, sick leave; health, dental, life insurance; and a liberal 401(K) plan). Salaries are competitive and commensurate with educational and professional experience. Send letter, resume, and names/contact information for at least three references to:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
Attention: Ms. Gertrude Weinberger-Biondo, HRM
309 Jefferson Highway, Suite A
New Orleans, LA 70121-2512
Phone: 504-837-1940; Fax: 504-837-1550
Alternatively, these documents may be submitted via email to:
<gbiondo@rcgoodwin.com>

ACUA Photo Competition

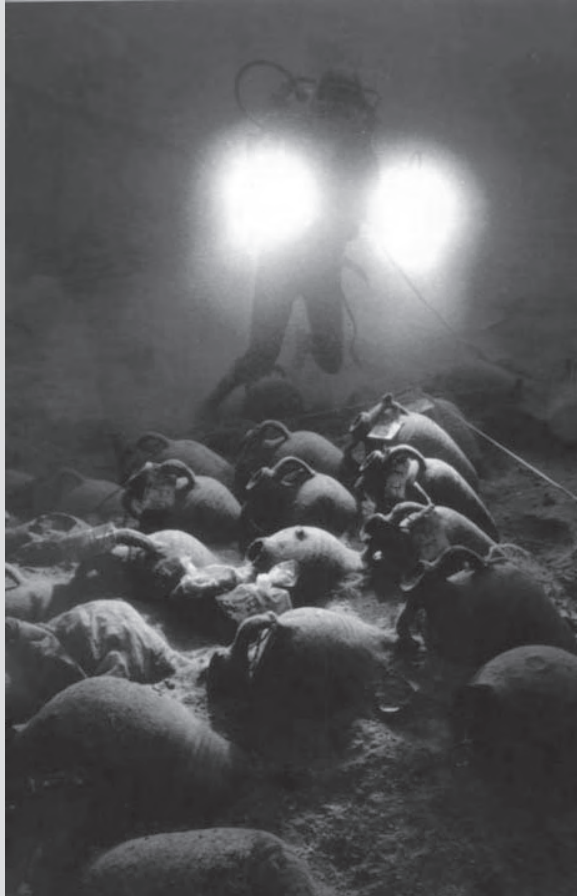
Each year the ACUA invites all SHA members to participate in the annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition held during the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. In an effort to better highlight the photographic skills of our colleagues, winning images will be included in issues of the *Newsletter* in addition to being posted on the ACUA Web site (<www.acuaonline.org>). This year's winners in Category A, Color Site Image are:

1st place: Don Frey, Institute for Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University – *Selimiye 9th-Century Wreck* (below, left)

2nd place: Alexis Catsambis, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University – *The Gates of Pylos* (below, right)

Winners in Category B will appear in the summer issue.

The ACUA invites all SHA members to participate in the next annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition to be held in Sacramento, CA, 10-14 January 2006. Entries must be received by 1 December 2005. Details, fees, and entry forms will be posted on the SHA Web site.



New Journal of Marine Archaeology and Technology

The Marine Archaeology Committee of the Marine Technology Society is launching a new journal entitled the *Journal of Marine Archaeology & Technology*. The journal will be an on-line publication, published twice a year. Submissions will be reviewed by the editorial board and focus on applied research, not archaeological theory. Topics for consideration include, but are not limited to general underwater archaeological exploration and excavation, conservation of marine archaeological material, deep-water exploration and excavation projects, deep-water exploration and excavation technology, and archaeological survey techniques and mapping technologies.

The editor is Ayse Devrim Atauz, Ph.D., Department of Oceanography, Geological Section, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843; Phone: 979-458-3577; Email: <ayse@promare.org>. The editorial board is Dr. John Broadwater, Dr. Jack Iron, Laura A. Landry, and Dottie Gibbens, recently retired after 20 years of service with the Army Corps of Engineers in Mobile, Alabama as their chief marine archaeologist.

Detailed information and submission guidelines can be found at: <http://www.mtsociety.org/pro_committees/marine_archaeology/JMAT.html>.

New Protection for Sunken Military Vessels and Aircraft

On 28 October 2004, President George W. Bush signed the FY2005 National Defense Authorization Act. Title XIV of the Act (Public Law Number 108-375) preserves the sovereign status of sunken U.S. military vessels and aircraft by codifying both their protected sovereign status and permanent U.S. ownership regardless of the passage of time.

The purpose of Title XIV, generally referred to as the Sunken Military Craft act (SMCa), is to protect sunken military vessels and aircraft and the remains of their crews from unauthorized disturbance. Thousands of U.S. Government warships and military aircraft lie in waters around the world. Recent advances in technology have made these wrecks accessible to looters, treasure-hunters, and others who may cause damage. With this legal protection, the potential for irreversible harm to important historical resources is significantly reduced. Moreover, many military wrecks are the final resting places of Americans who died defending their country. Unauthorized disturbance threatens the sanctity of these war graves.

This issue is a growing concern both nationally and internationally because in addition to war graves, many sunken warships and aircraft contain objects of a sensitive archaeological or historical nature.

The new law codifies commonly understood principles of international law and existing case law confirming that sunken U.S. military vessels and aircraft are sovereign property. This new statute provides for archaeological research permits and civil enforcement measures, including substantial fines, to prevent unauthorized disturbance. The Department of the Navy will issue implementing regulations authorized under this law consistent with present permitting procedures.

This law does not affect salvage of commercial merchant shipwrecks. It does not impact the traditional uses of the sea, including commercial fishing, recreational diving, laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and the routine operation of ships.

Information regarding Department of the Navy policy and procedures with regard to sunken Navy ship and aircraft wrecks is available on-line at <www.history.navy.mil> under the Underwater Archaeology Branch section. The current application guidelines for archaeological research permits on ship and aircraft wrecks under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy are located in 32 Code of Regulations Chapter VI, Part 767.

TITLE XIV-SUNKEN MILITARY CRAFT

Sec. 1401. Preservation of title to sunken military craft and associated contents.

Sec. 1402. Prohibitions.

Sec. 1403. Permits.

Sec. 1404. Penalties.

Sec. 1405. Liability for damages.

Sec. 1406. Relationship to other laws.

Sec. 1407. Encouragement of agreements with foreign countries.

Sec. 1408. Definitions.

SEC. 1401. PRESERVATION OF TITLE TO SUNKEN MILITARY CRAFT AND ASSOCIATED CONTENTS.

Right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any United States sunken military craft –

- (1) shall not be extinguished except by an express divestiture of title by the United States; and
- (2) shall not be extinguished by the passage of time, regardless of when the sunken military craft sank.

SEC. 1402. PROHIBITIONS.

(a) Unauthorized Activities Directed at Sunken Military Craft.-No person shall engage in or attempt to engage in any activity directed at a sunken military craft that disturbs, removes, or injures any sunken military craft, except-

- (1) as authorized by a permit under this title;
- (2) as authorized by regulations issued under this title; or
- (3) as otherwise authorized by law.

(b) Possession of Sunken Military Craft.-No person may possess, disturb, remove, or injure any sunken military craft in violation of-

- (1) this section; or
- (2) any prohibition, rule, regulation, ordinance, or permit that applies under any other applicable law.

(c) Limitations on Application.-

(1) ACTIONS BY UNITED STATES.-This section shall not apply to actions taken by, or at the direction of, the United States.

(2) FOREIGN PERSONS.-This section shall not apply to any action by a person who is not a citizen, national, or resident alien of the United States, except in accordance with-

(A) generally recognized principles of international law;

(B) an agreement between the United States and the foreign country of which the person is a citizen; or

(C) in the case of an individual who is a crew member or other individual on a foreign vessel or foreign aircraft, an agreement between the United States and the flag State of the foreign vessel or aircraft that applies to the individual.

(3) LOAN OF SUNKEN MILITARY CRAFT.-This section does not prohibit the loan of United States sunken military craft in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary concerned.

SEC. 1403. PERMITS.

(a) In General.-The Secretary concerned may issue a permit authorizing a person to engage in an activity otherwise prohibited by section 1402 with respect to a United States sunken military craft, for archaeological, historical, or educational purposes, in accordance with regulations issued by such Secretary that implement this section.

Continued on Page 22

Title XIV, Continued from Page 21

(b) Consistency With Other Laws.-The Secretary concerned shall require that any activity carried out under a permit issued by such Secretary under this section must be consistent with all requirements and restrictions that apply under any other provision of Federal law.

(c) Consultation.-In carrying out this section (including the issuance after the date of the enactment of this Act of regulations implementing this section), the Secretary concerned shall consult with the head of each Federal agency having authority under Federal law with respect to activities directed at sunken military craft or the locations of such craft.

(d) APPLICATION TO FOREIGN CRAFT.-At the request of any foreign State, the Secretary of the Navy, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may carry out this section (including regulations promulgated pursuant to this section) with respect to any foreign sunken military craft of that foreign State located in United States waters.

SEC. 1404. PENALTIES.

(a) In General.-Any person who violates this title, or any regulation or permit issued under this title, shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty under this section.

(b) Assessment and Amount.-The Secretary concerned may assess a civil penalty under this section, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, of not more than \$100,000 for each violation.

(c) Continuing Violations.-Each day of a continued violation of this title or a regulation or permit issued under this title shall constitute a separate violation for purposes of this section.

(d) IN REM LIABILITY.-A vessel used to violate this title shall be liable in rem for a penalty under this section for such violation.

(e) OTHER RELIEF.-If the Secretary concerned determines that there is an imminent risk of disturbance of, removal of, or injury to any sunken military craft, or that there has been actual disturbance of, removal of, or injury to a sunken military craft, the Attorney General, upon request of the Secretary concerned, may seek such relief as may be necessary to abate such risk or actual disturbance, removal, or injury and to return or restore the sunken military craft. The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction in such a case to order such relief as the public interest and the equities of the case may require.

(f) LIMITATIONS.-An action to enforce a violation of section 1402 or any regulation or permit issued under this title may not be brought more than 8 years after the date on which-

(1) all facts material to the right of action are known or should have been known by the Secretary concerned; and

(2) the defendant is subject to the jurisdiction of the appropriate district court of the United States or administrative forum.

SEC. 1405. LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES.

(a) In General.-Any person who engages in an activity in violation of section 1402 or any regulation or permit issued under this title that disturbs, removes, or injures any United States sunken military craft shall pay the United States enforcement costs and damages resulting from such disturbance, removal, or injury.

(b) Included Damages.-Damages referred to in subsection (a) may include-

(1) the reasonable costs incurred in storage, restoration, care, maintenance, conservation, and curation of any sunken military craft that is disturbed, removed, or injured in violation of section 1402 or any regulation or permit issued under this title; and

(2) the cost of retrieving, from the site where the sunken military craft was disturbed, removed, or injured, any information of an archaeological, historical, or cultural nature.

SEC. 1406. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

(a) In General.-Except to the extent that an activity is undertaken as a subterfuge for activities prohibited by this title, nothing in this title is intended to affect-

(1) any activity that is not directed at a sunken military craft; or

(2) the traditional high seas freedoms of navigation, including-

(A) the laying of submarine cables and pipelines;

(B) operation of vessels;

(C) fishing; or

(D) other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to such freedoms.

(b) International Law.-This title and any regulations implementing this title shall be applied in accordance with generally recognized principles of international law and in accordance with the treaties, conventions, and other agreements to which the United States is a party.

(c) Law of Finds.-The law of finds shall not apply to-

(1) any United States sunken military craft, wherever located; or

(2) any foreign sunken military craft located in United States waters.

(d) Law of Salvage.-No salvage rights or awards shall be granted with respect to-

(1) any United States sunken military craft without the express permission of the United States; or

(2) any foreign sunken military craft located in United States waters without the express permission of the relevant foreign state.

(e) Law of Capture or Prize.-Nothing in this title is intended to alter the international law of capture or prize with respect to sunken military craft.

(f) Limitation of Liability.-Nothing in sections 4281 through 4287 and 4289 of the Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. App. 181 et seq.) or section 3 of the Act of February 13, 1893 (chapter 105; 27 Stat. 445; 46 U.S.C. App. 192), shall limit the liability of any person under this section.

(g) Authorities of the Commandant of the Coast Guard.-Nothing in this title is intended to preclude or limit the application of any other law enforcement authorities of the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(h) Prior Delegations, Authorizations, and Related Regulations.-Nothing in this title shall invalidate any prior delegation, authorization, or related regulation that is consistent with this title.

(i) Criminal Law.-Nothing in this title is intended to prevent the United States from pursuing criminal sanctions for plundering of wrecks, larceny of Government property, or violation of any applicable criminal law.

SEC. 1407. ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, is encouraged to negotiate and conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements with foreign countries with regard to sunken military craft consistent with this title.

SEC. 1408. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

- (1) ASSOCIATED CONTENTS.-The term "associated contents" means-
 - (A) the equipment, cargo, and contents of a sunken military craft that are within its debris field; and
 - (B) the remains and personal effects of the crew and passengers of a sunken military craft that are within its debris field.
- (2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.-The term "Secretary concerned" means-
 - (A) subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary of a military department; and
 - (B) in the case of a Coast Guard vessel, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating.
- (3) SUNKEN MILITARY CRAFT.-The term "sunken military craft" means all or any portion of-
 - (A) any sunken warship, naval auxiliary, or other vessel that was owned or operated by a government on military noncommercial service when it sank;
 - (B) any sunken military aircraft or military spacecraft that was owned or operated by a government when it sank; and
 - (C) the associated contents of a craft referred to in subparagraph (A) or (B), if title thereto has not been abandoned or transferred by the government concerned.
- (4) UNITED STATES CONTIGUOUS ZONE.-The term "United States contiguous zone" means the contiguous zone of the United States under Presidential Proclamation 7219, dated September 2, 1999.
- (5) UNITED STATES INTERNAL WATERS.-The term "United States internal waters" means all waters of the United States on the landward side of the baseline from which the breadth of the United States territorial sea is measured.
- (6) UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL SEA.-The term "United States territorial sea" means the waters of the United States territorial sea under Presidential Proclamation 5928, dated December 27, 1988.
- (7) UNITED STATES WATERS.-The term "United States waters" means United States internal waters, the United States territorial sea, and the United States contiguous zone.

SHA Public Education and Information Committee

Reported by Kim McBride

In this issue of the *Newsletter*, I present a few thoughts on the Public Session at the 2005 SHA conference in York, and member Lu Ann De Cunzo highlights the launching of *Unlocking the Past* at University Press of Florida; please note a need for input by members regarding exemplary Web sites to go along with this volume. For more information on the 40% member discount for this and other volumes, see the article by LouAnn Wurst elsewhere in this issue. If you have ideas for future columns to appear in this space, the committee would love to hear from you. Please send information to PEIC column editor Brian Crane at <bdcraane@erols.com>.

Public Session at the York SHA Conference

The tradition of a Saturday public session at the SHA conference was continued successfully in York. The session was held at the Yorkshire Museum and Gardens as a collaboration of SHA and the Young Archaeologists' Club, a part of the Council for British Archaeology. The morning consisted of a series of hands-on activities in the museum, including "Ask an Archaeologist" sessions with York Archaeological Trust archaeologists, and the afternoon lecture series was

hosted by TV's *Two Men in a Trench* stars Tony Pollard and Neil Oliver. Speakers also included Julian Richards from TV's *Meet the Ancestors* and *Blood of the Vikings*, Rosemary Preece of the National Coal Mining Museum, and Christopher Dobbs of the Mary Rose Trust. As I noted the extreme excitement and interest of the over 200 participants in these events, I could not help but connect the admirable level of respect and care for archaeological resources evident in York and all over Britain with such a nurturing and future-reaching organization as the Young Archaeologists' Club. The YAC, as it is often known, was founded in 1972 and has a membership larger than the SHA (go to <www.britarch.ac.uk/yac/index.html>)! We thank YAC, and especially coordinator Alison Bodley as well as Harold Mytum and the York SHA committee, for such an inspiring session.

Unlocking the Past

Reported by Lu Ann De Cunzo

In March, the SHA PEIC will complete the first phase of its public archaeology project, *Unlocking the Past: Celebrating Historical Archaeology in North America* (edited by Lu Ann De Cunzo and John H. Jameson, Jr.), with the publication of the book under

a cooperative agreement with the University Press of Florida. The project introduces secondary school and adult readers to the compelling discoveries unearthed by archaeologists in search of North America's historic past. The volume leads readers to sites from Canada to the Caribbean, from the early Norse voyages through World War II. It tells the stories of historical archaeologists pioneering on sites in rural and urban North America, on the land and under water, at forts, shipwrecks, missions, farms, city lots, and sites of industry. Through the work of more than 30 archaeologists, readers learn the who, what, where, when, how, and why of historical archaeology examined through the lens of thematic studies in cultural contact and contest, human-environmental interactions, city-building, and rural life in agricultural and industrial communities. The book concludes with a look at the future of the past, through the experiences of a new generation of historical archaeologists. Together with the other contributors from across North America, they encourage readers to become partners in preserving and exploring the cultural heritage that is our legacy.

Continued on Page 24

Unlocking the Past is available from the University Press of Florida via a link from the SHA's on-line "Publications" page then "Available Publications" page. For the member discount go through the Member section, SHA Internet Resources Menu.

Unlocking the Past's Table of Contents

The Stuff of Histories and Cultures (Lu Ann De Cunzo)

Cultures in Contact

Melting Pots or Not? (Lu Ann De Cunzo)

Spaniards and Native Americans at the Missions of La Florida (Jerald T. Milanich)

Bioarchaeology of the Spanish Missions (Clark Spencer Larsen)

African Americans on Southern Plantations (Leland Ferguson)

Black Seminole Freedom Fighters on the Florida Frontier (Terry Weik)

The Chinese in the Cities of the West (Roberta S. Greenwood)

Challenging and Changing Environments

Exploring New Lands and Exploiting New Environments (Lu Ann De Cunzo)

Early Encounters with a "New" Land: Vikings and Englishmen in the North American Arctic (William Fitzhugh)

Jamestown, Virginia (Andrew Edwards)

The Shipwreck of La Salle's La Belle (James Bruseh)

Mining the West (Rebecca Allen and R. Scott Baxter)

Building Cities

Tales of Many Cities (Lu Ann De Cunzo)

Quebec City, Canada (William Moss)

New York City (Diana diZerega Wall and Nan A. Rothschild)

Community Archaeology in Alexandria, Virginia (Pamela J. Cressey)

Urban Life in Colonial Charleston, South Carolina (Martha Zierden)

"A Place to Start from": West Oakland, California (Lu Ann De Cunzo and Mary Praetzelis)

Making a Living in Rural America

The Archaeology of Work (Lu Ann De Cunzo)

The Archaeology of Agricultural Life (Sara Mascia)

The Archaeology of Rural Industry (David R. Starbuck)

Cultures in Conflict

Contests on Land and at Sea (Lu Ann De Cunzo)

The Archaeology of America's Colonial Wars (David R. Starbuck)

The Civil War Underwater (Sarah McDowell with Mark Wilde-Ramsing)

Native and "Newcomer": Battle of Little Bighorn (Richard A. Fox)

A Global Contest: World War II (Daniel Lenihan, Garry Cummins, James Delgado, David Clark, and Lu Ann De Cunzo)

Unlock the Past for the Future

From the Past in the Present to the Future (Lu Ann De Cunzo)

Conserving Our Past (Lisa Young)

Revelations of Relevance (Maria Franklin)

The Past Belongs to Us All (John Triggs)

Does Historical Archaeology Really Matter in Today's World? (Audrey Horning)

Epilogue (John H. Jameson, Jr.)

John Jameson is directing the second phase of *Unlocking the Past*. This Web-based companion will form the foundation of the SHA's "public" historical archaeology pages. Contributions of historical archaeology Web pages are welcome. A very limited list of historical archaeology Web pages will appear in the book. Recommendations for other projects and programs with good historical archaeology Web resources are needed; please send suggestions to Patrice Jeppson at <pjeppson@kern.com> or <pjeppson@speakeasy.net>.

NEW JOINT SHA-UPF PUBLICATION

The SHA and University Press of Florida are pleased to announce the latest volume in our co-publication series. Dennis B. Blanton and Julia A. King's new book, *Indian and European Contact in Context: The Mid-Atlantic Region*, was published in December 2004. Articles in this volume present a variety of archaeological and ethnohistorical perspectives on the sustained contact of indigenous Native Americans, colonizing Europeans, and Africans between the 16th and 19th centuries to formulate an interdisciplinary investigation.

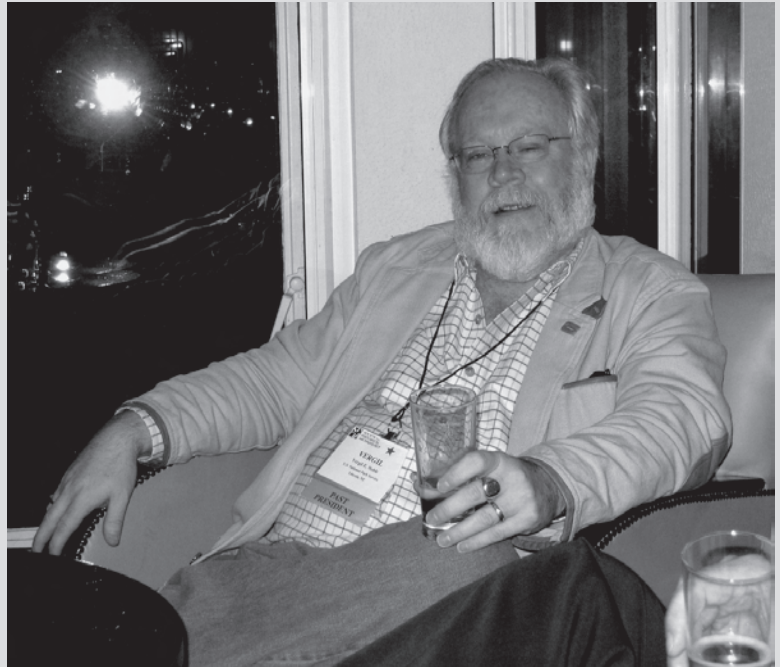
All SHA members receive 40% off the list price of this important volume. Just log on through the "Members Login" on the SHA Web site and click "University Press of Florida Discounted Publications" under member services for details on how to order your discounted copy! If you need help logging on, contact SHA Headquarters at <hq@sha.org>.

Potential authors for additions to this series should keep in mind the following:

- Authors receive "SHA stamp of approval" and exceptional peer review;
- Authors will have a publication through their principal scholarly society and a major university press;
- Copyright is assigned to the SHA;
- All SHA members get a 40% discount on purchase of the volumes; and
- Royalties go to the SHA for future publication fund projects.

If you are interested in contributing a volume to this series, please contact Rebecca Allen, Editor, <rebecca@pastforwardinc.com>, or LouAnn Wurst, SHA Co-Publication Liaison, <lwurst@brockport.edu>.

Scenes from York 2005



Thanks to an excellent staff, and the patronage of the usual suspects, the bar in the Queen's Moat House Hotel stayed open uncommonly late . . .



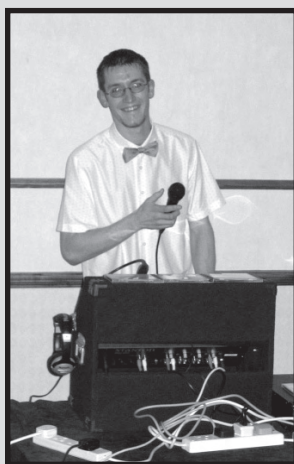


Clockwise: the Board meets on Wednesday; flood waters keep rising; David Gaimster welcomes students on behalf of SPMA at Past President's Student Reception; browsers in the King's Manor book room; view of the River Ouze from the Moat House Hotel.



The Banquet and Dance

Clockwise: delegates in anticipation of the banquet; award for most creative dessert design (SHA logo cheesecake); VIPs anxiously await the awards ceremony; the band; Harrington Medalist Mousette cuts a rug; and, at center, the DJ that saved the dance.





Clockwise: Making a point in the board meeting; Harold Mytum explaining just how easy it is to chair the conference; out for a Yorkshire pudding; why are these people smiling?*; "Your PowerPoint will be up in just a moment . . ."; attentive board members.

* because their train was stuck on the tracks for three hours behind a broken-down freight train, causing them to miss their flights, and causing them to pay the BMI representative behind the counter great sums of money to change their tickets.



A Handshake from *ANTIQUITY*

Martin Carver, Editor of *Antiquity*

It was a pleasure attending the Society's conference at York—not just because I live there, and not even just for the stimulus of meeting so many distinguished delegates, but because it opened my eyes to the many links that have been—or more importantly should be—forged with other types of archaeological study—prehistory, theory, environmental studies, field practice. My journal *Antiquity* publishes extensively on these “other archaeologies” so I was very glad to accept the *Newsletter* editor's kind invitation to write a few words. Judging from conversations at the conference I feel we can help in two main ways: by publishing more historical archaeology and so winning it higher esteem in the world archaeology community; and by offering historical archaeologists straightforward firsthand accounts of research in the other archaeologies worldwide. This does more than give us a common language: from the time of Jim Deetz it has been clear that historical archaeology is an excellent proving ground for prehistoric ideas—and vice versa. We are one family, even if, like all the best families we love to argue.

Over the last two years we have begun to publish a few HA articles that are likely to attract a broad readership: for example the use of standing stones and other ritual monuments in historic Cameroon (they were used for all sorts of things including convening meetings and to dry washing). Curious notches on bones found in medieval Spanish towns were interpreted with the aid of early modern craftsmen (they were used as

anvils for sharpening saws). In London, Shakespeare's Rose Theatre has been excavated and a close examination of the records showed that it originally doubled as a bear-pit (probably one day a week) as a relief from *Titus Andronicus*. From the Arkansas River basin we had a fascinating account of rock carvings showing horses clad in leather armor. They could be dated pretty accurately—between the arrival of the horse and the arrival of the rifle (leather being not much protection against bullets). A brilliant study of Brice House, Annapolis, showed the slave population adapting hidden corners of the house, outbuildings, and garden with hoodoo culture.

It is plain that historical archaeology is not only illuminating parts of the past where documents can't reach, it is also bringing new kudos to archaeology itself. It was archaeology that brought the oppressed world of the slaves of Brice House into the light and showed up the bear-baiting stage at The Rose. But prehistorians have also got much to learn from the recent use of prehistoric monuments (as in Cameroon), and medievalists from the activities of more recent craftsmen. Historical archaeology occupies important intellectual territory which throws light on recent centuries but also offers flickering shadows of analogy for earlier practice: one person's *historic* is another person's *ethno*. This is becoming a key area of archaeological theory—not only how analogies can be used, but the construct—post-colonial or not—that we put on them.

These are some of the reasons for my wishing to encourage historical archaeologists to read *Antiquity* and write for it. We are an independent company, not owned by anyone, and we exist only to circulate the best archaeological research around the world. It is easy to find us on the Web at <www.antiquity.ac.uk>, and the subscription options are given in the box below. We are available in printed form and on-line, and the previous 75 years of publication are also available to subscribers on-line—a unique archive of modern archaeology. We also publish a color supplement on our Web site named “the Project Gallery” which contains short accounts of new projects, new ideas or work in progress.

Articles for the journal should not be longer than 6,000 words, with up to six pictures. Suitable submissions are peer-reviewed by two referees. Acceptance is fairly competitive, but the key thing to remember is that our readers pursue all kinds of archaeology all over the world—so the article must be significant and comprehensible to that broad community.

I do hope you will feel that it is worth keeping in touch with us.

Martin Carver
Editor, *Antiquity*
King's Manor
York YO1 7EP
UK
Email: <editor@antiquity.ac.uk>



The SHA extends its
thanks to
**Charles M.
Niquette**
of Cultural
Resource Analysts,
Inc.

Our only member
at the
“Developer” level

NPS Web Site Update

The Heritage Preservation Services Program, Cultural Resources, National Park Service is updating and improving its Web site operations. Please be advised that the URL for all Web pages for our programs will be changing from <www2.cr.nps.gov/> to <www.cr.nps.gov/hps/program-name/>. For example, the new URL for the Save America's Treasures grants page will be <www.cr.nps.gov/hps/treasures/>. In January 2005, links using the <old www2.cr.nps.gov/> will receive a notice redirecting them to the new address. The redirect notification and old address will be discontinued on 1 October 2005. Please change your links and Web bookmarks to reflect this new address. Web-related questions may still be sent to <HPS-Info@nps.gov>.

Sacramento 2006!

Dear SHA Member,

Together with the rest of the Annual Meeting Conference Committee, I'd like to invite you to the 2006 Society for Historical Archaeology meetings to be held 11-15 January 2006 in Sacramento, California. Sacramento has been chosen to host the 2006 meetings because of its rich history as the capital of California, its centralized location on the West Coast, and the area's easy accessibility via the Sacramento International Airport. Flights to Sacramento are available from most major cities, with flight costs that are quite competitive.

The conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency Sacramento, located directly across from Capital Park in downtown Sacramento. The hotel is located 15 minutes from the airport and is in walking distance of over 200 shops and restaurants. Best of all, the conference committee was successful at obtaining the very attractive room rate of \$99 (plus tax) single or double, an amazing feat for such a luxurious, centrally located hotel.

It has been 20 years since the SHA Annual Meeting was last held in Sacramento and the city has changed considerably since then. Known as Camellia City and the City of Trees, downtown Sacramento has developed into an attractive mix of high-rise buildings and historic structures set amidst extensive, verdant landscaping. Downtown Sacramento, once a redeveloper's dream, is now a hip and trendy area with excellent restaurants and nightclubs located in close proximity to the conference hotel.

Sacramento boasts a number of world-class museums including the California State Railroad Museum, Towe Auto Museum, and the Crocker Art Museum. Old Sacramento, a 28-acre park that is also a National Historic Landmark, is located on the Sacramento River and is within walking distance from the conference hotel. The waterfront is enjoying a resurgence with a Public Market, new public docks, excursion cruises, a water taxi, a waterfront hotel and two new restaurants.

The Sacramento area also has much to offer in terms of sightseeing. For those wishing to ski, January is the prime skiing season with the slopes just a couple hours from downtown Sacramento. San Francisco is just two hours away, and wine tasting in the Napa Valley or Sierra Foothills is only an hour away. The Gold Country, a beautiful area that is rich in gold rush history is also only an hour away from downtown Sacramento. Bus tours are planned to these areas or you can visit them on your own. For more information about Sacramento and the surrounding area go to <<http://www.cityofsacramento.org/webtech/activities/visit.htm>>.

Although the program chairs are hard at work developing the program, we believe that the conference theme of "Life on the Edge" will offer something of interest to all our members. In commemoration of such disparate but related events as the 100th anniversaries of the Antiquities Act and the San Francisco Earthquake, the 2006 meetings will focus attention on the archaeology of the edges of empires, oceans, disasters, technologies, innovations, partnerships, and cultures. In addition, a number of combined terrestrial and underwater symposia are being developed, and sessions and workshops showcasing new methods and technologies are also in progress. Plans also include a fascinating demonstration by forensic search dogs, a far-reaching forward-looking thematic plenary session, and a collection of informative papers, posters, workshops, and tours throughout the conference.

In short, we have great plans for the 2006 SHA Annual Meeting and look forward to seeing you here in January.

Yours truly,



Dana McGowan,
Conference Chair, Sacramento 2006

SHA 2006 Conference Call for Papers Submissions, Guidelines, and Forms

Call for Papers Opens: 1 April 2005
Deadline: 1 June 2005

Get ready to experience "Life on the Edge," as the 2006 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology returns to Sacramento, California, U.S.A., 11-15 January 2006. Join your friends and colleagues as we explore the edges of archaeological inquiry with a fascinating demonstration by forensic search dogs on Wednesday night, a far-reaching forward-looking thematic plenary session on Thursday morning, and a collection of informative papers, posters, workshops, and tours throughout the conference. In commemoration of such disparate but related events as the 100th anniversaries of the Antiquities Act and the San Francisco Earthquake we will investigate the edges of empires, oceans, disasters, technologies, innovations, partnerships, and cultures.

Individuals responding to the SHA 2006 Call for Papers are strongly encouraged to use the on-line system available through the SHA Web site (<www.sha.org>). For those unable to access the SHA Web site, submissions must be mailed to SHA Headquarters, 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130, Rockville, MD 20850. Please be certain that mailed submissions contain all required information as specified in the "What You Need to Submit" section of this Call for Papers. Incomplete submissions will not be accepted.

Each session organizer and presenter at the SHA 2006 Conference must complete the required forms and pay a \$25 per abstract submission fee. Of this fee, \$15 will be credited against the organizer's/presenter's registration fee for the 2006 Conference. Presenters will not be required to preregister for the 2006 Conference at this time. However, SHA expects that all papers selected for presentation will be presented by the author(s) and will not be withdrawn. SHA Headquarters staff will contact organizers and presenters prior to the Conference Registration period regarding the mechanics of claiming your registration fee credit.

The regular abstract submission period is 1 April to 1 June 2005. Individual contributors, symposium organizers and presenters, and forum organizers should respond to the 2006 Call for Papers on-line through the SHA Web site (<www.sha.org>). The on-line Call for Pa-

pers will be available for late submissions from 1-30 June 2005. A \$25 late fee will be charged for each abstract submitted after June 1 in addition to the \$25 per abstract submission fee. Late submissions will be considered on a space-available basis. No abstracts will be accepted after 30 June 2005.

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

Types of Submissions

Individual Contributions

Major Paper: Theoretical, methodological, or data-synthesizing presentations that cover broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research (20 minutes).

Student presenters are encouraged to submit their single-authored papers for the annual Student Paper Prize competition (for details see <http://www.sha.org/stu_priz.htm>).

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

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

Posters/Media Displays: Free-standing, mounted exhibits with text and graphics, videotapes, etc., that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Bulletin boards will be provided; electronic equipment needs may be available at an additional charge. Authors are expected to set up their own displays and be present at their display during the session.

Organized Contributions

Symposium: Four or more major papers organized around a central theme, region, or project. Organizers of a symposium must

identify the chair and at least one discussant. Symposia with more than 10 presentations must be divided into two parts (morning and afternoon sessions), each with at least one discussant.

Please note: Symposium Organizers are responsible for ensuring that all participants in their session(s) have submitted their forms, abstracts, and payment prior to the close of the Call for Papers period. No abstracts will be accepted after 30 June 2005. Organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations.

Forum/Panel Discussion: Less structured gatherings of 2-4 hours organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and which seeks to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the moderator and all panelists, the number of which should be appropriate to the time allotted (8 participants maximum).

What You Need to Submit

The following information applies only to those persons responding to the Call for Papers by mail. If you are using the SHA on-line system, all of the required information will be captured at that time. **Please do not send hard copies of your materials to SHA if you have applied on-line.**

Individual contributors of a major paper, research report, or poster/media display: The senior author must submit:

- Form A
- Form B
- Your abstract on a CD-Rom clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word.
- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After 1 June 2005, the submission fee is \$50 per abstract.

Symposium organizers must submit:
* Form A

- Form C
- Your abstract on a CD-Rom clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word.
- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After 1 June 2005 the submission fee is \$50 per abstract.

Presenters in a symposium must submit:

- Form A
- Form D
- Your abstract on a CD-Rom clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word.
- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After 1 June 2005 the submission fee is \$50 per abstract.

Forum Organizers must submit:

- Form A
- Form E
- Your abstract on a CD-Rom clearly marked with your name and the title of your

presentation. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word.

- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After 1 June 2005 the submission fee is \$50 per abstract.

Audiovisual Equipment

A digital (LCD) projector used for PowerPoint presentations, a microphone, and a lectern will be provided in each meeting room. The Session Organizer is responsible for coordinating among the presenters in his/her session to ensure that one laptop computer is available to all presenters during the session.

PowerPoint presentations must be brought on CD-Rom disks. All PowerPoint presentations should be loaded onto the laptop computer designated by the Session Organizer prior to the beginning of the session to allow for a seamless transition between papers. Presenters are discouraged from using a computer other than the one designated by the Session Organizer due to the delay in disconnecting/reconnecting the digital projector.

35mm-carousel slide projectors and over-

head projectors will NOT be provided by the SHA. Anyone wishing to use a slide or overhead projector for his/her presentation should contact Presentation Services at <jhopper@ps-av.com> for rental information.

Deadline

The deadline for abstract submission is 1 June 2005. Abstracts may be submitted until 30 June 2005; however, an additional \$25 fee will be assessed on any abstract submitted after the 1 June 2005 deadline. All fees are nonrefundable. No abstracts will be accepted after 30 June 2005.

Eligibility

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required in order to give a presentation at the 2006 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all presentations to conform to the ethical standards promulgated by the Society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge having read the SHA Ethics Statement.

SHA Ethics Statement

Adopted 21 June 2003

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

Principle 1

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

Principle 2

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

Principle 3

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

Principle 4

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

Principle 5

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

Principle 6

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

Principle 7

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

2006 Conference Contact Information

Conference Chair

Dana McGowan, RPA
Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento, CA 95818
U.S.A.
Phone: 916-739-3095
Fax: 916-737-3030
Email: <dmcgowan@jsanet.com>
Contact for general conference arrangements.

Program Chair

Sannie Kenton Osborn, RPA
Presidio Trust
P.O. Box 29052
San Francisco, CA 94129-0052
U.S.A.
Phone: 415-561-5090
Fax: 415-561-5089
Email: <sosborn@presidiotrust.gov>
Contact regarding general program questions, ideas for roundtable luncheons and poster submissions.

Terrestrial Program

Thad Van Bueren, RPA
Caltrans District 4
P.O. Box 23660 MS8A
Oakland, CA 94623-0660
U.S.A.
Phone: 510-286-6230
Fax: 510-286-6374
Email: <thad_van_bueren@dot.ca.gov>
Contact regarding paper, symposium and forum proposals for land-based research.

Underwater Program

Jerome L. Hall
Assistant Professor
University of San Diego
Department of Anthropology
5998 Alcala Park
San Diego, CA 92110-2492
U.S.A.
Phone: 619-260-7865
Fax: 619-260-2260
Email: <jeromeh@sandiego.edu>
Contact about paper, symposium and forum proposals for underwater research.

Local Arrangements Chair

Stacy Schneyder
Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento, CA 95818
U.S.A.
Phone: 916-737-3000
Fax: 916-737-3030
Email: <sschneyder@jsanet.com>
Contact for special events and tours.

SHA Headquarters

Society for Historical Archaeology
15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130
Rockville, MD 20850
U.S.A.
Phone: 301-990-2454
Fax: 301-990-9771
Email: <hq@sha.org>
Contact SHA Headquarters concerning abstract submissions, conference registrations, committee meetings, lodging and other logistical questions.





SOCIETY for HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Form A

SHA 2006 ABSTRACT SUBMITTAL FORM

(For Mail In Submissions Only.)

This form must be completed by all individual contributors, symposium organizers and participants and forum organizers. If you have more than one submission, you must include this form with each submission.

Last Name _____ First Name _____ Middle Initial _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Postal Code _____ Country _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

Program Division (choose one): _____ Terrestrial Program _____ Underwater Program

Submitting as (choose one):

Individual Contributor: _____ major paper _____ research report _____ poster/media display
(Individual Contributors must also complete Form B.)

Symposium Organizer _____
(Symposium Organizers must also complete Form C.)

Symposium Presenter _____
(Symposium Presenters must also complete Form D.)

Forum Organizer _____
(Forum Organizers must also complete Form E.)

I have read and, by my signature, subscribe to the SHA Ethics Statement.

Signature _____ Date _____

Payment Information

_____ A check for my \$25 per abstract submission fee is enclosed. (Made payable to SHA.)

_____ Charge my credit card. ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa ☐ American Express

Card # _____ Exp. Date _____ Billing Zip Code _____

Name on Card _____ Authorizing Signature _____



**SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**

Form B

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTOR SUBMITTAL FORM

Name _____

Affiliation _____

Title _____

Program Division (check one): _____ Terrestrial Program _____ Underwater Program

Abstract (not more than 150 words). Your abstract must be submitted to SHA on CD-Rom in Microsoft Word with your name and the title of the submission clearly marked.

Audio Visual Requirements: Please review the audiovisual requirements policy. The SHA will provide digital (LCD) projectors only at the 2006 conference.

Author One: _____

Author Two: _____

Author Three: _____

Author Four: _____

Key Words: 1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

Region: _____ Period: _____

_____ I am a student and would like my single-authored paper to be considered for the Student Paper Prize Competition. Please see the SHA Website (www.sha.org) for information on the Competition.

Society for Historical Archaeology
15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130
Rockville, MD 20850 USA

Form C

SYMPOSIUM ORGANIZER SUBMITTAL FORM

Organizer(s): _____

Chair(s): _____

Sponsor (if any): _____

Symposium Title: _____

Audio Visual Requirements: Please review the audiovisual requirements policy. The SHA will provide digital (LCD) projectors only at the 2006 conference.

Abstract: (150 words maximum) Your abstract must be submitted to SHA on CD-Rom in Microsoft Word with your name and the title of the submission clearly marked.

Symposium Participants in order of presentation:

1. _____ presenter
2. _____ presenter
3. _____ presenter
4. _____ presenter
5. _____ select one: _____ presenter
_____ discussant
6. _____ select one: _____ presenter
_____ discussant
7. _____ select one: _____ presenter
_____ discussant
8. _____ select one: _____ presenter
_____ discussant
9. _____ select one: _____ presenter
_____ discussant
10. _____ discussant

Society for Historical Archaeology
15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130
Rockville, MD 20850 USA



Form D

SYMPOSIUM PRESENTER SUBMITTAL FORM

Name: _____

Title of Symposium: _____

Symposium Organizer(s): _____

Audio Visual Requirements: Please review the audiovisual requirements policy. The SHA will provide digital (LCD) projectors only at the 2006 conference.

Paper Title: _____

Abstract (100 words maximum): Your abstract must be submitted to SHA on CD-Rom in Microsoft Word with your name and the title of the submission clearly marked.

Author 1

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

Author 2

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

Author 3

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

Author 4

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

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**SOCIETY *for*
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**

Form E

FORUM/PANEL DISCUSSION SUBMISSION FORM

Organizer(s): _____

Moderator(s): _____

Sponsor (if any): _____

Forum/Panel Discussion Title: _____

Time Period Requested: _____ 2 hours _____ 3 hours _____ 4 hours

Abstract (150 words maximum). Your abstract must be submitted to SHA on CD-Rom in Microsoft Word with the your name and the title of the submission clearly marked.

List of Panelists: (Maximum 8)

Panelist 1: _____

Panelist 2: _____

Panelist 3: _____

Panelist 4: _____

Panelist 5: _____

Panelist 6: _____

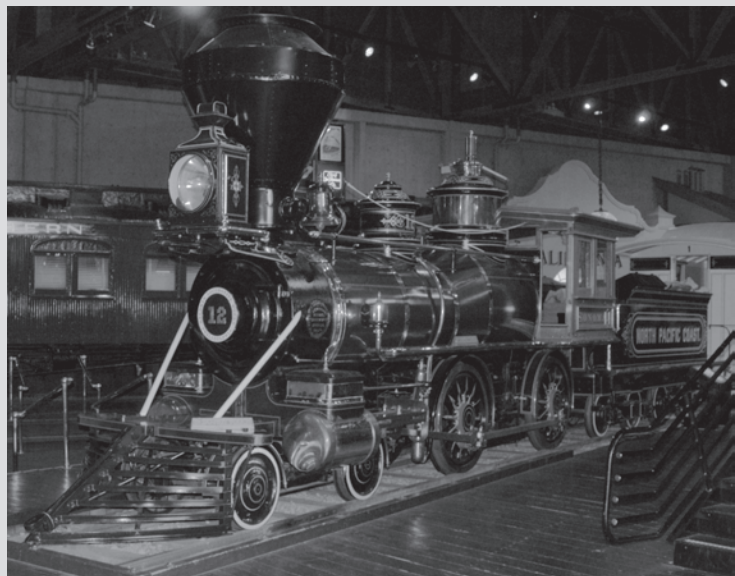
Panelist 7: _____

Panelist 8: _____

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***See you
in
Sacramento!***



SHA 2006



Announcing the 2006 SHA Dissertation Prize

The 2006 SHA Dissertation Prize will be awarded to a recent graduate whose dissertation is considered to be an outstanding contribution to historical archaeology. A prepublication contract to have the dissertation co-published by the SHA and the University Press of Florida and a \$1,000 cash prize will be given to the individual with the winning dissertation. The cash portion of the prize will be paid when the revised dissertation is acceptable to the press.

To be considered for the 2006 prize, which will be awarded at the annual meeting in January 2006, nominees must have defended their dissertations and received a Ph.D. within three years prior to 30 June 2005. Two unbound copies of the disserta-

tion must be provided to James E. Ayres, chair of the SHA Dissertation Prize Subcommittee, by the date noted below. The dissertation copies will not be returned (unless the reviewers have made comments they wish to pass on to a nominee).

Nominations must be made by non-student SHA members and must consist of a nomination letter that makes a case for the dissertation. Self-nominations will not be accepted. **NOMINEES MUST BE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.**

Nominees must be willing to accept a prepublication contract with the University Press of Florida, and winning the prize will, as with all SHA publications, require assign-

ment of the copyright of the manuscript and any royalties from the publication of the manuscript to the SHA. The dissertation must not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Deadline for receipt of all materials (nomination letters and copies of dissertations) is 15 July 2005. The subcommittee is expected to reach a consensus on the winner no later than 15 October 2005.

For more information or to submit nomination materials, contact James E. Ayres, 1702 East Waverly, Tucson, AZ 85719; Phone: 520-325-4435; Fax: 520-620-1432; Email: <jammar@post.com>.

Opinion: *National Geographic* and the *SS Republic*

By Erika Stein

An article published in the September 2004 *National Geographic* documented commercial salvage operations on the *SS Republic*, a 140-year-old Civil War steamer. Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc., while having legal rights to the salvage operation, presented the expedition via *National Geographic* as archaeological, although the purpose of the expedition was to collect coins and the majority of the artifacts recovered are in the process of being split up and sold to private collectors.

Public perceptions of underwater archaeology are heavily influenced by *National Geographic* in the United States, which prompted Bradley L. Garrett and Erika Stein, two Masters Students in maritime archaeology at James Cook University in Australia to write a letter to *National Geographic*, pointing out the discrepancies between their terrestrial and underwater policies regarding cultural heritage. You can view this letter and *National Geographic's* response in the January 2005 issue of *National Geographic*. The letter stated:

"As graduate students in the maritime archaeology discipline, we were very excited to see an article on a shipwreck that is part of our American heritage. Yet we were astounded by what we read. The maritime archaeology community has been working for decades to stop commercial salvage companies from destroying shipwrecks for gain. The breaking up of archaeological collections and selling of artifacts is prohibited on archaeological sites around the globe, but for some reason, if the same sites are underwater, these rules do not apply. It is clear from reading the article that the objective was to collect coins. These artifacts will soon be sold to private collectors, and it will be impossible to study the collection as a whole. This project was about looting for profit, plain and simple."

This was *National Geographic's* response: "Although Odyssey Marine Exploration, the salvage company that discovered the *Republic*, will sell the artifacts, they performed an excavation that was legal, safe, and professional. And, as its marine archaeologist says in the story, only a commercial operation could afford such an expensive deep-sea recovery."

National Geographic seems committed to supporting commercial salvage as long as it sells magazines. This has motivated Brad and Erika to begin efforts to change *National Geographic's* policies. Mark Staniforth, chair of ACUA and Cos Coroneos, president of AIMA have both agreed to write letters on behalf of their respective organizations in an effort to encourage *National Geographic* to fall in line with the ICOMOS guidelines for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage.

In addition, efforts to organize a session at the next SHA conference to revive discussion on the commodification of cultural resources are currently underway.

We would like to encourage SHA members to contact *National Geographic* and voice your concern regarding the magazine's outdated policies related to submerged cultural heritage. We are not encouraging an attack on *National Geographic*; we merely want to inform them that they have (possibly unknowingly) supported unethical archaeology.

The on-line article and a forum for discussion is present on the *National Geographic* Web site: <<http://magma.nationalgeographic.com/ngm/0409/feature7/>>.

Member Opinion on an Electronic Newsletter

William B. Lees

A trial electronic version of the winter 2004 *SHA Newsletter* was posted on the SHA Web site in mid-December and an email was sent to the membership announcing this posting and eliciting opinion. Forty responses were received and fell into three general categories: 1) those who want SHA to continue the print newsletter (n=19, 47.5%), 2) those who prefer an electronic newsletter (n=17, 42.5%), and 3) those who are OK with the electronic version but who did not seem to clearly prefer this format (n=4, 10%). However you look at the numbers of this small and very unscientific poll, there seems to be a sizeable percentage of the membership who would be upset if the print newsletter were discontinued, and an equally sizeable number who would be happy to see an electronic version at least as an option. I believe that these numbers and opinions are fairly representative of the membership.

There are a number of significant or recurring thoughts that were mentioned in these comments:

- Many like the color photos and feel the photos are better quality than the print version.
- Some see the move to an electronic newsletter as representing a decrease in benefits.
- Many perceive the motives behind an electronic newsletter to be cost driven rather than a response to a trend in delivery.
- Some were confronted with a very slow download via dial-up connection; some gave up and one noted that it took 20 minutes to download (offering high and low resolution download options might be a way to deal with this problem).
- Many requested that we provide email notification when electronic newsletters are posted on the Web site.
- Some would like to have past issues available in an archive on the Web site.
- Some find the format difficult to use on a computer screen (unless we go to an electronic-only newsletter the formatting of any electronic and print versions will probably need to stay the same, but with an electronic-only newsletter the formatting could be changed to favor screen use).
- Some like the ability to perform searches via Adobe Reader.

• Some just hate the idea of an electronic newsletter.

• Some speculate that opinion on the issue is age dependent, and that once the current generation of revered and senior scholars passes on to the great backlist pile in the sky, electronic publications will receive wide acceptance (this speculation is generally offered by members of the current generation of revered and senior scholars).

In general, those who are opposed to an electronic-only newsletter are adamant in their opposition, and those who are in favor of this concept are very enthusiastic in their support.

Some Comments from Members

I have taken the liberty to reprint, without attribution, a few of the more significant comments that I received from the members regarding this issue—some are very interesting and provide useful insights into the thoughts of our membership:

13 January 2005: I just looked at the E-newsletter and really liked it. The hyperlinks make getting around very easy and the image quality (especially the photos) seems much better than the paper version. I would be fine with receiving only an E-newsletter from SHA, assuming that it saves SHA some money. I imagine that institutional members might continue to prefer a paper newsletter (for archiving and library use) but as an individual member, electronic works fine for me. Perhaps every few years a CD of back issues could be offered for sale, which would help address the archiving problem.

12 January 2005: Please count me among the SHA members who oppose exclusive electronic distribution of the *SHA Newsletter*. Although I understand the need (high printing and distribution costs) of such a move from the standpoint of the organization, I do not understand the appeal nor am I ready to accept the expenses such a change will require on my part.

First, I will not read a lengthy document on the computer, and I am sure that I am not the only person with such an objection. I spend all day of every day that I am in the office reading or writing documents on the computer, and I will not read any documents outside of my work duties on the computer. It is too much eye fatigue, I cannot read as fast on the computer screen as I can in

hardcopy, and I am confined to my office in reading such material; typically, I read newsletters of this type at the dinner table, in hotel rooms during field work, and, yes, using the facilities.

Second, I am not interested in accepting the costs of printing the newsletter on my printer. I (or more accurately, my employer and I) will end up paying to print approximately 30 pages, in color, in the form of ink, paper, and wear and tear on my printer. Since I will have to pay the increased costs of printing and mailing the newsletter either through increased membership costs or the scenario described above, I would prefer to pay more in membership to have a portable, non-electronic, and permanent document. Because the *SHA Newsletter* includes current research and occasional research tools (for example, the glass bibliography in the current issue), I keep old issues and use them as references, especially in constructing culture histories for contract reports, or in locating new sources of information on historic artifacts for dating.

In sum, I suggest that SHA continue to offer the *SHA Newsletter* in hard copy, and perhaps electronic formats well, for those who prefer it in that format. I suspect that at least some of the people who express interest in receiving the newsletter electronically will eventually find themselves no longer reading the newsletter at all, because reading it, downloading it, and/or printing it will prove difficult or impossible to do in conjunction with all of the other things that busy professionals try to accomplish in a given day.

30 December 2004: I much prefer the electronic version of the Society's newsletter and would advocate that the Society make the switch to the electronic format permanent. From an environmental standpoint (and as a student with limited storage space), I appreciate being able to look through the newsletter for relevant information without having to recycle it shortly thereafter.

30 December 2004: Though I liked the newsletter I still prefer the flexibility of a hard copy. I think many older members will prefer the ease of the hard copy, and the immediacy of its news when it first arrives. I often ignore email items as they are so frequent.

22 December 2004: The e-version of the

Continued on Page 42

E-Newsletter Opinion

Continued from Page 41

newsletter is wonderful, and the color images are a bonus. In general, however, I read newsletters and similar documents just about anywhere but at my desk, fitting them into routines such as lunch, comfortable chair time, and travel (at least when I'm not driving myself). For the time being, therefore, for me anyway, having a paper copy of the newsletter is important as I am far less likely to make use of an e-version. I would certainly support it as an option for those who would prefer it, if having both versions was cost-effective.

22 December 2004: Thanks for sending this out for comment. I very much like this idea and would encourage its continuance. Reasons of time and cost saving are paramount, but I like the color photos, and the digital format which is easier to store than a hard copy. If someone wants or needs a hard copy they can always print one out, at their expense rather than SHA's. In this age of increasing membership dues and conference fees (which are pretty much out of many people's price range) it is a good way for the organization to save money.

21 December 2004: I am disturbed by this email, as it seems to say that I will be looking at another loss of benefits from my SHA membership fees. I am not even sure I will be renewing my SHA membership.

The current jump in dues has about priced the SHA out of my level of support. The SHA has dropped the printed membership list that I always found to be invaluable. The SHA proposes to reduce the newsletter frequency from 4 to 3 a year. Now it appears that future newsletters will be electronic instead of paper printings. I have no desire to read a document such as the *SHA Newsletter* on a computer screen.

I belong to several professional history organizations. These organizations publish quarterly newsletters, and a quarterly journal as large, page size, or larger than the SHA does, and their dues are nowhere near that of the SHA.

One can only surmise that the SHA is living beyond its means, or is not efficiently managing its financial resources.

21 December 2004: I like the electronic newsletter. The photos are much better than in the paper copy and the text is much easier to read as well. If SHA provides the option of receiving the newsletter electronically or via snail mail, I would prefer the electronic version. The e-newsletter will not be rained on or ripped in half by the post office (that happened to mine once). I think the e-newsletter is a great concept and that SHA should pursue this further.

21 December 2004: The on-line newslet-

ter looks fine. Please keep in mind that there are locations where slow dial-up internet connections may be the norm and/or fast(er) broadband may be expensive. It took 19-20 minutes to download on dial-up.

20 December 2004: Hi I prefer a printed copy rather than an electronic version. If it is electronic I probably will not download and read it.

20 December 2004: I am unbelievably impressed. What a wonderful elide into the 21st Century. Thank you. I emphatically vote to continue providing the newsletter electronically.

20 December 2004: I just had a look at the online version of the *SHA Newsletter*. In my opinion it is just as good, if not better, than the paper one and I would be happy to receive only a notification of its posting. Particularly if this would help avoid dues increases.

20 December 2004: I don't mind an on-line newsletter, but 2 things: 1) I'd like an email reminder every time a new one is posted, and, 2) I really, really, really don't like reading columns on the screen. They are fine in a printed version of course, but require scrolling up and down to read without making a hard copy. So I hope that the newsletter can be redesigned to make it friendly for reading on-screen.

20 December 2004: I think the electronic newsletter is great. It saves paper and room on the shelf. The graphics are better quality too. I hope if the society decides to go all electronic, you will continue to e-mail a reminder to the membership when a new newsletter is available.

20 December 2004: The *SHA Newsletter* continues to be a very useful and important periodical publication. I have just looked at your on-line version, and this is also very attractive. My own feeling is that I would like to continue to have the printed hard copy sent to me as a member, however. Here are some of the reasons: 1) The newsletter contains news items, short articles, and other unique information that in some cases will never be published anywhere else. Some of the current research notices, for example, describe excavation projects that are never heard of again and never published, unfortunately. One hopes that subscribing libraries save and bind these newsletters as conscientiously as they do the actual journals; if they don't it's their loss and they are being foolish. Libraries surely won't bother to print their own copies, however. 2) I have a complete set of the newsletter from the first issue (I have been a member since then). If the newsletter becomes available only in digital format, then for me (or anyone) to keep a set complete for reference purposes it will be necessary to print each new copy from the on-line version. This could be each

as many as 30 pages, single sided, which is a lot more paper and bulk.

20 December 2004: I understand the motive (money or rather the lack of it) to have the newsletter on-line. And, in principle, I support the concept. However, the "design team" needs to remember that some of us, believe it or not, are still suffering along with dial up connections. At 40 Kbps after 3 minutes—timed exactly, not a wild approximation—I still did not even have the first page of a 33-page document. There is absolutely no way on this earth that I will sit for a longer period of time to read the *SHA Newsletter*.

20 December 2004: Excellent idea. Surprised it's taken SHA so long! Here in the antipodes, ASHA adopted this form of delivery some two years back and I for one am contented with it. Perhaps in the future the same mode of delivery could be used for the journal itself which could then be saved, if one wished, to a rewritable CD enabling less storage space and an easier search for a specific subject or article. The only drawback at present could be that not everyone has broadband facilities and therefore possibly incurring high on line cost due to a slow download.

20 December 2004: Probably I'm just a geezer, but I like the feel, smell, and portability of paper.

19 December 2004: With the price we are being charged for membership, I would hope, however futilely, that we could receive a real newsletter rather than an electronic one.

17 December 2004: I am not interested in an electronic newsletter. It may break down by age—I'm "over 60." If it does, once we all croak it will be moot.

17 December 2004: I just joined SHA and received one newsletter in print and the email about an electronic version. I head the outreach and education division for my state's conservation agency and in that role I'm pushing to convert to the Web in as much communication as possible. It's so much easier to search past information, less expensive and wasteful to print and mail, and more rapid in distribution. Where is the downside? I suppose for older audiences who don't use the Web regularly or who don't have good Web access it's less appealing. But in the next 5-10 years, the numbers will continue to shift to Web dominance. Perhaps you can offer the print version for a slightly higher fee and give a discount to web users in the future. In any case, I vote for a digital newsletter.

17 December 2004: PLEASE DON'T EVER ABANDON PRINTED NEWSLETTER COMMUNICATIONS. I have written to the SAA as well about the impact of having electronic communication only. Not everyone with an interest in historical archae-

ology is connected to the Web, so Web-only communication would create a deprived minority in our community. In addition, email communications have become so immense and time consuming to clean up to keep from overloading your machine's memory, that it has become an onerous burden. Whenever possible I avoid adding my email to another automatic information provider. A paper communication doesn't eat up machine memory, it can easily be filed for reading at a time that fits your schedule, provides a reference library that you don't have to spend time printing out, and it doesn't create a chore of memory cleansing. Believe it or not, there are also many people with email who can't check it every day, and can miss messages and news that doesn't exist in a tangible format.

17 December 2004: I do not support on-line news letters. As a member of SHA I've noticed a trend with this organization involving the increased cost of SHA periodicals and bulletins as well as an increase in membership cost. I'm starting to feel that the SHA is asking more from its membership and offering less. An on-line newsletter may seem a really good idea but it doesn't offer the membership a hard copy of material to refer to. It just seems to be one more thing that the SHA is trying to stop doing. Is this because of the increased cost since SHA is now organized around a "company" mentality?

17 December 2004: The version you sent was good, but it took a long time to load onto my machine (not everyone can afford to keep up with the e-Joneses). Also, I personally don't like the notion of an electronic newsletter—I spend enough time staring at a computer screen as it is, and it is burning my eyes out. With the substantial dues hike we saw this year, can't we afford paper a little bit longer?

17 December 2004: I think that electronic distribution is something we ought to be doing, and the quality appears excellent (we even get color on-line), but there are many issues related to availability. The main issues I see are: 1) Will people be given an option for the traditional mailed copy? Some people may not have a computer or Internet access. If electronic is the basic standard, if I opted for the mailing would I pay extra for it? Seems reasonable to me, but maybe not to others. Demand for a traditional print version could be small, though, which would drive up printing costs per unit if produced in the same way. Would the business office simply send a downloaded hard copy based on a standing order, thus avoiding the need for dealing with printing houses altogether? 2) Would the on-line version be in a password protected section of the web site and available only to dues paying members, or

available to anyone as the trial version is? I think the latter might actually help promote new member recruitment, as a teaser that would inspire folks to join in order to get the journal and other benefits. Some members might carp about having to pay more to get a hard copy when the entire world gets it without charge, but it can be defended on the basis of recouping additional postage and handling cost. 3) One could take a less accommodating approach and simply say that if a member doesn't have Internet access they can go to a library. In reality, that might not be an option for everyone, but we can't possibly make everyone happy no matter what we do. The more options available, the greater potential for messing up, and then even more people are unhappy.

I think that electronic subscribers would be happy with the arrangement as long as an email message came out to announce its posting like the one we just got (I wouldn't want to have to check periodically to see if it's there). It's would be a real advantage to off-shore folks, who get delivery by regular mail only after long delays in transit. I also like the fact that the pdf version is completely searchable if you are looking for particular content.

Some of the old-timers will complain about change and having to print a flimsy version to read under a flowering tree, but younger folks will just read it on-line without printing it or take their wifi laptops outside. The newsletter is mostly ephemera, anyway, and should not be viewed as some sort of an archival document that has to be saddle-bound in heavy stock paper. I've got a shelf full of them, of course, but I'm damn crazy for hanging on to all this stuff. For the most part they should be tossed like Newsweek after being read or selectively saved. We've been stuck in the dual journal mode too long.

17 December 2004: The answer is NO. Although an electronic version does have the benefit of not having to store it on a shelf, I think the electronic version will be read less. I find documents more difficult to read on screen and other studies have shown that people do read slower on screen (perhaps that is why brevity is the key to Web pages). I guess we could print it out, but that seems like a lot of trouble so maybe it would be easier just not to read it at all. If we want to save money how about going to newsprint. Would that be cheaper?

Of course, it could be that this is a complaint of those did not grow up on computers. Since we will mostly be retiring soon, perhaps this is not a problem, but I bet that actual readership will drop off if we go to an electronic format.

17 December 2004: I like the PDF format very much—it has the advantage of color

photos and hyperlinks, and can, I hope, be archived on the Web site. It is useful to be able to just print one or two pages as needed. I think you will have a hard time getting the membership to give up the hard copy, and there may even be some older members without computers, but it is OK with me as long as an email notice tells us when the latest issue is out.

17 December 2004: The e-newsletter looks great and I like the added bonus of color photos. Having the search option with .pdf files also makes the newsletter a more useful research reference. I would much rather store the newsletter electronically than on my increasingly limited bookshelf space. Let's save some postage for the membership too.

17 December 2004: Well, I guess you already know what dial-up modem users are going to say—too big a newsletter to download & print out. I still prefer mine via print and mail. It's a great idea for most high-speed users, though.

17 December 2004: Realizing that the printed version is expensive, I would still prefer it over a electronic version. If I'm paying \$125 for dues, I expect to receive the newsletters in the mail.

17 December 2004: It's not just that I'm an old fuddy-duddy, but I think it would be dreadful to give up the paper version. The e-mail took very long to load with Adobe, and was much too small to read on line. It did print out in legible size, but if we have to print the 30+ pages, there's no savings in time for the reader. If one just picks out a few articles that might be of interest, you may well miss other items of importance, or whose titles just don't spark interest. I realize it would save costs for SHA, but offering a real hard-copy paper newsletter is a genuine benefit for members. They can be perused at leisure, kept for reference, etc.

17 December 2004: I receive several other newsletters on-line already. I have no problem with receiving the *SHA Newsletter* that way either. I was particularly impressed with the quality of the photographs and graphics in the winter *SHA Newsletter*. They were much better than in the other on-line newsletters I receive.

17 December 2004: Excellent job on the on-line version of the newsletter. I would request one addition to the newsletter. It would be very useful if the bookmarks for the different sections were placed in the navigation tabs window under the bookmarks tab so that you can jump around the document without having to go back to the table of contents page. I find it extremely helpful if I can have this window open when reviewing large PDF files. The window can be easily reduced or closed for those who do not want this function.

Current Publications

Charles Ewen

SHA has received the following publications for review. Publishers and authors are encouraged to send new titles of potential interest to Dr. Charles Ewen, Reviews Editor, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. Please be sure to include price and ordering information. I am always looking for potential book reviewers. If you are interested in reviewing a work please contact me at the above address or via email at: <shareviews@mail.ecu.edu>.

* indicates book is already out for review

Chappell, Sally A. Kitt

2004 *Cahokia: Mirror of the Cosmos*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL. Order: <www.press.uchicago.edu>. 218 pp. \$25.00 paperback.

Cloutier, Céline

2004 *De la Stratification Archéologique à la Stratification Sociale*. CELAT, Québec, Canada. 190 pp. paperback.

Coe, Michael D.

2003 *Angkor and the Khmer Civilization*. Thames and Hudson, New York. Order: <thamesandhudsonusa.com>. 240 pp. \$22.50 paperback.

* Courtney, Yolanda C. S.

2004 *Public House Tokens In England and Wales c. 1830-1920*. Cambridge University Press, London. Order: Royal Numismatic Society, Special Publication no. 38.

Delcourt, Paul A., and Hazel R. Delcourt

2004 *Prehistoric Native Americans and Ecological Change: Human Ecosystems in Eastern North America Since the Pleistocene*. Cambridge University Press, New York. Order: <www.cambridge.org>. 203 pp. \$90.00 cloth.

Fforde, Cressida

2004 *Collecting the Dead: Archaeology and the Reburial Issue*. Duckworth, Dulles, VA. Order: <www.internationalpubmarket.com>. 198 pp. \$27.00 paper.

Granberry, Julian, and Gary S. Vescelius

2004 *Languages of the Pre-Columbian Antilles*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Order: <www.uapress.ua.edu>. 153 pp. \$19.95 paper.

* Harrison, Rodney

2004 *Shared Landscapes: Archaeologies of Attachment and the Pastoral Industry in New South Wales*. University of New South Wales Press, Sydney. Order: <www.unswpress.com.au>. 240 pp. \$49.95 paper.

* Horning, Audrey

2004 *In the Shadow of Ragged Mountain: Historical Archaeology of Nicholson, Corbin, and Weakley Hollows*. Shenandoah National Park Association, Good Printers, Bridgewater, VA. Order: <www.snpbooks.org>. 115 pp. paper.

Houston, Stephen D. (editor)

2004 *The First Writing: Script Invention as History and Process*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England. Order: <www.cambridge.org>. 417 pp. \$90.00 cloth.

* Lightfoot, Kent G.

2005 *Indians, Missionaries, and Merchants: The Legacy of Colonial Encounters on the California Frontiers*. University of California Press, Berkeley. Order: <www.ucpress.edu>. 338 pp. \$45.00 cloth.

* Murray, Tim

2004 *The Archaeology of Contact in Settler Societies*. Cambridge University Press, NY. Order: <www.cambridge.org>. 269 pp. \$36.99 paper.

Østergård, Else

2004 *Woven into the Earth: Textiles from Norse Greenland*. Aarhus University Press, Denmark. Order: <www.unipress.dk>. 296 pp. cloth.

* Pope, Peter E.

2004 *Fish Into Wine: The Newfoundland Plantation in the Seventeenth Century*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC. Order: <www.uncpress.unc.edu/books/T-4848.html>. 463 pp. \$24.95 paper.

* Rafferty, Sean M., and Rob Mann

2005 *Smoking and Culture: The Archaeology of Tobacco Pipes in Eastern North America*. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. Order: <www.utpress.org>. 324 pp. \$48.00 cloth.

Sanoja, Mario, and Iraida Vargas-Arenas

2002 *El Agua y el Poder: Caracas y la Formación del Estado Colonial Caraqueño: 1567-1700*. Banco Central de Venezuela. In Spanish.

Small, Nora Pat

2003 *Beauty and Convenience: Architecture and Order in the New Republic*. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. Order: <www.utpress.org>. 155 pp. \$29.95 cloth

* Terrell, Michelle M.

2005 *The Jewish Community of Early Colonial Nevis: A Historical Archaeology Study*. The University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Order: <www.upf.com>. 182 pp. \$59.95 cloth.

Wilkie, Laurie

2003 *The Archaeology of Mothering: An African-American Midwife's Tale*. Routledge, New York, NY. Order: 1-800-634-7064. 240 pp. \$90.95 cloth.

SPMA 2005 Conference: Nevis

From 27 June to 1 July 2005 the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology's annual conference will be held on the island of Nevis in the Eastern Caribbean and will focus on the historical archaeology of the colonial or shared landscapes of the Caribbean. This is the first time that the Society's annual conference has been held outside the British Isles. The conference will provide a unique opportunity to combine a visit to the Eastern Caribbean with learning about recent archaeological research in the region. The conference program will include two days of field visits to sites on Nevis and the nearby island of St. Kitts (St. Christopher), and the option of participating in a field visit to the island of St. Eustatius (Statia). The timing of the conference has been chosen so as to enable delegates to attend also the meeting of the International Association of Caribbean Archaeologists, which will be held in July 2005 in Trinidad. The conference is being held in association with the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society and the St. Christopher Heritage Society. The conference also marks the completion of a three-year project funded by the British Academy looking at the archaeology of the colonial landscape of Nevis and St. Kitts.

The conference venue will be the Mount Nevis Hotel, superbly situated on the slopes of Mount Nevis, close to the Vance Amory Nevis International Airport and with views of St. Kitts and St. Eustatius to the north. The Four Seasons Hotel at Pinney's Beach, on the west coast of Nevis, will be the venue for an evening plenary session and an augmented local audience. Further accommodation details are given below.

The proceedings of the conference will be published in the refereed Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology Conference Series, following upon recent volumes on the archaeology of Reformation, the archaeology of industrialization and others.

The lowest fares for travel from the United Kingdom are currently ca. £320 return, for London Gatwick to St. Kitts via a Saturday flight with Excel Airways, also available through Golden Caribbean. British Airways and Virgin fly from Gatwick to Antigua, with onward flights by LIAT to Nevis. For flights from the United Kingdom or France, there are daily flights by Air France to St. Martin from Paris, connections from Manchester, Bristol and Southampton, onward flight by Winair from St. Martin to Nevis.

Travel from North America to Nevis can be direct with one change at San Juan or via Antigua, St. Kitts (inexpensive ferry to Nevis) or St. Martin.

Accommodation will be available at a range of prices. The Mount Nevis Hotel, the conference hotel, will be offering a conference discount of 30% on its published prices (<www.MountNevisHotel.com>). Other accommodation possibilities, both lower and higher in cost, will be listed in the final conference announcement.

Please address any preliminary inquiries on likely costs and logistics to Bruce Williams, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, as below.

The conference organizers are Professor Roger H. Leech, School of Humanities (Archaeology), University of Southampton, Avenue Campus, Highfield, SOUTHAMPTON, SO17 1BF, UK, Email: <R.Leech@soton.ac.uk> and Bruce Williams, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, St Nicholas Church, St Nicholas Street, BRISTOL, BS1 1UE, UK, Email: <bruce_williams@bristol-city.gov.uk>. For the Nevis Heritage Project see: <http://www.arch.soton.ac.uk/Research/Nevis/Nevis.html>.

Correction: Current Research : U.S.A. Southwest

Carrie E. Smith, District Archaeologist for the Truckee Ranger District, Truckee, CA, submitted the following correction to a current research contribution about work at the last camp site of the ill-fated Donner Party, "The error occurred under Current Research for Nevada. The Donner Family Archaeology Project took place in California on the Tahoe National Forest, Truckee Ranger District. We are close to Nevada but we do not manage any Forest Service lands in that state! I thought you should know. Otherwise, nice write-up."

Current Research

ASIA

Reported by
Edward W. Tennant
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Picking up the Pieces in Asia: At approximately 1:00 a.m. on 26 December an earthquake of magnitude 9.0 occurred off the northwestern shore of Sumatra, Indonesia. Just over three hours later an earthquake of magnitude 7.5 followed near the Nicobar Islands, India. The events and reactions of the world immediately following the tragic events of 26 December are well known. The earthquake and series of subsequent tidal waves off the west coast of Indonesia severally affected coastlines in Sri Lanka, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Maldives in Asia, along with Somalia in eastern Africa. Other countries affected include Bangladesh, Kenya, Tanzania, and Australia.

International heritage organizations, such as the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the World Archaeological Congress (WAC), have been quick to respond and begin cataloging cultural resources affected in these countries. The enormous loss of life in many of these areas, especially Indonesia, postponed this work for only a brief time. Heritage conservationists and ICOMOS representatives in these countries quickly began to survey areas affected by the disaster. The following list of heritage resources is in no way com-

plete. Instead, it is meant to supply a general sense of the resources affected in this region.

The Old Town of Galle in Sri Lanka was partially flooded, but not seriously damaged. This fortified city dates to the 16th century and was built by the Portuguese. However, the Maritime Archaeology Unit (MAU) in Galle was practically destroyed. This facility housed artifacts recently rescued from the East Indiaman *Avondster*, a 17th-century ship captured from the English by the Dutch and sunk in the harbor in 1659. Dr. Robert Partheius' talk at this year's SHA meetings in York silenced the room as he showed the effects of the tidal waves on his colleague's facility, emptied by the waves as they returned to the ocean.

The east coast of India hit by the waves has experienced little loss of heritage. These regions include Chennai, home to Ft. Saint George. The town was founded in 1639 by the Dutch East India Company and grew around the fort built in 1640. To the south, in Mamallapuram, the heritage sites consist mainly of temples for local Hindus and Buddhists. Again, these resources escaped serious damage. In fact, the word from the Indian government as early as 10 January was that life had begun to normalize and tourists had returned to these sites.

In Thailand the situation is similar where heritage surveys were being conducted as early as 12 January, overseen by the country's Fine Arts Department (which guides archaeological research in the country). The reports from these surveys indi-

cated that of the 100 archaeological sites in the affected areas, few were harmed. However, a handful of sites, consisting of cave paintings in coastal zones, may have been severely affected. The reports from Thailand included news that a local sea people known as the Mogen (indigenous peoples with a migratory fishing culture) survived largely due to traditional, indigenous knowledge and an ability to "read" the sea and move to safer ground in time.

News from Myanmar (Burma) and Malaysia has been harder to find. These countries were not affected as badly as others around the Indian Ocean, and their cultural resources also may have escaped serious damage. The Straits of Malacca near Penang in Malaysia contain important sites of underwater heritage, but attempts to assess their damage have not yet been made.

Given the enormous loss of human life in Indonesia there has been relatively little news concerning heritage resources as efforts are directed at the more than 400,000 persons uprooted by the tsunami. Reports of damage to a Dutch cemetery site in Banda Aceh have been reported. The first teams of archaeologists to survey the area and assess damage to heritage resources will not likely arrive before February. The Office of Archaeological Heritage Conservation in Banda Aceh lost 36 of its 43 members in the disaster, and it will be some time before heritage work can resume in this part of Indonesia.

While the initial news for heritage resources after the disaster appears positive, it currently does little to console those who have lost colleagues, friends, homes, and family. However, the survival of these resources will eventually provide important psychosocial support for survivors in these areas. The physical endurance of local heritage will become a tangible link with the past, provide avenues to channel grief, and ultimately assist in the healing of many shattered lives. The quick response time of heritage managers and the archaeological community in these areas is miraculous, considering that many of those involved suffered personal losses during the disaster. The international outpouring from colleagues around the world, mirroring support following the 2003 Bam earthquake in Iran exactly one year earlier (26 December 2003), continues to provide much appreciated moral support for those working in the affected areas.



If you would like to learn more about the substantial work previously undertaken by the Maritime Archaeological Unit in Galle, please visit their Web site at <<http://cf.hum.uva.nl/galle/>>.

Web sites providing ongoing news include: ICOMOS Tsunami News Page: <<http://www.international.icomos.org/tsunami-asia.htm>>; WAC News: <<http://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/wac/site/tsunami.php>>.

The following Web site has aerial photos of before and after the tsunami at 20 locations in and around Banda Aceh. The photographs speak for themselves: <<http://homepage.mac.com/demark/tsunami/2.html>>.

AUSTRALASIA

Reported by Alasdair Brooks
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New South Wales

The Former Prince Henry Hospital: A range of heritage services are being provided by consultancy firm Godden Mackay Logan at the former Prince Henry Hospital Site at Little Bay. Excavation work has recently been carried out by Catherine Tucker at the Female Lazaret site. The Lazaret includes a small fenced complex built to quarantine and treat female sufferers of leprosy from 1883 on. The site was then used for the treatment of infectious and tropical diseases starting in the early 20th century. The Female Lazaret building was demolished in 1966.

Excavations at the adjacent Original Services Area are still under way. In July 1881 an area of the Hospital Site was set aside for the first ambulance corps of New South Wales. This area includes associated stables, stockyards, staff accommodations, carriage sheds, the Dairy, and workshops.

South Australia

2004 National Archaeology Students' Conference: On 28-30 September 2004, the Flinders University Archaeology Society was pleased to host the fourth National Archaeology Students' Conference (NASC). By all accounts, the conference was a resounding success, with students attending from universities in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory, and South Australia, as well as from the University of Delhi in India.

The theme for this year's event was "Explorations, Investigations, New Directions." An eclectic and excellent collection of papers were presented by 27 students. Topics ranged from Bronze Age Europe to the Aus-

tralian Hippie movement of the 1970s, but of interest to SHA members will be the fact that by far the largest session was "Contributed Papers in Historical and Maritime Archaeology." In keeping with NASC tradition, the winners of the best undergraduate (David Collard, University of Melbourne), honors (Amy Prendergast, University of Melbourne), masters (Peta Knott, Flinders University), and Ph.D. (Susan Briggs, Flinders University) papers each took home a check for one hundred dollars, plus a fifty dollar book voucher. The proceedings of this year's conference will be published in 2005.

Conference attendees also heard from three invited speakers. Emeritus Professor D. J. Mulvaney of the Australian National University delivered the keynote address on the first evening of the conference, with a well-attended lecture on the early days of archaeology in Australia, and the state of the discipline in the 1950s when he began his career. Jane Lydon of the Centre for Australian Indigenous Studies at Monash University discussed her work with historical photographs from Coranderrk Aboriginal Station in Victoria. Flinders alumnus Tim Owen spoke about his experiences as a fresh archaeology graduate leaving the university to seek his fortune in the discipline as a consulting archaeologist.

Oyster Town Survey: In June, Mark Staniforth and a group of postgraduate students from Flinders University were invited by the residents of Coffin Bay (Eyre Peninsula, SA) to examine a site thought to be "Oyster Town." The site is located on the outskirts of the town and has a great deal of significance for the current population. The main industry of modern Coffin Bay is farming Pacific oysters but from possibly as early as the 1840s, the then Oyster Town was occupied by a nebulous group of people who exploited the natural beds of native oysters. The oysters were carted across land to Port Lincoln and then shipped to Port Adelaide. The remains of what is thought to be the bullock track to Port Lincoln were found during the survey. The town was never surveyed or made official in any way and probably died a slow death as the oysters were overexploited to the point of near extinction in the late 19th century. A second point of identification for the community is a rosemary bush of which they are highly protective. It is believed to have been planted in someone's garden during the original occupation of Oyster Town, survived the latter's demise and is now estimated to be a remarkable 30 m in diameter.

The survey covered the maritime and terrestrial aspects of the site, although due to the nature of the bay nothing of significance was found in the maritime survey. On

land, small piles of the local sandstone may indicate hearth sites, although excavation is still required to confirm this. Surface artifact scatters date from as early as the 1840s right through to the present. The 19th-century materials featured the usual Rhine, Willow, and Asiatic Pheasant transfer prints; stoneware; and dark olive glass. On one of the last days of the survey, the team met with around 30 interested local residents to discuss the future of the project as well as site management and protection issues. These discussions are ongoing and may lead to further work at the site.

Victoria

Pre-Gold Rush Settlement in South Gippsland: An application for funding to the Australian Research Council was recently successful for a project titled "Life on the Edge: Pre-Gold Rush Settlement in South Gippsland, Victoria." The project principals are Chief Investigator Susan Lawrence; Partner Investigator Jane Lennon; and APD research fellow Alasdair Brooks. The research will be based out of La Trobe University, Melbourne.

The aim of the project is to develop archaeological perspectives on pre-gold rush settlement in regional Victoria using a community studies approach. The research aims to understand the local effects caused by the dislocations of the gold rush, and to trace the impact on the material culture of a regional community. The project will focus on the case study of settlement at Corner Inlet, Gippsland, where several associated informal camps, private company towns, and government towns were established in the 1840s. The Old Port on the Albert River was the first port in eastern Victoria and the region was the gateway to pastoral settlement on the central Gippsland plains. Due to the subsequent economic decline in shipping to Port Albert in the 1860s caused by the discovery of navigation routes through the Gippsland Lakes, the Corner Inlet settlements have largely escaped later development and much of the archaeological evidence of the original physical fabric of the 1840s and 1850s has been preserved. The intact nature of the archaeological record there presents a unique opportunity for research. The project aims to investigate both material culture in a pastoral colony and the immediate impact of the 1850s gold rush, using a combination of GIS-based survey and mapping of archaeological sites, the excavation of key domestic and commercial sites from the pre- and post-gold rush periods, and the detailed analysis of the associated artifact assemblages.

Because of the well-documented and

wide-reaching effects of the gold rush, society in the Port Phillip District (modern Victoria) during the pastoral period differed considerably from that which developed after the 1850s. The material signatures of these changes have not, however, previously been documented or analyzed, and there is no detailed scholarly research that investigates how everyday consumer goods, food, and housing of Victorians were affected by both the rapid influx of people and money and the expanding trade networks, that developed after the discovery of gold. To understand these changes, it is necessary to gain a more in-depth understanding of Victoria's pre-gold rush settlement. Previous archaeological work on the early settlement period in Victoria has been limited to failed settlements (e.g., Corinella and Sorrento), remains fortuitously uncovered during urban excavations (e.g., the Customs House, Viewbank, and Saltwater Crossing sites, Melbourne) and to two Ph.D. theses. None of this work has explicitly taken material culture, or the character of daily life before the gold rush, as its focus.

Historical research on early settlement has been more extensive. More specifically, early settlement in Gippsland has been the subject of several major scholarly studies. These historical studies provide much-needed context for the forthcoming detailed archaeological analysis of individual places and communities. Investigation of the surviving archaeological remains of the associated Corner Inlet communities will be utilized to develop fine-grained insight into daily life before, during, and after the maelstrom of the gold rush.

It is currently planned to undertake an initial survey of the old Corner Inlet town of Tarra Vale (later Tarraville) in early 2005. Probably the seventh town laid out in what became Victoria (1843), Tarra Vale was considered Gippsland's foremost town of the 1840s, and by 1844, already featured 50 buildings and a brick inn. Later largely abandoned, the area is mostly open field today, with only a timber church (the oldest in Victoria), the old Commercial Hotel, and (possibly) a single house surviving above ground from the first two decades of settlement.

New Zealand

New Zealand Whaling Stations: A program of archaeological and historical research into the small mid-19th-century shore whaling communities on the New Zealand coast, organized by the Anthropology Department, University of Otago and Auckland War Memorial Museum, and funded by a grant from the Marsden Fund of the Royal Soci-

ety of New Zealand, is currently underway. Whaling was an important economic activity on the New Zealand coast in the 1830s and 1840s, and continued in some areas into the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In many districts shore whalers formed the first or only European community present before the influx of colonial settlers after 1840. The main aim of the project is to construct a detailed picture of two of these early whaling communities in order to gain a better understanding of how whalers adapted to life in New Zealand.

A recent survey of all New Zealand whaling stations identified 13 with outstanding surviving archaeological remains, two of which have been or will be excavated. Oashore on Banks Peninsula was investigated in January-February 2004. Te Hoe, on Mahia Peninsula, Hawke's Bay, is to be excavated 17 January–12 February 2005. At Te Hoe, fireplace mounds mark whalers' huts. A stone tryworks foundation with flue underneath once supported two trypots. Other archaeological evidence is known to exist on the valley floor and steep adjacent hillsides. The Project Coordinators are Ian Smith from the University of Otago and Nigel Prickett from the Auckland Museum.

CANADA-ATLANTIC

Reported by Rob Ferguson

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Newfoundland & Labrador

Baccalieu Trail Archaeology Project (submitted by William Gilbert): During 2004 the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation's archaeology crew spent 22 weeks in the field conducting excavations and/or survey work at Dildo Island, Cupids, New Perlican, Hant's Harbour, and Old Perlican.

Dildo Island is the largest of three islands located at the entrance to Dildo Arm in the bottom of Trinity Bay. In July of 1613 Henry Crout, a colonist from Cupids, visited the island and recorded seeing a Beothuk camp there. Excavations have been ongoing on the island since 1995. During that time the remains of two Dorset Eskimo houses have been uncovered and a substantial Indian site has been found. During 2004 we spent four weeks (31 May to 25 June) excavating the Indian site on Dildo Island. While some artifacts were found that date to the early historic period, the majority of the artifacts and features uncovered to date are prehistoric. Radiocarbon samples from a recent Indian linear hearth excavated in 2004 indicate that it was in use between A.D. 790 and A.D. 810. Hopefully, further survey work planned for

the 2005 season will locate the site described by Henry Crout.

Founded in 1610, Cupids in Conception Bay is the site of the first English colony in Canada. The original plantation was discovered in 1995 and excavations have been ongoing at the site every year since then. In 2004, 12 weeks (28 June to 17 September) were spent doing excavation and survey work at Cupids. Work continued at the plantation site and testing was carried out elsewhere in the harbor in an attempt to find the saw mill and brew house built there by the colonists in 1612.

At the site excavations concentrated in three main areas: a 5 x 5 m section was opened up in the northeast corner of the site to determine the location of the site boundary; a 2 x 4 m area was excavated just north-east of the 17th-century dwelling house; and a 2 x 5 m area was excavated on the western edge of a cellar located at the north end of the site. In all, approximately 14,000 artifacts were recovered from the Cupids site this year.

While no evidence of a fence or palisade was found in the northeast corner of the site, we were able to determine the boundary of the site in this area. Many interesting artifacts were recovered from the area northeast of the dwelling house but perhaps the most interesting were over 100 small fragments of gold leaf that probably once adorned a book—most likely a Bible. Excavations on the western edge of the cellar confirmed that the building of this structure sometime around 1800 had destroyed part of a 17th-century stone wall which once formed the northern boundary of the plantation. Work here also uncovered a number of 17th-century flagstones.

Unfortunately, our search for the saw mill and brew house was far less productive. It would seem logical to assume that the saw mill was built on the river west of the site and at a point where there is sufficient force to drive a water wheel. Yet, while we found the remains of both a saw mill and a stone-lined channel leading to it, extensive testing clearly shows that both the mill and the channel were constructed in the 19th century. We know from Henry Crout's diary that the brew house was located across the salt water pond from the plantation and there is a spring in this area that has been used by the residents of Cupids since at least the early 19th century. However, when we tested here we found only a shallow 19th-century well and, although we did uncover a few artifacts that date to the 17th century, there was no clear evidence of a brew house. It may be that the remains of this structure are located a little farther south under the present-day road.

New Perlican on Trinity Bay has been settled since at least 1675 when William Hefford and his family are recorded living there. In 2001 the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation undertook a survey of New Perlican and discovered a late-17th-century site that is almost certainly part of the original Hefford Plantation. Excavations at New Perlican have been conducted each year since the site was discovered and between 4 and 20 October 2004 we conducted further work there.

Most of our work in New Perlican over the previous two field seasons had focused on Area B near the eastern end of the site where over 12,000 artifacts have been recovered to date. This year we conducted some preliminary excavations at three other locations within the boundaries of the site: Area C in the southwestern corner of the site on the edge of the bank just above the beach; Area D near the western boundary of the site between George Peddle's barn and the beach; and Area E at the northern end of the site just a few meters south of the William Hefford headstone.

A 1 x 3 m trench excavated in Area E uncovered a 20-cm-thick cultural deposit beneath a 35-cm plow zone. This deposit produced over 150 late-17th- and early-18th-century artifacts including 5 clay pipe bowls and a wrought iron padlock. Six 1 x 1 m units were excavated in Area D. While the deposits were relatively shallow they produced an abundance of late-17th-century artifacts including 345 clay tobacco pipe stems and 42 pipe bowls and bowl fragments.

The most interesting part of the site sampled during the 2004 season was Area C. Here a 1 x 5 m trench exposed part of a rubble-filled pit 10 ft. wide and 3 ft. 2 in. deep. At the bottom of this pit we found a deposit of burnt timbers that is clearly the remains of a wooden structure that once stood over the pit. Artifacts recovered from amongst both the burnt timbers and the rubble that was dumped over them indicate that the structure was burnt and the pit filled in during the late 17th century. The burnt timbers were left in place, covered in polyfoam and plastic, and the trench was refilled at the end of the season. We hope to return to New Perlican next year to conduct further excavations both in Area D and elsewhere.

Hant's Harbour, located roughly 8 miles (13 km) north of New Perlican, has been settled since at least the 1690s. Abbé Baudoin, who accompanied the French forces during their assault on Newfoundland's English Shore in the winter of 1697/1698, reported seeing four houses there. On 21 and 22 October our crew conducted an initial survey of Hant's Harbour.

On the eastern side of the harbor, on the neck just south of Custer's Head, we discovered a site that produced both prehistoric Indian and late-17th-century European material. During our two days at the site we dug 13 test pits and recovered 486 artifacts. These include several clay tobacco pipe bowls, numerous pipe stems, ceramic and glass bottle glass fragments, and chert flakes and part of an Indian biface.

Old Perlican is situated about 13 miles (21 km) north of Hant's Harbour and was first settled in the 1630s when a planter named John Brown is recorded living there. Our final two days in the field were spent conducting a survey of Old Perlican. We were initially shown around the town by Mr. Fred Cramm who showed us, among other things, the headstone of John Barrett "who departed this life anno dom 1714 age 60 years." Within a few hours we had located two late-17th-century sites: one just east of the fish plant and about 10 m northeast of John Barrett's headstone on land that still belongs to the Barrett family and the other south of the fish plant. Unfortunately, while the first site appears to be fairly well preserved, the second has suffered serious damage as a result of recent bulldozing. Hopefully, further survey work in Old Perlican will produce more evidence of its early history.

For updates on archaeological research on Cupers Cove (now Cupids), New Perlican, and other early-17th-century sites around Conception and Trinity Bays, check out the fascinating Web site of the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation, with entries by William Gilbert:

<<http://www.baccalieudigs.ca/index.asp>>.

Ilhavo Park, St. John's (submitted by Steve Mills): In the fall of 2003, Aardvark Archaeology, Inc. conducted an archaeological assessment of a vacant property in the east end of downtown St. John's. The City of St. John's and the Grand Concourse Authority (a local philanthropic organization) planned to build Ilhavo Park, overlooking the entrance to the harbor, to commemorate the twinning of St. John's with the Portuguese city of Ilhavo. Portuguese fishermen have been visiting St. John's for at least five centuries.

The site chosen for Ilhavo Park was where a late-17th-century civilian fort once stood, adjacent to Fort William, the main British fortification in the town. This civilian fort was designed as a winter refuge for the town's inhabitants. Fearful of French attacks during the winter months, the planter families would move into the fort after the last of the British fishing and naval fleets departed for home late in the fall. Constructed in 1696/97, both of these forts were

attacked by French armies in 1705 and again in 1708. While the British soldiers and civilians stationed in Fort William were able to withstand the 1705 attack, they had no choice but surrender to a superior force led by Mombeton de Saint-Ovide de Brouillan in 1708. De Brouillan's men destroyed both forts before leaving the town in January, 1709. Fort William was rebuilt in the late 1740s and used as a defensive position until the late 1800s when the site became the eastern terminus for the trans-Newfoundland railway. The civilian fort was abandoned. St. John's grew around Fort William during the 19th century, and by midcentury houses stood where the civilian fort was once located. Much of the area was leveled during the Great Fire of 1892 that engulfed most of St. John's. New row houses were quickly rebuilt in the area. The transformation from military stronghold to urban sprawl was complete by the early 1930s with the construction of the six-story Hotel Newfoundland. That hotel, which had covered much of the former Fort William, was replaced with an even bigger Hotel Newfoundland in the early 1980s. Nineteenth-century row housing built within the study area was demolished in the 1940s.

This part of the downtown core has been well documented on maps, paintings, detailed insurance plans, and aerial photographs, recording the evolution of the area from the 1670s onwards. Added to these is a fascinating first-hand report, from one of the architects involved with the construction of the 1980s hotel, of a tunnel discovered on the south side (water side) of the construction site, leading towards the study area. Rumors of tunnels beneath the streets of old St. John's are not uncommon. However, this report had some credence. The informant had actually observed this tunnel and his description of its cut-stone and brick construction seemed consistent with military engineering of the late 17th century. A Sally Port connecting both forts is shown precisely in this area on historic maps of Fort William and the civil fort. Contemporary accounts from the French capture of the two forts in 1708 specifically mentioned this Sally Port. A 1993 archaeological survey in the vicinity recovered 17th-century and early-18th-century artifacts.

An intensive salvage project was mounted prior to construction of Ilhavo Park. Geotechnical boring indicated the presence of more than 3 m of unconsolidated fill in the study area, thought to relate to the demolition of the row housing in the 1940s. This material had to be removed and the site brought down to solid subsoil to provide solid footings for concrete walls and steps. The triangular-shaped study area, measuring just 54 m long by a maximum of 18 m

wide, was intensively tested with one primary trench measuring 2 m wide and 44 m long and two secondary 3 x 2 m trenches. This trenching turned up surprisingly little in situ evidence of either the 19th-century row housing or earlier cultural activity. The absence of cultural material suggested that the removal of the row houses in the 1940s and subsequent landscaping activity completely obliterated all evidence of the 1696-1709 civilian fort and even the row houses themselves. Only a slight trace of one cellar pit was noted at a depth of more than 2 m below grade. Despite the lack of in situ archaeological remains, it was decided to monitor the mechanical removal of the 3-plus m of overburden. It was not until this overburden was removed that traces of five subterranean cellar pits became apparent. These cellars matched the 19th-century maps and illustrations that showed five row houses in the area. Within the unlined cellars archaeologists found refuse typical of the late 19th century up to the mid-20th century. Notable among this refuse was a remarkable collection of intact aerated water bottles, many of them from local beverage companies. These bottles were mostly in the westernmost cellar, suggesting that a convenience shop had operated on that spot in the early 20th century. Other refuse consisted of typical household wares including tablewares, clay and glass marbles, clay tobacco pipes, clothing, and bed frames. A stone retaining wall, exposed beneath the edge of the street bordering the north boundary of the study area, was apparently built after the Great Fire of 1892.

The only early artifact found during preliminary testing and subsequent monitoring was a clay tobacco pipe bowl dating to the early 18th century. It was only after the entire site was opened that earlier deposits were discovered. While cleaning down a profile around a brick wall, sherds of Portuguese tin-glazed earthenware and Bristol-Staffordshire combed slipware began appearing from a previously unnoticed 30 cm-thick stratum located between 1 and 2 m below the surface. Closer scrutiny of this deposit indicated that it was only present in the easternmost section of the study area and that much of it had likely been removed at some earlier point in time. Fortunately, a portion of the stratum had survived, nearly unscathed in a 2.7 by 4 m section of the study area. A guide wire secured to a utility pole was buried in this area and the construction crew had avoided it while waiting for the local hydro company to relocate the wire. When this discovery was made, additional archaeologists were brought in to completely excavate as much of this deposit as possible and what a find it was!

Over 1,200 artifacts dating to the turn of

the 18th century were recovered from the midden deposit, including over 400 clay tobacco pipe fragments. All of the pipe bowls were of English manufacture, primarily from the West Country although several were from London and Exeter. All of them dated between 1680 and 1720. One bowl fragment bears the crowned initials "MF" on both sides of the heel, probably indicating Math ffrotheringale, who was made a journeyman in 1696. Another fragment has "SYME..." on the heel. This could be the mark of Richard Symond or Symons working in Exeter Devon ca. 1692, or of John Symes (Simes). A pipe with a "Rich Symes" mark was found in Bridgewater Somerset in an archaeological context dating to ca. 1700. Among the pipe fragments are two decorated stems, one rouletted and another pinched from both sides in an alternating 90-degree pattern.

Fifty-eight ceramic vessels were identified, representing a cosmopolitan assemblage of English wares from Totnes, Verwood, and North Devon, Bristol/Staffordshire, the Midlands, South, and East Somerset. Continental wares were also present, including stonewares from the Beauvais region of France and the Rhineland, particularly the Westerwald region of Germany, richly decorated tin-glazed plates from Portugal and olive jars from Spain. All could have been, and probably were, produced in the last decade of the 17th and the first decade of the 18th century. A cream-colored Westerwald jug bears a sprig-molded floral design around a portrait of William III of England (1694-1702). That jug dated precisely to the proposed date for the early component occupation. Other ceramic types, particularly the Bristol/Staffordshire wares, while produced both before and after the proposed dates of occupation, are typical of the period. Notable, too, is the absence of English white salt-glazed pottery. It was introduced about 1715 and within a few years became one of the dominant ceramic types on English colonial sites. Its absence from this deposit at Ilhavo Park supports a terminal date prior to 1715. Other ceramic forms included storage jars and pots, chamber pots, galley pots, flat ware and platters, bottles, jugs, and drinking vessels.

Thirteen glass vessels (four wine bottles, two case bottles, three pharmaceuticals, and five wine glass fragments) were also recovered. All could have been produced during the proposed 1696-1709 period of occupation and at least two of the wine bottles are specific to that period. Miscellaneous finds include five lead artifacts, including a square chunk about 3.5 mm thick and measuring about 53 mm on a side, and perforated by a hole about 5 mm in diameter, four pieces of lead shot, about 17 mm in diameter (about

.67 caliber), three gun flints, all made from gray flint and all of the gunspall variety, a large gray flint tinderflint, and eight flint fragments—two of which are burned. Faunal remains are limited to 15 minute fragments of calcined mammal bone. One unexpected find was the distal portion of a barbed iron whaling harpoon identical to those from the 16th-century Basque whaling site at Red Bay. An iron broadaxe, about 18 cm long with a cutting edge of equal dimension was also recovered as was a 40-cm long strip of iron resembling part of a heavy door hinge.

The deposit is probably the most tightly dated 17th-18th-century occupation yet found in St. John's. Its diverse ceramic assemblage indicates that the inhabitants of the civil fort enjoyed a fairly affluent life style, dining on expensive tin-glazed plates and enjoying their favorite beverages poured from fancy Westerwald jugs into fine wine glasses. The diversity of the ceramic assemblage within one small midden deposit reflects the global market available to St. John's residents in the late 17th century.

There are a couple of factors that indicate the deposit dates to the burning of Fort William and the civilian fort by de Brouillan's soldiers in 1709. Charcoal and red oxidized soils in this cultural deposit suggest that it had been subjected to intense burning. That evidence, together with the tightly dated artifact assemblage from that specific time period, leaves little doubt that the deposit dates from that traumatic period in the history of St. John's. Anyone interested in knowing more of this discovery or seeing the artifact images please contact Steve Mills at <sfmills2005@aol.com>.

Petit Nord Survey, 2004 (submitted by Peter E. Pope): With the 1504-2004 celebration of the 500th anniversary of French presence in Newfoundland came an interest in the historic French migratory fishery. On the eastern, Atlantic coast of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula—the traditional Petit Nord—this fishery began long before the definition of a formal French Shore in 1713 and 1763. Breton crews in particular used this coast from about 1500. By the 1680s they had developed a shore-based migratory fishery about the same size as the whole contemporary English fishery on the Avalon peninsula. To date, however, virtually no archaeological research has been done on this important chapter in Newfoundland history. Memorial University Archaeology Unit carried out a survey in July 2004. Our objective was to identify vestiges of the French migratory fishery in waterfront areas in the heart of the old Petit Nord, between Conche and Grandois, used by French fishermen from about 1504 to 1904.

Like most Newfoundland coastal settlements, those of the Great Northern Peninsula grew around the use of harbors by the fishing industry, so that waterfronts are an important focal point of public history. We were invited by the French Shore Historical Society (of Conche, Croque and Grandois) to carry out a survey in this area, with the support of the Québec-Labrador Foundation, which has been helping community heritage groups develop local historical interpretation. The FSHS found funding for a local crew and a boat; QLF supplied a student volunteer; and the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Project supported Memorial's field costs for a survey in July, 2004. Two university-trained field assistants (Michael Walsh and Christian Thériault) assisted Peter Pope in excavation and recording of features and the provenience of artifacts. We also had the assistance of three local workers, Mary Simmonds, Daphne Symmonds, and Rita Barrett, who were trained in the field and turned out to have the sharp eyes needed for survey work. We cooperated with Kendra Wheatley and Bradley Drouin, who were surveying the area for Groswater and Dorset paleo-Eskimo sites, under the supervision of Dr. M. A. P. Renouf, and shared lab facilities with them, courtesy of the FSHS.

We based our selection of areas to survey on local informants, landscape indications, historic maps and photos, and marine survey. French archives contain a large number of charts and plans of fishing rooms in the area, dating from the late 18th to the mid 19th centuries and a surprising number of early photographs survive, showing the fishery on the Petit Nord, particularly in Crouse, in the 1850s. Previous archaeological research on these fishing rooms, so well recorded in the historical record, has been largely incidental to other research aims. We did a lot of beachcombing, excavated many test pits, mapped features and photographed standing remains at 21 sites, between Conche and Grandois. Seventeen of these showed French materials, typically Normandy stoneware jars and pots, coarse earthenware pots, possibly from Brittany, and small brown faience pans. The most promising sites are Dos de Cheval (Long Point), EfAx-12 in Crouse, which is listed in French surveys as early as 1640. A large crucifix or calvaire still overlooks the site, which includes a number of bread oven mounds and the stone footing of several buildings, likely cookrooms and cabins. Northeast Crouse, EfAx-11, is a larger and more complex site, where traces of Anglo-Irish livers, who moved to what is now Crouse within living memory, overlie earlier French components. There are several calvaires here, a possible bread oven, and stone footings, while test

pits yielded 18th-century materials. Survey along the eroding vegetation edge above the water at EgAw-02, Grand St. Julien, yielded quite a bit of Normandy stoneware and further work at this site is indicated. Croque Waterfront, EgAw-04, is another very promising site. We uncovered a rich deposit of 17th- and 18th-century Normandy stoneware here, in an abandoned garden just next to the very fine row of waterfront fish stores which have survived not far from the traditional French cemetery. Recovery of a decorated pipe bowl, identical to one excavated this summer by Memorial graduate student Catherine Murphy, at the site of Governor Parat's house at Placentia, makes a very strong case for the existence of a late-17th-century component here. Finds elsewhere in Croque Harbour at Southwest Croque, EgAw-05, and Genille (locally Kearney's Cove), EgAw-07, suggest that further work in this area would be fruitful. We were unable to get to L'Anse aux Millions and Pilier, two other known fishing stations within our survey area. Visits to record remains there would give us a more complete picture of the distribution of French fishing effort along this coast. Survey northwards to Fichot and Quirpon, southwards to Canaries and Orange, and eastwards to Fleur de Lys and La Scie remain tantalizing goals, which will have to wait for funding of a larger research project into the history and archaeology of Newfoundland's French Shores.

Placentia (submitted by Amanda Crompton): This year saw the fourth field season of archaeological research in Placentia under the Placentia Uncovered/Plaisance à découvert Archaeology Project, directed by Amanda Crompton. This year, the French settlement of Placentia (which dates between 1662 and 1713) was exclusively the focus of archaeological fieldwork.

Full-scale excavation at two French sites ran concurrently during this season. Amanda Crompton supervised excavations at the Vieux Fort (ChAl-04) on Mount Pleasant; this site is the location of the first fort constructed by the French upon the founding of the colony in 1662. The fort was in use until approximately 1685, at which point it was abandoned and the site was never re-occupied. Excavations this year continued the focus of the previous four seasons, exploring Structure A, a very large (ca. 23 x 7 m) stone-walled building found within the fort. All evidence collected from four years of excavation indicate that this structure functioned as a barracks. The structure had two rooms separated by an internal wall. The southern room (partially excavated in 2001 and 2002) is the larger of the two, and features a large stone fireplace built into the southwest corner of the structure. This

year's excavations were planned to explore the northern room of the building, and to locate the northern gable end of the structure. Excavations uncovered not only the northern wall of the structure, but also a second stone-and-brick fireplace structure. Remnants of an earlier, destroyed third fireplace were also located below this. This northern section of Structure A is unquestionably the best-preserved section of the site, with intact deposits well over one and a half meters in depth. Notable finds include many fragments from a Beauvais stoneware jug, brightly colored sherds of French faience, a good assortment of clay tobacco pipe bowls, several coins, and part of a copper spigot. Analysis of the material culture gathered from the past four seasons is ongoing as part of Crompton's Ph.D. dissertation at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Catherine Murphy supervised excavations at the Mount Pleasant Knoll site (ChAl-11). This site is located in a grassy meadow at the base of Mount Pleasant, and consists of two occupations: a late-17th-century French context, and an English context dating to the late 18th and early 19th century. This season's work built on previous years of excavation and survey. Murphy found further evidence that the French context consisted of a wooden-framed structure, destroyed by fire in the late 17th century. A number of domestic artifacts indicate that this site was likely of a residential nature: the artifacts include French earthenwares, stonewares, and highly decorated French faience, as well as tobacco pipes and finely blown wine glass fragments. Documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that this site had been selected by the French Governor Antoine Parat as the location for the construction of a residence in the late 17th century. This residence was apparently destroyed a few short years later by English raiders. Analysis of the material culture is ongoing; in addition, further archival work is underway to cement the link between the excavated site and the documentary record relating to Parat's residence. This site and its analysis will form the basis of Murphy's M.A. thesis at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

The Placentia Uncovered/Plaisance à découvert Archaeology Project is a community-based project, and is an initiative of the Placentia Heritage Advisory Committee. In 2004, the archaeology project received funding and support from a number of organizations and institutions, and deserve acknowledgement here. They are: Human Resources Development Canada, the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program (NAHOP), the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of

Canada, the Institute of Social and Economic Research, the J.R. Smallwood Foundation, the Town of Placentia, and the Placentia Area Historical Society.

Nova Scotia

Portobello Inclined Plane on the Shubenacadie Canal (submitted by April MacIntyre): Over the past year, Davis Archaeological Consultants (DAC) Ltd has conducted an archaeological assessment of the Portobello region of the Shubenacadie Canal. The highlight of the Portobello area is the inclined marine railway which was completed in 1858 and modeled according to plans for marine railways on the Morris Canal in New Jersey. The inclined plane was designed to transport ships over land. In order to power the cradle which was needed to transport the vessels, a water-powered Scotch turbine was built. In spite of the financial cost and elaborate planning that must have been required for this portion of the canal, no plans have survived to document the infrastructure. It was the archaeologists' job to locate the turbine and assess the possible impact of proposed construction on nearby archaeological features. A crew consisting of past and current Saint Mary's University students had the opportunity to excavate portions of the archaeological features at Portobello and also consulted with canal experts throughout North America and the United Kingdom. In August 2004, the Portobello site was visited by Mr. Bob Barth, President of the Canal Society of New Jersey.

Field investigations began with digitally mapping a 3/4 sq. km section of the canal at Portobello, which produced the first scaled reproduction of this area. Several unique features of the Shubenacadie Canal were recorded during this exercise. Work continues at the site, with the current focus being on locating the Scotch turbine which powered the incline. In July, a crew excavated a circular drain built into the base of a dam which canal experts in the U.S. and the U.K. could not identify. It is suspected that the drain is related to the operation of the turbine. However, no definitive evidence for the association between the drain and the turbine was found. Future efforts to locate the turbine will include a proton magnetometry survey in 2005.

DAC's senior technician, April MacIntyre, will be participating in an exciting project throughout the remainder of 2004 and 2005 called Techsploration. Techsploration is a non-profit program that puts junior-high school girls in touch with successful females in science, trades, and technology-based careers. The goal of the

program is to increase the number of women in these fields by giving young women the opportunity to explore a wide variety of careers through hands-on learning and workplace visitation with a role model.

Goldboro Petrochemical Plant, Guysborough County (submitted by April MacIntyre): In October 2004, Davis Archaeological Consultants Ltd conducted an archaeological resource impact assessment of the Goldboro Industrial Park and adjacent land in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. The area is the proposed site for a petrochemical plant and liquefied natural gas facility to be constructed in 2005. The park is located on the east side of Isaac's Harbour on the southeast coast of Nova Scotia and has a settlement history dating back prior to the arrival of Europeans. At least two Mi'kmaq encampments are rumored to have existed nearby and the coast was frequented by French and Portuguese fishermen as early as the 17th century. The shores of the harbor were first settled in the late 18th century by members of the King's Rangers from the Carolinas. With them came black servants and refugee Black Loyalists. One of these Black Loyalists, Isaac Webb, settled on the east side of the harbor adjacent to what is now the Industrial Park in a cove that came to bear his name. Quickly, several other families of Black Loyalists took up settlement at Webb's Cove where they had their own cemetery on the headland known as Red Head. In 2001, archaeologist Laird Niven of In Situ Cultural Heritage Research Group located and removed 26 burials at the Red Head cemetery, many of which were eroding out of the headland. In an effort to ensure that no additional burials remained at Red Head after the 2001 excavations, Davis Archaeological Consultants tested the remainder of the headland and found no additional burials.

On the land adjacent to Webb's Cove, five features of unknown age and function were encountered along the shore and may be related to fishing. The Black Loyalists who settled here were predominantly fishermen and these features may be related to their presence.

The town of Goldboro also has a rich gold-mining history beginning in 1861 when gold was first discovered on the west side of the harbor. Shortly after, several gold finds were made on the east side of the harbor within what is now the Industrial Park. Gold yields remained profitable for nearly a century but the isolation of the area and its restricted access due to lack of roads led to the end of mining in the area in 1943. Evidence of mining activity is scattered throughout the Industrial Park and on the adjacent lands and islands in the harbor. The

remains of a significant late-19th-century gold-mining complex was discovered on Hurricane Island in the harbor and at least four other 19th- to 20th-century mining sites were encountered within the study area. A mill possibly related to mining was also found as well as evidence of a farmstead, although no associated foundations were identified. In total, 12 previously unknown sites were found during the survey. No evidence of pre-contact settlement was present. With the exception of the investigations at Red Head cemetery, no subsurface testing has been conducted to date.

Archaeological Investigation of a Black Refugee Homestead, Halifax County (submitted by April MacIntyre): Davis Archaeological Consultants Ltd is also conducting an ongoing assessment of the Williams/Jefferson Property in Fall River, Halifax County, which was settled in the mid-19th century by a black American War of 1812 refugee and his family. Robert Fletcher Williams was one of the first black settlers in Fall River. He and his wife, Charlotte, conducted the first church services in their house on the Old Cobequid Road. With a growing congregation of black settlers, Williams built the First Fall River Baptist Church near his house in 1855. The house was occupied until 1964 by Williams' children, Sonny and, later, Selena (Williams) Jefferson who was the first black teacher in the community. The house burned on 31 October 1971 and the land was eventually turned over to the Halifax Regional Municipality which is now proposing to build a fire station and recreational facility there. The archaeological survey in November 2004 revealed the remains of a portion of the Old Cobequid Road running through the property, the fieldstone foundation of the Williams/Jefferson house, the foundation of a barn, a paddock and orchard, a fieldstone-lined well, and several field clearing stone piles. In December, testing was conducted around the exterior bounds of the house, well, and barn producing several mid- to late-19th-century artifacts as well as a midden near the back of the house. Analysis of the artifacts is now being conducted and plans for mitigation of the features are in the works.

Prince Edward Island

Greenwich, Prince Edward Island National Park of Canada (submitted by Rob Ferguson): Work continued this summer on the inventory of 18th-century French farm sites on the north shore of St. Peters Bay, Greenwich, PEI National Park. The survey was directed by Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, assisted by Scott Buchanan, with volunteer Michael Smallwood.

St. Peters Bay was the site of Havre Saint-Pierre, a fishing and farming community dating to 1720-1758. The area now known as Greenwich was home to the Oudy family. The 1752 survey of Ile Saint Jean (Prince Edward Island) by the Sieur de la Rocque lists seven farms along this shore owned by Jacques Oudy and Marguerite Saulnier and at least six of their sons and daughters. Two other farms may have been established here before the family was removed in the deportation of French people from the island in 1758. A surveyor's plan of the area ca. 1764 indicates nine farms.

A geophysical survey, using the Geonics EM-38, collected data from an area approximately 25,000 m sq. This, added to the previous years' surveys, now covers close to 2 km of shoreline to a minimum of 50 m inland. Prior to this year's work, three farm sites had been confirmed and another three suggested. Two more sites may be indicated in the new data but analysis is still in progress.

As a complement to the EM-38 data, a ground-penetrating radar survey was conducted over a 25 x 30 m area. The area selected had given a very clear indication of a complex farmyard area and testing had confirmed the presence of at least one cellar. Radar work was carried out by Atlantic Infrastructure Monitoring of Nova Scotia. Results confirm only the one cellar and no other obvious features.

Work was completed on a large circular stone feature eroding from the shoreline. The feature is a well. Although 3 m wide at the top, it gradually tapers to a more usual diameter of just under 1 m at the bottom. There was no evident cultural deposit from the French period at the bottom of the well. It had been filled in shortly after British resettlement of the area around 1760. Burnt timbers from the French structures were thrown in first, followed by a number of large rocks. After this had settled for a number of years, a second layer of rocks was thrown in to top up the well.

Flotation samples from within the well were taken at various depths. These will be analyzed for organic components.

EUROPE

Reported by Paul Courtney
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England

Recent Work in Stoke-on-Trent, England (submitted by Paul Courtney): Stoke-on-Trent's origins as a potting center can be traced back to at least the 15th and 16th cen-

turies, though it was in the 18th and 19th centuries that it reached its height serving a global market. The ceramic industry has suffered considerable decline over the last half-century and modern regeneration has been systematically wiping away the traces of many former factories. The city skyline was once dominated by up to 4,000 brick-built bottle kilns, which stood to around 10 m (30 ft.) in height. Some 2,000 bottle kilns survived into the 1950s, when a switch to electric kilns was hastened by the 1956 Clean Air Act. This act was motivated by the pol-

sured 8.8 m in diameter and had 11 ash pits, 3 of which still had their iron fire bars. In the mid-1990s the Greengates pottery works in Tunstall was demolished. It was established in 1745 although the factory had been modified over the centuries. The bases of four 19th-century pot ovens were excavated in January and February 2004, each showing signs of repair or rebuilding. Workshop areas, the factory's grinding mill, and workers' housing were also uncovered.

In August 2003 the service excavated a communal rubbish dump in the former



The brick-built bases of two 19th-century bottle ovens under excavation at the Greengates Pottery, Stoke-on-Trent. Courtesy of Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology Service.

lution-related death of around 4,000 people during the five days of the Great London Smog of 1952. Today only 46 bottle kilns survive in Stoke. Most are listed by English Heritage which gives them a degree of protection in the planning process.

The Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology Service, led by city archaeologist David Barker, has been working both to record standing remains and to excavate threatened sites. The service recently produced its third newsletter, available with the previous two issues on the City Council Web site (<www.stoke.gov.uk/archaeology>). Excavations in September and October 2003 revealed a sequence of four bottle ovens on High Street, Tunstall. The first three ovens belonged to the Victoria Pottery (est. 1858) while the last was part of the Royal Albert Potteries (est. 1873). The latest oven mea-

Michelin car park in Trent Vale ahead of development. This site produced large quantities of domestic ceramics dating from the late 19th century until the 1930s. The majority of the wares were locally produced earthenwares and bone chinaware with printed decoration. A small number of imports came from France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and China. Animal bones (sheep, cattle, pig, chicken, rat, and fox) and 151 glass bottles were also recovered. This excavation reflects the growing interest in the archaeology of the 19th century and later in the U.K. and a shift of focus to study consumer as well as production sites. Unfortunately there are still only a few such excavated domestic assemblages with which to compare it.

MÉXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMÉRICA

Reported by
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Cuba

Archaeology at Barrio Campeche, Havana, Cuba: Archaeologists Karen Mahé Lugo and Sonia Menéndez, with the Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de La Habana (Havana Heritage Authority), carried out extensive fieldwork at the early historic archaeological site at Campeche quarter. Historical documents refer to a humble settlement in this peripheral area of colonial Havana and the archaeologists excavated several sites, always using natural layers in their record of archaeological features. Standing buildings were also studied, as well as a plethora of archaeological finds, such as human remains, religious artifacts, beads, and pottery. In tune with Fernando Ortiz and his transculturation interpretive model, Lugo and Menéndez emphasize the originality of pottery used in the area. They contend that the original inhabitants of the quarter were indigenous people from Mesoamerica, whose pottery reveals a variety of influences from Spanish colonizers, producing what they refer to as "an extraordinary symbiosis."

Brazil

Archaeological Bus in Several Brazilian States: Archaeologist Paulo Zanettini pioneered the use of a bus adapted to foster the spread of knowledge about historical archaeology. The bus provides access to historical archaeology multimedia materials for local residents and equipment for professional archaeologists. In the first year, 75,000 people used the bus in several Brazilian states (São Paulo, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Bahia). It traveled more 10,000 miles and several excavations were carried out with local volunteers. The innovative public archaeology approach has received recognition from scholarly institutions such as the renowned São Paulo State Science Foundation (FAPESP).

Archaeology and Architecture in an Urban Context: Roberto Pastana Teixeira Lima has concluded a comprehensive study of Portuguese models for Brazilian architecture. Lima focused on evidence from the former Captainship of São Paulo in the 18th century, comprising several modern Brazilian states

(São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul) and Colonia do Sacramento, in Uruguay. Lima also paid attention to later, 19th-century architecture, studying 627 buildings overall. Lima observed that municipal orders concerning buildings were directly derived from Portuguese ones in both the 18th and 19th centuries and that buildings incorporated the simple and modular features common in Portugal. Lima connects vernacular Paulista and Portuguese architecture to classical, Italian Renaissance and not Baroque roots, and proposes that this persistence until the mid-20th century explains the adoption of French and Italian styles brought by Italian immigrants and French artistic missions. Lima's study contributes to a better understanding of the specificities of Brazilian architecture.

Underwater (Worldwide)

Reported by Toni Carrell
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Australia

Australasian Institute of Maritime Archaeology (AIMA): Decentralization is the key word with regard to the organizational development of AIMA for this past year. The Secretary, Jen Rodrigues, is now based in the Western Australian Maritime Museum, Perth. The Treasurer, Aiden Ash, spends his time between Melbourne, Adelaide, and Beijing. Our newsletter is edited by Dr. Nathan Richards who is based at East Carolina University. Such a dispersal of the critical functions of AIMA can only be sustained through email, broadband, and internet banking. The hacking of our AIMA account early this year was a hiccup in the otherwise relatively smooth running of the organization. Our bank was very helpful in returning our money and steps have been taken to ensure that this does not happen again.

The position of Administrative Officer is proving to be an essential component in the running of AIMA. The benefits of having an AO have been demonstrated by the freeing up of the treasurer to look at AIMA finances from afar. This has resulted in the preparation for the first time of a budget for AIMA, complete with budget forecast for 2004-2005. This process has also led to the definition of AIMA's savings. Calculations of our annual operational requirements have left AIMA with approximately AUD \$45,000 in savings. The Executive has decided to retain AUD \$15,000 of this as emergency funds. The remaining AUD \$30,000 has been

released for the Council and general membership to decide what should be done with these savings. Debate on this issue commenced in September and will be resolved with the new 2004-2005 AIMA Council. Options presented so far have ranged from the production of a training video to amassing our savings in a term investment account and using the interest to provide annual grants to NAS graduates, university students, and heritage professionals.

As a way of a general background, for the year 2003-2004 AIMA had a membership totalling 301. Approximately 140 members were of Associate status. Many of these members were NAS Part I graduates who as part of their course fees are given Associate membership for one year.

It has been another excellent year for AIMA publications. Apart from the *Bulletin*, the AIMA Special Publication no. 11 *Laperouse and the loss of the Astrolabe and the Boussole (1788)* has been printed. This is a publication that been many years in the making. Many of us despaired that it would ever make it to print. It was thanks to Myra Stanbury and Jeremy Green's dogged persistence that the hitherto largely unpublished results of the fieldwork results and analyses of these significant wrecks have been made available to a wider audience.

Corioli Souter's active involvement this year as NAS Senior Tutor underlies the importance of the NAS Introductory courses in Maritime Archaeology to AIMA. Corioli's primary task this year was to supervise the contract for the revamping of AIMA/NAS teaching aids, in particular to PowerPoint presentations, and the updating of the tutor handbooks and student manuals. Ross Anderson, Brad Duncan, and Venina Kaloumaira ably undertook this task, which has resulted in a substantial improvement in AIMA's ability to deliver quality courses to students. Corioli also attended the inaugural international NAS tutors conference held in Argentina. Corioli will present a report on the event in the December issue of the *AIMA Newsletter*.

Our New Zealand Councillor, Mary O'Keeffe, in conjunction with Neville Ritchie (President of Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology) organized a brilliant combined AIMA/ASHA conference this year. This was a special event for AIMA as it is the first time that the conference has been held outside Australia. Some progress has been made towards Australia ratifying the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. AIMA as an organization has not had much involvement in this process to this point. However, the push towards ratification is being conducted by prominent AIMA members, David Nutley, Jeremy Green, Mark Staniforth, and

Bill Jeffery. For its part, AIMA amended its Constitution and Code of Ethics at its recent AGM to include the rules and articles of the CPUCH.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge and thank the Western Australian Maritime Museum for allowing AIMA to use its postal address for official correspondence, Flinders University for hosting the AIMA members email list, and the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Heritage for its continued support of AIMA.

For more further information and updates on AIMA activities throughout the year please visit our Web site at <<http://www.aima.iinet.net.au>>.

U.S.A.-South Carolina

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), Maritime Research Division (MRD): Ms. Alena Derby, a graduate of East Carolina University's Program in Maritime Studies, left the MRD in October. Ms. Derby, who was hired last year to run the Charleston office and manage the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program, left to pursue an alternate career. At the request of Pilar Luna, Jim Spirek and Christopher Amer returned to Mexico in June to continue SCIAA's support and training for INAH's underwater archaeological crew, this time working from an 8-m-long launch for three weeks before moving to the much larger ITMAR III research vessel for deeper water surveys. Throughout the year, Jim and Christopher presented numerous public lectures, including Amer's American Institute for Archaeology-sponsored lectures on the South Carolina Naval Wrecks Survey (Ft. Lauderdale, FL) and the *Hunley* (Huntsville, AL) in March.

During the first half of the year, staff of the MRD focused on completing the report on the five-year United States Naval Wrecks Survey, which was funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Department of Defense Legacy Program administered through the U.S. Naval Historical Center. The 315-page report, *A Management Plan For Known and Potential United States Navy Shipwrecks in South Carolina*, was published in April 2004. Due to the high cost of printing, a pdf version of the report is commonly available and will be placed on the Division's Web site by early next year. The GIS part of the project is being finished in November.

The Port Royal Sound Survey continued with funds from a SCIAA in-house grant to cover three weeks of archaeological prospecting and one week of ground truthing anomalies. From 9-27 August 2003, the MRD continued prospecting offshore survey areas at the entrance channel to Port Royal Sound

in an attempt to locate the remains of a 16th-century French corsair, along with other shipwrecks in the vicinity. Including this year's effort, the cumulative area surveyed covers three-quarters of the approximately 26-sq.-mile main priority block. Several promising anomalies were detected by the magnetometer and were slated for visual inspection. Boat engine troubles, however, prevented ground-truthing operations for the year. Instead, funds were diverted to cover the cost of translating Spanish and French documents concerning the French corsair, *Le Prince*. We hope for additional funding next year to continue the survey.

Funds provided by the residents of Callawassie Island, a private community consisting primarily of retirees, permitted the MRD to launch an underwater archaeological prospecting survey along the adjacent waterways. From 16-20 July 2004, we surveyed the adjacent waters, comprising tidal rivers, as well as creeks requiring three-point turns to reverse course, in search of submerged cultural materials. Preliminary analysis of the electronic data suggests the presence of several promising targets for ground truthing. As expected, however, numerous marked and unmarked crab traps and private docks added to the magnetic clutter in the local waters. Currently, we are continuing data analysis by matching sonar targets to magnetic anomalies. We also plan to conduct a low tide survey by small boat of the island shores to note any features exposed in the intertidal zone. Following data analysis we will present our findings to the community and, if warranted, hope to receive additional funds to visually inspect prioritized anomalies.

The MRD continues to receive several thousand public notices a year from permitting agencies, primarily the Office of Coastal Resource Management and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, concerning proposed works affecting navigable waterways in South Carolina. By far the majority of works are the construction of private docks for individuals or communities. For these and other projects the MRD in concert with the SHPO often issues standard responses to the applicant to inform our respective institutions if archaeological materials are encountered during construction. There are also several proposed beach renourishment projects in the works for which we have recommended submerged cultural resource survey.

U.S.A.-New York

Bateaux Below, Inc.(BBI): From 7 May to 18 December 2004, BBI, a not-for-profit educational corporation, conducted 26 days of

fieldwork as part of a multiyear inventory project to locate and collect baseline data on Lake George's submerged cultural resources. The underwater archaeology team conducted five days of remote sensing using a Klein 3000 side scan sonar and deployed a Marine Magnetic's Explorer magnetometer in both tandem mode with the side scan sonar and as an independent unit on one day. Barkentine, Inc., a remote sensing firm, was contracted to work with BBI personnel to conduct the side scan sonar and magnetometer surveying. Twenty-one days of scuba diver reconnaissance followed, primarily to ground truth side scan sonar-generated targets. A drop video camera was also used to visually inspect a deepwater wooden shipwreck. The fieldwork was supported by a \$3,000 grant from the Fund for Lake George, Inc.

The 2004 field survey located 12 previously undiscovered submerged cultural resources. These included one motorized racing boat, one pile of logs rafted together and bound for a local sawmill, one burned wooden runabout, one aluminum canoe, one rigid canopy top lost from a steamboat that had overturned in a storm, two wooden rowboats, one disarticulated wooden runabout, one large wooden hull vessel lying in deepwater, one aluminum fishing boat with outboard engine attached, one L-shaped iron marine fuel tank, and a cluster of several timbers that are part of an old dock dating to ca. mid-18th to the early 19th centuries. Furthermore, three disarticulated timbers, located off a known 1758-built wharf (designated as BBI-133), were found, measured, and photographed. The 12 submerged cultural resources are identified in BBI's inventory as BBI-164 to BBI-175.

BBI's inventory includes 175 sites that total 203 submerged cultural resources; some sites, such as clusters of French and Indian War-era bateaux, have multiple shipwrecks. Since 1988, when the inventory project began, approximately 55-60% of the 32-mile-long lake has been surveyed.

During 2004, the group's community education program also expanded. Two members, Bob Benway and Joseph W. Zarzynski, wrote a local newspaper column for the *Lake George Mirror* on underwater archaeology issues at the "Queen of American Lakes." BBI likewise provided logistical and scuba assistance to Black Laser Learning, a division of Barkentine, Inc., in the production of an educational training DVD shot at Lake George. The one-hour DVD production is entitled *Principles of SONAR & MAG for Underwater Archaeologists and Cultural Resource Managers*. For information on the DVD consult the Web site: <www.blacklaserlearning.com>.

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

Naval Historical Center, Underwater Archaeology Branch: The Underwater Archaeology Branch (UA) continues to meet its responsibilities toward historic Department of the Navy ship and aircraft wrecks. An underwater archaeologist heads the program, supported by a cultural resources manager, two conservators (one contract), and three contract archaeologists, funded through permanent federal contract monies. Three interns and one volunteer assisted the UA branch in 2004. UA branch staff wrote 110 letters, one FOIA request, and dealt with 3,000 phone calls and 5,000 email requests. Three permit applications were reviewed in 2004. Two were granted and the third was returned for further information. No permit requests were denied in 2004. In addition, the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program provided funding for the following projects: \$450,000 for Excavation and Conservation of *H.L. Hunley* and \$74,531 for the Study and Management of *Benedict Arnold* Gunboat.

In April 2004 the UA was awarded grant monies by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to survey for, locate, identify and assess the remains of the *USS Alligator*, a U.S. Navy schooner that wrecked in the Florida Keys in November 1822. The *Alligator* was one of five naval schooners built exclusively for the suppression of piracy during President James Madison's "Era of Good Feelings." During its brief but remarkable career, the vessel actively participated in naval operations against both Caribbean piracy and the African slave trade, and also played a critical role in a United States-sanctioned mission to select land in West Africa that eventually became the Republic of Liberia. Because of its unique history, considerable archaeological significance, accessibility, and distinction as the earliest U.S. naval shipwreck in Florida waters, the *Alligator* is a significant asset to the Navy, NOAA, and NOAA's Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS).

Between 21 June and 1 July, UA staff surveyed for the remains of the *Alligator* in a one-mile square area encompassing a significant portion of the Alligator Reef Sanctuary Preservation Area (SPA). The Alligator Reef SPA is located in waters managed by FKNMS. The survey incorporated the use of magnetometry and visual inspection by UA underwater archaeologists to search portions of Alligator Reef and its environs for undocumented wreck sites with kentledge (iron ballast), as well as areas that most closely corresponded to historic accounts of the *Alligator's* last plotted course

and recorded position on the night of its loss.

UA did not locate the remains of the *USS Alligator* during the 2004 survey, but the project had a number of positive outcomes. The remote sensing and visual inspection regime conducted by UA archaeologists ruled out the majority of high-priority magnetic anomalies detected at Alligator Reef as the wreck of the U.S. Navy schooner. Three targets located by UA are completely buried and remain unidentified, but exhibit promising magnetic signatures and warrant further investigation. The survey provided an excellent opportunity for the Naval Historical Center to collaborate with FKNMS and NOAA, and representatives of both agencies have requested that UA apply for additional NOAA funding to continue its survey in FKNMS waters. UA archaeologists James Hunter and Steve Schmidt authored an interim report outlining UA's findings. This document was submitted to FKNMS in late October; the final draft of the report will be completed in March 2005.

In May 2004 UA staff, in cooperation with Kongsberg Maritime and the National Geographic Society (NGS), conducted a multibeam-echo-sounding survey of the *USS Cumberland* and *CSS Florida* wreck sites off Norfolk, VA. The planned survey accomplished two objectives: 1) provide Kongsberg Maritime an opportunity to demonstrate the new EM 3002 system's detection and mapping capabilities, and 2) produce accurate bathymetric data to provide an unrestricted three-dimensional perspective of the *Cumberland* and *Florida* wreck sites which will be incorporated into the U.S. Navy's shipwreck management program.

During 2004 UA staff continued using spatial data acquired during the archaeological remote sensing survey of Operation Neptune, and subsequent archival research associated with the Normandy invasion to build a raster-based GIS project to assist the identification of wreck sites and examine the role of the U.S. Navy during the invasion period. The project (now completed) involved an intensive effort to geo-rectify raster images (>802 files, 3.15 GB) and incorporate vector data. The data (>8 GB) revealed numerous inaccuracies in reporting vessel losses. Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)-compliant Metadata was created for each of the project files.

The UA Branch, in cooperation with the Naval Historical Foundation, asked veterans who served in the U.S. Navy and participated in the Normandy invasion to participate in an oral history project aimed at assisting the interpretation of U.S. Navy operations during the D-Day invasion. Staff and volunteers completed eight interviews in 2004.

UA is providing Liquid Pictures with

information (video footage and multibeam data) about the *USS Susan B. Anthony* (AP-72) and *USS Meredith* (DD-726) to assist two documentaries being produced for the History Channel series *Deep Sea Detectives*. UA staff and NSWC Media Lab staff member Neubar Kamalian completed a video production titled: *Archaeological Remote Sensing Survey of Operation Neptune the D-Day Landings at Utah and Omaha Beaches Normandy, France, Remotely-Operated Vehicle (ROV) Phase of Operations Video Footage of the USS Partridge (ATO-138)*. The video was prepared for the *USS Partridge* Association in support of their 60th anniversary celebrations of D-Day.

In March 2004 NHC staff members provided Rick Heeger of Edelman Productions, with multibeam imagery, side scan sonar images, and video segments from the ROV phase of investigations in Normandy, France. Heeger anticipated using the footage in a series called *Tactical to Practical*, produced for the History Channel. This particular segment would focus, in particular, on Navy archaeology.

Between 18-20 April 2004 NHC Staff participated in a magnetometer survey conducted off Cherry Point, MD, in cooperation with archaeologists from the Maryland Historical Trust. The project, called the Submerged Naval Vessels Project, Mid-Atlantic Survey and Potomac Islands Survey, is ongoing.

During 2004, work continued on the excavated Civil War submarine *H.L. Hunley*. Sediment blocks that had been previously removed were excavated revealing fragile bones and shoes. Hull features were mapped and recorded, and some interior hull artifacts were removed for investigation and conservation.

One major focus of the work this year was the completion of study and documentation of the crewmen's remains. Studies included X-Ray, CT Scan, MRI, photography, and manual drawings. An osteological study of the remains was completed this year, as were DNA studies, genealogical studies, facial reconstruction, and photo superimposition over a few selected skulls. Study of the human remains was necessary before the remains were reburied in Magnolia Cemetery in April.

During 2004 conservation centered on treating the most fragile objects such as the slouch hat, shoes, a leather wallet, and a pencil nub. In addition, metals analysis was completed and a conservation plan for the sub was sent out for peer review.

Compilation and editing of the final *Hunley* Recovery Report began during this fiscal year. It is expected that the report will be completed in fiscal year 2005.

During 2004 artifacts recovered from the

Confederate commerce raider *CSS Alabama* were sent to the Warren Lasch Conservation Center in Charleston, SC, for conservation treatment. Additional *Alabama* artifacts were documented and conserved at the Conservation Research Laboratory (CRL) at Texas A&M. While conducting treatment on artifacts under their respective care, conservators at both facilities discovered examples of potentially live ordnance; one example was discovered still inside its wooden storage crate, the other within a large iron conglomerate containing numerous other artifacts. Because of the potential detonation hazard posed by both projectiles, UA requested the assistance of the U.S. Marine Corps Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team at Camp Lejeune, NC, to safely make these items inert. EOD team members traveled to CRL and successfully disabled the 7-inch Britten shell discovered at that facility. The same team will travel to the Warren Lasch Conservation Center in early 2005 to pick up and make inert the other *Alabama* shell at Camp Lejeune's EOD range.

Between January and April 2004 NHC staff provided review comments on the draft report: *Archaeological Investigation and Remote Operated Vehicle Documentation: Confederate Commerce Raider CSS Alabama 2002*.

In May 2004 NHC staff reviewed (and commented on) a draft of the objectives and goals for the proposed 2005 *Alabama* investigations, prepared by the project's Principal Investigator, Gordon P. Watts, Jr., Director, Institute for International Maritime Research, Inc.

On 21 June 2004 Dr. William Dudley and Dr. Robert Neyland attended the *CSS Alabama* Scientific Committee meeting in Paris, France. The meeting, held at the Musée National de la Marine, focused on the 2002 site report, established objectives for the 2005 research proposal and completion of a final scientific publication.

In October 2004 the NHC staff reviewed and commented on the draft outline, budget, and deliverables schedule for the final *CSS Alabama* scientific report, prepared by the project's Principal Investigator, Gordon P. Watts, Jr.

At the behest of Dr. Arthur Spiess (Maine State Archaeologist), UA staff assisted the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) in the development and submission of a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Phinney Site. The nomination has been submitted to the Navy's Historic Preservation Officer for review and will likely be considered for National Register status during 2005.

A National Register Nomination for War of 1812 Navy wrecks *USS Eagle*, *USS Allen*, and *USS Linnet* was drafted and is awaiting approval prior to submission. It is expected

that the nomination will be accepted in fiscal year 2005.

Through a grant provided by NOAA's Ocean Exploration office, UA staff conducted a weeklong survey of selected areas of Lake Michigan. Using historical and contemporary sources, UA staff targeted high-priority aircraft sites in an attempt to verify the veracity of the numerous sources. Working in conjunction with EOD Mobile Unit 10, UA staff were able to survey 6 of 10 selected 1-sq.-mile areas and likely located three aircraft. The U.S. Navy EOD Mobile Unit 10 is stationed in Fort Story, VA. The crew assisting in this survey were comprised of active and reserve sailors. By assisting with this survey, the team gained valuable experience in locating submerged objects.

As an education outreach of this project, the project field supervisor partnered with the Woodstock Community Unit School District #200 for their Girls Take Off program. This program encourages interest in science and math on the part of middle-school girls. UA staff introduced the girls to the science of underwater archaeology and remote sensing through various exercises and informational projects.

This work aids UA in setting priorities for further research and assists in weeding out unreliable sources. The survey results will be added to the Lake Michigan Management Plan, which will include the history of the assemblage and set priorities for further work as well as outline management strategies for preservation of the entire Lake Michigan assemblage.

The Navy began a legal struggle over ownership of a rare Corsair, *United States of America v. Lex Cralley* in 2004. The defendant in the case, Lex Cralley of Minnesota, recovered a USN Corsair from land near Cherry Point MCAS without government permission. He later attempted to sell the rare aircraft and found no buyers willing to pay his price. He then attempted to sell the aircraft back to the government, an action prompting the government to sue Cralley for the return of the aircraft. UA staff members assisted OJAG Admiralty, Navy OLA, and DOJ attorneys by gathering facts for the case and providing historical documentation. The case was settled out of court with Cralley being given the aircraft through an act of Congress. By so doing, the rightful title of the aircraft was asserted and maintained, thereby upholding sovereign immunity property rights.

In late 2003/early 2004 UA staff assisted OJAG Admiralty in researching ownership of two WWII Corsairs lost in Sebago Lake in Maine. These Corsairs were flown by British pilots and were a part of the U.S. government's lend/lease program. UA staff found that lend/lease aircraft lost during the

war, for which the lendee never repaid the U.S., still remain U.S. government property. Additionally, as both pilots of the aircraft died in the incident, these are considered war graves, and the British government asked the U.S. government to assist in protecting them. Salvors attempted to secure the right to recover the aircraft and were denied in court. Due to the assistance provided by UA staff, the U.S. government was able to intercede on behalf of the British government and protect the wrecks, providing further support for the Navy's position of sovereign immunity status for wrecked aircraft. The Maine Historic Preservation Commission filed an Emergency Site Protection over the Corsairs that will remain in effect for 10 years. *Historic Aircraft Recovery Corp v. Wrecked and Abandoned Voight F4U-1 Corsair Aircraft* in the U.S. Court of Appeals, 11th Circuit, was settled in mediation.

Because interest remains high in recovering a TBD Devastator, a unique and rare WWII aircraft, the Navy is considering one of several sunken TBD sites for possible recovery and restoration. As a result UA staff attended a meeting at the Department of State with State officials and representatives from the U.S. Embassy in the Marshall Islands where two prime candidates for recovery rest. In addition, a conservation plan for preserving a recovered TBD was submitted by Texas A&M University Conservation Research Lab and reviewed by UA staff. Another meeting was held with representatives of TIGHAR, a private aviation history organization, about their desire to recover one of the Marshall Islands TBDs.

A MOA was signed between the NHC and the Defense Personnel POW/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO), to share information the NHC has in its aviation database. DPMO has agreed to provide all new information it obtains to the NHC regarding historic Navy aircraft losses.

UA staff continues to compile an overall aircraft management plan tentatively called "Department of Navy Guidelines for Surveying, Excavating, Documenting and Interpreting Archaeological Naval Aircraft Wrecks, Wreck Sites and Disassociated Wreck Portions or Isolated Debris."

Under an MOU with East Carolina University, UA staff assisted a ECU Ph.D. student in cultural resources management by providing the opportunity for an internship and assistance in her dissertation subject, a management study of historic Navy aircraft wrecks in the Chesapeake. This assemblage is the second largest under the Navy's management and the study of this subject is beneficial to both the student and the UA branch.

The Sunken Statecraft Act was submitted by the office of the Secretary of the Navy

as part of the appropriations bill for 2004. The Act, now known as the Sunken Military Craft Act, was signed in fiscal year 2005. Barbara Voulgaris worked extremely hard and diligently to get this through several Navy offices and the Armed Services Committees. The President signed it into law 28 October 2004.

UA Staff reviewed the shipwreck inventory and management plan for Georgia.

Two UA staff assisted with public outreach by manning the NHC table at the WWII Memorial dedication over the Memorial Day week/weekend.

UA conservators continued to conserve artifacts from several Navy shipwrecks in the conservation laboratory located in Building 46 on the Washington Navy Yard. In 2004 they worked primarily on objects from the following shipwrecks: waterlogged artifacts from *CSS Alabama*, *USS Tulip*, *USS Housatonic*; Revolutionary War-period sites in the Penobscot River (ME); and dry artifacts from *USS Murphy* and *USS S-5*. The types of artifacts treated in the lab include objects of daily shipboard life such as dinner services, buttons, and other personal effects, as well as ship parts and equipment such as hull and rigging fragments, hull fittings, and ammunition. The diverse materials treated in the lab include wood, brass, bronze, iron, lead, zinc, bone, rubber, leather, glass, ceramic, and stone. All artifacts are inventoried, photographed, X-radiographed (when appropriate), and cataloged with narrative reports. They are accessible to researchers and the public before, during, and after conservation treatment.

UA conservators also treated several objects from the Navy Museum and Curator Branch for display or stable storage: silver commemorative medals, Dahlgren's leather and fabric baby shoe, wool socks, a Revolutionary War timber, a collection of 19th-century china, and archaeological objects found on the Washington Navy Yard. Other support for these branches included collaborating on the development of an Underwater Archaeology exhibit in the Navy Museum, transporting loaned objects, advising on object treatments, and monitoring the museum environment.

Staff continued the programs of monitoring temperature, relative humidity, and insects in the laboratory, in order to ensure that artifacts are kept in a clean and controlled environment. They regularly updated the lab's Microsoft Access conservation treatment database to record and distribute conservation information.

In addition to treating artifacts, conservation staff participated in archaeological field survey (search for schooner *USS Alligator*), assisted with writing and evaluating site reports, represented NHC at various

cultural resources management meetings, wrote and delivered public presentations, and attended professional training classes and symposia.

Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS): Throughout 2004 MAHS continued its tradition of education, advocacy, service, and research support of maritime and underwater archaeology. These activities were conducted regionally, nationally, and internationally. We were especially pleased with the distribution and use of the MAHS educational video programs for underwater archaeology in the Eastern Caribbean, Southern Africa, and Central Asia as noted below.

The Chesapeake Historic Inventory Project (CHIP) is an extensive reconnaissance survey for the Maryland Historic Trust (MHT) of over 400 submerged targets in the Chesapeake Bay and its many riverine tributaries. The CHIP project is supervised by Dr. Susan Langley, Underwater Archaeologist for MHT. The sources of coordinates for these targets are NOAA charts, Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System (AWOIS) reports, R/V Bay Hydrographer data, and assorted state and local records. Maryland data forms have been submitted for each confirmed shipwreck site. To date, several wreck sites have been established with accompanying vessel orientation, precise coordinates, and preliminary identification included. Other targets have been cleared from the original list following their identification as noncultural resources. This project is expected to continue at least through 2005.

The Pamunkey River Historic Shipwreck Project is now underway in the eastern Virginia tidewater area. This 59-mile-long tributary of the York River has been of historical significance beginning with the Settlement period (1607-1750) and continuing through to the Civil War period (1860-1865). The Pamunkey Nation reservation borders a segment of the river. Remote sensing operations are underway, to be followed by archaeological assessment of targeted anomalies. The Pamunkey project is being conducted with professional archaeological support from Bruce Terrell as Principal Investigator. Also, Dr. Samuel Turner serves as Field Director and Dr. John Seidel as Remote Sensing Coordinator. Archival research for this project began in 2003 and subsequent efforts on the project will continue through to completion, well beyond 2004.

As an addition to the MAHS educational program, a Zero Visibility Course and Pool Training Program was designed and implemented for MAHS members. This product was the result of conjoint efforts by nationally certified SCUBA instructor-members of

MAHS, the Olney Dive Club, the MAHS Training Director, the MAHS Dive Safety Officer, and the MAHS Board of Directors. This program has been designed to better prepare our archaeological divers for the poor to nonexistent underwater visibility conditions confronted during projects in local waters. Dive safety, communication between dive buddy teams, gear management, surveying mechanisms, data retrieval tactics, and procedures for stress management and coping with submerged hazards are topics included in this theoretical and in-water training program. This program is now available to prepare all MAHS divers engaged in archaeological research efforts within river and bay waters without the benefit of underwater visibility.

MAHS continues to educate students through its annual live lecture course, its video courses, and its field schools. Presentations of reports from MAHS speakers at local, national, and international meetings have been accepted for program participation at the annual meeting of SHA in St. Louis, the Maryland Archaeology Conference of the MHT, in Crownsville, MD, the Boston Sea Rovers Conference in Boston, the Our World Underwater Conference in Newark, NJ, the Mid-Atlantic Archaeology Conference, Rehoboth Beach, DE, and the Maritime Heritage Conference in Norfolk, VA. Also, as is customary, every monthly MAHS general meeting has been accompanied by an outside speaker from the metropolitan Washington region who has presented a maritime archaeological report to our members and the general public.

Internationally, the MAHS video course was successfully conducted in Bridgetown, Barbados, for the Executive Board of the Barbados Maritime Trust (BMT). Several final examinations have been submitted and evaluated, allowing certificates of course completion to be awarded. Subsequently, the MAHS introductory video course has been presented to government officials, students, staff and faculty from the University of the West Indies (Cave Hill campus), local sport divers, and the general public in Barbados by the BMT. In another Caribbean nation, field school training was presented by MAHS members to staff from the Department of Environment and Fisheries in Roseau, Dominica, British West Indies. The MAHS video course has also been distributed to local sport diving groups in Namibia, Africa, and in Kazakhstan for volunteer training in maritime and underwater archaeology.

Meetings of Interest

5-8 May 2005. *The US/ICOMOS 8th International Symposium on Heritage Interpretation:*

Expressing Heritage Sites, Values to Foster Conservation, Promote Community Development, and Educate the Public will be held in Charleston, SC in May. The Historic Charleston Foundation is host and co-sponsor of the conference. For information about the conference please visit:
<www.historiccharleston.org>.

17-21 October 2005. *The 15th ICOMOS General Assembly and International Symposium* will be held in Xi'an, China. The theme of the conference will be: "Monuments and Sites in their Setting: Conserving Cultural Heritage in Changing Townscapes and Landscapes."

U.S.A.-ALASKA

Reported by Doreen Cooper
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Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park (KLGO), Skagway, AK (submitted by Andy Higgs): The 2004 summer season included test excavations in the yard of the Moore Homestead and continued documentation of artifacts/features along the Chilkoot Trail. The KLGO seasonal archaeology team comprised lead archaeologist Andy Higgs, field assistant Ron Charles, and SCA volunteer Catherine Parkay.

In the overall KLGO mission to recreate the 1900-1910 landscape of the Moore House Property (49-SKG-099), park archaeologists conducted compliance-specific excavations to locate potential structural and landscape features associated with Skagway's original homestead. Excavation units located the SW corner of a former outbuilding, which matched two suspected corners (NW and SE) located during 1993 test excavations. Surface markers will be used to indicate the four corners of the 1900 outbuilding for interpretive purposes. An additional unit on the property boundary located two fence post features comprising the remains of a 6 x 6 in.-square milled post within a post hole as well as a postmold from a later less substantial pole fence. The large square fence post confirmed the recreated 1900 landscape fence plan. Additional tests on the east side of the house located trace evidence of a former garden plot.

KLGO archaeologists cataloged 1,848 artifacts from the excavation. The majority of artifacts recovered relate to peripheral yard debris primarily comprising building materials (e.g., window glass, nails, and brick fragments) and small fragmented domestic items (i.e., bottle glass, chimney glass, and ceramics). The former garden area revealed items consistent with the yard debris with the addition of food bones.

Early in September, KLGO archaeologists also conducted reconnaissance level documentation of features associated with the 1897-1898 Gold Rush trail (49-SKG-067) as part of the Chilkoot Trail Archaeological Inventory Survey. Surveyors identified 11 features at the base of the "Golden Stairs" located above tree line at the head of the Taiya River drainage at trail mile 16.3. This portion of the trail is typically snow-covered 9 to 10 months of the year. The Golden Stairs, a vertical rock scree slope, was the final obstacle on American soil before stampedeers made their historic ascent across Chilkoot Pass into Canada. Stampedeers cached a required one ton of gear and supplies at the base of the Golden Stairs. Gold rush photographs depict three hastily constructed buildings, several canvas tents, and numerous piles of cached goods on the snow base within the 2004 survey area. Archaeologists identified several rock structural features, grouped seemingly random objects into feature clusters, and relocated artifact clusters/collector's piles that are part of the KLGO artifact monitoring program. Newly discovered stacked rock features represent foundation piers related to two of the three buildings depicted in historic stampede photos. Lost or abandoned enamelware pots, clothing, fuel and food cans, faunal remains, and sled runners located on the surface and in the crevices of the boulder field serve to remind recreational hikers of America's last major gold rush.

U.S.A.-Mid-Atlantic

Reported by Ben Resnick
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Virginia

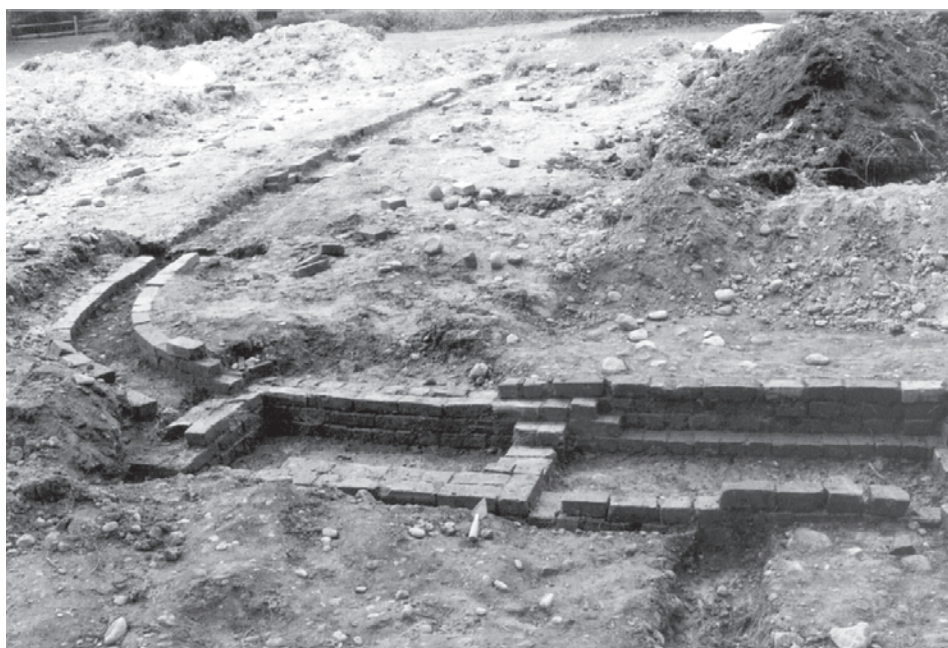
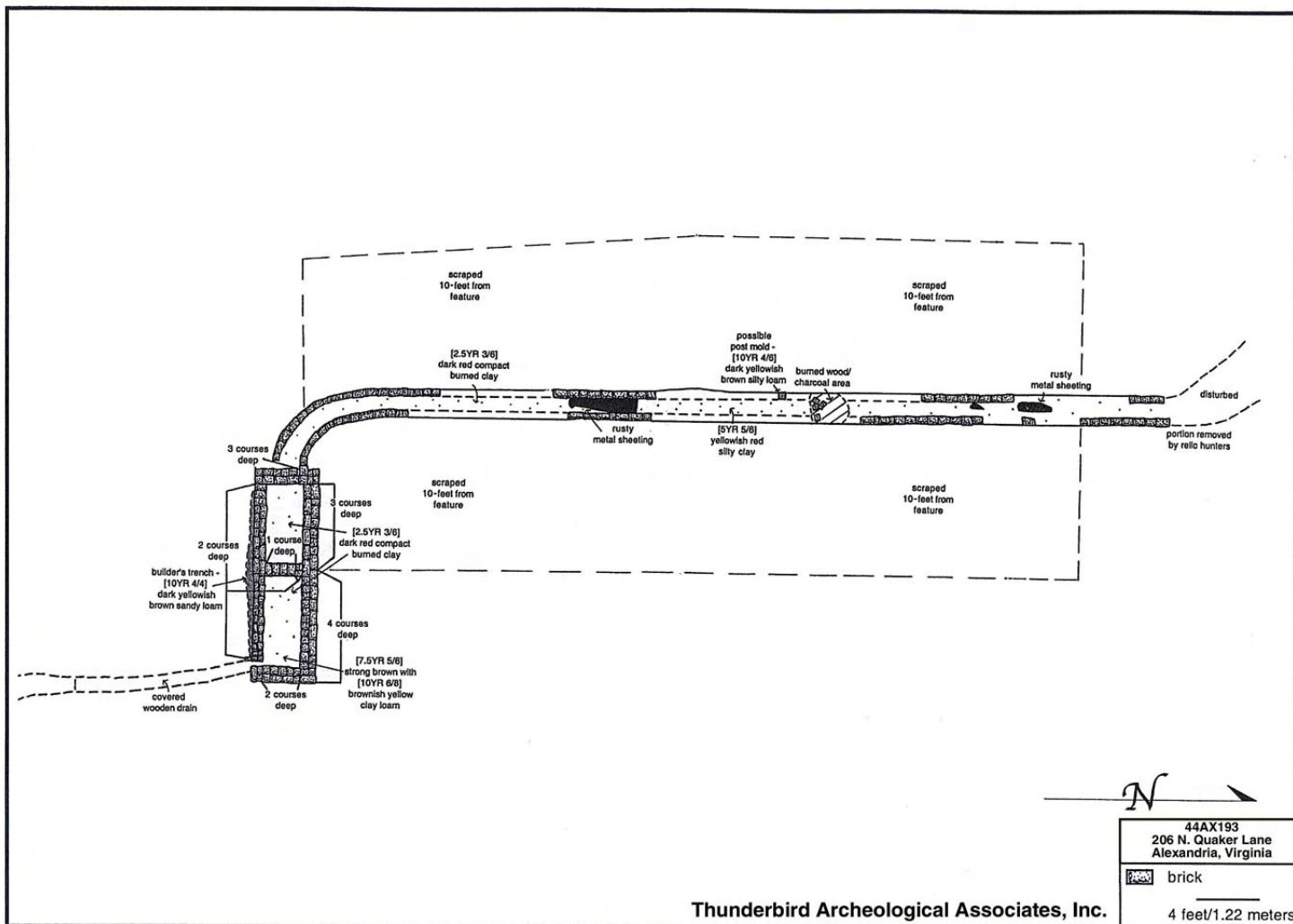
Civil War Crimean Ovens Discovered (submitted by Steven Shephard, Alexandria Archaeology): Two intriguing discoveries were made in Alexandria in 2003 and 2004. These were underground heating structures built by Union troops during the Civil War to heat hospital tents. It is believed that these are the first features of this exact type to be excavated. These structures were called Crimean Ovens and may have been somewhat experimental in nature.

The land where the first Crimean Oven was uncovered was on a residential lot on Quaker Lane which was once part of the plantation "Cameron" owned by General Samuel Cooper. General Cooper was the Adjutant General of the U.S. Army (the second highest officer in the army) before the Civil War. When Virginia seceded, he resigned and became the Adjutant General of the C. S. A. Army. Because of his action, his

property was confiscated by the federal government and one of the forts in the Defenses of Washington was built on his land. The Cooper house was torn down and the bricks used to construct the large powder magazine of the fort. The fortification was referred to as "Traitor's Hill" until 1863, when it was officially named Fort Williams. Federal army units camped in the vicinity of the fort and in many places throughout Alexandria.

Prior to development, the city, in accordance with the Archaeological Preservation Ordinance, required an archaeological investigation of the lot on Quaker Lane. It was likely that the remains of a Union camp were present because the property was just to the southeast of the site of Ft. Williams. Wally Owen, Assistant Director of Fort Ward Museum and a local authority on the Civil War, examined the area and observed how the property adjacent to the lot to be developed shows evidence in its undulating lawn of the raised regimental company "streets" with drainage ditches on either side that are typical of long-term Civil War-period encampments.

The developer hired Thunderbird Archaeological Associates and the fieldwork was conducted during the summer of 2003 by archaeologists directed by Tammy Bryant. The owner had given permission for a local relic hunter to use a metal detector on the property and he found various Civil War-period artifacts in addition to an area with bricks. He claimed to have removed at least a hundred bricks before the archaeologists began their work. The archaeologists uncovered a channel about 50 feet long, a foot wide, and about a foot below the ground surface edged on both sides by three courses of bricks. In three or four places thin sheets of metal, possible covers were found crushed down into the bottom of the channel. The parallel lines of bricks descended down a slope and ended in a two course-wide brick rectangular structure about 8 feet long, 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep. There was a partial dividing wall near the center of this box which might be the wall of the original box which was then expanded to double its size. The earth in the bottom of the box was reddened and baked almost as hard as a brick as was the dirt floor of the flue channel extending from the box. A layer of charred wood lay on the floor of the structure and was covered with a layer of fine sand about three inches thick. This probably was an ash pit that would have been below a fire where wood was burned. The fill soil of the entire feature contained artifacts dating to the Civil War and earlier, including Minie balls, a brass button from a New York Regiment, plus a brass and lead eagle breast plate. The end of the brick channel opposite the fire box was totally disturbed where the relic hunter



had removed the bricks. The soil was scraped on each side of the flue to try to identify any remains of tent locations. The idea was that tents or huts could have been

heated by hot air diverted from the flue channel. No evidence of structures was observed.

Stephen Potter, NPS National Capital

Region Chief Archeologist, provided a reference to the M.A. thesis of Todd Jensen on archaeological evidence of Civil War camps that contained a reference to a letter written by a Union surgeon describing a heating system for heating hospital tents. Wally Owen went back to the original letter and found a nearly exact description of the feature found on Quaker Lane. In November of 1861, Dr. Charles S. Tippler, Surgeon and Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac described how to build a heating system, "...for warming the tents and drying the ground a modification of the Crimean oven, which has been devised and put in operation by Sr. McRuer, the surgeon of General Sedgewick's brigade, appears to me to be the cheapest and most effective." He goes on to describe the system:

A trench 1 foot wide and 20 inches deep to be dug through the center and length of each tent, to be continued for 3 or 4 feet farther, terminating at one end in a covered oven fire-place and at the other end a chimney. By this arrangement the fire-place and chimney are both on the outside of the tent; the fire-place is made about 2 feet wide and arching; its area gradually lessening until it

terminates in a throat at the commencement of the straight trench. This part is covered with brick or stone, laid in mortar or cement; the long trench to be covered with sheet-iron in the same manner. The opposite end to the fire-place terminates in a chimney 6 or 8 feet high; the front of the fire-place to be fitted with a tight moveable sheet-iron cover, in which an opening is to be made, with a sliding cover to act as a blower. By this contrivance a perfect draught may be obtained, and no more cold air admitted within the furnace than just sufficient to consume the wood and generate the amount of heat required, which not only radiates from the exposed surface of the iron plates, but is conducted throughout the ground floor of the tent so as to keep it both warm and dry, making a board floor entirely unnecessary, thereby avoiding the dampness and filth, which unavoidably accumulates in such places. All noise, smoke, and dust, attendant upon building the fires within the tent are avoided; there are no currents of cold air, and the heat is so equally diffused, that no difference can be perceived between the temperature of each end or side of the tent. Indeed, the advantages of this mode of warming the hospital tents are so obvious, that it needs only to be seen in operation to convince any observer that it fulfills everything required as regards the warming of hospital tents of the Eighth Brigade, and ascertain by observation the justness of this report.

In the summer of 2004, a property just to the south of the Quaker Lane project was to be developed. It was a lightly wooded row of backyards of modest houses built between 1940 and 1955. This property also had the potential to contain the remains of Union camps. John Milner and Associates archaeologists, directed by Joe Balicki, conducted the investigation. Through the use of metal detectors, and aided by a trusted local relic hunter, they found a typical scatter of Civil War-period dropped bullets, buttons, and other military accoutrements, along with a number of small hearths indicating a light encampment. As the work continued, during the excavation of an epaulet, bricks were found. Further excavation uncovered another Crimean oven flue with the intact chimney end—the only part missing from the Quaker Lane site oven. The construction of this feature was nearly identical to the one previously found, except that the fire box end of this structure had been graded away, probably when the nearby house was built. Because the destruction of this feature could not be avoided due to development, it was decided to remove this structure to Ft. Ward Museum for use in some future exhibition. The bricks were all numbered and photographed so the oven could be re-assembled.

There are plans now to build a house on the property where Wally Owen observed the surface indications of a camp with company streets. There will be an archaeological investigation there and might we expect that there is a third Crimean oven to be found?

U.S.A.-Midwest

Reported by Lynn Evans

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Michigan

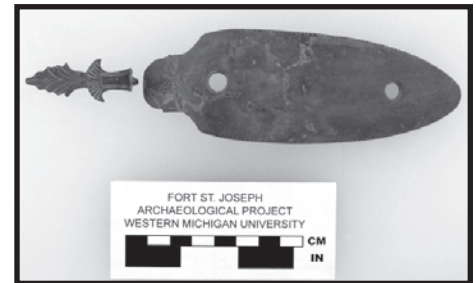
Fort St. Joseph, Niles (submitted by LisaMarie Malischke): For three weeks in the summer of 2002, Western Michigan University held an archaeological field school in conjunction with the City of Niles, the Fort St. Joseph Museum, and a local historical interest group called Support the Fort. This field school, under the direction of Drs. Michael Nassaney and William Cremin, marked the third season of investigations at the site of Fort St. Joseph, a French mission-trading post-garrison complex occupied from 1691 until 1781. The British government controlled the fort for the last two decades. During the French occupation, Fort St. Joseph had close ties to Fort Pontchartrain (later Fort Detroit), and Fort Ouiatanon in Indiana. For a variety of reasons, the location of Fort St. Joseph has been debated since its demise. Positive shovel test pits in 1998, and discernable structural features uncovered in 2002, confirmed that the fort remains were indeed located in Niles along the banks of the St. Joseph River. The 2002 field school uncovered a large stone hearth, a fireplace, remnants of a gunsmith's repair kit, numerous other 18th-century artifacts, and hundreds of wild game bones.

The goals of the 2004 field school were to extend most of the earlier excavation units in order to determine the size and orientation of the buildings previously identified. Other research questions related to everyday life such as craft production at the fort, as well as understanding the relations between the French inhabitants and their Native neighbors, who lived across the river on a higher bluff. These neighboring groups included the Potawatomi, Sauk, and Miami.

The 2004 field school exceeded expectations for its limited time in the field. Artifacts that have proven most interesting have been a cast brass religious medallion with Latin inscriptions, two large baling needles for baling bundles of furs (see photo), other tiny sewing utensils, two gaming pieces, and a stone Micmac pipe, as well as fragments of faience and glass bottles. Most noteworthy were a brass butt plate from an English



flintlock (see photo), and a large door hinge similar to French hinges found in Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, during the same time period (see photo).



Archaeologically this site is both fascinating and challenging since Fort St. Joseph has excellent integrity but the cultural deposits lie beneath the water table necessitating the use of a sophisticated drainage system during excavation.

Laboratory research will continue through 2005, with further fieldwork planned for summer 2006. In addition to the usual field school activities, Western Michigan University promotes archaeology to the public. In the past the university has offered week-long programs for both teenage youth and adults who are interested in learning about archaeological practice and local history. Along with researching and presenting reports which discuss Fort St. Joseph's history, these groups are active participants in the excavations, working alongside students and supervisors from WMU. The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project also hosted a 2004 Community Day at the site, where interested parties and the media could tour the site, ask questions of working archaeologists, listen to presentations, and view artifacts displayed in an authentic camp depict-

ing period frontier style. The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project is committed to educating and informing the public of its work in Niles, as well as providing continuing excavation and research services. Future research questions involve the establishment of the size, age, and orientation of known buildings, as well as determining the extent of the site, and finding new and unique solutions to the high water table. The aim is to continue examining the interaction between French and Native people, while at the same time demonstrating the uniqueness of life on the frontier at this mission-trading post-garrison called Fort St. Joseph when this region was a part of New France.

Minnesota

Hersey & Bean Lumber Company Sawmill and "Slab Alley" Neighborhood, Stillwater (submitted by Michelle Terrell): During 2004, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC conducted an intensive literature search and Phase I and II archaeological investigations for the St. Croix River Crossing Project in Stillwater, MN. Michelle Terrell directed the fieldwork, which was performed under contract with the Minnesota Department of Transportation. The purpose of this project was to provide supporting documentation for an environmental impact statement being prepared for the project.

During the mid-19th century the St. Croix River served as a catch basin for the logging industry of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. Sawmills built along the river processed the logs that were cut in the hinterlands and fed into the waterway via its tributaries. With its numerous sawmills, the town of Stillwater soon became the lumber capital of the region. Archaeological excavations conducted for the St. Croix River Crossing Project documented the remains of the steam-powered sawmill (21WA91) and planing mill (21WA92) of one of Stillwater's earliest and most technologically advanced mills, which was established in 1853 by Hersey, Staples, & Company. Besides the main sawmill and planing mill, the former mill complex included the company store/office building, blacksmith shop, warehouses, and other associated outbuildings. The mill continued in operation until 1906 when the company closed and the mill was dismantled. During the archaeological fieldwork, machinery footings and foundations for the main sawmill's engine, flywheel, and gang-saw were uncovered. The boiler room and engine house of the planing mill, including an 82-ft.-long brick-lined underground flue, were also documented. The machinery footings for these mills were constructed of cut limestone block laid atop bedrock, al-

though in some places the bedrock itself was cut and modified to form a portion of the machinery base. Projecting from the surface of these bases were threaded iron and steel ties to which the machinery was bolted. The largest of the documented features was the gang-saw base. This saw base, which was constructed of large limestone blocks laid atop a solid bedrock foundation, was 16 x 14 ft. wide and 7 ft. high. The foundations of the Hersey & Bean Lumber Company's store/office building were also documented during the study.

Located near the Hersey & Bean Lumber Company property was a former neighborhood known as "Slab Alley" (21WA100). Named for the stacks of lumber or "slabs" piled around the mills, this cluster of approximately 20 structures was a working-class neighborhood comprised of individual dwellings and boarding houses where lumbermen and laborers lived during the height of the logging boom. Documentary research indicates that this neighborhood was developed prior to 1870 and that many of the buildings remained through the first quarter of the 20th century. While the structures and front portions of the lots were removed in 1932 in preparation for a road expansion project, the backlots of many of these properties are intact. Archaeological features documented within these backlots during the St. Croix River Crossing Project included privy pits, stone foundations, cellar depressions, a well, and a cistern. These intact archaeological features yielded an abundant number of artifacts from within stratified contexts. Analysis of these findings is ongoing.

Evaluated as an archaeological district, the sites of the Hersey & Bean Lumber Company's sawmill and planing mill, together with the working-class neighborhood of "Slab Alley," will provide insights not only into the technology of turning logs into lumber, and the nature of working-class life in 19th-century Stillwater, but also the direct correlation between logging and lumbering and the development of the Stillwater community.

U.S.A.- NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck
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Maine

Barnabas Soule Site ME 161-031, Freeport: Barnabas Soule Senior was born (1705) in Duxbury, MA, and moved with family to North Yarmouth, ME (Freeport), in the late 1730s or early 1740s during the resettlement

period after the Anglo-Americans had been driven out during the 1690s. His older brother Cornelius had already moved to North Yarmouth and settled on Lot 48; he sold Barnabas some additional land along the Cousins River. Over time Barnabas acquired other parcels of land in the area of the Cousins River.

This site has been excavated by Freeport Senior High School students as an elective course for four fall semesters, including 2004 under the direction of Norm Buttrick, archaeology teacher at Freeport High, and assisted by James Leamon, retired Bates College Professor of History and Archaeology.

This year proved to be a very successful year for the students as well as for us as 10 ft. of the north wall of the cellar foundation and 10 ft. of the east and west walls were located. The southern wall has not been verified as yet. We did reach the clay-lined cellar floor at 4 ft. below surface of unit. The foundation was made of fieldstone with clay used as filler, but many of the top stones have been robbed or displaced. It appears that the house itself must extend to the east of the foundation as we have tested to the west and found little in the way of foundation stones or a chimney base. It appears that the students located either a trash pit or an outhouse because of the soil color, texture, and amount of ceramics, clamshells, and mammal and fish bones deposited (units were not completed because of time limitations).

The artifacts have been plentiful in most of the 2.5 x 5 ft. units. Ceramics that have been found are utility redwares; Westerwald mug fragments; English salt glaze plates with dot, diaper, and basket pattern; scratch blue cup fragments; fragments of Whieldonware clouded glazes; feather-edge creamware plates; and fragments of delft ware. A small amount of ceramics were burned, perhaps indicating some type of fire had occurred. Clothing artifacts have been buttons of all types, including many pewter types and one with a clear gemstone. An amethyst cut gem, probably an inset to a ring, was also found. Just this year, four brass thimbles were excavated from different units. Two large metal cast-iron fragments of an iron kettle were found which two students cleaned through electrolysis and preserved with wax. All the iron nails, including shingle, clapboard, or floor, were hand forged. The glass that was found included burned windowpanes, wine bottle fragments, and a wine glass base.

Before the students backfilled the site, maps and profiles were drawn of the foundations and other features. The cleaning, identifying, conservation, and cataloging of artifacts took place in the lab once out of the field. A final report was passed in by all stu-

dents, which included historical research, artifact analysis, drawings, photographs of artifacts and field site work, and a complete list on a spreadsheet of their individual artifacts.

Bryant-Barker Tavern Site and 18th-century Shipwright's Homestead & Tavern:

Archaeological excavations continue to be carried out at the Bryant-Barker Tavern site located along the west bank of the Damariscotta River in Newcastle. The homestead site was occupied by shipwright Nathaniel Bryant and his family from 1765 to 1803. The Bryants supplemented their income by operating a tavern out of their homestead as well. An analytical study of the site, and a contemporary shipwright's homestead excavated between 1980 and 2000, is being conducted by archaeologist Tim Dinsmore to provide a detailed glimpse into the daily lives of 18th-century shipwrights and their families. The two homestead sites mark the birthplace of the shipbuilding industry along the upper Damariscotta River—an industry that flourished during the 19th-century.

The study has resulted in the discovery and subsequent excavation of a stone-lined privy and a portion of the cellar to the Bryant-Barker homestead/tavern. Because much of the site was built atop naturally occurring bedrock located close to the surface, the hunt for the full blueprint to the site remains elusive. A two-week archaeology field school is planned for July. The project is sponsored in part by the Damariscotta River Association (DRA) and the Newcastle Historical Society. Anyone interested in the project should contact Tim Dinsmore at <dinsmore@tidewater.net>.

"Guns, Politics, and Furs": Since early 2004, Dr. Neill De Paoli has been spearheading preparation of a major exhibition, "Guns, Politics, and Furs: Pemaquid and the Defense of the Eastern Frontier, 1677-1761." The permanent exhibition is scheduled to open in June 2005 at the Colonial Pemaquid State Historic Site, Pemaquid Beach, ME. An accompanying catalog will be available to the public by the summer 2006 season.

Visitors to the exhibition at Colonial Pemaquid will learn about the roots of the Anglo-Indian conflicts that engulfed northern New England between 1675 and 1763. "Guns, Politics, and Furs" will showcase Colonial Pemaquid's extensive archaeological collections along with an array of official and personal records and illustrations as it unravels the complex story of Pemaquid during the late 17th and first half of the 18th centuries. Particular attention will be focused on the critical roles that Pemaquid's Forts Charles (1677-1689), William Henry

(1692-1696), and Frederick (1729-1759) played in protecting New England's northeastern frontier from attack by the region's Wabanaki Indians and French during a time of intense intercultural conflict. The exhibition will also provide a window into the lives of the men who served in these three fortifications.

The exhibition, however, will be far more than a one-dimensional examination of the English "side of the coin." "Guns, Politics, and Furs" will delve into the varied and complex relationships that developed between the English, Indian, and French inhabitants of this fluid, intercultural borderland. The 40,000 to 50,000 people who visit Colonial Pemaquid annually will learn that these people saw each other not only as potential foes but as trading partners and in some cases, friends. A complex mix of cultural attitudes, individual practical considerations, and local and international events drove these relationships.

Contact Dr. Neill De Paoli at <ndppquid@rcn.com> for further information on the project.

Fort St. George on the Kennebec: In September 2004, during our ninth year of excavations at the 1607 Popham Colony site under the direction of Jeffrey Brain, we established the location of the buttery and found more significant remains at the storehouse and in the vicinity of the vice admiral's house. In September 2005 we intend to focus on the storehouse and buttery. Since this is scheduled to be the last year of excavations at the site for this project, all interested persons are encouraged to visit while we are there in September.

New York

Digging at Elmendorph Tavern: Dr. Christopher Lindner directed excavations at the historic Elmendorph Tavern, Dutchess County, NY. The Friends group decided to remove a cement block garage and replace it with a colonial-style carriage barn. Phase III included mitigation of the area for the proposed building foundation, interior concrete pad, utility lines, septic tank, and tree. Features found were a dry well, cistern, existing septic tank, post molds, trash pits, remnants of a demolished shed, and a former driveway along with a wealth of cultural materials dating from the 18th to the 20th century. Geotextile fabric will be laid under gravel fill to protect the midden. Steps will be taken to protect the dry well.

Excavations at the Abraham Hasbrouck House (reported by Joe Diamond): Large test units have been opened on the four corners of the 17th-century Abraham Hasbrouck

House in New Paltz, NY, under the direction of Jay Cohen. Finds thus far include the clay base of a barrel cistern, another barrel cistern near the corner of one of the 17th-century frame buildings with bone, red brick, handwrought lathe nails, redware, Frechen stoneware, and early yellow ware. Because these areas will be disturbed by repair activities, the entire area is being mitigated.

Log Cabin Sites Excavated in Chemung County:

The Public Archaeology Facility at SUNY-Binghamton excavated the sites of two log cabins. The Bungalow site dated to about 1799 and was abandoned by the 1850s. An early-19th-century midden and some stone outbuilding foundations associated with the cabin were identified. The Knapp site was a log cabin dating before 1841, possibly as early as 1791. An early-19th-century midden was found. Food-related items made up 58% of the assemblage, architectural items less than 10%.

Farm Complex Near Beekman, Dutchess County:

Dr. Joseph Diamond of SUNY-New Paltz examined a farm complex in Dutchess County, NY. Finds included a root cellar, barn, associated dump, and the house structure. The root cellar had a dry-laid stone interior with a niche in the stonework at the north end, typical of those found in Putnam and Westchester Counties. The niche would have supported a beam that then supported shale extending from the wall and meeting on the beam. The barn was supported with a dry-laid foundation with stone piers for floor joists. Many personal items such as spoon handles, comb fragments, and smoking pipes were found in the small dump, with all items dating to ca. 1876 when the farm was abandoned.

McClumpha House Removed for Target Distribution Center:

The site of the W. McClumpha House on a hill above the Mohawk River may have been occupied as early as 1794. Documentary evidence and artifact functional and distributional analysis by Dr. Edward Curtin revealed activities and lifestyle across several periods of occupation. Archaeology showed an earlier occupation here than indicated in the documents. Trends were observed in the ceramic assemblage that indicated a decline in home production and greater reliance on the market economy during later periods as well as an increase in table and tea wares. Units were dug in the yard areas and under the location of additions once the house was demolished. Topsoil stripping exposed the outline of a stone rubble footer, and small features near the porches and front entrance. Most of the food bone found, as analyzed

by Marie-Lorraine Pipes, was from cattle, pig, and sheep. Others included chicken, duck, turkey, passenger pigeon, turtles, and fish. Judging by their ceramic assemblage, the McClumphas were successful market farmers.

U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST

Reported by Alfred Woods
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Kentucky

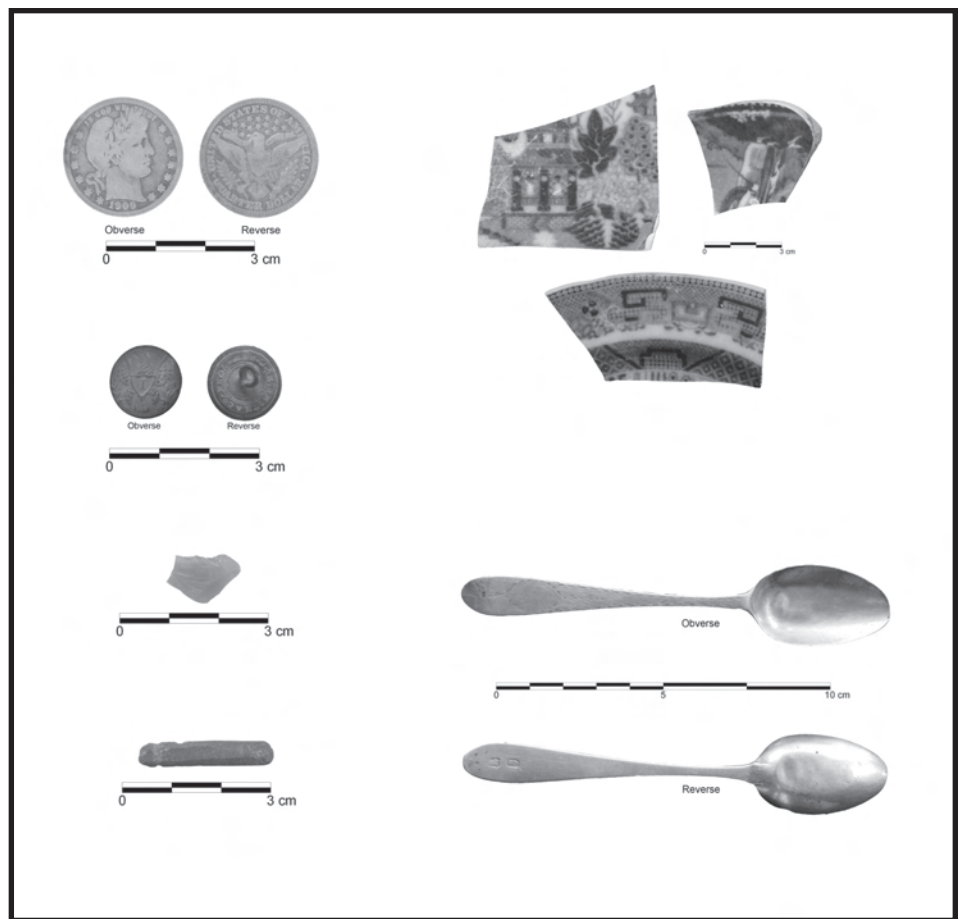
Phase II Testing Along Paris Pike (U.S. 68) in Bourbon County (submitted by Paul Bundy): In the fall of 2004, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel under the field direction of Paul D. Bundy, RPA completed the field aspect of a phase II archaeological testing program that included four early-19th- through early-20th-century residential sites (15Bb131, 15Bb132, 15Bb133, and 15Bb137) located along Paris Pike (U.S. 68) in Bourbon County, KY. Phase II testing at these sites was conducted to evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and assess effects on these locations as part of the Section 106 compliance work associated with the proposed improvements to U.S. 68. This project was conducted on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet with funding provided by the Federal Highways Administration. The project included archival research, geophysical survey, metal detector survey, hand-excavated units, backhoe stripping, and feature mapping and excavation within the proposed right of way.

This project presents a rare opportunity



View of "I"-shaped double-sided chimney base exposed at 15Bb133.

to investigate a group of early-19th- through early-20th-century farmsteads along an important early road. As these four sites are roughly contemporaneous with only a half mile to a mile between them, a fine-grained comparison of the material remains and a look at the level of interaction based on archival data may prove to be of particular



Clockwise from upper left: 1909 Barber quarter recovered from metal detector survey at 15Bb131; Transfer-printed Pearlware from feature excavation at 15Bb132; Silver tea spoon from feature excavation at 15Bb132; Slate pencil from test unit excavation at 15Bb133; Gun flint fragment from test unit excavation at 15Bb133; Infantry button from test unit excavation at 15Bb132.

interest. The "new-old" road, Paris Pike (U.S. 68), generally follows the path of the first turnpike road built in Kentucky, the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike, which connected Lexington and the rest of Kentucky to Zane's Trace, a leg of the national road system that lay across the Ohio River from Maysville. This stretch of road is important in the local history and development of the area. Towns and cities such as Lexington, Paris, Millersburg, Mayslick, Washington, and Maysville developed along its route. In 1787, the first wagons started utilizing the old road, and Lexington, a convergence point of several buffalo traces, benefited from the reliable land route to the river. Many of the goods hauled in and out of Lexington moved along this early road. Recovered materials from the early-19th- to early-20th-century historic components at 15Bb131, 15Bb132, 15Bb133, and 15Bb137 include primarily domestic group items (creamware, pearlware, porcelain, whiteware, stoneware, redware, and BIM glass) with a lesser number of items from the architectural group (cut nails, homemade

brick, and cut limestone) and other groups. Mechanical stripping at 15Bb131, 15Bb132, and 15Bb133 exposed portions of limestone foundations/chimney pads. Research and analysis is ongoing. A report of findings will be completed in March 2005.

Old Branham: Bioarchaeological Investigations of an Historic Cemetery, Floyd County: On 7 August 2003 and between 2 and 26 September 2003, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI) personnel under the direction of Alexandra D. Bybee, RPA completed a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of the historic Old Branham Cemetery (15Fd94) near the community of Harold, Floyd County, KY. The investigation was conducted on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC). The cemetery was located along the steeply sloped edge of a ridge overlooking a valley and floodplain associated with Mud Creek, and was positioned within the right-of-way boundary for the proposed reconstruction of KY 979. The cemetery was identified and recorded during a phase I survey conducted

by CRAI in 2002. At that time, Cornelius Carroll, the next-of-kin for most individuals interred in the cemetery, provided the field crew with a family history and other archival information. This history, in addition to a few inscribed gravemarkers, suggested the cemetery contained at least 22 interments dating from the first quarter of the 19th century through 1927.

The majority of interments were reported to be descendants of David Branham Sr., a Revolutionary War veteran of Irish ancestry who settled with his family along Mud Creek during the early 19th century. Only two inscribed gravemarkers were known to exist at the Old Branham Cemetery; these were inscribed with initials and dates of death of a grandson and great-great-granddaughter of David Branham Sr. In addition to the extended Branham family for which the majority of graves were attributed, at least two former African-American slaves, Andrew and Hettie Lackey, and one Euroamerican man, James Stanford, were interred in the cemetery. The eligibility of the Old Branham Cemetery for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D could not be assessed with the data recorded during the phase I survey. Further work, including archaeological excavation of the graves and more intensive archival research, was recommended if the cemetery could not be avoided. This recommendation was based on the fact that the cemetery was purportedly one of the oldest in Floyd County, and that it was one of the earliest multiethnic cemeteries in eastern Kentucky.

Archaeological investigation of the Old Branham Cemetery included the identification, excavation, and exhumation of 24 historic graves. Analysis of recovered cultural and mortuary materials suggest interments were made in the cemetery from the first quarter of the 19th century through ca. 1900. Interment dates were based primarily on diagnostic gravemarkers, coffin hardware, buttons, and other clothing-related and personal items. Preservation of human remains was generally poor across the site, but fragmentary skeletal remains provided information on age and pathology for a few individuals. Dental elements were better preserved, and also provided information on age and pathology. The spatial organization and other mortuary aspects were characteristic of an Upland South folk cemetery. Burials were aligned in three rows, one cluster, and several isolated interments, suggestive of a founding family flanked by later generations or later unrelated individuals. The cemetery population consisted of infants (n=11), children (n=4), and adults (n=9). The sex of only a few adults could be inferred from inscribed gravemarkers and clothing items; recovered skeletal remains provided

no indications of sex. Racial affinity could not be assessed from the morphological characteristics of the recovered skeletal and dental remains. Pathological conditions noted for the population included skeletal osteomyelitis and dental calculus, caries, linear enamel hypoplasia (LEH), and periodontitis.

CRAI considered the Old Branham Cemetery to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP based on Criterion D. CRAI concluded that the cultural and mortuary materials recovered from the 24 graves provided indications of the mortuary habits of one of Floyd County's earliest pioneer families. Demographically, the cemetery was comprised of the descendants of a Caucasian man known to be of Irish ancestry, but at least two former African-American slaves were also interred in the cemetery. No racial indicators were identified during a gross anatomical analysis of the skeletal and dental remains. Although only fragmentary skeletal and dental remains were recovered from 13 graves, it was thought likely that the material could provide further information about the population. Using deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) testing, it was proposed that small samples from each of the 13 graves in which human remains were recovered should be analyzed for racial affinity, which might have resulted in an identification of Euroamerican versus African-American interments. The proposed analysis would also have provided indications of sex and various pathological conditions for each individual tested. The proposed data recovery for the cemetery could also have included more intensive archival research focusing primarily on the African-American Lackey family.

In a KYTC review letter dated 21 June 2004, it was stated that the KYTC, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), had determined that the Old Branham Cemetery was not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The KYTC and SHPO determination was based on "the absence of artifacts or archival information that would provide narrow dates of interment and thus define the age of the cemetery, the poor preservation or integrity of the interred remains, the absence of a demonstrable association with significant persons or events that have contributed to history, and thus, the limited potential for the site to address research questions." The Old Branham Cemetery (15Fd94) is, therefore, considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Upon completion of the archaeological analysis and determination by KYTC and SHPO that the cemetery was not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, all human remains and associated mortuary items from the Old Branham Cemetery were reinterred at the Davidson Memorial Garden Cemetery in

Ivel, Floyd County, KY.

An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Newtown Pike Extension—Small Area Development Plan, City of Lexington, Fayette County: Between 2 and 11 September 2003, and 8 and 11 March 2004 Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI), personnel under the direction of Jennifer M. Haney, RPA completed a phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Small Area Development in Davistown for the Newtown Pike Extension in the city of Lexington, Fayette County, KY. The project consisted of an archaeological survey of an urban neighborhood, Davis Bottoms, in Davistown, which will be developed to provide housing for residents displaced by the highway expansion, improving housing conditions for local residents, and upgrading the infrastructure including streets and storm drains in the Davis Bottoms community.

The project area totaled approximately 10.02 ha (24.75 acres). Thirty-five percent of the project area was shovel tested or bucket augured during the current survey, totaling approximately 3.41 ha (8.67 acres). Access was denied to a number of parcels, totaling approximately 0.31 ha (0.76 acres). The remaining portions of the project area were subject to a visual assessment by the archaeological staff, but they were not surveyed because of obstructions such as gravel, structures, and asphalt.

The survey resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded archaeological site (15Fa284). Site 15Fa284 includes numerous modern parcels, all of which contain historic structures and/or features dating from the mid-19th to 20th centuries. This site represents a community of individual African-American residences.

This site has the potential to elucidate the process of urbanization for African-Americans in the post-Civil War era in Lexington and to contribute to the limited body of literature concerning the social, political, and economic lives of this cultural group. Phase II archaeological work on Site 15Fa284 has been recommended.

Data Recovery at a Nineteenth-Century Cemetery (15Mm137) in Montgomery County: Between 7 and 21 October 2002, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI) personnel under the direction of Alexandra D. Bybee and Michael D. Richmond completed phase III archaeological data recovery of the unmarked historic cemetery at 15Mm137 in Montgomery County, KY. The cemetery was located along an upland ridge overlooking Sycamore Creek and was located within the right-of-way boundary for the proposed realignment of U.S. 460 between Camargo and Jeffersonville, KY. The cemetery was

identified during the phase II National Register evaluation of the known prehistoric component of the site in 2001. The investigations were conducted on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

During the National Register evaluation of site 15Mm137, a variety of artifacts and plow-truncated features ranging temporally from the Early Archaic through Late Prehistoric periods were identified. In addition, a series of rectangular soil anomalies was identified at the base of the plowzone. These anomalies were situated in three rows oriented roughly north-south with the long axis oriented roughly east-west. These anomalies, some of which were flanked on the west and/or east ends by rough stones placed vertically into the ground, were identified as historic grave shaft outlines. Thus, in addition to the known prehistoric components of the site, 15Mm137 also contained a previously unrecorded historic cemetery with 17 interments. The prehistoric component of the site was deemed important, but because of the comprehensive excavation performed during the phase II evaluation, the research potential for that component of the site was exhausted. Based on its potential to yield information important to history, the cemetery was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

Investigation of the cemetery at 15Mm137 included the identification, excavation, and exhumation of 17 historic graves and a previously unidentified prehistoric cultural feature. Analysis of recovered historic cultural and mortuary materials suggests interments were made in the cemetery ca. 1830 to 1900. Early interments (1830 and 1840 to 1880) were identified by the presence of cut nails and porcelain buttons; later interments (1870, 1875, and 1880 to 1900) were identified by the presence of celluloid buttons, decorative mass-produced hardware, and wire nails. Other materials recovered included clothing items, such as buttons, suspender buckles, and fabric, and personal adornment items, such as hair combs and a wedding band. A variety of botanical remains were also recovered, providing information on potential dietary and medicinal use of plants by the population. Although preservation was generally poor across the site, human remains were recovered from 13 of the 17 interments. Intact and fragmentary skeletal remains provided general biological data, while human hair provided information on racial affinity. Dental elements offered a variety of information regarding health, age-at-death, and racial affinity for the interred population. Linear enamel hypoplasias were abundant in the population, but relatively few incidences of dental caries were identified.

The spatial organization and other mortuary aspects were characteristic of an Upland South folk cemetery. Burials were aligned in three rows suggestive of a founding family flanked by later generations or later unrelated occupants of the land. Dates associated with the interments suggest the cemetery could contain members of the Craig family, Euroamerican farmers who owned the land on which the cemetery was located until 1865, or the Salyers family, also Euroamerican farmers, who purchased the land in 1865 and owned it through most of the period from 1865 until 1920.

All of the human remains and associated items recovered from the 17 historic graves at the 15Mm137 cemetery were reinterred into the Macpelah Cemetery, Mount Sterling, KY.

Bioanthropological Investigations of a 19th-Century Cemetery (15Cp61) in Campbell County: Between 23 September and 15 October 2002, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI) personnel under the direction of Alexandra D. Bybee, RPA completed a National Register evaluation of an unmarked historic cemetery (15Cp61) near the community of Fairlane in Campbell County, KY. The investigation was conducted on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC). The cemetery was located along a small, level terrace overlooking an unnamed tributary of Phillips Creek and was positioned within the right-of-way boundary for the proposed upgrade of U.S. 27.

The cemetery was identified by personnel from the KYTC District 6 in 2000 and was visited by KYTC archaeologists shortly thereafter to delineate the boundaries of the cemetery. At that time, several rough, uninscribed fieldstone grave markers were identified, suggestive of at least five interments. Initial archival research did not produce any historic records pertaining to the cemetery and the only historic map on which a cemetery was depicted for this location was a 1946 KYTC construction plan map associated with earlier upgrades to U.S. 27. Because the cemetery held a demographically and chronologically unknown population, it was considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. KYTC archaeologists recommended archaeological excavation of two interments to examine the preservation of cultural and skeletal remains, and to obtain information on the time period in which the interments were made. Instead, through consultation with KYTC and the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC), it was decided that all interments would be excavated archaeologically in order to evaluate the National Register status of the cemetery.

Archaeological investigation of the

15Cp61 cemetery included the identification, excavation, and exhumation of 15 historic graves. Analysis of recovered cultural and mortuary materials suggest interments were made ca. 1830 to 1900. Early interments (1830 and 1840 to 1880) were identified by the presence of cut nails and porcelain buttons; later interments (1850 and 1880 to 1900) were identified by the presence of wire nails and mass-produced hardware. Preservation of human remains was poor across the site and fragmentary skeletal and dental elements were recovered from only four interments. The human remains provided little biological information about this population. The spatial organization and other mortuary aspects were characteristic of an Upland South folk cemetery. Burials were aligned in three rows suggestive of a founding family flanked by later generations or later unrelated occupants of the land. The cemetery population appears to have consisted of subadults and adults, but little more demographic information could be obtained from the meager human and funerary remains recovered. Dates associated with the interments suggest the cemetery could contain members of the Darlington family, financially poor Euroamericans who purchased the land on which the cemetery is located in 1868. The land has remained in the possession of Darlington heirs since that time.

Archaeological investigation of the 15Cp61 cemetery resulted in the excavation of 15 historic graves. Due to poor preservation, the ubiquitous nature of the cultural and mortuary remains recovered, and the lack of historical documentation for the cemetery, 15Cp61 was not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. All human remains and associated mortuary items were reinterred in Alexandria Cemetery, Alexandria, KY.

South Carolina

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia: Stan South conducted two seasons of excavation at the site of America's first creamware manufactory at Cain Hoy, SC, operated by John Bartlam between 1765 and 1770. In the first field project, conducted in 1991, he was assisted by Carl Steen, and in the 1992 project, by James Legg. The report on both archaeological expeditions was published in 2004 as *John Bartlam: Staffordshire in Carolina*.

Stan's autobiographical account of his historical archaeology career, *An Archaeological Evolution*, is being published by Springer, and will appear early in February 2005. He has also edited a book by David Hodgkin on "Religion and the Modern Mind," soon to be published. Currently he is working on

preparing another book for publication on "Colonial Brunswick."

Tennessee

Wayne Furnace, Wayne County: During the summer of 2004, Weaver & Associates, LLC conducted extensive archaeological data recovery excavations at the Wayne Furnace site (40WY62), a 19th-century iron plantation located in south central Tennessee. The investigations were conducted for the Tennessee Department of Transportation in conjunction with proposed improvements along State Route 15 (U.S. Highway 64). Archival research suggests that there were at least four major building episodes at the site, beginning in the 1830s and ending in the 1870s. First operated with enslaved labor, the iron works were acquired and refitted by an Ohio firm after the Civil War. Under the direction of Guy Weaver, RPA, the excavations at 40WY62 uncovered the partial remains of a limestone furnace stack and hearth associated with Royal Ferguson's original Mt. Jasper Furnace, in use between ca. 1836-1846. In addition, a larger brick foundation and hearth, believed to be Gaylord & Company's Wayne Furnace stack (ca. 1865-1886), were unearthed. The excavations also revealed a series of complex stratified deposits comprising the casting yards, as well as stone foundations and other features of the charging deck, situated on a bluff overlooking the stacks and casting yards. Investigations in the area surrounding the furnaces identified auxiliary structures, work areas, and iron ore mines.

Doak Plantation Testing Project, Greene County: In the summer of 2004, the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Archaeological Field School, directed by Dr. Nicholas Honerkamp carried out a testing project at Doak House Museum on the campus of Tusculum College in Greeneville, TN. This was a follow-up on the previous summer's survey project, which identified two substantial undocumented structures at this antebellum plantation site. The project sponsor was Tusculum College's Museum Program and Studies. The 2004 testing program was designed to investigate the temporal, spatial, and functional characteristics of the "mystery" structures as part of a preconstruction upgrade of the Doak House Museum grounds.

Although never a slave owner, the Reverend Samuel W. Doak, founder of Tusculum College, was a successful landowner, planter, and educator. He built a large two-story brick plantation house on his property about 1830, followed by the construction of an "academy" (schoolhouse) near the mansion approximately five years



Wayne Furnace excavations.

later. Both buildings were continuously occupied or used up to the present. Doak family members lived in the mansion until the 1970s, when ownership was transferred to Tusculum College for use as a museum.

The two previous UTC Field Schools generated several thousand antebellum and later artifacts and features, including a deep rubble-filled deposit directly in front of the main house, and a builder's trench with remnant brick foundations adjacent to the academy. Artifacts associated with both features indicated that they predated the initial construction dates of buildings documented for the site. This archaeological challenge to the archival version of the plantation's history drove the 2004 fieldwork.

Excavation to sterile of two test-screened units in 2003 and 2004 in front of the main house revealed a probable cellar that had been filled with brick and mortar demolition material. The uneven cellar floor was over a meter below surface, and the fill contained large limestone fragments that are commonly used as foundation elements at other structures at the site. The fill was remarkably clean of artifacts, which consisted primarily of cut nails and window glass mixed with the prodigious amounts of brick and mortar debris, all in a fine clay matrix. A terminus post quem of 1826 was derived from three sherds found in the lower levels of the fill. The areal extent of this feature is unknown, although it exceeds 3.3 x 2 sq. m. This probable cellar location directly adjacent to and in front of the main house indicates that it almost surely predates the 1830 mansion. Finding the edge—any edge—to

this unexpected feature will be a major goal of the planned 2005 UTC Field School.

Excavation of five test units in the vicinity of the extant academy resulted in the discovery of a double fireplace foundation. It formed the center of a 30 x 15 ft. brick foundation structure that abutted and was probably connected to the extant academy. Numerous personal items that are consistent with a schoolhouse, dormitory, or both were recovered from this "first" academy, including bone and shell buttons, slate pencils, and stub-stemmed pipe fragments. The presence of hundreds of ceramic fragments indicates that more than just educational activities took place at this location. A mean ceramic date of 1846.5 was derived from the ceramic assemblage.

An additional undocumented structure may also be present adjacent to the double fireplace building, as indicated by several positive survey tests. Fieldwork planned for the summer of 2005 will concentrate on this area as well as the early cellar near the main house. Tusculum College will once again provide housing and a living stipend for the UTC students during the fieldwork.

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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

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

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