



Volume 38: Number 2 -- Summer 2005

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# Newsletter

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

WILLIAM B. LEES, RPA, *Newsletter* Editor, Florida Public Archaeology Network, The University of West Florida.

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## President's Corner

Judy Bense

Recently, I have represented our organization in some extremely interesting meetings that have dealt with three significant developing national-level issues: the threat to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) new archaeological initiative, and the reorganization of the Cultural Resources Section of the National Park Service (NPS). As these issues affect almost all of us, I would like to share with you a summary of the latest developments and prognosis for the near future.

**Section 106:** In early April, there was a surprise announcement that significant changes to the NHPA were being developed by the House Resources Subcommittee on National Parks and there would be an Oversight Hearing on 21 April 2005 of a "discussion draft" of potential changes in the law. The NHPA is due for reauthorization this year to continue funding the Historic Preservation Fund from offshore oil lease revenues, and this provides an opportunity to make amendments to the Act. Changes were proposed to several sections, but the proposed change to Section 106 was the most alarming. In the discussion draft, only resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or those formally

determined eligible for listing by the Secretary of the Interior would be considered in the review of the impact of an undertaking.

The first action taken by the historic preservation community was the development of a joint letter that was delivered to the Subcommittee Chairman Representative Devin Nunes and Ranking Member Donna Christensen on 18 April 2005, opposing any amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act that would substantially weaken current law. NCSHPO, Preservation Action, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Society for Historical Archaeology, American Cultural Resources Association, American Institute of Architects, and National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers signed the letter. In addition, the Subcommittee members were inundated with letters, calls, and visits by supporters of the NHPA to leave Section 106 alone. Perhaps the most effective was the 9/11 Coalition letter which noted that they had saved the footprint of the former World Trade Center from major redevelopment by getting a determination of eligibility for the National Register that triggered a successful Section 106 process.

The push behind the attack on Section

*Continued on Page 2*

**SHA 2006**  
**Sacramento!**

# President's Corner

*Continued from Page 1*

106 is from the wireless industry. After three years of negotiation with many parties in a task force of the ACHP to produce a programmatic agreement, the wireless industry succeeded in reducing the area of potential effect (APE) from 2 miles to 1 mile and restricted cultural resource reviews to only those already listed on or formally determined eligible for the NRHP. While this seems like a real "win" for the wireless industry, they want to change the NHPA accordingly.

At the Oversight Hearing, the six witnesses invited to testify were Mr. Peter F. Blackman, Property Owner, Louisa, VA; Mr. James Martin, Executive Director, United South and Eastern Tribes Inc.; Mr. Michael

Altschul, Senior Vice President and General Counsel, CTIA The Wireless Association; Ms. Emily Wadhams, Vice President for Public Policy, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Ms. Janet Snyder Matthews, Associate Director for Cultural Resources, National Park Service; and Mr. John Nau III, Chairman, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

I was in Washington, DC on 19 May where Nellie Longworth, our government affairs consultant, had arranged several key meetings on the Hill to determine the effect of the hearing and the latest developments. Here is what we learned from the staffers we met with:

- The incredibly strong opposition to the proposed changes to Section 106 was unexpected by the Subcommittee and they described it as a "hornet's nest;"

- The proposed changes to Section 106 have been moved to the "back burner" due to the "hornets;"

- Chairman Nunes has accepted a position on the House Ways and Means Committee which requires that he resign from the National Parks chairmanship. His replacement has not been named yet; and

- The Senate may move quickly on a version of the HPF reauthorization that will not contain changes to Section 106.

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Archaeological Initiative:** Following the appointment of Julia King (former SHA president) in 2004 as the first archaeologist ever to serve on the ACHP, an Archaeology Task Force was formed to identify issues that should receive priority from the ACHP. After extensive outreach to the archaeological community and tribes, three key areas were identified:

1. the need to update the ACHP 1988 "Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Human Remains and Grave Goods;"
2. the need for new Section 106 guidance; and
3. the development of strategies to better capitalize on the rich potential of archaeological resources for heritage tourism and public educational opportunities.

On 13 April 2005, the task force met and formulated a strategy as to how these three issues could be advanced at the May 2005 business meeting of the ACHP in Annapolis, MD. The ACHP invited the presidents of the four national archaeological organizations to participate in an "issues tour and discussion" on 17 May. SHA, SAA, and ACRA each sent their presidents, and RPA was represented by immediate past president Jeff Altschul. We each spoke to the ACHP and participated in a lively and productive discussion, which Chairman Nau described as the best discussion ever held during his tenure. This was the first time the four leaders of our national archaeological organizations had been together and, thanks to Chairman Nau, we productively participated in the national-level policy making process.

**Reorganization of Cultural Resources in the National Park Service:** The reorganization of the cultural resources section of NPS had occurred just before the national archaeological organizations were called to the ACHP meeting in Annapolis. This reorganization was a surprise to people outside the NPS, and as it concerned many archaeologists, I asked Nellie Longworth to organize a dinner meeting with Dr. Jan Matthews, NPS Associate Director for Cultural Resources, and the national archaeology presidents at the historic Willard Hotel in Washington. On 18 May, Associate Director Matthews and her three newly ap-

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pointed Assistant Associate Directors (Randy Biallas, Antoinette Lee, and John Burns) and Budget Director Joe Wallis had a long and informative dinner with the Presidents of SHA, SAA (Ken Ames), and ACRA (Ian Burrow) along with Nellie Longworth and Tobi Brimsek, Executive Director of the SAA. Nellie had previously submitted questions to Dr. Matthews at her request prior to our dinner meeting and she distributed the responses at our dinner. Below is a summary of what I learned and observed:

- There is no connection between the NPS reorganization and the proposed changes to Section 106 in Congress;
- The reorganization has been planned since the fall of 2004 and it has had input and approval from the highest levels of the National Park Service;
- The basic reasons for the reorganization seem to be to prepare for the retirement wave of senior professionals starting about 2010 by building a professional base in key areas, preparing an inventory and continual assessment of cultural resources through the creation of an interagency relational database, and digitizing existing NRHP information and creating a paperless system;
- The funding for archaeology programs will not be reduced any more than any other program; and
- The National Historic Landmarks Commission will seek broad peer input from all the national archaeological associations, not just the SAA.

My impression of the reorganization is that it is basically a “succession plan” to prepare for the retirement of core NPS professional staff. The plans for each program (Park Cultural Resources, Historical Documentation, and Heritage Preservation Assistance) reflect a desire to modernize and streamline by creating a new senior management team to do it.

Nellie and I want to stress that the NPS reorganization is a fait accompli and we must move on. The “summit” with Dr. Matthews and her new leadership team with the national archaeological association presidents opened an unprecedented and very valuable line of communication, and we will work productively with the Park Service to help them meet their goals and improve the management of archaeological sites.

In summary, I hope I have communicated an understandable synopsis of what I learned in the last few weeks as I represented our SHA in these discussions and meetings. It has been very interesting and the SHA is definitely respected and a player at the national level.

## Newsletter Editor Moves Office

SHA Newsletter Editor William Lees is moving to a new position at the University of West Florida where he will be Director of the New Florida Public Archaeology Network. Lees will begin his new assignment in Pensacola during August. The *Newsletter* editorial operation will follow Lees to UWF, so please note a new email address for submitting material to be published in the *Newsletter*:

[wlees@uwf.edu](mailto:wlees@uwf.edu)

This change of email address is effective immediately!



## SAA's Tobi Brimsek Recognized with SHA Presidential Citation

SHA President Judy Bense (right) presented the SHA Presidential Citation to SAA Executive Director Tobi Brimsek (left) at the recent annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Salt Lake City. The citation reads “This Presidential Citation is to recognize your counsel and assistance to the Presidents and Boards of Directors of the Society for Historical Archaeology during its years of transition to professional management. Your professionalism and guidance were provided at critical times and we sincerely appreciate your help” (Photo courtesy Society for American Archaeology).

# Slate Presented for 2005 SHA and ACUA Elections

The Nominations and Elections Committee presents the following slate of candidates for 2005 Elections:

## For SHA Board of Directors:

### President-Elect:

Lu Ann De Cunzo  
Russell K. Skowronek

### Secretary:

Robert A. Clouse  
Michael S. Nassaney

### Treasurer:

Sara F. Mascia  
Donald J. Weir

### Director:

Réginald Auger  
Nicholas Honerkamp  
Harold C. Mytum  
Margaret Purser

## For SHA Nominations and Elections Committee:

James Bruseth  
Dena Doroszenko  
Charles R. Ewen  
Benjamin L. Ford

## For Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology

Jason Burns  
Annalies Corbin  
Dolores Elkin  
Rod Mather  
Claire Peachey

**Voting Procedures:** All members having an email address will be notified by headquarters concerning on-line voting procedures by email. Members not having an email address will receive a ballot form by regular mail. Please verify the validity of YOUR email address immediately by consulting the members' section of our Web site (<[www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)>). You may contact headquarters (<[hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org)>) to obtain username and password information for access to the members only section.

## Candidates' Information 2005 SHA and ACUA Elections

The SHA Nominations and Elections Committee presented the following slate of candidates for elected office for the society to the SHA Board of Directors; no nominations were received from the floor. The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology presents the following slate of candidates for elected office. All candidates were asked to provide biographical information and answer two questions specific to the office sought.

### For SHA Board of Directors

#### Questions:

(1) Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as an officer or board

member?

(2) If elected to serve as an officer or board member, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?

#### For SHA President-Elect:

**Lu Ann De Cunzo, Ph.D., RPA.** Education: B.A., Anthropology, College of William and Mary, 1978; M.A., American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, 1980; Ph.D., American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, 1983. Current Position: Associate Professor of Anthropology and Early American Culture, University of Delaware (1996-2005); Assistant Professor (1989-1996). Past

Positions: Director of Archaeological Services, Clio Group, Inc., (1986-1989); Executive Director, Historic Fallsington, Inc., (1982-1986). Professional Service: SHA Director, 1999-2001; SHA Committees: Inter-Society Relations/ Chair, 1994-1999; Public Education, and Co-chair, "Unlocking the Past," 1990-present; Long-Range Planning, 2000-2003. Other Experience: Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Chair, 2004; CNEHA, Executive Board, 1985-1994, 1996-2004, Co-chair, 1991 Annual Meeting, Editorial Board, 1983-1988, 1996-present; New Jersey Historic Sites Council, 1997-present; Delaware Historic Preservation Review Board, 2004-present. Research Interests: material culture studies; gender and ethnicity studies; agricultural and urban cultures. Selected Publications: *A Historical Archaeology of Delaware* (2004); (co-editor) *Unlocking the Past* (2005); "On Reforming Prostitutes and Beyond," *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, 5(1):19-43 (2001); (co-editor) *Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture* (1996); "Reform, Respite, Ritual: An Archaeology of Institutions," *Historical Archaeology* 29(3).

(1) My experience in historical archaeology spans 25 years in the museum world, cultural resources management, and academia. I have gained experience in teaching, long-range planning, research and publication, curation, public interpretation, fundraising, and administration. My background enables me to represent and respect the many perspectives of SHA members, and will help me bridge diverse concerns regarding SHA's goals, priorities, and management needs. I have been an active member of SHA since 1978, and of the regional Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA). As a former SHA Director, Chair and Executive Board member of CNEHA, and chair and member of numerous committees within the university and professional community, I know firsthand the commitment and responsibility expected of the SHA President. Through my professional activities, I have interacted with SHA members around the world, and with representatives of associations of archaeologists and practitioners in affiliated fields. I have learned of the potential for expanded communication, and the challenges of coordinating dozens of individuals' visions of SHA's goals for each society endeavor.

(2) If elected president, I would empha-

size SHA's roles in shaping and perpetuating the practice of historical archaeology. SHA offers the perfect forum for turning debate into an action built on the experience of historical archaeologists engaged in all areas of our practice and grounded in an intellectually creative, diverse, and sound vision of our potential contributions to the knowledge of historical cultures. I have benefited immensely from the support and mentoring of colleagues in SHA, and it would be an honor to carry on that mission. Education and interdisciplinary professional interaction are keys to our field's future. I would seek partnerships for effective project-oriented fundraising and to expand SHA's important preservation advocacy work. I would facilitate the ongoing process of evaluating member services to meet changing priorities, control expenses, and make the most of opportunities presented by SHA's new professional management team. Finally, I would promote additional actions to internationalize the society, and facilitate members', committees', and the board's efforts to implement new initiatives.

**Russell K. Skowronek, Ph.D., RPA.**

Education: B.A., Anthropology and B.A. Political Science, University of Illinois, 1979; M.A., Anthropology 1982, and M.A., History 1983, Florida State University; Ph.D., Anthropology, Michigan State University, 1989. Current Position: Associate Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at Santa Clara University, a small private undergraduate institution where I have worked since 1991 and where I regularly teach historical archaeology. I also serve on two graduate committees at the University of Texas-San Antonio and at the University of California-Santa Cruz. Santa Clara University is the only institution of higher education to stand on a former Franciscan mission site. Because of the presence of significant prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits on the grounds of the university, I was named Campus Archaeologist and founded the Santa Clara University Archaeology Research Lab in 1994. Experience and Research: In addition to my experience in college teaching, I have worked as an archaeologist for the National Park Service and for a number of CRM firms over the past three decades. This experience includes the conservation of archaeological materials and the excavation and analyses of materials from both terrestrial and underwater sites. The latter category includes work on a reconnaissance of prehistoric living sites in Saginaw Bay; a search for a 19th-century whaling fleet in Alaska; the flotas of 1554, 1622, and 1733; the Manila Galleons *San Felipe* (1576) and *San Diego* (1600); and *HMS Fowey* (1748). My terrestrial experience

has run the range from prehistoric sites in the Midwest, Southeast, and California to my main research focus on the Spanish colonial world. I have been fortunate to work with Kathleen Deagan, Kenneth Lewis, and Stanley South in my formative years in the Southeast. Since 1991 I have focused on the Spanish in western North America and the Pacific. I began a major research project with Dr. Ronald Bishop of the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History in 1999 studying the production, supply, and exchange of ceramics in Alta California and the borderlands. Publications: I have articles in *American Antiquity*, *Archaeology*, *Ethnohistory*, *Historical Archaeology*, *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, and *Research in Economic Anthropology*. I am the editor or co-editor of three books: *Telling the Santa Clara Story* (2002); *Situating Mission Santa Clara de Asís*, Academy of American Franciscan History (2005); and *X-Marks the Spot, The Archaeology of Piracy* with Charles Ewen, University Press of Florida (2006). I am also the founder and editor of the *Research Manuscript Series on the Cultural and Natural History of Santa Clara*. Since its inception in 1994 12 numbers have been published, focused on the south San Francisco Bay area. Topics have included prehistoric and historic archaeology, cultural ecology, and local history. Service: In the 1980s I represented SOPA at the hearings for the Abandoned Shipwreck Act. Since the mid-1990s I have served SHA on the Marketing Committee, as the representative to the AAA, and on the Nominations Committee. I am on the Editorial Board of the California Mission Studies Association and have served on the Advisory Board of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail since 2002.

(1) Over the past three decades I have had the opportunity to work with some of the founders and leading scholars in the field of historical archaeology. I have watched them selflessly share their expertise with students and colleagues while making lasting contributions to scholarship and to this organization. When I reflect on the many roles I have played through the years, I can contribute to The Society for Historical Archaeology a real understanding of our membership's diverse concerns and interests because I actively share or have shared them. If elected I would work toward finding more avenues for integrating our increasingly specialized membership.

(2) The Society for Historical Archaeology has reached middle age. For more than a decade the students of the founders of our society have served on committees, the board, and as president. Long gone are the small meetings where everyone seemed to know everyone else and where hi-tech meant

using a remote on a slide projector. As in all developing disciplines we have grown in number and become increasingly specialized. Specialization is, of course, good for our research but it can also lead to parts of our membership feeling marginalized or undervalued. When that occurs the diversity that made and makes historical archaeology an exciting field of study will be lost to other interdisciplinary organizations. I believe in the adage, "If it aint broke, don't fix it". SHA has built its reputation on three cornerstones: (1) an excellent international, interdisciplinary annual meeting; (2) an excellent peer-reviewed journal; and (3) a regular and well-received newsletter. We need to explore ways to protect these cornerstones while containing costs. On the other hand we are faced with rising expectations and rising costs. For 40 years the board and the membership have contributed their energy and have often enjoyed the support of universities, government, and the private sector. Since the turn of the century changing economic and political realities have placed all such scholarly organizations, not just SHA, under siege. To build at a time of turmoil will not be easy but we will need to think creatively and take some chances. Our standing committees should always reflect on their past history, but they should also encourage new ideas and approaches by actively engaging our membership in brainstorming sessions. We need to continue to raise the profile of historical archaeology internationally. As the success of the meetings in York and Kingston demonstrate, "If you build it, they will come." Our colleagues working outside of Canada and the United States need to be encouraged to join and actively participate. We need to redouble our efforts of raising the profile of the field within the academy. Who will train the next generation of historical archaeologists if programs fail to see the value of historical archaeology and instead hire in a different area or lose the position? In an era when downsizing seems to be the norm and ignorance is celebrated, we need a vision and a membership to make that vision a reality. I believe we have that membership and I hope to supply at least some of the vision.

**For SHA Treasurer:**

**Sara F. Mascia, Ph.D., RPA.** Education: B.A., Anthropology and History, University of South Carolina, 1983; M.A., Archaeology, Boston University, 1989; Ph.D., Archaeology, Boston University, 1995. Current Position: Vice President, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (2002-present); Curator, Historical Society of Sleepy Hollow and Tarrytown. Past Positions: Project Director, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (1994-2002); Archaeologist, Office





of Public Archaeology (1985-1994); Assistant Director, Boston University Field School (1989-1993). Professional Service: Secretary-Treasurer, SHA (2003-2005); Treasurer, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (1999-present); Board of Directors, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (1989-present); Academic and Professional Training Committee, SHA (1995-2002); Nominations and Elections Committee, SHA (1999-2000); Employment Coordinator, SHA (1991-2002). Research Interests: General historical archaeology, rural and agricultural archaeology, urban archaeology, railroad archaeology. Recent Publications: "The Archaeology of Agricultural Life," in *Unlocking the Past* (edited by Lu Ann DeCunzio and John Jameson), SHA, 2005; *The John Brown Birthplace*, Archaeological Preserve, Torrington, Connecticut, 2004; 'Can't Ya Hear the Whistle Blowin,' New London Engine House and Turntable Archaeological Preserve, New London, Connecticut, 2003.

(1) As the Secretary-Treasurer of The Society for Historical Archaeology and a CRM Project Director, I have been fortunate to acquire experience creating and managing complicated budgets. During the past decade, membership in SHA has grown considerably and our organization has undergone many changes. We are now well over 2,000 strong with a professional association management firm helping us maintain our commitment to our membership. If elected Treasurer, I hope to continue working with our headquarters staff to prepare and implement fiscally responsible budgets that will enable SHA to provide our members with quality publications, conferences, and services.

(2) In the future, SHA will continue to face economic challenges, and, as treasurer,

I believe the main priority is to continue efforts toward creating and implementing a balanced budget. Although we have had a few years of growing pains, we have just begun to create a strategic plan that will help SHA build a reserve that would, in turn, provide additional support for future special publications and projects. Continuing with this effort is another goal that I would emphasize. One of the most extraordinary things about the society is the commitment of the organization toward mentoring and supporting students and young professionals. I believe that this commitment is a defining characteristic of our Society and should be an ongoing responsibility for the board. Finally, in order to achieve many of the society's goals, I would assist in all efforts to increase our visibility and membership. If elected, I would continue to place emphasis on supporting SHA publications and our Web site.

**Donald J. Weir, M.A., RPA.** Education: M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, 1979. Current Position: President, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. Since 1974, I have served as project manager for more than 500 cultural resource management projects and authored more than 100 technical reports. After working for Gilbert/Commonwealth from 1974-1988, I started Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. in 1998. Professional Service: Investment and Finance Committee Member, Society for American Archaeology (1992-1998 and 1999-2000); Treasurer-Elect, Society for American Archaeology (2000); Treasurer, Society for American Archaeology (2001-2002); Treasurer, American Cultural Resources Association (1997-2002); Executive Board, American Cultural Resources Association (1995-2000); Membership Chairman,



Society of Professional Archaeologists (1996-1998); Executive Board, Conference on Michigan Archaeology (1987-1989 and 2000-2005); President, Conference on Michigan Archaeology (1989-1993); Michigan State Historic Preservation Review Board (1997-2000); Board of Directors (SAA Representative), Register of Professional Archaeologists (2004-present); Chair of Nominating Committee, Society for American Archaeology (2004).

(1) Using my past experience as Treasurer of The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) and the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), I will make every effort to serve The Society for Historical Archaeology. I am excited to have the opportunity to run for the treasurer position at a time that SHA is working hard to transition from a fully volunteer organization to one with a professional management team. I fully understand the difference between the types of organizations and the advantages and disadvantages of both.

(2) As Treasurer, my role would be to provide oversight of SHA finances and to provide guidance to the SHA's board as it makes the important transition to a professionally managed society. I have considerable experience in dealing with budgets and long-range financial planning for professional organizations. In addition, I have more than 15 years of experience managing a cultural resources firm with 3 offices.

#### For SHA Secretary:

**Robert A. Clouse, Ph.D., RPA.** Education: B.A., Anthropology, Indiana State University, 1970; M.A., Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, 1974; Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, 1996. Current Positions: Interim Executive Director, University of Alabama Museums, University of Alabama (2005-present); Director, Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama (2001-present); Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama (2001-present). Past Positions: Head, Archaeology Department, Minnesota Historical Society (1980-2001); Adjunct Associate Professor, Classical and Near Eastern Studies, University of Minnesota (1984-2001); Chief Archaeologist, Fort Snelling Restoration, Minnesota Historical Society (1975-1980). Professional Service: Board of Directors, Register of Professional Archaeologists (SHA representative) (2000-present); President, Council on Alabama Archaeology (2005-present); Program Co-Chair, Joint Midwest Archaeological-Plains Anthropological Conference (2000); Program Chair, Joint Plains Anthropological-Midwest Archaeological Conference (1976); Chair, SHA

Membership Committee (1998-2003); Chair, RPA Recruitment Committee (2000-present). Research Interests: General historical archaeology, military sites archaeology, industrial archaeology, cultural resource management, petroglyph studies. Recent Publications: "Pattern and Function at the Jeffers Petroglyphs, Minnesota," in *The Rock Art of Eastern North America*, edited by Carol Diaz-Granados and James R. Duncan, University of Alabama Press, 2004; "Interpreting Archaeological Data through Correspondence Analysis," *Historical Archaeology*, 2000, 33(2):90-107; "Anthropology in Service to Archaeology," *Anthropology News*, 2000, 40(4):41.

(1) Looking at the challenges facing the society in the new century, there has never been a more important time for individuals to lead SHA with experience and perspectives from both the teaching and the applied segments of our field. Having officers of the society that can draw from such experience and multiple perspectives will serve the membership in helping to bring unity to our efforts that are often wasted in divisive discourse. An organization that offers attractive options to academic and applied historical archaeologists will attract greater membership and greater membership participation in achieving its mission.

(2) In order to reach its full potential and express the diversity of research that is important in interpreting the archaeology of the historic period, the society needs to maintain and expand its international focus. Historical archaeology is underrepresented in the academy and I believe the society should work towards increasing representation in departments currently offering graduate degrees in anthropology and other related fields. Historical archaeologists are also underrepresented in government archaeological programs and regulatory agencies (e.g., SHPO) resulting in unequal and substandard treatment of historic archaeological resources. The Society should work to develop mechanisms to assist agencies to make more comprehensive resource management decisions and to reduce the frequency of disregarding historic-period sites largely because they are recent and numerous.

**Michael S. Nassaney, Ph.D.** Education: B.A., Anthropology, Providence College, 1977; M.A., Anthropology, University of Arkansas-Fayetteville, 1982; Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, 1992. Professional Positions: Assistant Professor of Anthropology (1992-1997), Associate Professor of Anthropology (1997-2004), Professor of Anthropology (2004-present), Western Michigan University. Professional Service: Vice-President



(1996-1999), President (2000-2003), Conference on Michigan Archaeology; Co-director, 2003 SHA Terrestrial Program, Providence, RI; Member, 2003 SAA Program Committee, Milwaukee, WI; Founding Member, Steering Committee (2002), Member, Nomination Committee (2002, 2004), Midwest Archaeological Conference; Chair, Nominations and Elections Committee (1996), Southeastern Archaeological Conference; Book series editor, *The American Experience in Archaeological Perspective*, University Press of Florida (2004-present). Research Interests: Archaeological theory and method, historical archaeology, social archaeology; ethnohistory; colonialism; material analysis; critical theory; eastern North America. Recent Publications: *Interpretations of Native North American Life: Material Contributions to Ethnohistory*, University Press of Florida, Gainesville, and The Society for Historical Archaeology (co-edited with E. S. Johnson; paperback edition 2003); "Identification of Colonial Fort St. Joseph, Michigan," *Journal of Field Archaeology* 29(3 and 4):309-321 (co-authored with W. Cremin and D. Lynch, 2002-2004); "Native American Gender Politics and Material Culture in Seventeenth-Century Southeastern New England," *Journal of Social Archaeology*, 2004(4):334-367; "Implementing Community Service Learning through Archaeological Practice," *Michigan Journal of Community Service Learning*, 2004, 10(3):89-99; "The Southwest Michigan Historical Landscape Project: Exploring Class, Gender, and Ethnicity from the Ground Up," *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 5(3):219-261 (co-authored with D. Rotman, D. Sayers, and C. Nickolai, 2001).

(1) I have devoted my career to conducting archaeological research and disseminating the results through teaching, publication,

and public presentations. As an officer of the society for Historical Archaeology, I will be committed to using my experience and expertise in the field and classroom to promote the conservation, protection, and investigation of archaeological resources within and beyond the society. I have been privileged to be involved with a number of projects in historical archaeology that have provided me with opportunities to interact with students, members of the public, and other professionals who share an interest in using the material world to gain a better understanding of history and culture. These opportunities have positioned me to be able and willing to provide service to SHA in the next stage of my career.

(2) The Society is an important voice for historical archaeology both within and outside of the field. If elected as secretary of the society I will work to conduct the responsibilities of that office in an efficient manner. I am willing to coordinate the curation of our Society's archives, keep the membership and officers abreast of past and current business concerns, and facilitate communication between committees and within the society. I will promote better availability of annual committee reports and other information of interest to the society by exploring the benefits of increased use of our Web pages. I look forward to serving you in SHA by continuing to improve what is a vibrant and energetic professional organization and listening to your concerns.

#### For SHA Director (two positions):

**Réginald Auger, Ph.D.** Education: B.Sc., Anthropology, University of Montréal, 1978; M.A., Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1983; Ph.D., Archaeology, University of Calgary, 1989. Current Positions: Professor, Department of History, Université Laval, Québec City (1994-present); Member of CELAT, Université Laval. Past Positions: Program director in archaeology, ethnology and museum studies, Université Laval (2001-2004); Consultant and lecturer, 1993, Québec City; Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Postdoctoral fellow 1990-1992; Lecturer in Behavioural Sciences, Mount Royal College, Calgary. Professional Service: Board of Directors, Centre d'initiation au patrimoine (1995-2005); Board of Directors, Association des archéologues du Québec (1991-1993); Board of Directors, Commission des biens culturels, comité avis et prise de position (1993-1997); Editorial Board, Études Inuit Studies (1998-2002); Editorial Board, Post-Medieval Archaeology (2002-2005); Terrestrial Program Chair, SHA Conference, Québec City (2000). Teaching and Research Interests: archaeology and ar-





ology in the university setting and in public education. Second, we have noticed by holding its annual meetings outside the U.S., The Society for Historical Archaeology has expanded its interests in other cultural areas and developed an openness to diverse methods of practicing archaeology, to the advantage of the society and historical archaeology in general. As well, the foreign host countries have benefited from better visibility within SHA. As a board member, I would work to promote the organization of annual meetings in countries where historical archaeology needs greater recognition.

#### Nicholas Honerkamp, Ph.D., RPA.

Education: B.A., Anthropology, University of Florida, 1972; M.A., Anthropology, University of Florida, 1975; Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Florida, 1980. Current Positions: Director, Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology (1980-present); Professor, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Geography (1981-present), Acting Head (2003-present). Professional Service: Board of Directors, Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology (1996-2004); President, Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology (1997-1998); Program Chair for SHA Savannah, GA meetings (1987); Bass player for the "Official SHA Rock Band" (Gravity's Rim) 1998, 1999, 2004. Research Interests: British colonial archaeology, plantation archaeology, industrial archaeology. Recent Publications: (with Norma J. Harris) "Unfired Brandon Gunflints From the Presidio Santa Maria de Galve, Pensacola, Florida," *Historical Archaeology* 39(4) (in press); "Architectural Sequencing at the Samuel Doak Plantation (40GN257), Greeneville, Tennessee," *Tennessee Archaeology* 1(2) (in press); (with R. Bruce Council) "Antebellum Iron: Bluff Furnace and the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* LIX(3):204-217.

chaeological field schools (at Université Laval); Arctic prehistory; North American native populations in prehistoric and historic times, specifically subsistence adaptation and cultural transfers between Natives and Europeans; the Frobisher Voyages; and sugar production in French Guiana. Recent publications: "La formation de la relève en archéologie, un curriculum en mutation," *Archéologiques* 17:88-92; co-authored with G. Beaudoin, "Implications of the mineralogy and chemical composition of lead beads from Frobisher's assay site, Kodlunarn Island, Canada: prelude to Bre-X?" *Can. J. Earth Sci./Rev. Can. Sci. Terre* 41(6):669-681; co-authored with Y. Le Roux, "Étude archéologique de l'habitation de Loyola à Rémire en Guyane française," *Archéologiques* 15:55-68, co-authored with W. Moss, "The Archaeology of Physical and Social Transformation: High Times, Low Tides and Tourist Floods on Québec City's Waterfront," in *The Archaeology of Urban Landscapes: Explorations in Slumland*, edited by Alan Mayne et Tim Murray, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001; co-authored with W. W. Fitzhugh, L. Gullason, A. Henshaw, D. Hogarth et D. Laeyendecker, "De-Centering Icons of History: Exploring the Archeology of the Frobisher Voyages and Early European-Inuit Contact," in *De-Centering the Renaissance: Canada and Europe in Multi-Disciplinary Perspective, 1500-1700*, edited by Germaine Warkentin and Carolyn Podruchny, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 2001.

As a board member, my priorities would be twofold. First, given my experience as a university teacher, I would like to promote the quality of teaching of historical archae-

gist 1(2) (in press); (with R. Bruce Council) "Antebellum Iron: Bluff Furnace and the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* LIX(3):204-217.

(1) I am fortunate to have been involved in archaeology in several capacities for over three decades as an educator, an historic site researcher and administrator (both academic- and CRM-based), a member of SHA, and through my service on the Board of Directors and as President of the Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology. This diverse experience provides me with a broad background for addressing some of the unique and direct challenges facing the society today.

(2) Recent attempts in the U.S. House of Representatives to draft harmful amendments to the NHPA are a shot across the bow of SHA, and indeed a warning to all archaeological organizations. This is likely to be only the first of similar proposals to come that threaten historic preservation, and I believe it is critically important that strong, sustained, and consistent organizational responses from the archaeological community are heard on Capitol Hill. The Society has done exactly that during this initial salvo, and I very much want to contribute to and sustain that effort. The potential legislative crisis for archaeology in the U.S. also underscores the crucial and enduring value of ongoing educational efforts by SHA and others. It is these two areas-legislative and education initiatives-that I consider to be the most critical of the Society's numerous concerns, and to which I will dedicate much of my energy as a member of the Board of Directors.

#### Harold C. Mytum, D.Phil., FSA.

Education: B.A., Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge, 1977; M.A., Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge, 1981; D.Phil. Archaeology, University of Oxford, 1984. Current Positions: Reader, Department of Archaeology, University of York (1998-present); Director, Castell Henllys Field School (1981-present). Past Positions: Head of Department of Archaeology, University of York (1996-2001); Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Department of Archaeology, University of York (1982-1998); James Knott Research Fellow, Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne (1980-1982). Professional Service: Conference Chair for SHA York (2005); Member, Council for British Archaeology Education and Training Committee (2002-present); Editor, *Medieval Archaeology* (1989-1997); Member and Archaeological Advisor, York Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Care of Churches (1987-present); Member of the North York Moors National Park Archaeological Advisory Committee (1984-





present); committees for SHA, Society for Medieval Archaeology, Rescue, and regional archaeological trusts. Research Interests: General historical archaeology, mortuary archaeology, archaeology of western Britain and Ireland, reconstructions and public interpretation, archaeology and education. Recent Publications: *Mortuary Monuments and Burial Grounds of the Historic Period*, New York, Kluwer Academic/Plenum, 2004; "Rural burial and remembrance: changing landscapes of commemoration," in *The Archaeology of Industrialization*, 2004, edited by D. Barker and D. Cranstone, Leeds, Society for Post-medieval Archaeology Monograph 2; "Artefact biography as an approach to material culture: Irish gravestones as a material form of genealogy," *Journal of Irish Archaeology* 12/13:113-129.

I feel that I would be able to bring a range of experience and expertise to the board that would be appropriate at this time when the interests of the society are being widened. I would like to bring a British and European dimension to the global vision of the society, and having met so many members at the York conference in particular, feel that I can receive and forward those views effectively from all constituencies. I am also very concerned that historical archaeology is properly represented within education at all levels, and that a widening public understanding through education is achieved. The development of the next generation of professionals is also necessary, and the creation of support and training at the change from graduate to fieldworker needs further examination. My experience in public interpretation programs indicates the great potential of historical archaeology, and the society needs to do more to promote the good practice that exists. This is important in itself and may also lead to external sponsorship of Society projects that would further its aims. The Society has much to be proud of,

but exciting new challenges face the board, and I am prepared to contribute what I can to the evolution of the society to the benefit of members and the wider community.

**Margaret Purser, Ph.D.** Education: B.A., Anthropology and History, College of William and Mary, 1979; M.A., Anthropology, University of California-Berkeley, 1982; Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California-Berkeley, 1987. Current Position: Professor, Department of Anthropology and Linguistics, Sonoma State University (1990-present); Graduate Coordinator, Cultural Resources Management M.A. Program, Sonoma State University (2002-present). Past Positions: Department Chair, Anthropology and Linguistics, Sonoma State University (1998-2002); Director, Sonoma State University Center for Pan Pacific Exchange, (1994-2000). Professional Memberships and Activities: Society for Historical Archaeology (1986-present) (member, SHA Training and Professional Development Committee, 1998-present; member, SHA Dissertation Prize Committee (2000-2003); American Anthropological Association (1990-2004), AAA Fellow (1992-1994); Society for American Archaeology (1990-present), Invited Participant, SAA Curriculum Reform Task Force (2001); Member, Vernacular Architecture Forum, (1991-1996); Member, U.S. ICOMOS (2005). Current Research Interests: Built environments and cultural landscapes of the western U.S. and broader Pacific basin; material culture of the American West as a regional expression of later capitalist expansion, 19th and 20th centuries; comparative approaches to Pacific colonialism; comparative study of policy frameworks for cultural preservation, heritage management, heritage tourism, and community revitalization. Recent Publications: "The View from the Verandah: Levuka Bungalows and the Transformation of Settler Identities in Later Colo-

nialism," *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, 2003; "Ex Occidente Lux? An Historical Archaeology of Later Capitalism in the Nineteenth Century West," in *The Historical Archaeology of Capitalism*, edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker Potter, Plenum Press, 1999; "Keeping House: Women, Industrialization, and Changing Uses of Domestic Space in the American West," in *Images of an American Land: Vernacular Architecture in the Western United States*, 1996; "The Archaeology of the Post-Colonial Pacific Rim," in *The Written and the Wrought: Complementary Sources in Historical Archaeology*, special publication of the Kroeber Society Papers, no. 79, University of California-Berkeley, edited by Margo Winer et al., 1995.

(1) My personal philosophy is that historical archaeology is and should be an inherently inclusive and collaborative field, both intellectually and as a professional practice. For example, both my initial academic training and my working life since have encouraged me to combine archaeology with both vernacular architecture and cultural landscape research, and I continue to conduct projects and to teach students in those areas. I have also had the good fortune to be able to work extensively with a number of local communities on an ongoing basis. I see this feature of our work as a key distinguishing feature of historical archaeology, and one that increasingly shapes our professional ethics and responsibilities. Working in a graduate-level CRM program has provided a platform for many of these community-based projects, both through my own research and through participating in several dozen thesis projects over the past 15 years. This work has also convinced me that more frequent and more innovative partnerships between the different constituencies of our field, including academic programs, government agencies, private sector CRM professionals and local communities, is one of the most exciting areas of growth in our field at the moment. And finally, for the past decade, I have had the opportunity to work in contexts outside the United States, first in Guatemala and now in Fiji. The experience has broadened this sense of inclusiveness even further, and made me very interested in comparing the kinds of policy development and resource management practices being developed in other countries, as well as by international bodies like UNESCO. These often take different approaches to what we would define as "historical" sites and periods, and the differences can be both challenging and insightful. Based on these interests and experiences, my contributions to SHA would come in three principal areas: (1) expanding the board's regional representation from the western United States, and providing outreach to





colleagues in the broader Pacific basin, particularly in Australia, New Zealand, and the island Pacific; (2) providing outreach and liaison services directed towards professional colleagues in related fields and disciplines, particularly those working with vernacular architecture and cultural landscape research, and environmental management, as allies in our efforts to broaden the political base for cultural resource protection and preservation in the United States; and (3) helping SHA support the increasingly international scope and perspective of American-based historical archaeology as a practice.

(2) My priorities as an SHA board member would be to help the society work to integrate what I see as the three main vectors of growth and change affecting SHA as a professional organization, and historical archaeology as a professional practice. These can be described as three critical challenges: (1) How do we position the society to best support the real work done today by historical archaeologists, which takes place in increasingly professionally diverse contexts? Today's historical archaeology requires that we work effectively with everyone from planners, engineers, environmental specialists, and state and federal agency personnel, to our more traditional colleagues from fields like architectural history, prehistoric archaeology, and geography. How do we better educate and inform these colleagues about the nature of our field, and how do we educate ourselves about theirs? And in particular, how do we take advantage of our shared commitment to cultural resource preservation to make our voices heard more effectively in a political climate that is increasingly hostile towards our collective professional work? SHA has a history of outreach to other professional associations and societies, and I would like to work to broaden that outreach effort significantly along these two lines. (2) How do we continue to teach about today's historical archaeology in contemporary academic programs, which are often challenged by declining resources, and yet increasingly required to take on more workload within the university as a whole? I firmly believe that a key response to this challenge for our field is a much greater integration of and mutual support for the academic and applied sectors of our profession. The successful completion of the SAA curriculum reform project is a clear indication that much-needed changes in the broader archaeological curriculum are under way. But much remains to be done, and a stronger partnership between academic programs, government agencies, and the private sector of our field has the potential to transform the way we prepare the next generation of historical archaeologists. Many such partnerships al-

ready exist around the country, and I would like to see SHA serve as a clearinghouse for and/or forum for discussion about the best practices these innovative programs have developed. (3) How do we continue to expand the international scope of our Society? Historical archaeology has always been inherently international in its subject matter, and much of the intellectual development of the field in the United States could be traced in terms of an ever-broadening frame of reference for our research. Today that research scope is paralleled by an increasingly international framework for policy development and professional activism with regard to cultural heritage issues. Our membership, and the composition of our current board of directors, is a testament to SHA's commitment to engaging in this larger discussion. I would like to work to support and expand these efforts, particularly with respect to the broader Pacific region.

#### For SHA Nominations and Elections Committee (two at-large positions)

##### Questions:

(1) Given your qualifications and experience, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA as a member of the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee?

(2) If elected to the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee, what are the primary issues that you would emphasize in the nominations process, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?

**James Bruseth, M.A., Ph.D., RPA.** I am the director of the Archaeology Division of the Texas Historical Commission and also serve as a Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. I have been with the THC since 1987, and prior to this was the director of Southern Methodist University's CRM program. I received my M.A. and Ph.D. from Southern Methodist University in 1981 and 1987 respectively. I have served on the Board of Directors of the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers, as well as in various capacities in local, state, and national (SAA) archaeological societies. I directed the *Belle* shipwreck excavation from October 1996 through April 1997, and have co-authored with Toni Turner the book *From A Watery Grave, the Discovery and Excavation of La Salle's Shipwreck La Belle* (Texas A&M University Press). I have also directed excavations at the French Fort St. Louis site and at other historic and prehistoric sites in Texas, the results of which have appeared in a variety of monographs and journal articles.

(1) I have 35 years experience in south-

eastern and south-central U.S. archaeology, and I have been active in a wide variety of archaeological projects, from CRM-based to pure research and from terrestrial to marine. This broad experience allows me to be aware of the major issues facing historical archaeology and archaeology in general and to know many members of the profession personally.

(2) First and foremost, I will work diligently as a committee member to further the objectives of SHA, and I will devote all the time necessary to serve the society. Second, as a member of the Nominations and Elections committee, I will seek a broad representation, both geographically and topically, of candidates for SHA's elected positions. I believe that such a broad representation strengthens the organization.

**Dena Doroszenko, M.A.** Education: B.A., Anthropology, University of Toronto, 1980; M.A., Anthropology, University of Toronto, 1984; Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Toronto (ABD), 1984-1987. Current Positions: Archaeologist, Ontario Heritage Trust (formerly Ontario Heritage Foundation) (1987-present). Past Positions: Research Associate, Anthropology Department, Royal Ontario Museum (1998-2003); Curator, Exhibition entitled, "Down By The Bay: The Story of the Ashbridge Family in Toronto," (July-October 2000), The Market Gallery, City of Toronto; Consulting Associate, Archaeological Services, Inc., (1986); Project Archaeologist, Toronto Historical Board, (1982-1984). Professional Service: Board of Directors, CNEHA (1990-2005); Secretary, CNEHA Executive Committee (1990-2005); President, Toronto Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Inc. (1985-1988); Board of Directors, Ontario Archaeological Society Inc. (2002-2005); Director of Membership Services, Ontario Archaeological Society, Inc. (2002-2003); Director of Publications, Ontario Archaeological Society, Inc. (2004-2005); Conference Chair, The Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Toronto, January 2009. Research interests: Urban archaeology, the archaeology of historic domestic sites, public archaeology and historic material culture. Recent publications: "Benares, A Family's Legacy: The Benares Farmstead," in *Mississauga: The First Ten Thousand Years*, edited by F. Dieterman, Eastend Books, Toronto; "Burning Down the House: The Archaeological Manifestation of Fire on Historic Domestic Sites," *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 30-31:41-52; Chief Editor, *Annual Archaeological Report*, Ontario (New Series), Volume 12.

(1) My involvement in historical archaeology for over 20 years has focused on networking with professionals and academics across Canada and the United States, par-

ticularly at SHA conferences. I feel that as a result I have a familiarity with individuals in the private and public sector of our profession and would utilize this resource and background as a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee.

(2) As we move from a volunteer-based society to a professionally managed society, the nominations process is essential in ensuring that the slate of nominees accurately reflects the organization's membership profile. This has developed over time to be more and more professionally based and international in scope which itself is a testament to the organization's growth. As the board and committees of SHA continue to focus on policy, preservation initiatives, and increasing public interest and education in historic archaeology, the Nominations Committee's role is to ensure that nominees can bring different experiences and perspectives to these issues.

**Charles R. Ewen, Ph.D.** Education: B.A., Anthropology, University of Minnesota, 1978; M.A., Anthropology, Florida State University, 1983; Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Florida, 1987. Current Position: Professor, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University (1994-present); Director, Archaeology Laboratories, ECU (1996-present). Past Positions: Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas (1990-1994); Director, Sponsored Research Program, Arkansas Archeological Survey (1989-1994); Senior Archaeologist, Florida Bureau of Archaeological research (1987-1989). Professional Service: Associate Editor, *Historical Archaeology* (1998-2003); Reviews Editor, *Historical Archaeology* (2003-present); various local and regional archaeological societies. Research Interests: Historical archaeology, archaeological methods and theory, public archaeology, Southeastern North America and Caribbean. Recent Publications: co-authored with Tom Shields, *Searching for the Roanoke Colonies*, NC Division of Archives and History, 2004; *Artifacts, The Archaeologists Toolkit, Vol. 4*, AltaMira Press, 2003; co-authored with J. Hann, *Hernando de Soto Among the Apalachee*, University Press of Florida, Gainesville, 1998; *From Spaniard to Creole*, University of Alabama Press, 1991.

(1) My long experience in the field (my first dig was in 1973) and especially my recent tenure as reviews editor have enabled me to meet or correspond with many of the membership. My experiences in both the academic and CRM realms have also allowed me to interact with a wide range of archaeologists. I feel I have a good idea of the skills of many of our members and, more importantly, who would be willing to use those skills on behalf of SHA.

(2) I think the primary issue facing the society is the direction in which we want to go. As a member of the nominations committee I would work to select a slate that represents the diverse interests of the society yet share the common goal of making historical archaeology accessible to the greater community.

**Benjamin L. Ford, M.A., RPA.** Education: B.A., Anthropology, University of Cincinnati, 1999; M.A., Anthropology, College of William and Mary, 2001. Current Position: Ph.D. candidate, Texas A&M University (2004-present). Past Positions: Project Archaeologist/Supervisor, Public Archaeology Laboratory (2001-2004); Researcher, Maryland Historical Trust (2000-2001); Conservation Technician/Archaeological Diver, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (2000); Field and Laboratory Technician, Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions (1998-1999). Professional Service: Organized New England RPA symposium on archaeological mapping. Research Interests: General historical and maritime archaeology, cultural landscapes and environmental archaeology, application of GIS to archaeology. Publications: "Wooden Shipbuilding in Maryland Prior to the Mid Nineteenth Century," *The American Neptune* 62(1):69-90; "Shipyards, GIS, and Predictive Modeling: An Example from Maryland," in *Science in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Timothy James Scarlett, University Press of Florida (forthcoming in 2005).

(1) If elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee, I will draw on my experiences in CRM and background in both historical and underwater archaeology to best serve SHA. I have spent equal portions of my career in academic and applied archae-



ology and in terrestrial and underwater archaeology. Consequently, I can fairly and equally represent the interests of many of the society's constituent parties. I am also a young member of SHA, and am well suited to represent the interests of the society's student and young professional members. I am eager to serve SHA in any capacity, but hope to be able to bring my abilities to bear on the needs of the Nominations and Elections Committee in the coming year.

(2) I believe that SHA is best served by an engaged and dedicated leadership that is constantly rejuvenated by dynamic and energetic new members. As a result, I will advocate for a healthy mixture of experience levels within the committees. SHA will continue to prosper only if its membership remains strong, and the best means to ensure the continued support of the next generation of archaeologists is to give them a voice in the future of the society. Professionalism and accountability within SHA are also important to me and to the future credibility of the society, and as a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee I will take an active role in promoting their continued development among the membership of SHA.

#### For Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (three positions)

##### Questions:

(1) Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to ACUA if elected as an officer or board member?

(2) If elected to serve as an officer or board member, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?

**Jason Burns, M.A.** Education: B.A., Anthropology, University of Florida, 1996; M.A., History/Historical Archaeology, University of West Florida, 2000. Current Position: Underwater archaeologist, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Past Position: Director of Conservation, Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (2000-2003). Professional Service: Founder and Webmaster, Underwater Archaeology Jobs, <www.geocities.com/underwaterarchaeologyjobs/>; Member, Board of the Society for Georgia Archaeology; Member of the Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society and the Florida Anthropological Society. Research Interests: SCRM, public education, 19th-century merchant fleets and their transition from sail to steam, and the expansion of world commerce by



shipping nations after 1850. Recent Publication: *The Life and Times of a Merchant Sailor: The Archaeology and History of the Norwegian Ship Catharine*, Plenum Series in Underwater Archaeology, 2003.

(1) I feel that I can contribute my knowledge of submerged cultural resources from a state management perspective, bridging the ideas of a diverse group of professionals, avocationalists, and students, all of whom have a stake in national and international underwater archaeology decision making.

(2) Reading through the ethical principles of SHA, Principle 7 stands out clearly. It states that our collective responsibility is to educate and engage private citizens in the ongoing process of archaeological research and resource protection. I hope to expand the public education goals of SHA/ACUA through targeted publications, the involvement of the avocational community and a rigorous update of the ACUA Web site. By keeping a well-maintained site, we will be better able to get the word out about our programs and research and consistently draw people back to the site with fresh content. I would also like to see the principle of education expanded to include elected and appointed officials at the local and state level whose opinions and efforts influence CRM on a day-to-day basis.

**Annalies Corbin, Ph.D.** Education: B.S., Anthropology, University of South Dakota, 1993; M.A., Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology, East Carolina University, 1995; Ph.D., History and Historical Archaeology, University of Idaho, 1999. Current Positions: Executive Director of the PAST Foundation (2000-present); Assistant Professor of Nautical Archaeology, Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University (2001-present). Professional Service: Member, Board of the Journal of Northwest Anthropology (JONA); Member, The Advisory Council of Underwater Archaeology (ACUA); Associate Editor, *Historical Archaeology* and *Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology*; book review editor, *Historical Archaeology* (2001-2005). Research Interests: nautical archaeology, material culture, and inland river transportation and immigration. Other Experience: Director, numerous field schools across the U.S. Recent Publications: *Merchants, Mounties and Shipwrecks: The Red Cloud on the Missouri River*, Texas A&M University Press, College Station, forthcoming in 2006; *The Material Culture of Steamboat Passengers: Archaeological Evidence from the Missouri River*, Kluwer Academic Press, New York, 2000; several chapters of edited works; articles in *Historical Archaeology*, *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, *Discovering Archaeology*, and *Underwater Archaeology*.

(1) My experiences as an archaeologist

have been quite varied-I have been fortunate to have had successes, setbacks, and many an adventure along the way. This diverse experience has helped me to see beyond the here and now, and has contributed to my broader understanding of the huge task ahead of all interested in protecting and sharing the vast cultural resources the world has to offer. I have been proud to have served on ACUA for the past several years, and would be honored to continue that service with another term.

(2) I see the number one priority of ACUA and SHA as public education and access. Education is vital for sustainability of the field of archaeology. By educating the public, fellow archaeologists, and consulting scientists (geologists, biologists, and the like) our task as managers of cultural resources will be greatly eased. One of the best ways to do this is through developing sustainable access with education to cultural resources. Finding a balance between care of a resource and access to the public, however, is often difficult-as a profession we have to stretch and be creative to redefine the notion of public access and education. Both can be physical (field schools, museums, hands-on programs), but they can be virtual as well, and we have barely tapped this idea as a mode for reaching the masses and educating them about archaeology.

**Dolores Elkin, Ph.D.** Education: Ph.D., Archaeology, University of Buenos Aires, 1996. Current Positions: Director, Underwater Archaeology Program, National Institute of Anthropology (since 1996); Researcher, National Research Council (since 1998). Past Positions: Full Professor of Archaeology, National University of the Central Province of Buenos Aires (1997-2001), Adjunct Professor of Archaeology, University of Buenos Aires (1998). Professional Service: Government delegate, UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (1998-2002); Member, Academic Council, School of Social Sciences, National University of the Central Province of Buenos Aires (1998-1999). Other Experience: six field seasons in charge of cultural heritage aspects within Mining Environmental Impact Assessments (1992-1996). Research Interests: Theory and method in maritime archaeology; cultural resource management; interdisciplinary approaches in archaeology. Recent Publications: "Water: A new field in Argentinean Archaeology," in *International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology*, edited by J. Barstad and C. Ruppe, Kluwer Academic-Plenum Publishers, New York, 2002; "Maritime Archeology and Underwater Cultural Heritage in Argentina. Ongoing work at the Instituto Nacional de Antropología," in *Protection of Underwater*

*Cultural Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean*, UNESCO, La Habana, 2004; co-authored with C. Murray and D. Vainstub, "The Sloop-of-War HMS Swift. An archaeological approach," in *The Age of Sail-Series: The International Annual of Historic Sailing Ships*, Conway Maritime Press, London, 2003.

(1) I believe that my main contribution to ACUA would be to broaden the geographical scope for all the different ACUA missions, goals, and activities, particularly among the Spanish-speaking communities of Latin America. I would address topics such as the promotion of scientific research, legal protection, education, and cultural resources management regarding maritime archaeology and underwater cultural heritage. I would work on the promotion of conservation-capacity-building programs and international networks, on reviewing current standards for training in maritime and underwater archaeology at different levels, and on the relationship between commercial archaeology and professional codes of ethics.

(2) I would focus on the mutual commitment between SHA and ACUA to encourage responsible cultural resource stewardship, which should be the underlying priority of any particular initiative. I would therefore address issues such as ongoing committee activities and the management and financial challenges of the society attempting to provide creative and positive contributions in the frame of the development of ethical and professional standards. Although I am not as yet familiar with the details of the specific financial challenges facing ACUA and SHA, I am very familiar with the extreme financial challenges of working in Latin America. Working in such an environment has enabled me to develop creative ways of raising funds. I will therefore endeavor to use my experience to improve the financial position of ACUA/SHA wherever possible. I am also very well placed to help ACUA/SHA develop Spanish texts for use in their publications and Web site which will be important in the organization's future outreach initiatives.

**Rod Mather, D.Phil.** Education: B.A., History and Philosophy, University of Leeds, England, 1986; M.A., Underwater Archaeology, East Carolina University, 1990; D.Phil., Maritime History, New College, University of Oxford, 1995. Current Positions: Associate Professor of Maritime History, Underwater Archaeology and Archaeological Oceanography, University of Rhode Island (2002- present); Graduate Faculty, Frank C. Munson Institute for American Maritime Studies, Mystic Seaport, CT. Past Positions: Assistant Professor, Maritime History and Underwater Archaeology, Univer-

sity of Rhode Island (1997-2001); Underwater Archaeologist and GIS Specialist, Tide-water Atlantic Research, Washington NC (1990-1991, 1995-1997); Caird Junior Research Fellow, National Maritime Museum, London, England (1993-1994); Computer Interface Engineer, 3D Digital Design and Development, London, England (1986-1987). Professional Service: Associate Editor, *Historical Archaeology* (2001-present); Vice-President, Foundation for the Preservation of Captain Cook's Ships (1998-present); Cultural Resource Representative for the North East Cooperative Ecosystems Research Unit (CESU), Board of Directors, Southern Oceans Archaeological Research (1997-present); Board of Directors, Institute for International Maritime Research (1994-present). Research Interests: Historical archaeology, underwater archaeology, deepwater archaeology, archaeological oceanography, landscape archaeology, geophysical survey, GIS. Recent Publications: "Geographic Information Systems," "Ethics," and co-authored with Gordon P. Watts, "Public Programs," in *International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology*, edited by Carole V. Ruppé and Jan Barstad, Plenum Press, 2002; "Technology and the Search for Shipwrecks," *Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce*, 30(2):175-184. I have also recently completed several substantial GIS projects.

(1) I hope to contribute broad knowledge and an ability to connect the often-disparate parts of our submerged cultural resource world. I have extensive experience in underwater archaeology as taught in the classroom, practiced in the field, run by private contractors, and managed by state and federal agencies. I have been principal investigator or co-principal investigator on projects throughout the Atlantic rim both on land and in the shallow and deep water. At present, I sit on the board of three non-profit archaeological research institutions and serve SHA as an Associate Editor for *Historical Archaeology*. As a member of ACUA, I would emphasize international connections and nurture SHA ties across the oceans.

(2) My most important contribution, however, would also serve as my top priority. We need to create stronger ties between the established underwater archaeological community and the emerging world of deepwater archaeology. I see this task not as a choice, but as a necessity. By a quirk of fate, I am almost uniquely positioned to make an important contribution in this area. The University of Rhode Island now has a deepwater archaeology academic and research program that is likely to play a critical role in the trajectory and practice of deepwater archaeology for the foreseeable future. Over the past two years, I have worked to develop a scholastic program

with high academic integrity and to ensure that our research agenda meets, if not exceeds, the discipline's highest ethical standards. Nevertheless, the way our program emerges from here has far-reaching implications for the study, protection and management of the world's deepwater sites. I am convinced that having a voice on ACUA would help us considerably.

**Claire Peachey, M.A.** Education: B.A., Geology, Smith College, 1983; Diploma in Archaeological Conservation, Institute of Archaeology, London, 1991; M.A., Anthropology (Nautical Archaeology), Texas A&M University, 1995. Current Positions: Conservator/Archaeologist, U.S. Naval Historical Center, Underwater Archaeology Branch (1998-present, seconded from the National Park Service Submerged Resources Center 2000-2002); Editor, selected papers for *Anatolian Archaeological Studies* (Tokyo) (2000-present); guest lecturer since 2000 to archaeological conservation classes at the University of Delaware Art Conservation Program and Buffalo State College Art Conservation Program. Past Positions: Head Conservator, Ulu Burun Shipwreck Excavation, Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Turkey (1994-1998); Archaeologist (seasonal), Ulu Burun Shipwreck Excavation (1987-1993); Conservator, Kaman-Kalehoyuk Excavation, Turkey (1998); Kress Conservation Fellow, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (1991-1992); numerous field seasons on Near Eastern terrestrial sites as student or Area Supervisor (1981-1988). Professional Service: Vice President, Washington Conservation Guild (2005-present). Research Interests: Waterlogged artifact conservation, field conservation, ancient materials technology. Recent Publications: with several authors, "Conservation and Management of Archaeological Collections," CD publication to be released September, 2005; with S. McLean, "Artifact Conservation" and "Artifact Analysis," in *USS Housatonic Site Assessment*, National Park Service, forthcoming; "Field Conservation on the Housatonic and Hunley Shipwreck Excavations," *CRM* 24:8-10; "Review of Wendy Robinson, First Aid for Underwater Finds," *Journal of the American Institute for Conservation* 39:275-279; author or editor of issues of *Field Notes: Practical Guides for Archaeological Conservation and Site Preservation*, Japanese Institute of Anatolian Archaeology (Ankara); "Cape Gelidonya Wreck," in *Encyclopaedia of Underwater and Maritime Archaeology*, edited by J. P. Delgado, London, 1997.

(1) I think my main contribution can be in representing and promoting issues related to archaeological conservation, both terrestrial and underwater. With a background in archaeology and conservation, I am famil-

iar with both of these related disciplines and communities, and can serve, for example, as a liaison between ACUA/SHA and international professional conservation associations. I am interested in increasing the participation of conservators at SHA conferences, and developing conservation workshops geared toward the interests of the membership. I have experience writing and speaking about archaeology and conservation to diverse audiences, so can help to disseminate information and can assist with incorporating conservation into the public education efforts of ACUA/SHA.

(2) ACUA/SHA can continue to encourage every member to be a strong advocate for the preservation of cultural material, whether to a kindergarten child or a member of Congress. This is especially important in a climate of diminishing funding and rapid development. ACUA/SHA can also address the issues of managing our growing archaeological collections, in part by suggesting ways to bring more conservation and cultural stewardship information into education programs. As a conservator, I would be interested in seeing increased visibility of conservation research and of the central role of conservation in ethical archaeological practice. Successful measures are being taken to meet the management and financial challenges of the society. Looking at the structure of similar professional societies may help to identify further revenue sources and savings.

**Please take the time to vote in the upcoming SHA and ACUA elections, and on the proposed SHA Bylaws change!\***

\* discussed on the next page.



# Proposal to Modify the Bylaws of SHA

At the 18 June 2005 Mid-year Meeting, the board of directors voted to modify the Bylaws of the society. As provided for in the Constitution of The Society for Historical Archaeology, Article VIII, Section 1, these modifications will be submitted to the membership for approval during the society's annual elections.

All members having an email address will be notified by headquarters of on-line voting procedures by email. Members not having an email address will receive a ballot form by regular mail. Please verify the validity of YOUR email address immediately by consulting the members' section of our Web site (<[www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)>). You may contact headquarters (<[hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org)>) to obtain username and password information for access to the members only section.

Modifications are proposed to Article III, Section 6 in order to permit the Treasurer to delegate administrative responsibilities to the Executive Director in conformity with procedures recommended by our Auditor in his annual report. Modifications are proposed to Article V in order to create an Executive Committee. At their mid-year meeting on 18 June 2005 in Rockville, MD, the board approved a proposal to create an executive committee in order to ensure that time-sensitive issues could be properly dealt with in the interim between formal meetings of the board of directors.

Proposed modifications are indicated below by bold and underlined text.

## ARTICLE I-MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Each individual member shall be entitled to vote, hold office, receive entitled publications, and in all other ways enjoy the privileges of full membership. Adjunct members shall be entitled to the same privileges as individual members except publications. An adjunct member is defined as a spouse of any individual member who has elected to pay dues, as established by the board of directors, for membership privileges. Institutional members shall only receive entitled publications.

Section 2. The annual dues for membership shall be determined by the board of directors.

Section 3. Membership shall be for the calendar year.

## ARTICLE II-MEETINGS

Section 1. The annual business meeting

shall coincide with the annual meeting of the members which shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the board of directors. Written notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be sent to each member of the society at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date fixed for such meeting.

Section 2. All meetings of the society shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order, except where the bylaws of the society supersede them.

Section 3. Presentations at the annual meeting shall be consistent with the society's purpose of promoting scholarly research and with its ethical principles.

## ARTICLE III-OFFICERS

Section 1. The president shall be the chief executive officer of the society and as such preside over all meetings of the board of directors or members. The president shall make certain that all orders and resolutions of the board of directors are implemented. The president shall have all other such powers not inconsistent herewith as shall from time to time be conferred by the board of directors.

Section 2. The president-elect, as acting president, shall perform the duties of the president in the event of the president's temporary inability to perform that office through absence or incapacity. The president shall notify the president-elect and secretary of the reason for, and duration of, this appointment as acting president. Should the president be unable to provide such notification, the president-elect will become acting president upon notification by the secretary following agreement by the board of directors. In the event of death, resignation, or impeachment of the president, the president-elect shall become president, filling the remainder of that term and the usual elected term.

Section 3. The board of directors shall have the authority to make interim appointments in the event of a vacancy and shall perform other duties as specified in the bylaws.

Section 4. The editor and newsletter editor shall be responsible for carrying out the publications program of the society, in accordance with the publication policy established by the board of directors. The editor shall edit Historical Archaeology and other publications of the society. The newsletter editor shall compile The Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter. The editor and

newsletter editor shall each have an advisory committee consisting of not less than three (3) members.

Section 5. The secretary shall attend to the ordinary correspondence of the society; keep minutes of the meetings of the board of directors, the annual business meeting, and such special meetings that from time-to-time may be held; and see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws. The secretary shall archive the official papers of the society.

Section 6. The treasurer shall have custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the society; receive and give receipts for monies due and payable to the society from any source whatsoever, and deposit such monies in the name of the society in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws. The treasurer shall submit a report of the financial condition of the society at its annual business meeting, and arrange for an annual review of the society's books by a certified public accountant. If required by the board of directors, the treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of the treasurer's duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the board of directors shall determine. **The duties of the treasurer may be assigned by the board of directors in whole or in part to the executive director.**

Section 7. The officers shall perform such other duties not inconsistent herewith as required by the board of directors.

Section 8. Resignation by any officer shall be accomplished through notifying the board of directors. No action by the board of directors is required.

Section 9. Impeachment and removal from office shall be accomplished through the board of directors. Any member of the board of directors may begin impeachment proceedings. If at least three-fourths (75%) of the members of the board of directors concur, that officer shall be removed from office and the vacancy filled as provided in the bylaws. Grounds for impeachment shall be malfeasance or nonfeasance of office, or violation of the society's ethical principles.

## ARTICLE IV-BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. The management and control of the property and affairs of the society shall be entrusted to the board of directors.

Section 2. Two (2) regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held, one at

the time of the annual meeting of the society and another at midyear between the annual meetings of the membership.

Section 3. A special meeting of the board of directors may be called at any time by the president or upon written request of any three (3) directors. The secretary shall give at least thirty (30) days' written notice of the time, place, and purpose of such meeting.

Section 4. When a majority of the members of the board of directors shall consent in writing to any action submitted to all directors by the president, such action shall be valid corporate action.

Section 5. Two (2) directors shall be elected annually by a mail ballot to serve terms of three (3) years or until their respective successors shall be elected. If a director is elected as an officer or if a vacancy occurs for any other reason, the candidate on the most recent annual ballot receiving the next highest number of votes shall be asked to fill the unexpired term of that vacancy. If that candidate is unable or unwilling to serve, the board of directors shall appoint a person from the society's membership to fill the unexpired term. Should the president be unable to fulfill his/her term, the president-elect shall assume responsibility for that unexpired term. The board of directors shall appoint an interim president-elect from among the other officers to fill that unexpired term.

#### ARTICLE V-COMMITTEES

Section 1. The standing committees of the society shall be the **Executive Committee**, the Budget Committee, Nomination and Elections Committee, Editorial Advisory Committee, Newsletter Editorial Advisory Committee, and Conference Committee. The committee chairs shall be appointed by the president; committee selection may be delegated by the president to the chairs of the committees. The president may establish other committees as needed.

Section 2. **The Executive Committee shall be composed of the president, the president-elect, the treasurer, and the secretary. Except for the power to amend the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, the Executive Committee shall have all of the powers and authority of the board of directors in the intervals between meetings of the board of directors, subject to the direction and control of the board of directors. The editor and the newsletter editor shall be consulted for all questions concerning their respective publications. The chair of the committee shall be the president.**

Section 3. The Budget Committee shall annually recommend a budget for the society. The chair of the committee shall be the treasurer.

Section 4. The Nomination and Elections Committee shall offer a slate for each elective office. The two annual directors' vacancies shall be filled by the two (2) candidates receiving the highest number of votes. All members in good standing of the society shall be notified of this slate by mail on or before 15 September, and shall be offered an opportunity to make additional nominations. Such additional nominations shall be supported by five (5) voting members. At least thirty (30) days after the initial notice of nominations has been mailed to all members, ballots shall be mailed to all members in good standing with indication of the date by which these ballots must be returned to be valid. This date shall be no more than thirty (30) days nor less than fifteen (15) days after the mailing of the ballots. All nominees shall be notified of the results of the election by 1 December.

Section 5. The Editorial Advisory Committee shall assist the editor. The chair of the committee shall be the editor.

Section 6. The Newsletter Editorial Advisory Committee shall assist the newsletter editor. The chair of the committee shall be the newsletter editor.

Section 7. The Conference Committee shall be responsible for the development and oversight of the society's annual meeting in accordance with policies established by the board of directors. The chair of the committee shall be the conference coordinator.

Section 8. Each committee may adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with these bylaws or with rules adopted by the board of directors, provided, however, that no committee may represent itself as speaking for the board or the society without authorization of the board of directors.

#### ARTICLE VI-FINANCES AND CONVEYANCING

Section 1. The fiscal year of the society shall correspond to the calendar year.

Section 2. The funds of the society shall be deposited in the name of the society in such bank or trust company as the board of directors shall designate and shall be drawn by checks, draft, or other orders for the payment of money signed by the treasurer or by such person or persons as shall be designated by the board of directors.

Section 3. All deeds, mortgages, releases, conveyances, contracts, or other instruments of the society authorized by the board of directors shall be executed on behalf of the society by the officer or officers of the society authorized by the board of directors. Said officer or officers shall be authorized to accept gifts of money or kind on behalf of the society and to deposit these with the funds of the society or hold them in trust pending instructions by the board of directors. Any provision herein notwithstanding, such transactions shall be subject to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 4. No financial obligations in excess of funds available in the treasury shall be assumed by the board of directors or by any officer on behalf of the society, provided that for this section, estimated receipts from annual dues and other accounts receivable for the current year may be considered as available funds.

#### ARTICLE VII-ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

Section 1. All members of The Society for Historical Archaeology shall subscribe and adhere to the society's ethical principles as reviewed by the general membership and approved by the board of directors.

## SHA Adopts Non-Discrimination Policy

The following non-discrimination policy was adopted by the SHA Board of Directors at the mid-year meeting in Rockville, MD, on 18 June 2005:

The Society for Historical Archaeology respects the individual and collective rights of its members and the general public. Therefore, in all activities, publications, or events sponsored, endorsed, or maintained by the Society, the Society shall not discriminate on the basis of age, race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, marital status, place of birth, service in the armed forces of the United States, or against individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability.



## DEATH NOTICES

### DANIEL HERMAN WEISKOTTEN

Daniel Herman Weiskotten of Richmond, 45, died unexpectedly on 6 May 2005. Dan was the acting director of the Chesterfield Historical Society. He was the son of Herman Gates Weiskotten Jr. and Kathryn Morrow Weiskotten. He is survived by his wife, Jennifer Ley Weiskotten.

Dan was born in Syracuse, NY, and lived and worked in upstate New York for most of his life. Dan received his bachelor's degree in anthropology and his master's degree in archaeology and public history from the State University of New York at Albany, and worked as an archaeologist in New York state prior to moving to Richmond, VA. Dan also worked in Cazenovia at Lorenzo State Historic Site and served as the town's historian. Even after he moved to Virginia, he continued to share his knowledge of the history of Cazenovia and its past citizens through his Web site: [rootsweb.com/~nyccazen/](http://rootsweb.com/~nyccazen/). He was a member of the New York State Archaeological Association, Chittenango Landing Canal Boat Museum, the Mount Independence Coalition, and a corresponding member of the New York Archaeological Council. His job in Chesterfield County allowed him to pursue his lifelong interests in history, archaeology, and education. Dan also volunteered his time and talents to the Virginia Association of Museums and the Cite of Henricus. Dan was happiest exploring old cemeteries and rural byways with his dogs, and in the dirt, whether teaching children about archaeology or gardening. He was a skilled woodworker and was always in the middle of several projects in his historic Northside Richmond home.

In addition to his wife, Dan is survived by an aunt, four brothers, a sister and several nieces and nephews. Donations in his memory may be made to the Chesterfield Historical Society.

(Published in the Richmond Times-Dispatch on 9 March 2005)

### EDWARD F. "NED" HEITE

Edward F. "Ned" Heite was not a man who courted the limelight, but neither was he one to avoid controversy when it touched upon one of his many passions—he'd speak his mind and leave no doubt as to which side he was on. The Dover native and longtime Camden resident passed away quietly April 17 at the age of 66 after an extended illness, leaving behind firm last wishes that there be no ceremony and only a few spare lines on the obituary page to memorialize him. But despite those instructions, those who knew him well could not let him go without at least a few words. "Ned never wanted the attention, and yet he contributed and he gave to everybody," said Dan Griffith, the recently retired director of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. "He was such a unique guy, we just can't let him go without some recognition," said new state Archivist Russ McCabe of the man who, when serving as chief of the state archives, hired him in 1978. Heite had deep roots in Delaware and once hinted his family was descended from the remnants of Blackbeard's pirate crew who had settled in old Kent County.

The son of the late Harry and Catherine Heite, he grew up on State Street in Dover, graduated from Dover High School and earned both bachelor's and master's degrees in history from the University of Richmond. During a career that stretched over more than four decades, Heite was a writer, newspaper editor and college instructor as well as one of the state's most recognized archaeologists and experts on Delaware's early history. In the 1970s, he served as the state's first historic preservation officer, overseeing some of Delaware's first entries onto the National Register of Historic Places, and succeeded the legendary Dr. Leon deValinger as state archivist. He left state employment in 1980, forming his own archaeological consulting firm, which he based in Camden. Despite the illness that was slowly sapping his strength, Heite remained active in his chosen field, attending a regional archaeological conference only weeks before his death.

Heite was an imposing figure, a mustachioed bear of a man in thick glasses topped by a great shock of black hair. No matter where he was, he always fit the popular image of the archaeologist, from his ancient Land Rover—memorialized in a gold earring he sometimes wore—to his worn khakis and sturdy sandals. "He was never known for his sartorial splendor. He never got dressed up, and when he did, even if it was a suit, it was always rumpled," McCabe said. In Heite's case, clothes did not make the historian, however. "With Ned, what you saw was what you got. He was never one to put on airs or sit in judgment. He was very open-minded," McCabe said. "He made a tremendous contribution to archaeology in Delaware," Griffith said, recalling his friend and colleague of 30 years. "I think the depth of his knowledge of the documentary records at the State Archives and the details he knew of colonial life in Delaware are unrivalled."

As state archivist, Heite had a style all his own, McCabe recalled—and it wasn't all business. "He enjoyed a good laugh, though his sense of humor could be a bit abstract at times," McCabe said, recalling that when the Skylab space station fell from orbit in 1979, Heite came to work wearing a helmet emblazoned with Skylab emblems—"something you could never imagine Leon deValinger doing. But he was cut from different cloth than Leon." Heite also became involved in the Camden community. In addition to serving on the Camden Town Council in 1983 and 1984 and on the Planning Commission from 1986 until 1992, he'd turn up at council meetings to express his strongly held opinions, reserving his most thunderous righteous indignation for developments that threatened archaeological sites. "Anybody that's ever met the guy couldn't forget him. He had such an eclectic interest in everything," McCabe said, recalling Heite's flair for the dramatic as well as his penchant for singing 18th-

century sailors' drinking songs. "He had this encyclopedic knowledge about the strangest things, particularly any element of Delaware history. He had some information about just about anything you asked him."

His personal memories as well as his historical knowledge made him a man to call for information. Most recently, he shared tales of Kitts Hummock Beach in a 2003 story for the Dover Post, recalling the details of his boyhood summers as well as the background of the sleepy bayside community. He dismissed the theory that the beach was named for pirate Capt. Kidd with typical authority: "Nonsense!" he boomed. As for the Hummock part—"It's spelled 'hummock' but it's pronounced 'hammock,'" he corrected. A prolific writer, Heite either wrote or co-authored, some with ex-spouse Dr. Louise Heite, more than 200 articles and reports on subjects ranging from excavations at a 19th-century Lebanon cannery to a treatise on the types of beer available in Iceland. Most recently, he did groundbreaking research into Delaware's Native American history, which McCabe said he hopes might be published as part of Heite's legacy. "He was a very colorful writer," McCabe added—even in the memos he sent to archives staff. "And he loved digging for details." McCabe recalls Heite visited the archives just a week and a half ago to do research and congratulate him on his promotion. "I was particularly touched by the fact that he came," said McCabe, who knew his health to be failing. On March 31, his last day of work at the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Griffith said he visited his old friend for "a little celebration and a chat. "We just sat there and talked about archaeology," he said. "I remember giving and getting a hug from him. I'm really glad I did that."

(Jeff Brown and Joanna Wilson, published in the Dover Post)

## CHAT in Dublin 2005

CHAT (Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory) is a new archaeology conference group providing opportunities for dialogue to develop among researchers in the fields of later historical archaeology and the archaeology of the contemporary world. The third annual conference will be held in Dublin 18 to 20 November 2005 under the auspices of the Department of Archaeology, UCD. The 2005 Dublin conference has three themes: "Polite and Vernacular Culture"; "Archaeologies of Inequality"; and "Neo-Colonialism and Post-Colonialism." Aspiring contributors are requested to send proposed topics and abstracts (150 words) to Tadhg O'Keeffe at <[tadhg.okeeffe@ucd.ie](mailto:tadhg.okeeffe@ucd.ie)> by 1 August 2005, and to indicate the appropriate theme. For further details of CHAT 2005, including details of venue and registration, see <<http://www.ucd.ie/archdata/external/events/index.html>>.

## 17th Annual Symposium

Aloha! The 17th Annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawaii and the Pacific will be held 18-20 February 2006 on the Big Island of Hawaii. Conference theme is "Our Voyaging Ancestors." The dates for the conference are 18-20 February 2006 (President's Day weekend) at Kona Coast, Big Island, Hawaii. Deadline for paper submittal is 1 October 2005. For more information: <<http://www.mahhi.org>> or email: <[froning@mahhi.org](mailto:froning@mahhi.org)>.

## Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference

Western Michigan University will host a conference of interest to historical archaeologists on 24 September 2005 in Kalamazoo, MI. The purpose of the conference is to bring together historical archaeologists from throughout the Midwest region to discuss a series of position papers focusing on the historical archaeology of the American experience. Proposed topics include alcohol and drinking, childhood and adolescence, consumerism, farmsteads, foodways, and gender.

Further information is available on the WMU Department of Anthropology's Web site: <<http://www.wmich.edu/anthropology/>>.

## Fulbright Scholar Awards 2006-2007

The Fulbright Scholar Program is pleased to announce the following awards in Anthropology and Archaeology and related fields, available in southeastern Europe and the Caucasus.

Georgia—Award # 6188  
Cyprus—Award # 6251  
Greece—Award # 6293  
Turkey—Award # 6392  
Turkey—Award # 6393  
Turkey—Award # 6398

The deadline for submission of applications is 1 August 2005.

For additional information about the awards and the application process, please consult the Fulbright Program Web site at <[www.cies.org](http://www.cies.org)> or contact Cynthia Crow, Senior Program Officer, Europe/Eurasia at 202-686-7872 or <[ccrow@cies.iie.org](mailto:ccrow@cies.iie.org)>.

## PLEASE TAKE NOTE!

Manuscripts and correspondence (via U.S. mail, private carrier, or email) for SHA's journal *Historical Archaeology* addressed to former editor Ronn Michael will no longer be delivered to Ronn due to his retirement from the University, and they will not be forwarded to the new editor or returned to the sender! If you have business with the editor of the SHA journal, contact current editor Rebecca Allen:

Rebecca Allen, Editor  
SHA Journal  
Past Forward, Inc.  
PO Box 969  
Garden Valley, CA 95633  
Email: <[rebecca@pastforwardinc.com](mailto:rebecca@pastforwardinc.com)>  
Phone: 530-333-4547



## 2005 Preserve America Presidential Awards

Four 2005 Preserve America Presidential Awards were presented at a White House ceremony. In the Heritage Tourism category, the two winners were:

- Restoration of The Mount: Lenox, MA
- Texas Heritage Trails Program: TX

In the Privately Funded Preservation category, the two winners were:

- Bolduc Historic Properties—Operational Enhancement: Sainte Genevieve, MO
- Isaiah Davenport House Museum: Savannah, GA

“The four award winners being honored epitomize the Preserve America goals of preserving, sharing, and putting to productive use irreplaceable existing reminders of our national heritage,” said John L. Nau, III, chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which helps administer the awards program. “They all have succeeded through building creative partnerships from the local to the national levels, and in doing so have created models for other efforts across the country.”

The Mount, the 1902 country estate of renowned author Edith Wharton, is a National Historic Landmark that fell into such disrepair that it became an eyesore and embarrassment to the local community. Edith Wharton Restoration, Inc., purchased and gave new life to the estate through creative partnerships. In 2002, the estate reopened as a meticulously restored villa meeting high standards of historic renovation. Visitation has increased more than three-fold, and the economic impact has been substantial. An icon of American literary history has been resurrected to instruct and inspire future generations.

The Texas Heritage Trails Program epitomizes the Preserve America goals of creating economic development and educational opportunities at the local and regional level, while creating pride in heritage resources and winning widespread support for their preservation and interpretation. This Texas Historical Commission initiative markets 10 heritage-themed automobile tours as corridors and destinations for focusing regional tourism, and provides training and financial assistance to local communities for historic site development and conservation. Tourism has increased about 20% in participating communities.

The Bolduc Historic Properties Operational Enhancement project has increased visitation, economic viability, educational impact, community participation, and support for important remnants of a significant but underappreciated aspect of national history. Bolduc Historic Properties maintains three houses in a French Colonial settlement along the Mississippi River that document and interpret the French experience in North America. Among them is the circa-1785 Bolduc House Museum, a National Historic Landmark that has been in the care of the Colonial Dames of America in the state of Missouri since 1950.

The Isaiah Davenport House Museum, dating from the 1820s, is an extremely significant heritage resource for Savannah and Georgia, but the structure additionally is important as an icon of the American historic preservation movement itself. It is cited as the initial project that spurred Savannah’s preservation ethic and created the Historic Savannah Foundation in 1955 during the initial struggle to save the irreplaceable structure from demolition. This effort ultimately resulted in the preservation of the 1733 city plan and hundreds of structures now encompassed in a National Historic Landmark District.

The Presidential Awards are one component of Preserve America, a White House initiative that highlights the efforts of President and Mrs. Bush to preserve our national heritage. Each year, two awards are given for activities advancing heritage tourism and two awards are given for privately funded historic preservation projects or programs. This was the second year the Preserve America Presidential Awards were conferred in May, which is National Preservation Month.

The Preserve America Presidential Awards are given annually to organizations, businesses, government entities, and individuals for:

- exemplary accomplishments in the sustainable use and preservation of cultural or natural heritage assets;
- demonstrated commitment to the protection and interpretation of America’s cultural or natural heritage assets; and
- integration of these assets into contemporary community life, combining innovative, creative, and responsible approaches to showcasing historic local resources.

Mrs. Laura Bush is Honorary Chair of the Preserve America initiative. The recipients are chosen through a national competition administered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in cooperation with the Executive Office of the President, and in partnership with the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Transportation; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the President’s Committee on the Arts and Humanities; and the Council on Environmental Quality.

## 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](mailto:terry_childs@nps.gov).

## 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](http://www.acuaonline.org)>). This year's 1st Place winner in Category B, Color Field Work is Alexis Catsambis, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University for the color photograph "Expectation."

Winners in Category F will appear in the Fall 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.



## The Seat of the Reformation

By Kate Connolly in Wittenburg

German archaeologists have discovered the lavatory on which Martin Luther wrote the 95 Theses that launched the Protestant Reformation.

Luther frequently alluded to the fact that he suffered from chronic constipation and that he spent much of his time in contemplation on the lavatory. Experts say they have been certain for years that the 16th-century religious leader wrote the groundbreaking Ninety-Five Theses while on *das klo*, as the Germans call it. But they did not know where the object was until they discovered the stone construction after recently stumbling across the remains of an annex of his house in Wittenberg, south-west of Berlin, during planning to plant a garden.

"This is a great find," Stefan Rhein, the director of the Luther Memorial Foundation said, "particularly because we're talking about someone whose texts we have concentrated on for years, while

little attention has been paid to anything three-dimensional and human behind them.

"This is where the birth of the Reformation took place.

"Luther said himself that he made his reformatory discovery in *cloaca* [Latin for "in the sewer"]. We just had no idea where this sewer was. Now it's clear what the Reformer meant."

What makes the find even more fitting is that at the time, fecal language was often used to denigrate the devil, such as "I shit on the devil" or "I break wind on the devil." Professor Rhein said: "It was not a very polite time. And in keeping with this, neither was Luther very polite."

The 450-year-old lavatory, which was very advanced for its time, is made out of stone blocks and, unusually, has a 30-cm-square seat with a hole. Underneath is a cesspit attached to a primitive drain. Other interesting parts of the house remain, including a vaulted ceiling, late-Gothic sandstone door frames and what is left of a floor-heat-

ing system. This presumably gave Luther an added source of comfort during the long hours he spent in contemplation.

Luther, who was professor of biblical theology at Wittenberg University, nailed his theses to the church door at Wittenberg, attacking the corrupt trade in indulgences. The act led to his excommunication but he was protected by Frederick II of Saxony and was able to develop and spread his ideas, which he saw as much more than a mere revolt against ecclesiastical abuses but as a fight for the Gospel.

Professor Rhein said the foundation would prevent the 80,000 visitors who arrive in Wittenberg each year in search of the spirit of Luther from sitting on the lavatory. "I would not sit on it. There's a point where you have to draw the line," he said.

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# UNESCO Underwater Cultural Heritage Seminar in Bogotá, Colombia

Pilar Luna Erreguerena  
Underwater Archaeology Area/INAH

As part of the ongoing effort by UNSECO to encourage understanding and ratification of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, numerous regional workshops are being held. The most recent was the "The Experts' Seminar"-Workshop on UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, Latin America and the Caribbean, which took place from 29 November to 1 December 2004 in Bogotá, Colombia. Organized by UNESCO and the Colombian Ministry of Culture, the event was chaired by Mrs. Adriana Mejía Hernández, Vice-minister in charge of the functions of the Minister of Culture, and Mr. Gustavo López, Director of UNESCO's Regional Office for Information and Communication in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Participants from 16 countries gathered at the Salón Bolívar in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Palacio de San Carlos. There were five sessions: (1) "Normative Aspects of the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage"; (2) "The New International Archaeological Regime for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage: The Annex"; (3) "Making the Public Sensitive to the Importance of Protecting Underwater Cultural Heritage"; (4) "Institutional Aspects of the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage"; and (5) "Discussion and Adoption of Recommendations." The seminar-workshop brought together delegates from Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela.

Formal presentations to the assembly included talks by the following: Guido Carducci, Chief of UNESCO's International Rules Section, Cultural Heritage Division, who gave "The 2001 Convention General and Special Regimes"; Robert Grenier, President of the ICOMOS, who gave "Fundamental Principles of Underwater Archaeology Contained in the Annex and In Situ Preservation"; Tatiana Villegas, ICOMOS Advisor, who gave "How to Generate Citizen Consciousness concerning the Value of Underwater Cultural Heritage"; and Ariel González, from the Argentinean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who gave "Under the Sign of Cooperation: The Institutional Mechanism for the Protection of Underwater Cultural

Heritage—The Case of Argentina."

Experts from different countries presented their national reports: Damián Vainst, Argentina; Gilson Rambelli, Brazil; Diego Carabias, Chile; Gonzalo Castellanos, Colombia; Ieteke Witteveen, Curaçao; and Enrique Álvarez Tostado and Pilar Luna Erreguerena, Mexico.

This seminar-workshop greatly clarified the Convention's transnational import and the need for ratification by all countries in the region so that it can take effect. During the meeting all participants presented very realistic reports about the situation in their countries regarding underwater cultural heritage, both in legal terms as well as in relation to their human, technical, and economic resources. Conference attendees closed the seminar-workshop with the adoption of a series of recommendations for future action:

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOGOTÁ

The participants of The Experts' Seminar-Workshop on UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, Latin America and the Caribbean, respecting the specificity of their respective countries, met in Bogotá, from 29 November to 1 December 2004, thanks to the invaluable assistance of Colombia's Government and UNESCO,

Recommend:

1. That Latin American and Caribbean countries which have not ratified the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage be encouraged to start the process toward ratification, in order to improve protection of the region's underwater cultural inheritance. For this purpose, it will be necessary that all participants here gathered communicate, to the relevant authorities of their respective countries, the advantages of adherence to the Convention.

2. That where the process of ratification has been completed, it is important for those countries to:

a) Adhere to their internal practices concerning the objectives and principles of the Convention, and also its Annex;

b) Create sufficiently stringent sanctions against all illicit activities affecting under-

water cultural heritage;

c) Promote and enforce, correspondingly, a specific institutional scheme for the protection of underwater cultural heritage, and a multidisciplinary strategy taking into account the advice of experts and institutions with demonstrated moral and academic integrity;

d) Promote and enforce the active participation of the public, foundations, private entities and communities in the protection of underwater cultural heritage, in conformity with the Convention and its Annex, without compromising the principle of non-commercialization of this heritage.

3. That with the same objective, UNESCO shall encourage, along with ICOMOS and other concerned entities, initiatives to identify and promote practices in archaeological investigation that guarantee the protection of underwater cultural heritage and that develop the necessary financial resources.

4. That the governments consider the matter of protection of underwater cultural heritage, in their plans of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

5. The support of the less-developed countries of the region, in terms of logistics, investigation, and inventory. In particular the experts of our countries will work to foster the exchange of knowledge and practices concerning the protection of underwater cultural heritage.

6. The promotion of programs designed to raise public awareness, through the participation of universities, the media, non-governmental organizations, and other entities.

7. That the projects of underwater archaeologists, curators, restorers, and others involved in the management of submerged cultural resources be coordinated, and that the exchange of information and the transference of technologies between interested countries be encouraged.

8. That the underwater cultural heritage of our region be understood to include the cultural heritage of all peoples, not only native but also those coming from other regions of the world, particularly Africa.

9. That interregional relationships in Latin America and the Caribbean be encouraged, in order to develop a regional concept of underwater archaeology, with methods specific to our context.

## Images of the Past

### Digging Up Henry David Thoreau

Controversial archaeologist Roland W. Robbins uses his trademark “prodding” or probe rod at the site of Thoreau’s Walden Pond cabin in 1946. Note the stone cairn, begun by Bronson Alcott in the 1870s, in the upper right. During an often stormy but important career that lasted into the early 1980s, Robbins excavated sites including the Saugus Iron Works, Philipsburg Manor Upper Mills, John Alden House, and Shadwell, Jefferson’s birthplace. The story of Robbins’ career and its intersection with the historic preservation movement and the nascent discipline of historical archaeology has been recently told by Donald W. Linebaugh in *The Man Who Found Thoreau: Roland W. Robbins and the Rise of Historical Archaeology in America* (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 2005).



Photo courtesy of the Roland Wells Robbins Collection, the Thoreau Society, Lincoln, MA, and the Thoreau Institute at Walden Woods.



# SHA Student Subcommittee Report

## The First 10 Years

Timothy A. Tumberg,  
Former Chair

At the 2005 conference in York, the SHA Student Subcommittee completed a transition from the last few individuals who have been involved with the subcommittee virtually from its inception, to a dynamic young group that will lead the committee into the future. A summary of Student Subcommittee activities was provided in the Summer 2002 *Newsletter*, but it may be useful to provide a brief recap here, in conjunction with plans and goals for the future.

2005 marks the beginning of the second decade of existence for the Student Subcommittee. In its first 10 years, the subcommittee has progressed from an idea conceived by a few graduate students (thanks largely to Syracuse University for that conception) to an officially recognized branch of the Academic and Professional Training Committee. As stated early on, the specific goal of the Student Subcommittee is to facilitate communication and interaction between and among students of historical archaeology.

Among the more visible and successful Student Subcommittee achievements to date are the various student-oriented activities that take place each year at the SHA annual meeting. These events include the SHA Past Presidents student reception, where students have the opportunity to meet and interact with Past Presidents of the Society as well as current board members, and the Student Forum, a symposium organized each year with the intent to address specific issues of concern or interest to students. The Student Subcommittee has also traditionally assisted with annual updates to the Guide to Graduate Programs in Historical and Underwater Archaeology.

Not every idea has been an unmitigated success, of course. Examples of suggestions that might fall into the category of things that "seemed like a good idea at the time," for instance, were efforts to establish a room share/ride share program or to provide lists of cheaper lodging available near conference hotels, to ease the cost of conference attendance. As those ideas were passed on from the Student Subcommittee, we were informed that due to issues of liability or legal contractual obligations with hotels, we could not advertise such options as official SHA

undertakings.

One student-sponsored activity that is still in its infancy but appears to have a significant upside is the Voyager Program, which matches first-time conference attendees with SHA members who are conference veterans. The idea is to ensure that first-timers have seasoned allies who can introduce them around so they are not so overwhelmed by the initial conference experience. The program has had rather spotty success in its first few years, but the hope is that as it becomes more established, it will be more widely publicized and more actively used.

Perhaps the single most frustrating aspect of Student Subcommittee efforts in the past is the continual struggle to spread the word about the committee more efficiently. It is not uncommon to meet students who are either unaware of the Student Subcommittee, that it exists to act on their behalf, and that they are welcome to contact committee members (listed in the *SHA Newsletter* and on-line) and attend committee meetings. Hopefully the recent establishment and active promotion of an SHA student member listserve will help alleviate that issue. With that, I would like to wish new Student Subcommittee Chair Linda Ziegenbein and the other committee members the best of luck, and I am supremely confident they will continue to build on the first 10 years and achieve even more success on behalf of SHA students in the years to come.

## Future Visions

Linda Ziegenbein,  
Current Chair

Hello everyone, my name is Linda Ziegenbein and I am the current chair of the Student Subcommittee. I am excited about the current state of the subcommittee and hope to continue the example set by the previous chairs, but I also believe that the time is ripe to foster conversation about future directions for our subcommittee. Below, I lay out some of my suggestions for areas in which our subcommittee can grow. Anyone interested in contacting me directly about their ideas or suggestions may email me at <lziegenb@anthro.umass.edu>, or send a message across our listserve (see below). I look forward to working with all of

you to ensure our continued success.

The first challenge is to find effective means of communicating with students in the SHA about the subcommittee. Two years ago Alicia Valentino, a subcommittee member, organized and started a listserve for all student members of the Society. Although usage in the first year was infrequent, I hope that it can be used to keep students aware of the activities of the subcommittee, to suggest ways of becoming involved in the SHA, and, most importantly, to communicate with one another about our research and interests.

Additionally, I know that money is a concern for student members and we are trying to think of ways to work with our parent organization to reduce the cost of membership. An idea that I will present is having the option of a "no journal" membership, where in return for not receiving *Historical Archaeology*, we would pay a reduced fee. I also think we should continue brainstorming on how to reduce costs of attending conferences without making the SHA legally vulnerable, and how to increase student presence at the conferences.

Currently, we communicate with students in the SHA primarily through our newsletter columns and the conference fora that we organize. Past topics for these fora have included: "Getting your Work Published," "Alternative Careers in Archaeology," "Conducting Fieldwork Abroad," and "Ethics and Fieldwork." Our topic for the upcoming conference in Sacramento is "Funding your Research." I know that this is a subject of great concern for us and hope that you will all decide to attend.

In addition to the current challenges we face, I believe that the Student Subcommittee can be a mechanism for student advocacy. For instance, the SHA's Statement of Ethics, which was updated in 2003 and available at <<http://www.sha.org/About/ethics.htm>>, while addressing our ethical responsibility to our profession, the people for whom we work, and, to an extent, the people we study, does not deal with the ethical responsibilities of professors and employers to their students and workers. This is an issue I hope can be addressed in the near future.

Finally, I believe that we must increase the presence of students of color in our subcommittee as well as our larger professional organization. Although data are not collected by the SHA, the American Anthropo-

logical Association's "1998 Biennial Survey of Anthropology Departments in the United States" estimates that non-whites comprise less than 10% of the archaeologists in anthropology departments. We should be part of any dialogue to address why so few students of color decide to pursue archaeology as a career and why many who are in the academy continue to feel marginalized.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to chair the subcommittee. I hope to see its continued success and eagerly anticipate its future directions. See you all in Sacramento!

## New National Register Listings

Reported by Erika Seibert

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first quarter of 2005. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Recent Listings" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrlist.htm>.

Maryland, Baltimore County. Hampton National Historic Site. Additional documentation approved 11 March 2005.

Massachusetts, Essex County. *Portland* (Shipwreck). Listed 13 January 2005.

New York, Suffolk County. Town Doctor's House and Site. Listed 5 January 2005.

Washington, Mason County. *taba das*. Listed 16 February 2005.

Wisconsin, Milwaukee County. *Appomattox* (Shipwreck). Listed 20 January 2005.

## Call for Papers

### The View from Here: Cultural History and Ecology of the North Atlantic Region

Université Laval, Québec, Canada -- September 2006

A multidisciplinary, international conference on the cultural history and ecology of the North Atlantic Region is planned for late September 2006 in Québec City, Canada. This call is extended to both researchers and students working in archaeology, historical and cultural geography, palaeoecology, anthropology, and other related disciplines. This call is also directed to researchers and students active on North Atlantic Biocultural Association Projects and those of the Landscapes circa Landnám programme. Papers are expected to fit into the suggested themes below to encourage exchange and discussion from all sides of the Atlantic. Methodological papers or geographically limited subjects which do not respond to the conference themes may be presented as posters. Students wishing to present their proposed graduate research and preliminary results are strongly encouraged to pursue this option for inclusion in the poster sessions. Some financial support to encourage student participation will be available.

Proposed sessions are (but not limited to):

1. Economic Decision-Making in the Context of Instability
2. Early World Systems and Multinationals of the North Atlantic: Tales of Fish, Furs and Whales
3. Colonization of Landscapes and Anthropogenic Change in Northern Landscapes
4. Dynamics of Small-Scale Societies
5. Physical Landscape Change during the Holocene
6. The North Atlantic Climatic System

Please send a 100-150-word abstract, suggested session (if applicable—no session required for poster), and indicate whether you wish to present a paper or a poster by 1 October 2005 to one of the conference co-chairs, Allison Bain (<[Allison.Bain@hst.ulaval.ca](mailto:Allison.Bain@hst.ulaval.ca)>) or Jim Woollett (<[James.Woollett@hst.ulaval.ca](mailto:James.Woollett@hst.ulaval.ca)>).

## ESAF Conference

### Call for Papers and Announcement

The 72nd Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) will be held in Williamsburg, VA on 9-12 November 2005 hosted by the Archaeological Society of Virginia. Mark your calendar and make plans to attend, because ESAF meetings are always entertaining, informative, and provide a place to give reports of your archaeological activities and research investigations. ESAF is a world of archaeology where you can meet old friends and make new ones. Also, the meeting will be located within walking distance to Colonial Williamsburg—bring the whole family. Banquet speaker is Michael B. Collins (University of Texas) who will discuss "Finding First Americans—Archeology's Challenge for the 21st Century."

This is the final call for sessions/papers, posters and displays, book room reservations, and tour reservations (Thursday 1:00-4:00, an historic site, reservations required).

The Meeting hotel is Best Western Patrick Henry Inn, phone: 800-446-9228; York and Page Streets (Route 60E), Williamsburg, VA. room rate: \$59.00 (all rooms, mention ESAF and dates, and register early).

Abstracts deadline is 1 September 2005 and should be sent to Michael B. Barber (Program Chair), Jefferson National Forest, 5162 Valleypointe Parkway, Roanoke, VA 24019. Phone: 540-265-5211; Fax: 540-265-5145; Email: <[mbarber@fs.fed.us](mailto:mbarber@fs.fed.us)>.

Book and display room (sales table \$25.00 each; display tables are free, apply early) reservations and information are available from Harry A. Jaeger (Book Room Manager), 3914 Forestford Road, Richmond, VA 23294. Phone: 804-273-0247; Email: <[snafu.manor@verizon.net](mailto:snafu.manor@verizon.net)>.

To register and for additional information and conference fees, go to the ESAF Web site <[www.esaf-archeology.org](http://www.esaf-archeology.org)>.



# Provisional Program: SPMA 2005 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 is open to all.

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).

## Papers:

### Colonial Landscapes Of The Caribbean

The early 16th-Century Spanish Sugar Industry in the Caribbean. Robyn Woodward, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada

Cartography of the 17-18th-century Caribbean. Gillian Hutchinson, National Maritime Museum, UK

850 acres, 25 archaeological sites, 4 archaeologists, 1 island: The Guana Island Archaeological Project. Mark Kostro and others, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, U.S.

Searching for Governor Daniel Tuckers Mansion: The First Season of Excavation. John Triggs and Clifford E. Smith, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

Archaeological landscape survey and community/educational programme on New Providence in the Bahamas. Andrea Bradley, ATKINS Heritage, UK

"Pausing for a smoke:" the use of pipes in mapping the colonial landscape of the Caribbean. David Higgins, University of Liverpool, UK

### African-Caribbean Archaeologies

Enslaved African Landscapes in the Caribbean: Architecture and Provision Grounds in Comparative Perspective. R. Grant Gilmore, St. Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research, St. Eustatius, West Indies

Guadeloupe - Ceramics and present day identity. Kenneth Kelly, University of South Carolina, U.S.

Poster Session: Afro-Caribbean pottery on Nevis. Elaine Morris, Nevis Heritage Project, University of Southampton, UK

The strategic use of consumer goods by enslaved people in the 18th-century Chesapeake: a trial synthesis. Fraser D. Neiman and Jillian Galle, University of Virginia, U.S.

Moving in Two Directions on St. John, Danish West Indies: The Emergence of Free Holdings in an era of Estate Consolidation. Douglas V. Armstrong and Mark M. Hauser, Syracuse University and DePaul University, U.S.

Memory, Archaeology, and a Diasporic Past. Kenneth G. Kelly and Mark M. Hauser, University of South Carolina and DePaul University, U.S.

"Little tubes of mighty power:" how clay tobacco pipes from Port Royal, Jamaica, reflect socioeconomic change in seventeenth-century English culture and society. Georgia Fox, California State University, Chico, U.S.

### Colonial Archaeology in the Greater Caribbean

The Capabilities and Limits of Georgianization in the Greater Caribbean. Christa Dierksheide, University of Virginia, U.S.

Tropical Similarities Found in Military Barracks, Hospitals and Other Structures from the Caribbean to the British Florida Parishes. Philippe Oszuscik, University of South Alabama, U.S.

Architecture and climate: using Anglican churches to gauge the English response to heat, hurricanes, and earthquakes in the Caribbean. Louis Nelson, University of Virginia, U.S.

London, capital of empire: some archaeological reflections. Geoff Egan, Museum of London, UK

### The Colonial Landscape of St. Kitts

Changing Technology: A Visual Introduction to the Sugar Industry on St. Kitts and Nevis. Phil Dunning, Parks Canada

Enslaved Africans at the Brimstone Hill Fortress, St. Kitts, West Indies. Gerald F. Schroedl, University of Tennessee, U.S.

Glassware from Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park, St. Kitts, West Indies. Greta J. Gomez and Todd Ahlman, University of Tennessee, U.S.

Human Skeletal Remains from Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park, St. Kitts, West Indies. Elizabeth A. DiGangi, University of Tennessee, U.S.

Assessing Enslaved African Diet at Brimstone Hill, St. Kitts. Walter E. Klippel, Sarena Cleeton, and Alex Bentley, University of Tennessee & University College, London

Afro-Caribbean Ware and the Study of

Cultural Identity at the Brimstone Hill Fortress, St. Kitts, West Indies. Todd Ahlman, University of Montana, U.S.

### A Survey of St. Mary Cayon, St. Kitts

Rob Philpott, National Museums Liverpool, UK

St. Kitts Scenic Train: Journey into an Island's Heritage. William C. Found, York University, Canada

### The Colonial Landscape Of Nevis

Facts, Fiction, and Fable: The fate of Jamestown on Nevis. Eric Klingelhofer, Mercer University and Carter Hudgins, Mary Washington College, U.S.

Coconut Walk and New River. Jim Chiarelli, Earthwatch, U.S.

Fueling the Fire: An Examination of Colonial Caribbean Fuel Sources. Sean Britt, Boston University, U.S.

Poster Session: A feasibility study for the vegetation history of Nevis. Gemma Swindle and Nick Branch, Royal Holloway University of London, UK

Ceramics and Ceramic Use on a Caribbean Island. David Barker, Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology Service, UK

A Caribbean Context for the World-System: A Case Study in Seventeenth and Eighteenth-century Economic and Social Interdependency. Marco Meniketti, Michigan Technological University, U.S.

Nevis: the 17th- and 18th-century architecture Daphne. Degazon Hobson, Georgia Institute of Technology, U.S.

Understanding Nevis: Archaeological Field Survey in a Post-Colonial landscape. Roger Leech, Nevis Heritage Project, University of Southampton, UK

### The Conference Tours

(note: the conference tours may have to omit certain sites if time and access prove to be problematic)

**Nevis:** The all-day Nevis tour will provide an overview of the historical archaeology of Nevis, and will include a circuit of the complete round island road. Urban, port and defense sites will include Charlestown, the island capital (with the Nevis Historical Society's two museums and Fort Charles), Jamestown, and Fort Ashby. We will visit a variety of plantation sites to include New River, Coconut Walk, Golden Rock, Hermitage (with its surviving 17th-century open hall house), and Montpelier. A visit to the Mountain Plantation above Herbert Heights will provide an unforgettable excursion into the higher forest and a visit to a well-pre-

served 17th-century plantation site on the slopes of Nevis Peak. We will also be including visits to some of the island churches.

**St. Kitts:** We will leave for St. Kitts on the morning ferry—a short but wonderful sea journey between the two islands. The all-day tour of St. Kitts will provide an overview of the island's historical archaeology and will include a circuit of the complete round island road. Urban, defense, and port sites will include Basseterre, the island capital (with the St. Christopher Heritage Society in the old Treasury Building), the World Heritage Site fortress of Brimstone Hill, and Dieppe Bay (the Golden Lemon Hotel, incorporating a French planter/merchant's

house and warehouse). We will visit a variety of plantation sites including some of Wingfield, Eldridge (with its Palladian sugar works), Hermitage (for the slave village site), and Whites. We will also be including visits to one or more of the island churches.

**St. Eustatius:** The Friday visit to St. Eustatius will be by sea from Nevis, mostly in the lee of Nevis and then St. Kitts, with many breathtaking views of the islands and perhaps dolphins and flying fish. The visit to St. Eustatius is being organized by the St. Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (Web site <<http://www.secar.org>>) and promises to be one of the highlights of the conference. To book a space on this visit

go direct to the SECAR Web site. Any remaining spaces may be available for booking at the commencement of the conference.

For further information and registration details, contact the conference organizers:

Professor Roger H. Leech, School of Humanities (Archaeology), University of Southampton, Highfield, SOUTHAMPTON, SO17 1BF, UK, Email: <[R.Leech@soton.ac.uk](mailto:R.Leech@soton.ac.uk)>;

Bruce Williams, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, St Nicholas Church, St Nicholas Street, BRISTOL, BS1 1UE, UK, Email: <[bruce\\_williams@bristol-city.gov.uk](mailto:bruce_williams@bristol-city.gov.uk)>.

# Mark Your Calendar

## SHA 2006

Get ready to experience “Life on the Edge” at the 2006 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Sacramento, CA 11-15 January 2006.

In commemoration of such disparate but related events as the 100th anniversaries of the Antiquities Act and the San Francisco Earthquake, the 2006 SHA conference will investigate the edges of empires, oceans, disasters, technologies, innovations, partnerships, and cultures.



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 and forward-looking thematic plenary session on Thursday morning; and a collection of informative papers, posters, workshops, and tours throughout the conference.

More information will be published in the Fall/Winter issue of the *Newsletter*, and is available at the SHA Web site, <[www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)>.



# FEMA-funded Work at Historic Archaeological Sites and Landscapes, 2004 Hurricane Season

Prepared by Lydia Kachadoorian, FEMA headquarters, November 2004

## Florida

**Property Name and Location:** Old Fort Park, Ft. Pierce, FL

**Property Owner:** City of Ft. Pierce

**Historic Designations:** National Register of Historic Places

**Property Function and Description:** Historic fort and Indian burial mound/city park; before the erection of Fort Pierce, this area was the site of a substantial Indian village. An Indian burial mound, approximately 25 ft. high, still survives in the southwest corner of the park. Once Fort Pierce was established in 1838, it served to support expeditions into Florida's interior during the Second Seminole War. It was abandoned not long after, in 1843.

**Damage Description:** Heavy rains and hurricane-force winds uprooted numerous trees exposing archaeological deposits and damaging a 1970s-era observation platform and associated staircase. Soil saturation, adjacent to an improved road, caused embankment failure along the Indian River and exposed shell midden deposits.

**FEMA'S Role in Funding Repairs:** FEMA will pay for hurricane-related debris removal at the site and for the city of Ft. Pierce to hire an archaeologist to monitor debris removal. The city plans on covering the observation platform and steps with clean fill, but this will occur at a later date and will not involve FEMA funding. The slumping riverbank is along a Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) route and is the responsibility of the FHWA and the Florida Department of Transportation (FLDOT). FEMA will not be funding repairs associated with this route.

## Louisiana

**Property Name and Location:** Fort Jackson, Triumph, LA

**Property Owner:** Plaquemines Parish

**Historic Designations:** National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmark

**Property Function and Description:** Historic fort/public park and museum; Ft. Jackson was constructed between 1822 and 1832. It served to defend the Mississippi River approaches to New Orleans and was pivotal in the defense of the city during the Civil War.

**Damage Description:** High winds from Hurricane Ivan toppled several trees and broke many tree limbs at the park. The trees are within and on top of the historic Fort and caused damage to wrought iron fencing and capstones on the rampart. The Fort was in poor condition prior to the disaster so it is difficult to assess what additional damage was caused by the natural disaster. In 2002, the National Park Service recommended that the Fort undergo emergency stabilization measures, including tree removal and repair of existing cracks.

**FEMA'S Role in Funding Repairs:** FEMA is funding debris removal from the Fort, removal of hanging limbs from surrounding trees, and some permanent repairs. The applicant will also be granted additional funds to improve the property (additional tree removal).

## Pennsylvania

**Property Name and Location:** Delaware Canal State Park, Upper Black Eddy, PA

**Property Owner:** Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR)

**Historic Designations:** National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmark, Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor

**Property Function and Description:** Former barge canal/state park; the Delaware Canal State Park encompasses 60 miles of the late-1820s Delaware Canal. The canal was part of a greater transportation network that served to funnel coal and other cargo to metropolitan centers.

**Damage Description:** Severe flooding caused breaks in the canal wall and damage to two-thirds of the associated towpath, compromised some footbridges, and impaired locks and waste gates (see photo, right). Large amounts of earthy debris have been deposited in the canal itself and will need to be removed in order to restore the property to predisaster condition. The areas that received the greatest damage are in the vicinity of Easton, Raubsville, and Riegelsville.

**FEMA'S Role in Funding Repairs:** FEMA will pro-





vide funding dollars for repairs to the canal, towpath, footbridges, locks, and wastegates.

## Virginia

**Property Name and Location:** Great Ship Lock Park, Richmond, VA

**Property Owner:** City of Richmond

**Historic Designations:** Contributing element to the James River and Kanawha Canal National Register Historic District

**Property Function and Description:** Water access route/public park; Great Ship Lock Park is part of a series of stone canals and ship locks constructed during the 1850s to provide a reliable water route around the James River Falls. The ship lock at this location is 180 ft. long by 35 ft. wide.

**Damage Description:** Flooding from the aftereffects of Tropical Storm Gaston damaged the outer riverbank of Great Ship Lock Park and exposed a linear cut-granite feature. This feature was likely used as riverbank armor (see photo of exposed granite feature, right).

**FEMA'S Role in Funding Repairs:** FEMA will fund riverbank reconstruction (including introduction of clean fill material) and leave the stone feature in situ visible to future visitors.



## Virginia

**Property Name and Location:** Chimborazo Park, Richmond, VA

**Property Owner:** City of Richmond

**Historic Designations:** Contributing element to the Oakwood-Chimborazo National Register Historic District

**Property Function and Description:** Civil War hospital/public park; the park is the site of the world's largest military hospital. The Chimborazo Civil War hospital once had 150 buildings and 3,000 beds; over 76,000 patients were treated during the war. The City of Richmond owns the park, but the National Park Services leases building space at this park for the Richmond National Battlefield Park Association Headquarters.

**Damage Description:** Flooding from the aftereffects of Tropical Storm Gaston induced three large landslides that exposed various archaeological features, damaged a contemporary sidewalk, and compromised the structure of an access road.

**FEMA'S Role in Funding Repairs:** FEMA has already funded geotechnical studies and minor debris removal at the site. FEMA will fund the use of an archaeological consultant to record the exposed archaeological features. Permanent repairs to the jeopardized sidewalk and the access road will also be funded by FEMA. The City of Richmond will fund permanent repairs to the slope failure areas by covering the areas with geotextile fabric and clean fill.



## Virginia

**Property Name and Location:** South Belmont Corduroy Road, Richmond, VA

**Property Owner:** City of Richmond, VA DOT to take responsibility

**Historic Designations:** Eligible for listing on the National Register

**Property Function and Description:** Historic road/modern bridge approach; this is a 19th-century corduroy road with an overlay of historic concrete matrix containing an imprint of vehicle tracks.

**Damage Description:** Flooding from the aftereffects of Tropical Storm Gaston washed away the approach to a bridge over Pocoshock Creek. This event exposed a portion of an historic "corduroy" road and possibly a later concrete road overtop with early automobile tracks (see photo of exposed courduroy logs, right).

**FEMA'S Role in Funding Repairs:** FEMA will pay for recordation of the historic roadway and timber/concrete sampling and analysis. The road will be preserved in situ and covered with geotextile fabric. FEMA will also pay for fill material to restore the bridge approach and the construction of a new road.

## Current Research

### AFRICA

Reported by Kenneth G. Kelly  
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#### Uganda

**Fort Dufile:** In December 2005 Professor Emeritus Merrick Posnansky of UCLA will commence a six-week mission in Uganda at the former Egyptian fort of Dufile close to the border with the southern Sudan on the west Nile of Uganda. This project will reestablish historical archaeology in Uganda after a 35-year lapse. The project is aimed at finding out more about interrelations between the first imperialists and the local population. The lead archaeologist will be Professor Christopher DeCorse, Chair of the Department of Archaeology at Syracuse University. They will be accompanied in the field by Dr. Nigel Fitzpatrick, presently a business entrepreneur working on hybrid fuel technologies in Vancouver as well as being an active part-time archaeologist who in 1965 was a member of a student team from the University of London's Imperial College that surveyed Dufile and several other 19th- and early-20th-century forts in northern Uganda. Dufile was first built by Colonel Charles Gordon in 1874 when the Egyptians took over control of parts of the Upper Nile following Egyptian expansion into the Sudan in the 1830s. An imperial administration was necessary to control a rampant slave trade. Gordon brought with him the first four steam ships that were based at Dufile to patrol the Albertine Nile with the expectation of establishing a secure line for communication and mail between the Great Lakes region of Africa and Egypt. Gordon appointed Dr. Eduard Schnitzer, later known as Emin Bey, as Governor of the Equatoria region of the upper Nile in 1878.

Equatoria was all that was left in Egyptian control after a fundamentalist Muslim leader, the Mahdi, took over the Sudan between 1881 and 1883. General Gordon was called back to the Sudan in 1884 to save the foreigners after the Mahdi had defeated several British armies in a story chronicled in such epic classic films as "Khartoum" and the "Four Feathers." All told the British lost 6 generals and 16 colonels fighting the Mahdi and suffered their greatest losses in Imperial wars. In 1885 the Mahdi sacked

Khartoum and killed Gordon. The British sent the foremost explorer/adventurer of his day, the American Henry Morton Stanley, to relieve Emin Pasha. He arrived at the west Nile after taking a year walking in from the Congo basin and losing two-thirds of his men.

Posnansky and his team of 20, including participants from Ghana, Kenya, and students from Uganda, are hoping to find out more about the interactions between the local Madi villagers and the fort's inhabitants, to develop the fort as a sustainable historical site, and find out about the ethnography and processes of change and memory among the Madi, the people who lived in the area. They will also find out more about the battle of Dufile where the Egyptian and Sudanese troops of Emin first defeated the Mahdist forces in 1888. They will use forensic archaeological methods similar to those pioneered at the 1876 battlefield of the Little Big Horn.

Posnansky is no stranger to Uganda, having been the Curator of the Uganda Museum from 1958-1962 and later director of the African Studies Programme at Makerere University College where he initiated the first archaeological teaching syllabus in eastern and central Africa. Posnansky and Fitzpatrick made a site visit to Dufile in December 2004 going by small plane and by boat on the Nile. Though the area has been closed for over 30 years due to civil war, it is now peaceful. They found that the 12-acre fort had been little impacted. The 5-m-high ramparts and the harbor are still visible as are the footings of various buildings within the fort where several thousand Egyptians, Sudanese, and local Madi inhabitants lived and worked. Exploring away from the fort they located several former Madi settlements that will form the basis for exploratory work in the coming season.

### AUSTRALASIA

Reported by Alasdair Brooks  
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#### Australia-New South Wales

**Cumberland/Gloucester Street Site:** Wayne Johnson of the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority (SHFA) contributed an update on the status of the internationally known

Cumberland/Gloucester Street Site to the March *ASHA Newsletter*: In February-March a team of volunteers from Sydney University and the City of Sydney Historical Association worked under the direction of Helen Nicholson and Karyn McLeod to "clean up" the Cu/Gl site. Since its excavation by consultancy firm Godden McKay Logan in 1994 the site has lain dormant, utilized by SHFA and Historic Houses Trust for education programs and occasional public open days. The "clean-up" is a detailed re-excavation of areas which have become silted over or obscured by weeds. It is gratifying to note that in the past 10 years of exposure the site has undergone minimal degradation. The Cu/Gl site was the subject of one of the most comprehensive urban excavations in Australia, uncovering the remains of over 30 houses, shops, and pubs with remains identified dating back to the 1790s. Buildings on the site were demolished in the early years of the 1900s and the area has essentially been an open site ever since. Of the two laneways crossing the site, Cribbs Lane (created by 1808) had been asphalted around 1900. In the recent work a section of this asphalt was removed to expose sandstone paving in a remarkable state of preservation. The exercise has given students an opportunity to learn archaeological excavation and recording methodology during the summer holidays. SHFA is committed to the preservation of the site, and is investigating means of incorporating the remains into a possible new development on part of the site. The site is the subject of Grace Karskens' 1999 book, *Inside The Rocks: Archaeology of a Neighbourhood* published by Hale & Remonger.

**Hyde Park Barracks Museum, Sydney—Clay Pipe Collection Assessment:** The assemblage of clay smoking pipes gathered as a result of the underfloor and underground archaeological excavations (1980-1981) of the Hyde Park Barracks site is one of the largest of its kind in Australia. A recently completed project at the Barracks has improved collection management and increased the potential of the collection for further study. The project continues work in building up a picture of the day-to-day lives of the 30,000 convicts who resided at the Barracks between 1817 and 1848 and of the immigrant and asylum women who followed them. Descriptions of over 3,500 pipes and pipe fragments



were entered into a new database. Digital images were also taken of the artifacts, enabling off-site researchers to view the collection. Although analysis was only carried out on a basic level, some interesting preliminary observations have been made.

The clay tobacco pipes found at the Barracks contain few "contentious" items. As clay pipes were cheap and readily available, they provided a simple means by which the poor could express their allegiances to social groups. Pipes found at Cadman's Cottage in Sydney's Harbourside Rocks area, for example, bear Irish patriotic emblems and slogans; for example shamrocks and "ERIN GO BRAGH." However, only one such pipe was found at the government Barracks ("CORK" stamped on the stem and tiny, discreet shamrocks on the spur). Together with an absence of pipes advertising public houses or bearing images such as mermaids or skulls (also found elsewhere in Sydney), this may indicate that the types of pipes used in the Barracks were subject to official scrutiny. Tobacco may have been too valuable an "indulgence" to risk by smoking it in anything but an inoffensive pipe.

The pipes that were used at the Barracks also illustrate the growth of local business and industry, with Sydney pipe manufacturers and tobacconists both represented. One pipe, manufactured by Samuel Elliot of Sydney, bears the word "REFORM" — a reference to the British 1832 Great Reform Act — demonstrating that local manufacturers were keeping up with events back in Britain. The pipe collection from Hyde Park Barracks is similar in content to that found at Port Arthur in Tasmania, suggesting that government-assigned convicts were restricted in their choice of smoking accoutrements. It is hoped that the improved accessibility of the collection arising from this project will allow further comparisons and discoveries to be made in the future.

## Australia-Queensland

**Mill Point:** Sean Ulm and John Prangnell write that in February 2005, a second season of fieldwork was undertaken at Mill Point, the site of one of the earliest timber settlements in Queensland. This work was a continuation of survey work undertaken in 2004 by a team of staff and volunteers from the University of Queensland, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service. The 2005 field season focused on two main objectives: the completion of a broad-scale survey to firmly establish the spatial spread of major features at the site complex, and more detailed surveying in a targeted area. The broader feature survey included the tramway, fence lines, and extremities of the jetty structures,

together with an attempt to find the site of the schoolhouse (documented in local oral histories). As part of this work, detailed topographical surveys were undertaken in order to establish the extent of the current shoreline. This was done with a view to establishing rates of shoreline erosion, particularly around the mill area itself. Erosion is suspected as photographic evidence appears to show areas of industrial activity that are now inundated by the lake.

Detailed surface artifact recording was undertaken in two 25 x 25 m grid squares situated approximately 250 m inland from the lakeshore and the industrial area, in a location hypothesized as being a settlement area. The two grid squares yielded over 1,600 artifacts, consisting of glass, ceramics, and small amounts of metal. The material was largely fragmented and widely dispersed across the squares. Analysis will be undertaken through the year on the material to establish spatial patterning. As in 2004, we also took the chance to include some public outreach, holding an open day in each week and also hosting visits by two local schools. The progress of the 2005 field season can be seen at

<<http://www.atsis.uq.edu.au/millpoint>>.

Subsequent to the fieldwork in February, the nomination of Mill Point to the Queensland Heritage Register was accepted. The site is also now the subject of two Ph.D. projects at the University of Queensland. Investigations at the site will be continuing through the year, with further survey work, some subsurface investigations, and the collection of oral histories in the Noosa area. At the end of 2005, a detailed plan will be established for the 2006 field season, informed by analysis and work through 2005.

## Australia-Victoria

**Geophysical Investigation of a Chinese Cemetery, Buckland:** Susan Lawrence reports that a team from La Trobe Archaeology, Earth Sciences at the University of Tasmania, and the Chinese Australian Family Historians of Victoria recently carried out remote sensing investigations at the site of a 19th-century Chinese cemetery in the Buckland Valley, NE Victoria. The purpose of the research was to target and map the lateral position of burials, using nondestructive remote sensing and in particular ground-penetrating radar and magnetometry. The project was initiated by members of the Chinese Australian Family Historians of Victoria and the local historical society in Buckland, who by 2007 wish to mark individual graves to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Buckland Riots. In the 1850s the Buckland Valley was the scene of

one of the richest alluvial gold rushes in Victoria. It was also the scene of one of the most violent anti-Chinese riots in Australian history. In July 1857 a crowd of around 80 white men attacked Chinese miners camped along the diggings, and as many as 20 Chinese were killed while hundreds fled into the surrounding mountains. These events, followed by the even greater anti-Chinese violence at Lambing Flat, NSW, in 1860, contributed to the atmosphere of fear and animosity which eventually led to the White Australia Policy.

There is little documentary evidence of the Chinese cemetery, but according to local oral tradition, burial markers were present on the site until the 1960s when they were removed by souvenir hunters. Nevertheless, the cemetery is of particular significance for understanding the history of the Chinese in the valley. For the overseas Chinese who died in foreign countries, it was highly important that they be buried in the traditional manner, with the appropriate accompanying rituals and offerings. Ideally, the remains of the deceased would be exhumed at a later date and returned to China, where they could be cared for by the family. Grave markers were placed over the burials to facilitate exhumation and the making of ritual observances by descendants. These markers survive at some Chinese cemeteries in Victoria, including in the Ballarat General Cemetery and at Vaughn, on the Mount Alexander Diggings.

In the example under discussion, the disruption to the Chinese community caused by the riots meant that it is likely that exhumation and shipment to China were less likely to have occurred, but also that there was no local descendant community to carry out the rituals required to honor the ancestors. The anti-Chinese violence which took place in Buckland makes the cemetery a highly charged place of remembrance and symbolism. The cemetery is located partly on Crown Land and partly on freehold, with only the former accessible for this investigation.

An area of approximately 1200 sq. m was surveyed. Two geophysical methods were used to investigate the site: ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometry. The GPR was chosen to provide high resolution subsurface stratigraphic information for up to a depth of 3.5 m along a series of parallel survey lines. A magnetometer was used to measure the remnant magnetism of the area and to detect ferrous metallic objects. Approximately 50 features interpreted as likely graves were identified, based primarily on the GPR results. Potential grave features were predominantly located within the first meter of depth, indicating that they may have been originally shallow and/or that



erosion has since reduced the cover. Plans are now being formulated to develop an interpretive strategy for the site, including some form of commemorative marker.

## New Zealand

**Oropuriri, 19th-century Maori Kainga and Paa, Bell Block, Taranaki** (submitted by Hans Bader of New Zealand consultancy firm Geometria): Excavations at Oropuriri—a Maori-fortified settlement at Bell Block in Taranaki—were undertaken by a multidisciplinary team consisting of the Department of Anthropology University of Auckland, Geometria, and Archaeology North under the leadership of Simon Holdaway over 10 weeks between 2002 and 2004. Three thousand features and about 40,000 finds were recorded and recovered during this time. The location of all finds and feature outlines were recorded with Leica total stations and all surfaces were recorded using a Cyrax laser scanner. Digital top-down photos were geo-corrected onto the three-dimensional models of all the excavation surfaces.

Three main phases of the settlement can be distinguished: a fortified village at the beginning of the 19th century is followed by a gun fighter *paa* (fortification) with complex rifle trenches and fighting platforms, probably dating to the 1850s. The most significant building on the site is a Maori *wharenuī* (meeting house) from the 1860s, displaying a mixture of traditional Maori and European

house construction.

Geometria is currently undertaking digital three-dimensional reconstructions of several phases of the settlement using the digital field data.

**Katere, Commercial Subdivision, New Plymouth, Taranaki** (submitted by Hans Bader of New Zealand consultancy firm Geometria): Geometria and Archaeology North monitored large-scale earthworks for a commercial subdivision on the outskirts of New Plymouth during February 2005. A known historic Maori *kainga* (settlement) on the area of the development led to the establishment of a reserve. Immediately outside the reserve two Maori houses of the late 19th century were located during the earthworks. Both houses show a mix of traditional Maori house construction and the use of European materials and house plans.

**Wellington Inner City Bypass:** Major excavations took place in New Zealand's capital city in January and February to prepare for the new Wellington Inner City Bypass. A major focus of the investigation was the social history of the area, such as the status of landowners and workers living in close proximity. The excavations uncovered intact remains of an 1860s house (including their rubbish pits), a line of two-room tenement cottages, a spaghetti-junction of late-19th-century ceramic drains, evidence of a large-scale public works project (involving several thousand meters of fill) in the late

1890s, and an intact brick-lined well (7 m deep and with water to the full depth).

An earthquake in 1855 had raised swamps in the Te Aro valley making it accessible for urban development. A buildings archaeologist analyzed construction methods and materials used for the Edwardian homes and pre-1900s workers' cottages built side by side. As part of the Bypass project a total of 16 heritage buildings are to be relocated and refurbished.

Two open days were held, and over 600 people took the tours that were offered. These ran every 15 minutes and proved to be very successful at highlighting the archaeological aspects of what has been, at times, a bitter and acrimonious fight over the viability of the road project. Further phases of the archaeological program will take place in April and October as the buildings are relocated, thus freeing up their sites for investigation.

## CANADA-QUÉBEC

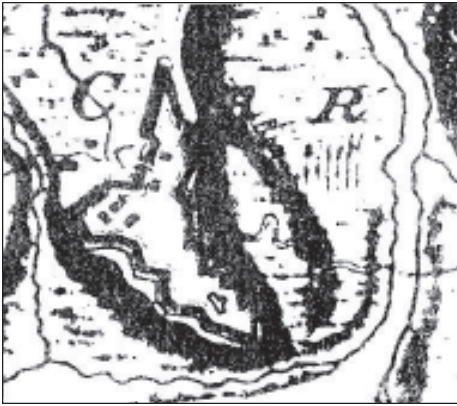
Reported by Allison Bain  
<[Allison.bain@hst.ulaval.ca](mailto:Allison.bain@hst.ulaval.ca)>

**2004 Excavations at the Jacques-Cartier Fort: The Last Bastion of French Resistance in North America** (submitted by Simon Santerre): On 13 September 1759, the French army was defeated at Québec and by the order of the Governor-General, Marquis de Vaudreuil, it was forced to retreat to a headland at the junction of the Saint Lawrence and Jacques Cartier rivers. French authorities had already designated this location in case of a loss at Québec. Some days later the English took possession of the fortified city, and with winter approaching, the construction of Fort Jacques Cartier was subsequently ordered. Construction began on September 28th and for the following two and half months, 250 men were busy constructing the earthen ramparts under the supervision of Chevalier de Lévis himself. This fort was one of the only resistance points east of Montréal. The intentions of Lévis were initially to set up camp for the upcoming winter, to stop the English from advancing to Montréal via the Saint Lawrence River, and to plan for a counterattack on Québec City.

The first archaeological campaign at the Jacques-Cartier Fort was led by archaeologist Michel Gaumond in 1962, the goal of which was to assess the site's potential. Thirty-seven years later, another short campaign, conducted by archaeologist Alain Chouinard, returned to the fort to find the barracks and the powder magazine indicated on two maps from Murray's 1762 Atlas from the British Museum (see image).



*Maori house at Katere*



Detail of Murray's 1762 Atlas

Without conclusive results, he recommended future excavations. The construction of the church in the adjacent town of Cap-Santé was concluded in 1763. Historical texts suggest that materials from the fort were used in its construction.

The principal objective was to investigate the fort's construction. Under the supervision of historian and archaeologist Jacques Guimont, a team of students from Université Laval, Québec, excavated and documented certain aspects of the fort's construction.

Results from the summer of 2004 were substantial. More than 13 test pits were excavated on critical spots, with the goal of exploring as much of the fort as possible. The priority was the study of the possible embrasures and the fascines which may have solidified these earthen constructions. No traces of the fascines were found but the team discovered remnant rock foundations from an artillery platform, allowing an estimation of the platform's size. We now know that one long platform (a battery) covered all six embrasures at the southern end of the fort which faced the two rivers.

A study of the stratigraphy of the parapet indicated its construction method, as well as how earth had been transported to build the ramparts. The *chemin-des-rondes* indicated the source of this earth. The *chemin-des-rondes*, which faces the eastern front of the fort, had a regular width for almost 300 m. The scarp, joining the parapet to the *chemin-des-rondes*, also has a very regular angle for its entire 300 m of length. So it seems clear that the earth removed for the construction of the scarp and the *chemin-des-rondes* was used to build the parapet and the embrasures.

Other pits were opened in the ditch north of the fort which is the only point where potential enemies could have attempted an attack. The team exceeded the season's objectives while managing to locate the barracks that had eluded previous archaeologists. A wall, probably made of cob, was uncovered as well as a base of a

stone hearth. Military objects such as gun flints and shot, a pick likely used in the construction of the barracks, and the bronze point of a flag pole were recovered. Objects documenting daily life such as fragments of a cast-iron cauldron and French wine bottles were also recovered. Apparently the war did not stop these soldiers from enjoying their wine.

Finally, spring came without an ambush and the French army was ready to regain their previously lost city. So, commanded by de Lévis, the troops besieged the city in what was called the battle of Ste-Foy. Unfortunately, this attempt was a failure and troops were forced back to the fort. Finally, on 8 September 1760, Montréal was taken by the English troops and New France was no more. Two days later, an English detachment arrived at Fort Jacques-Cartier to evict the French from the fort and take them back to France. There is no proof of any English occupation of the fort that was henceforth judged useless by General Murray.

## EUROPE

Reported by Paul Courtney  
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### United Kingdom

**The Alderley Sandhills Project** (submitted by Eleanor Conlin Casella and Darren Griffin, School of Arts, Histories, and Cultures,

Manchester University): Undertaken in partnership with the Manchester Museum, and funded by English Heritage through the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund, the Alderley Sandhills Project was created to examine how the men, women, and children of ordinary English rural working-class households struggled to maintain and improve their conditions of everyday life from the late 17th to mid-20th centuries. This was the first project to be funded by English Heritage to focus explicitly on the domestic and residential sides of the Industrial Revolution. It reflects a growing British interest in the collection and conservation of 19th- and 20th-century archaeological assemblages. Now entering its final stages of analysis and publication, the Alderley Sandhills Project has maintained a public Web site for on-line delivery of results. Popular zones have included a "dig diary," updated weekly during the 2003 excavation season, and a "collections gallery" that offered photographs and interpretations of recovered artifacts. For a digital tour, please visit: <[www.alderleysandhillsproject.co.uk](http://www.alderleysandhillsproject.co.uk)>.

Located approximately 25 km south of Manchester, Alderley Edge is a natural rocky outcrop with views across both Greater Manchester and the Cheshire plain. Archaeological evidence demonstrates the region was mined for copper deposits during both the Bronze and Romano-British periods. During the 1850s, a series of Italianate "Villas" were constructed at Alderley Edge, and sold to the newly wealthy mill barons desperate to escape the dank urban grime



Figure 1: Hagg Cottages in the 1930s (photo by Mr. George Barber, father of project participant Mr. Roy Barber)



of industrial Manchester. At the same time, an early rail line was established to link central Manchester to the growing service town, thereby making Alderley Edge the first commuter suburb of Great Britain. From the 1780s through the 1890s, the Edge was extensively mined for copper, lead, and cobalt. Thus, from the 18th century, the region supported a complex mix of agricultural, industrial, and service-based economic activities (Figure 1).

Following geophysical and topographic surveys of the Sandhills site, four excavation trenches were opened during the summer 2003 field season. Areas A and B were originally two 10 x 10 m open area trenches, positioned over structural remains of Hagg Cottages. With the Hagg Cottages constructed and occupied as a reflection of socioeconomic continuity, the structures themselves reflected the durability of community presence within the landscape (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Area A, Alderley Sandhills Project, September 2003

Parish records indicate that the main cottage was built during 1747 on Lord Stanley's Estate in a local architectural style known as the "Stanley-type cottage." The Stanley-type cottage was a two-story brick Georgian structure, characterized by chimneys on each end and a central entrance gable. The Stanley-type cottage at the Alderley Sandhills site was originally built for agricultural tenant farmers. The date of construction and original function of the second building was originally unknown—although excavations later revealed an unexpected pipe stem date of ca. 1650-1670, which suggested a possible late-17th-century origin. Since the small hamlet was built along Hagg Lane, it became locally known as the Hagg Cottages, "hagg" reflecting an Old Saxon term for "clearing in the woods."

During the early 19th century, the cottages were internally subdivided, and leased to four separate households of workers from the Alderley Edge Mining Company. By the turn of the 20th century, mining activity in the area had completely ceased, and the occupants of the cottages all worked in the service economy of Alderley Edge village. Residents of the four households consisted of the Barrow, Ellam, Perrin, and Barber families. The cottages were occupied until right after World War II, and were demolished during the early 1950s.

As a result, the economic flexibility required of working-class inhabitants became materially expressed through sequential vernacular additions, adjustments, and adaptations of the built environment. Excavations at the Sandhills site revealed structural remains of a brick lean-to addition on the southern side of the 1740s Georgian-style

Stanley-type cottage. This extension was floored with a patchwork of mid-Victorian-era black-and-red stoneware "quarry" tiles. With the mid-19th-century establishment of railroad distribution networks, locally produced building materials, including the excavated sandstone-flagged floors of the Stanley-type cottage, were gradually replaced by decorative architectural ceramics manufactured by the industrial potteries of Stoke-on-Trent, in the nearby English Midlands. Since access to the vernacular extension was gained through a kitchen, we interpreted it as a mid- to late-19th-century elaboration of domestic workspace added to the original 18th-century cottage—probably related to the diversification of income-generating activities undertaken by household members.

Oral histories related to the southern cottage in Area B demonstrated similar patterns of continual architectural additions, recycling, and reuse (Figure 3). The immediate exterior space around the cottage was particularly adaptable for income-generating activities. When questioned about the location of the front door during a site tour, Mrs. Edna Younger instead related her mother's use of the area for laundry processing. Contributing to the family income by taking in laundry from local elite households, her mother had positioned her washtub and mangle next to the exterior drain, thereby adapting the paved courtyard as an extension of her workplace. Mrs. Younger could not remember the location of the front door because she had always used the kitchen entrance at the side of the cottage. Her memory illuminates another crucial point regarding working-class settlements: the fluidity between domestic spaces and work-re-



Figure 3: Detail, Area B, Alderley Sandhills Project, September 2003



lated spaces. Residential sites operated as places of production as much as places of consumption. By interpreting these sites as representations of a flexible strategy for socioeconomic survival, the Alderley Sandhills Project has produced new perspectives on the durability of occupation, material culture, and socioeconomic status in the working-class worlds of rural England over the transition from the Industrial to Post-Industrial eras.

## MÉXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMÉRICA

Reported by Pedro Paulo A. Funari  
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### Brazil

**Archaeology at Porto Alegre, Brazil:** Fernand Bordin Tocchetto, archaeologist at the Joaquim José Felizardo Museum, Porto Alegre, Brazil, studied four 19th-century domestic sites, seeking to interpret daily practices involving meals, consumption of tea, and garbage disposal. Tocchetto and his team attempted to establish a relationship between the contexts as evidenced by archaeological materials and the practices in the construction process of 19th-century Brazilian modernity. Such practices were contextualized on local, national, and international levels, and took into account the influence of a modern capitalist Europe. The displacement of these practices from their place of origin resulted in the appropriation, reinterpretation, and adaptation of Western modern values and practices according to local peculiarities. The team used Giddens' interpretive framework, focusing on the concepts of reflexivity, practical conscience, and regionalization of space. The recovery of dishes and glass pieces from the domestic refuse pointed to a possible interpretation of daily practices linked to meals and tea drinking, and also of practices related to the discard of rubbish, within the context of 19th-century cultural change. The "ways of doing" that characterized 19th-century residences were located in particular time and reception spaces, exhibition spaces, public and social interaction settings, implying isolation, occultation, privacy, and intimacy. Practices linked to meals and tea-drinking were interpreted as results of consumption patterns and also as part of particularizing experiences, realized by the subjects' intentional actions, addressed to the displaced values and discourses of modern capitalist societies. On the other hand, practices related to garbage disposal were interpreted as a result of tactical behavior on the part of Westerners concerned about odors, such as

body smells, humors, and environmental odors. Western European intolerance of unhealthy smells led to changes in garbage management, as revealed by the archaeological record.

**Urban archaeology at Pelotas, Brazil:** Salvage archaeology in downtown Pelotas, Brazil, was carried out by the Anthropological and Archaeological Laboratory, Federal University at Pelotas, under the direction of Fábio Vergara Cerqueira. The field work was funded by the Culture Ministry Monumenta Program, with the institutional assistance of the Municipal Culture Secretariat, Environment Secretariat, Rio Grande do Sul Science Foundation (FAPERGS), and the Brazilian National Science Foundation (CNPq). Pelotas is a town in southern Brazil founded in 1835, in an area settled by Europeans in 1779. Its growth in the 19th century was due to the beef cattle industry. The archaeological salvage fieldwork has been carried out at the 19th-century Pedro Osório Square and surrounding houses: house number 2 (built in 1830 and refurbished in 1880) and house 8 (built in 1878). The square and the seigniorial houses are the most important symbols of the political, economic, social, and cultural ethos of the local elites. Archaeological remains are compared with documents and particular attention has been paid to garbage depots and whitewash manufacture. Bone and pottery analysis is underway.

## MIDDLE EAST

Reported by Uzi Baram  
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### Jordan

**Tell Hesban** (submitted by Lynda Carroll, Binghamton University): During the 1998, 2001, and 2004 field seasons, researchers from the Madaba Plains Project conducted a series of investigations on the Ottoman-period settlement at Tell Hesban in Jordan. The project, directed by Øystein LaBianca (Andrews University) and Bethany Walker (Grand Valley State University), is part of a multiyear, multidisciplinary investigation of changing settlement patterns at the site. The team's interest in the Ottoman period is aimed at understanding the relationships between the Ottoman Empire and its provincial populations, and the effects of global capitalism on local tribes in Transjordan.

European travelers' accounts suggest that Hesban was an important seasonal encampment for seminomadic tribal groups during the first half of the 19th century. During the 1998 season, archaeologists and

physical anthropologists investigated a Bedouin cemetery which was located on the tell site and included 70 individuals buried in a common grave. This burial ground was used by one of three tribes that frequented the area around the tell in the early 19th century. Personal effects and an Ottoman coin provide a terminus post quem date of 1876 C.E. (1293 A.H.) for the cemetery.

In the 1880s, tribal groups at Hesban experienced major economic changes as the site was transformed from a place for tribal encampments and burials to a center for agricultural production. Generally, sedentism increased in Transjordan as the Ottoman state initiated new land tenure systems that favored private landholdings and agricultural production over seminomadic tribal use of land. Merchants and tribal groups rushed to register land into their names and previously nomadic tribes became involved in intensive agricultural production. The result was the growth of large fortified farmsteads employing hundreds of workers at sites like Hesban. Under the threat of losing land use rights under privatization initiatives, the Ajarmeh tribe registered Hesban and the surrounding region under the name of one of its tribal leaders in 1881. The Nabulsi merchant family from Salt provided the tribe with the necessary provisions for farming through a credit system. However, the Ajarmeh tribe became heavily indebted to the Nabulsis. By World War I, the Ajarmeh were forced to sell the farmstead at Hesban to their new landlord.

In 2001, a team of archaeologists, ethnographers, and architects conducted an intensive survey of the farmhouse complex at Hesban. The complex included a two-story building which served as the domestic quarters for leaders, landlord, and guests, a series of workers' quarters, stables, cisterns, storehouses, and habitation caves. Excavations during the 2004 season on the tell offer new evidence that the Ottoman period settlement at Hesban may have been more extensive than previously believed.

Some of the habitation caves appear to have been closely associated with the Ottoman-period farm complex. One cave located just below the main farm building included a subterranean structure, an animal pen, overhead entrance shafts, and several small interconnecting tunnels. The function of the large, cut-stone structure inside the cave, however, remains unclear, since there were no accessible entrances into the structure, indicating that access could only be made from within the farmhouse above. One of the storage rooms of the farmhouse included a small shaft that extended to a subterranean passage, linking the building complex to the cave. Ethnographic investigations conducted during the 2001 and 2004 field sea-



*Farmhouse complex at Hesban.*

sons indicate that local villagers in present-day Hesban believe that the caves were used as places to hide from Ottoman officials, tax collectors, and soldiers. The caves may have been used as a way to deposit, store, or even conceal goods.

Archaeologists hope to examine how Ottoman land tenure policies, the growing economic power of 19th-century merchants, and the construction of the farmhouse complex affected the political economy of tribal groups at Hesban. Several preliminary reports and numerous conference presentations summarizing late-Ottoman-period settlement at Hesban have been completed. Additional information summarizing the research at Hesban and the Madaba Plains Project can be found at <http://www.madabaplains.org/>.

## **UNDERWATER (WORLDWIDE)**

Reported by Toni Carrell  
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### **Australia**

**Department of Archaeology, Flinders University:** Dr. Joe Flatman joined the Department of Archaeology in July 2004 as a Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology on a 12-month contract. Joe has a B.A. (with first class honors), an M.A. (with Distinction) in Maritime Archaeology, and a Ph.D. from the Department of Archaeology at the University of Southampton, where he studied under Dr. Jon Adams. He has been on temporary funding as a visiting lecturer and/or

tutor at the University of Southampton, the University of Bristol, and Cardiff University over the past three years. Joe will be teaching and supervising in the Graduate Program in Maritime Archaeology. Entry to the Master of Maritime Archaeology and the Graduate Certificate in Maritime Archaeology now takes place twice a year (in February and July).

The annual Flinders University Maritime Archaeology Field School (ARCH 3304 for undergraduates/ARCH 8103 for postgraduates) was conducted at Portarlington in Victoria in early Feb 2004. The Field School has previously been taught in collaboration with both Heritage SA and Heritage Victoria at Port Victoria/Wardang Island in February 2001 and February 2002. This year the Field School was run with the assistance of the Maritime Heritage Unit of Heritage Victoria, the Maritime Archaeology Department of the WA Maritime Museum, and the University of Ulster. The University of Ulster staff (Wes Forsythe and Ciara Herron) were in Australia largely as a result of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between Flinders and Ulster in 2003. The first part of the session (two days) consisted of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) and Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) Part 1 Training program and the remainder was comprised of practical exercises, skills training, and associated lecture/seminars. The students were a mix of undergraduates (11) and postgraduates (9) including students from the UK, New Zealand, Queensland, and NSW as well as South Australia. The weather was the usual Victorian mixture of good, bad, and indifferent but we only lost one day to bad

weather which was a pretty good result overall.

At the end of 2003 Julie Ford (B. Archaeology Hons—Flinders University) became the first student to complete the Master of Maritime Archaeology; she will graduate in April 2004. Six students have now graduated with the Graduate Certificate in Maritime Archaeology (GCMA): Joel Gilman, Rowan Brownette, Julius Miller, Susan Jones, Andy Dodd, and Adrian Brown. Four of these students are continuing part-time to complete the Master of Maritime Archaeology and are undertaking on-line topics offered jointly by Flinders University and the University of Ulster that started in July 2004. Three other students completed the GCMA in 2004 and will graduate at the December graduation: Terry Drew, Trevor Winton and Brad Williams.

Aidan Ash, who recently completed his honors thesis in maritime archaeology at Flinders University, spent three months (December 2003 to March 2004) as an intern with the Maritime Heritage Unit at Heritage Victoria. This was the first maritime archaeology internship offered by Heritage Victoria and a second internship is planned for December 2004 to February 2005. Two new internships are also planned for summer 2004/2005, one in Tasmania jointly supported by the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority and Tasmanian National Parks Service and the second at the South Australia Maritime Museum.

Undergraduate interest in maritime archaeology continued to grow with 40 students enrolled in the third-year elective ARCH 3005 Underwater and Coastal Archaeology. Four students completed their honors thesis in maritime archaeology in 2004: Aidan Ash, Luke Benbow, Adam Paterson, and Ruth Jenkins.

Dr. Mark Staniforth took a team of postgraduate students out to Coffin Bay in June 2004 to examine the site of an oyster fishing settlement called, appropriately enough, Oystertown. Despite some rain the team located some remnants of the 19th-century settlement on land. A new underwater metal detector from Minelab (the "Excalibur") has recently been purchased and was tested out for the first time during this fieldwork. Underwater searches by a group of graduate students in the Maritime Archaeology program including Rick Bullers, James Beringer-Pooley, and Shane Lyons together with former student Julie Ford found little 19th-century evidence underwater. Other Flinders postgraduates involved in the project were Kylli Firth, Susan Briggs, and Luke Benbow. The Oystertown project has strong community backing and is likely to continue in the future as three grant applications have recently been made to support



continuing work.

Mark Staniforth and Mike Nash (Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service) are currently in the final stages of editing a book on Australian maritime archaeology for the Plenum Series in Underwater Archaeology. Mark has been invited to contribute an article on maritime archaeology to the *Encyclopaedia of Maritime History* that is currently being developed. He has also been invited to be the keynote speaker at the Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawaii and the Pacific Conference to be held in Hawaii in February 2005.

## Norway

**Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim (NTNU):** NTNU has announced the establishment of new international Masters and Ph.D. programs in Maritime Archaeology. The new programs will begin in August 2005. The full two-year (four terms) Master Degree Program in Maritime Archaeology is designed to train highly skilled specialists. We foresee close cooperation with other programs around the world. The program will also build on NTNU's ongoing research activities in Norway and abroad. The Ph.D. program in Maritime Archaeology will be based on NTNU's general principles for a Ph.D. and will be offered only to selected students. For information on the two programs, contact Ms. Gry Eva Alterskjær, NTNU; Email: <[gry.alterskjar@adm.ntnu.no](mailto:gry.alterskjar@adm.ntnu.no)>; Phone: +477-359-8245; Fax: +477-359-5210.

Courses for the Masters and Ph.D. will consist of the following: Maritime Aspects of Culture, examining the development and scope of the subject, current research, theoretical perspectives, and central issues; Maritime Cultural Landscape in Comparative Perspectives, focusing on the interaction between land and sea in the cultural development of the world; Boat and Shipbuilding Technologies, dealing with materials and procedures of construction, and the major building traditions of the world; Ship Science in Archaeology, including the recording, reconstruction and analysis of ancient hulls; Seafaring in the World, covering seafaring, navigation, anchorages, harbors, trade, and exchange; Marine Natural Resources, providing a world comparative perspective; Underwater Cultural Heritage Management, focusing on the priorities of assessing, protecting and managing underwater archaeological resources; Archaeological Oceanography; Underwater Archaeology, focusing on the application of archaeological principles in underwater environments and associated skills, including marine archaeological field methods; Deep Water Archaeology, a study program in

deep water archaeology, including use of technology and methods developed at NTNU; and Conservation of Underwater Archaeological sites.

## U.S.A.-Florida

**Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research:** In 2004 the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research designated four new State Underwater Archaeological Preserves: (1) The Norwegian bark *Lofthus*, which sank in a storm in 1898 off Boynton Beach on the east coast. The hull was dynamited to salvage the valuable cargo of lumber; (2) The steamer *Vamar*, which sank in 1942 off Port St. Joe in the Panhandle under mysterious circumstances. Admiral Richard Byrd used the vessel, which he named Eleanor Bolling in honor of his mother, during his Antarctic expedition of 1928-1930; (3) *Regina*, a Cuban-registered tanker-barge loaded with 300,000 gallons of molasses, wrecked in a gale off Bradenton Beach on the west coast in 1940; and (4) The Italian lumber bark *Georges Valentine* wrecked in 1904 offshore of the House of Refuge near Stuart on the east coast, scattering her cargo of mahogany lumber on the beach.

The Bureau's Underwater Archaeology team completed fieldwork as part of a grant to survey and interpret the wrecks of the 1733 Spanish plate fleet in the Florida Keys in order to create a "Galleon Trail" public education product.

## U.S.A.-Hawaii

**Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii at Manoa:** The department held the 2004 Maritime Archaeology Survey Techniques course (MAST) on the island of Lanai. The project was a survey of a portion of Shipwreck Beach, site of the 2001 MAST field school. Six students participated in the summer project that included a survey of cultural material along nearly four miles of coastline using high-accuracy GPS units. Students also learned about shallow water surveying using snorkel and mapped a portion of the nearshore reef flat. More information about the field school may be found at <<http://www2.hawaii.edu/~sfinney>>. MAST 2005 is scheduled for 15 June to 15 July 2005 and will be held on the Big Island of Hawaii at a shallow shipwreck site thought to be the SS *Maui*, which ran onto the reef in a storm in 1917.

After a one-year hiatus the annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawaii and the Pacific was held Presidents' Day weekend of 2004 at the Pacific Beach Hotel in Waikiki. The theme of the symposium was "The Future of Maritime Archaeology in the Pacific." Partici-

pants from academic, government, and private institutions were on hand and the presentations reflected a broad spectrum of maritime topics from naval engagements in World War II to recent fieldwork in the region. The 2005 symposium, also to be held at the Pacific Beach Hotel, will focus on the theme "Pacific Connections through the Ages." The symposium coordinators will realize a long-term goal to use the whole of the Hawaiian Islands by alternating between meeting on O'ahu and meeting on the other islands in 2006, when the conference will move to the Big Island to hold the next symposium. More information about past and future symposia may be found at <<http://www.mahhi.org>>.

## U.S.A.-Massachusetts

**Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary (SBNMS):** The Sanctuary's best-known shipwreck, the Steamship *Portland* was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in February 2005. The steamship's listing was the culmination of three years of historical and archaeological research by the sanctuary and the National Undersea Research Center for the North Atlantic and Great Lakes (NURC NA & GL) at the University of Connecticut (UConn). *Portland* is the first shipwreck listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the sanctuary and represents a site significant to American history because of its historical association and archaeological potential.

Launched in 1889, *Portland* was one of the most lavish coastal steamships afloat as it traveled between Portland, ME, and Boston, MA. Measuring over 280 ft. long, the Maine-built wooden-hulled side-paddle-wheel steamship transported passengers and freight along the New England coast with a relatively uneventful record until its loss with all hands, an estimated 192 persons, in November 1898. *Portland* is known as the "Titanic of New England" because of the large loss of life and social impact on the region. The shipwreck represents New England's worst steamship disaster prior to 1900. NOAA researchers confirmed *Portland's* location within the sanctuary in 2002. Since then, sanctuary scientists and archaeologists have visited the wreck annually with an ROV to document and monitor its condition. For a copy of *Portland's* National Register of Historic Places press release, visit: <[http://www.sanctuaries.nos.noaa.gov/news/pressreleases/pressrelease02\\_17\\_05.html](http://www.sanctuaries.nos.noaa.gov/news/pressreleases/pressrelease02_17_05.html)>. The listing of the steamship *Portland* on the National Register of Historic Places is also featured on NOAA's Preserve America Web site at: <<http://preserveamerica.noaa.gov/>



[success\\_portland.html](#)>.

Sanctuary archaeologists conducted a 12-day remote-sensing research cruise on the NOAA ship *Delaware II* during February and March 2005. The project team successfully surveyed a 20-sq.-km area with side scan sonar. Sanctuary staff were joined by a number of hearty souls who braved the cold, wind, snow, and high seas to increase the sanctuary's knowledge of its maritime past. This project was supported by the Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management's Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources, NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program and Maritime Archaeology Center, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve, and NURC NA & GL at UConn. Sanctuary staff are currently analyzing the sonar data and will conduct close-order investigations of targets with a remotely operated vehicle later this summer.

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) Deep Submergence Lab and Marine Policy Center conducted an autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) survey of a maritime heritage site in the sanctuary with their vehicle *SeaBED* in March 2005. *SeaBED* is specifically designed to perform high-resolution optical and acoustic sensing surveys. The hover-capable platform is an ideal tool for habitat and seafloor mapping. The use of this vehicle will continue this summer/fall through support from NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration. This work is being done through a partnership with WHOI and the MA Office of Coastal Zone Management's Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources. For more information about the sanctuary visit their Web site at: <<http://www.stellwagen.noaa.gov>> or contact Deborah Marx at <[Deborah.Marx@noaa.gov](mailto:Deborah.Marx@noaa.gov)>.

## Meetings of Interest

**27-30 November 2005.** First call for papers, session organizers, and workshops for the Australian Archaeological Association (AAA) and Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) Joint Conference 2005: "The Archaeology of Trade and Exchange." The AAA/AIMA joint conference will be hosted by the Western Australian Maritime Museum, Fremantle, Western Australia, and Archaeology Department, University of Western Australia. The venue will be the new Maritime Museum on Victoria Quay, Fremantle, Western Australia. A Web site will be launched soon with registration, program, and accommodation details.

The conference theme encompasses a broad range of archaeology of historical and prehistoric contexts by both terrestrial and

maritime archaeologists. The conference intends to encourage interdisciplinary links by having several joint sessions on the theme of trade and exchange. We invite proposals from both maritime and terrestrial archaeologists for sessions on the following themes or on other topics: material culture studies of trade and exchange; archaeological evidence for social forms of exchange; human interactions in coastal contexts; the archaeology of encounters and contact; advances in methods and techniques; studies in remote sensing; collaborative research between Indigenous, maritime and, historical archaeologists; and exchanges between museums and archaeologists.

For more information contact any of the organizing committee:

Dr. Alistair Paterson, Lecturer, School of Social and Cultural Studies, Archaeology, M405, University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley WA 6009 Australia; Phone: +61 8 6488-2867; Fax: +61 8 6488-1023; Email: <[paterson@arts.uwa.edu.au](mailto:paterson@arts.uwa.edu.au)>, Web page: <<http://www.arts.uwa.edu.au/Archaeology>>.

Corioli Souter, Western Australian Maritime Museum, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Cliff St, Fremantle WA 6160; Phone +61 8 9431-8448; Fax +61 8 9431-8489; Web site: <<http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/maritime>>.

Fiona Hooke, Nautical Archaeology Society (Australia) Senior Tutor, Archae-Aus Pty Ltd, PO Box 177, South Fremantle WA 6162; Phone: 08 9331-4600; Fax: 08 9331-4700; Email: <[fiona@archae-aus.com.au](mailto:fiona@archae-aus.com.au)>.

## U.S.A.-MIDWEST

Reported by Lynn Evans  
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### Michigan

**Old Mackinac Point Light Station:** Mackinac State Historic Parks' [MSHP] archaeologists did extensive testing at the site of the Old Mackinac Point Light Station barn in the spring and fall of 2004. Old Mackinac Point Light Station was established in 1889 on Old Mackinac Point, adjacent to the site of Fort Michilimackinac, in Mackinaw City, MI. The barn was built in 1892 at the same time as the lighthouse. It was moved from its original location in 1929. The light station was decommissioned when the Mackinac Bridge was completed in 1957. MSHP is restoring the light station to its ca. 1910 appearance. The testing was carried out prior to the barn being returned to its original location.

The barn sat on 1 x 1 ft. brick piers. Four and a half of these were located and preserved under the new foundation. The barn also had an indoor privy with a brick-lined vault. The privy vault extended beyond the barn wall for easier clean out. Only the top few courses of the vault had been disturbed by the original move. The vault was located and preserved, with the barn now cantilevered over it.

Nearly all of the artifacts recovered post-dated the barn or were directly related to the building being moved from the site. The privy had been cleaned and filled with sand after its abandonment. The cleanliness of the site may be a reflection of the daily lives of the families of the lighthouse keepers. The U.S. Lighthouse Service set very high standards for the operation and maintenance of light stations, including dwellings. Oral histories with keepers' children reveal the inspection of playhouses and being written up for misplaced shoes. In this environment, it is perhaps not surprising to find little in the way of personal artifacts.

MSHP sponsored the project, under the direction of Lynn Evans. The artifacts and records are being curated at the MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City. A report is in preparation.

## U.S.A.-NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck  
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### New York

**Sam's Point Preserve Visitor Center and Huckleberry Pickers' Camps:** Co-Principal Investigators Wendy Harris and Arnold Pickman of Cragmoor Consultants undertook two projects in advance of ongoing improvements by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) at the 5,000-acre Sam's Point Preserve, located on the Shawangunk Ridge in the town of Wawarsing, Ulster County. This rugged mountaintop area is associated with some of the earliest attempts to develop a tourism industry in the region. Guesthouses and a tollgate for day visitors were in operation by the late 1850s. Beginning in the 1870s and extending into the mid-20th century, the present-day Preserve was the site of a series of semipermanent camps inhabited by berry pickers, a group composed of local families as well as working-class city-dwellers who came here to harvest huckleberries during the summer months. For a time, market-oriented huckleberry picking was one of the region's most important industries. The seasonal population of the camps is reported to have exceeded 300.

Controlled burns, proposed by TNC, pose a threat to one of the Preserve's most significant cultural resources—the archaeological and structural remains of the berry pickers' camps. In the fall of 2004, as part of the effort to develop a burn design that would avoid these sensitive areas, Cragmoor Consultants and TNC personnel conducted a survey of the affected area. Seven distinct campsites were identified on the basis of surface evidence. All locations were recorded using a hand-held GPS receiver. This data is being entered into TNC's GIS data base for the Preserve.

In a related undertaking, TNC planned to demolish its existing Visitor Center, which has been replaced by a new Interpretive Center. Documentary research indicated that the Visitor Center, generally believed to be a ca. 1950s structure, dated to the 1920s. In its original incarnation, the building (in altered form) served as a store catering to the berry pickers as well as day visitors to what was then known as "Sam's Point Park." The Visitor Center occupies the site of an 1850s farmstead as well as a series of tollgates that served as the point of access to the ridgetop's scenic attractions. An excavation (also during fall 2004) in the Visitor Center basement revealed that the building was supported in part by the foundation of an 1861 barn associated with the original farmstead. Some of the recovered artifacts date to the period when the building served as a store and will be used by TNC for interpretive purposes.

**Phase II Investigation of the Relyea-Davis Site:** The Relyea-Davis Site, the remains of a 19th-century farmstead, was identified during a 2002 Phase I survey conducted by Cragmoor Consultants Co-Principal Investigators Wendy Harris and Arnold Pickman within a 108-acre portion of the proposed Mountain View Stables subdivision in the town of Rochester, near Accord, NY, in Ulster County. Phase II excavations, conducted in the summer of 2004, revealed what was determined to be the corner of a dry-laid fieldstone foundation for a farmhouse and large stone slabs representing a feature—possibly a chimney base. The investigation also indicated that this dwelling had a shallow basement or a crawl space, which was now filled with large stones and other rubble representing the infilling that had occurred when the superstructure (probably frame), along with the upper courses of the foundation, had been pushed into the structure's interior space during demolition. To complete the infilling of the cellar hole/crawl space, soil had also been deposited and the entire area plowed over. An unusually high water table resulted in the flooding of the lower portions of the excavated areas, thus

complicating interpretation. Another excavated area was determined to be the site of a coal shed or other outbuilding. A total of 1,178 artifacts plus weighed material consisting of brick, coal, and cinder were recovered. The dateable ceramics together with the documentary research indicates that the farmhouse was occupied during the second half of the 19th century, with the demolition occurring before the beginning of the 20th century.

Although the site had neither a rich documentary or material culture record (barely any vessel form identifications could be made nor were there any primary deposits) some insights into the dwelling's former occupants can be gained from the artifacts they left behind. Evidence of middle-class aspirations is suggested by the high percentage of decorated white earthenware sherds representing remains of vessels that might once have been used to set a table for the serving of a dinner meal. Also evocative of middle-class aspirations and concepts—although not necessarily of actual middle-class economic standing—are the sherds comprising the remains of a Rockinghamware "Rebekah-by-the-Well" teapot. Other glimpses of life on a 19th-century Ulster County farmstead were provided by several interesting artifacts including a United States Eagle military button suggesting that a member of the household may have performed his military service at some point in their life; two blue-green china mound Prosser-type buttons, and fragments of silver jewelry indicative of attire worn for church, outings, or on holidays; and two gaiter Prosser-type buttons that may have been used to fasten clothing worn by children living in the dwelling.

**Andries Dubois House:** In 2002 and 2004 Cragmoor Consultants Co-Principal Investigators Wendy Harris and Arnold Pickman conducted excavations at the Andries Dubois House, in Wallkill, town of Shawangunk, Ulster County. The house, which overlooks the Wallkill River, was constructed in the mid-18th century and occupied through the latter portion of the 20th century, with members of the Dubois family occupying the house throughout most of this period. The excavations were conducted for the Historical Society of Shawangunk and Gardiner, which is in the process of restoring the house. It was also hoped that archaeology might address numerous questions about the house's construction and former occupants that had arisen during preparation of a Historic Structures Report.

Volunteers from the Society participated in both excavation and artifact processing. Domestic deposits spanning the 18th- and

19th-century period of occupation contained a number of artifacts that the Society will use for interpretive purposes. Among these were an unusual bone handle, with delicate incised decoration, possibly once attached to a fan, parasol, or mirror; an early-18th-century copper-alloy octagonal sleeve button; an 18th-century, double-edged, fine-toothed bone comb; child-related artifacts including a fragment of a porcelain doll's face, and a shoe-part; sherds from a child's mug, and marbles; and several coins including an 1806 "Draped Bust" large cent and an 1856 "Braided Head" large cent. Lithics found during excavation included debitage and a quartz scraper, suggesting the Dubois House is located on the site of an earlier Native American occupation. The results also permitted inferences to be made concerning sequences of reconstruction and repair of the structure. In both the 2002 and 2004 excavations, a charcoal layer was uncovered and is believed to be evidence that the original structure was replaced after it was destroyed by fire. Exposure of supports for a 19th-century entranceway provided information useful to the reconstruction architects planning the restoration.

## New Jersey

**New Jersey Historic Trust:** Since 2000, the New Jersey Historic Trust (NJHT), located in Trenton, has been administering funding under the Garden State Historic Preservation Trust Fund, a voter-approved initiative to preserve open space, farmland, and historic sites. The two categories of matching grants include Historic Site Management grants and Capital Preservation Grants. Applicants are non-profit organizations or county and municipal government units. All properties for which funding is being sought must be listed, or eligible for listing, in the State or National Register of Historic Places.

From the beginning, archaeological concerns have been addressed in the development and implementation of grant awards and the program has been coordinated with the archaeological staff of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. In 2004, however, New Jersey Historic Trust consulting archaeologists Wendy Harris and Arnold Pickman (Cragmoor Consultants) developed formal guidelines for archaeological compliance to be distributed to potential applicants so that archaeology could be included at the outset of the grant application process. Of the 48 capital projects funded in 2004, NJHT recommended that approximately half must address archaeology as a requirement for funding. In addition, several Historic Site Management grant projects were reviewed for their archaeological con-



tent.

## U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST

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### California

**Crane Flat Archaeological Project, Yosemite National Park, California** (submitted by Kevin M. Bartoy, Pacific Legacy, Inc.): In the summer of 2004, Pacific Legacy, Inc. undertook the archaeological evaluation of site CA-MRP-1512H/CA-TUO-4240H as a result of the proposed expansion of the Yosemite Institute's Environmental Education Campus located at Crane Flat within Yosemite National Park. This research enabled Pacific Legacy to evaluate the site's significance under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria. The research was completed by Pacific Legacy under contract to Environmental Science Associates. The excavation was authorized by agreement between the National Park Service at Yosemite and the Yosemite National Institute, and permitted under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (Permit WR-1979-04-CA-4).

Previous cultural resource investigations focused on recording the surface expression and the built environment of the site, monitoring small construction projects in the area, and evaluating the extant buildings still used by the Yosemite Institute. The site's archaeological data potential had not been previously assessed through subsurface investigations, a necessity for determining the nature and integrity of the deposits.

For the archaeological investigation of CA-MRP-1512H/CA-TUO-4240H, the site was divided into three distinct loci based upon geographic and temporal separation of the deposits. The three loci were the Way Station Locus, which consisted of the remains of the Gobin Hotel and the Hurst Saloon (1860s to 1900s); the Ranger Station Locus (1915 to 1940); and, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Locus (1933 to 1942). The CCC Locus and the Ranger Station Locus lacked substantial subsurface deposits. The area formerly occupied by the Gobin Hotel at the Way Station Locus had been negatively impacted by the construction of a banked curve along Tioga Road. Archaeological testing revealed only one deposit with sufficient integrity to address research questions. This deposit was located in the area formerly occupied by the Hurst Saloon at the Way Station Locus.

The deposit at the Hurst Saloon allowed for the investigation of the early settlement and continued use of Yosemite's high coun-

try. This research provided an opportunity to explore issues related to historic seasonal settlements in an environment that was challenging prior to the invention and introduction of modern technologies. The deposits possess material remains in sufficient quantity, quality, and context to address the research topic of "rural consumer research" that has been identified as significant for archaeological research in Yosemite National Park.

Archaeological data recovered from the deposit associated with the Hurst Saloon provided evidence for the existence of local, regional, national, and international networks that connected William Hurst to his neighbors, local merchants, regional producers, and national and international manufacturers. Although only less than 1% (n=23) of the total assemblage could be identified as to manufacturing origins, the manufacturers that could be identified revealed connections to communities in California, the eastern United States, and Great Britain.

The local network was represented by 15 fragments of eggshells. Although it is uncertain where the eggs originated, Ann Gobin was known to keep chickens at her hotel across the Big Oak Flat Road from the Hurst Saloon. These remains may represent the tangible expression of a system of barter known as "neighboring." Neighboring was an outgrowth of a primarily "cashless" or "cash poor" local economy that relied on bartering relationships for goods and labor. These relationships created social and economic ties that resulted in a system of alliances and the formation of community bonds. Given the fact that solitary shepherds, placer miners, farm laborers, and Native Americans were Hurst's primary clientele, this cashless system of barter was most likely extensive and may have served as the basis for the local economy at Crane Flat.

The regional network was evidenced by a single bottle of soda water that was produced at the Thomas Leonard Soda Works in Sonora, CA. Although this bottle provided the only precise evidence for a regional network, the high percentage of consumer goods in the assemblage indicated Hurst's connection to area merchants who provided such goods. No merchants were identified from the archaeological remains but further historical research, which focuses on the account books and inventories of nearby merchants in the counties of Tuolumne and Mariposa, may allow for more information as to Hurst's interactions within the regional commercial economy. Given the rivalry between business interests in Tuolumne County and Mariposa County, this research may provide a better understanding of Hurst's political interests.

Further inference as to Hurst's connection to a regional network was made through an analysis of the ferrous cans and can fragments recovered from the site. Over 65% of the assemblage consisted of cans and can fragments, which represented a minimum of 132 individual cans. This proliferation of canned goods at the Hurst Saloon coincided with the development of the first automated can-making machinery in the 1880s which greatly increased production. Although an exact determination could not be made for the contents of the majority of cans, those cans classified as general food storage most likely contained canned fruits and vegetables. The origins of these canned goods could not be traced, but the decade of the 1880s witnessed the rise in the commercial production of fruits and vegetables in California as well as the beginnings of the canning industry. These cans may represent further evidence for Hurst's connection to a regional economy that encompassed California.

The national and international networks were most represented by the artifacts that could be identified as to location of manufacture. Of the 22 artifacts that originated outside of California, 72.7% (n=16) were produced in the eastern United States and 27.3% (n=6) were produced in Great Britain. Of the artifacts that originated in the eastern United States, 93.8% (n=15) were produced in the "American Manufacturing Belt," an area that stretched from the southern Great Lakes to New England and contained upwards of 65% of the manufacturing capacity of the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The high percentage of artifacts that originated from the American Manufacturing Belt demonstrated the connection of Crane Flat to the developing national market of the United States. A larger sample size would be necessary to assess the degree of market access exhibited by this assemblage.

The density of artifacts identifiable as to origin in this sample was small, approximately nine artifacts per cubic meter. Yet, the recovered artifacts have begun to place the assemblage from the Hurst Saloon within local, regional, national, and international exchange networks. Further research concerning these networks will help to better understand the social, economic, and political connections of William Hurst. From the sample recovered during this investigation, it would seem most productive to focus on the local and regional level. Two important issues for future research should be: (1) the "cashless" practice of neighboring and how it helped to create the bonds of community at Crane Flat; and (2) the political and economic relationship between William Hurst and merchants in Tuolumne and Mariposa

Counties. Future research may also better assess the degree of access to the national market as evidenced through the location of manufacture of consumer goods.

Results of this research are presented in a draft report entitled *At the Crossroads: Historical Archaeology, Ethnography, and Cultural Landscape Inventory* at CA-MRP-1512H/CA-TUO-4240H, Crane Flat, Yosemite National Park, California. The report is currently under review by Yosemite National Park. It is hoped that the report will be made available for interested researchers in 2005.

## U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST

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### Kentucky

#### Stanford Civil War Earthwork Fortifica-

**tion:** R. Berle Clay of Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI) visited a parcel of land on the outskirts of Stanford, KY at the request of the landowner, who reported a series of what he believed to be Native American burial mounds. The parcel of land lies between two alternate alignments of improvements to U.S. 27 being studied by CRAI for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. On inspecting the mounds, Dr. Clay immediately identified the mounds as the well-preserved remains of a substantial Civil War earthwork fortification. Civil War historians had previously been unaware of such fortification in the vicinity of Stanford, but preliminary research shows substantial U.S. Civil War activity at Stanford throughout the war including recruiting and defense of the town and region. Since the discovery of this fortification, word of another nearby fort has surfaced from SHPO contact with a collector who has been using a metal detector to remove artifacts. So far, it appears the fortification discovered by Dr. Clay has escaped

the notice of metal detector enthusiasts, making its degree of preservation potentially unusually high.

The fortification is on a prominent ridge toe providing substantial line-of-sight in three directions. The earthworks consist of a ditch and embankment placed around the perimeter of the ridge toe and probably once forming a closed oval; a small portion of the works was eradicated during construction of a house. The work is punctuated by as many as 21 gun emplacements many of which are prominent. To date, CRAI has completed a map of the earthwork feature. Limited metal detector survey, geophysical survey, and augur transects across the works has been proposed as a means to identify the intensity of occupation and locate other features associated with the fortification, in particular within its perimeter. Additional historical research will also be required to provide a context for this site and perhaps identify its date of construction and use and the makeup of its garrison.



*GPS mapping of Stanford Civil War fortification.*



# The F H G W Mark

Bill Lockhart and David Whitten

Tracking down marks and manufacturers is a process that takes weeks, months, and sometimes even years. In many cases, the research takes twists, turns, and many blind alleys before the correct answer is realized. Toulouse (1971:202-203) had attributed the FHGW mark to the Frederick Hampson Glass Works in England. When we began discussing the mark, Whitten insisted that the bottles did not look English, so we set out to test the Toulouse assertion. First, we had to come up with a date range, and we looked at reported collections from three archaeological sites and determined that the bottles must have been made during the ca. 1880-1886 period. They could have been made both before and after that time, but they must have been made between those dates. Lockhart emailed the Salford Local History Library and discovered that the company was not called Frederick Hampson Glass Works until 1892. We needed a better answer.

May Jones (1968:17) claimed the factory was more likely that of F. Hitchins. Francis Hitchins was manager of the Lockport Glass Co., but the period of his activity predated the manufacture of these bottles, and there was no evidence that he ever used the name Francis Hitchins Glass Works. We turned our attention to the Federal Hill Glass Works in Baltimore, MD. Both Whitten and Lockhart emailed and wrote to collectors, libraries, and historical societies in the area. Finally, William A. "Doc" Anderson of the Baltimore Antique Bottle Club checked the city directories for us. The factory was shown to have closed before these bottles were produced.

Meanwhile, in a project unrelated to this research, Lockhart was looking into the possibility that some individual mold makers left their "signatures" on bottle bases. One such signature was the Maltese cross found on bases of beer bottles from several different companies, including F H G W. All of the other companies using bottles bearing this "signature" were located in the St. Louis, MO, area. Even before this evidence was presented, Whitten had insisted that the bottles were probably from St. Louis or nearby. He was finally able to visit St. Louis in the spring of 2005 where he found the answer.

## Bottles and Marks

### F H G W

This mark is found on export-style, 26-ounce "quart" beer bottles. Toulouse (1971:202-203) dated the mark "circa 1880 to 1900," based on the general time frame for bottles of that type. In fact, he only discussed the bottle type—not company information.

Wilson (1981:115-117) illustrated 37 bottles with the F H G W mark from Fort Union (1863-1891); three blue, the rest amber in color. In every case, the mark was across the center of the base, although punctuation could be either present or absent. Many of the marks were accompanied by a small, embossed dot above the mark, and one had a Maltese cross over the mark. All included numbers below the mark ranging from 1 to 36. Herskovitz (1978:8) found 129 beer bottles with the mark at Fort Bowie (1862-1894). Although he did not include possible variations in his analysis, he noted numbers accompanying the marks ranging from 1 to 89. Lockhart and Olszewski (1994), however, only found two examples at San Elizario, TX, with accompanying numbers of 4 and 14. Ayres et al. (1980:unnumbered page) showed the mark across the center with a number below with or without punctuation and with or without the accompanying dot above. They showed numbers 13 and 31. Usually a good source for additional information, Ayres et al. (1980:17) only noted that the mark was "unidentified." Jones (1966:8) also only showed the logo across the center and added that numbers ranged from 1 through 38. She noted that bottles were both amber and aqua [actually a light blue] in color. Jones (1968:17) also noted that an F H G W bottle from Fort Union had a St. Louis Lager Beer label.

Wilson (1981:5), however, contradicted Jones by saying that "not a single label of this type [St. Louis Lager Beer] was found at Fort Union, where Anheuser-Busch St. Louis Lager Beer labels occur in profusion." He suggested that, since Fort Laramie (the second fort he excavated) was occupied by civilians after 1891, the brand was an "imitative product" of the Anheuser St. Louis Lager. If this is correct, and Jones' identification of the label and mark are correct (although not the location where the bottle was found), this indicates that the bottles may have been made fairly late—in the 1890s.

However, Jones may also have been looking at an Anheuser St. Louis beer label and not have been as observant as usual.

Creswick (1995:59-60) showed a grooved-ring, wax-sealer fruit jar with the F H G W mark across the center of the base and a single-digit number below it. The marks came in small- and large-letter variations.

There appears to be only one variation of this mark: embossed across the center of the base. Some bottles have an embossed dot above the mark, and a very few have an embossed Maltese cross above the mark in place of the dot. Punctuation in the marks can be either present or absent. Every mark we have found has a number between 1 and 89 below the mark. Bottles were made from amber and light blue (possibly aqua) glass.

### F. H.

Creswick (1995:59) showed three slight variations of the F. H. mark (with 1, 6, or no number below the initials) on bases of grooved-ring, wax-sealer fruit jars. She attributed the mark to the Federal Hill Glass Works, 1790 to ca. 1905, although the latter date is too late for that factory (see below). Whitten noted that his wax-sealer fruit jars marked with F H G W and F. H. are identical in all observable ways except for the marks. Paul and Parmalee (1973:89) also showed a Hutchinson bottle from East St. Louis, IL, marked with F. H. These marks may have been from the same company that used F H G W. Whitten also possesses another soda bottle from East St. Louis marked with F. H., and we have been informed that one more is known.

### Baltimore Glass Works

We include this mark because the Federal Hill Glass Works was also known as the Baltimore Glass Works. The plant was more likely to have used this mark than F H G W. Van Rensselaer (1921:6, 17) noted flasks marked on the fronts with Baltimore/Glass Works. Freeman (1964:68, 94, 104) described a flask embossed with an anchor and a rope marked Baltimore Glass Works, as well as a George Washington flask and one with an anchor. He did not provide a date range. In another instance, Freeman (1964:84) described a "Monumental City" flask embossed "Baltimore Glass Works Est'd 1780. Baker Bros. & Co."

Creswick (1995:10, 14) also showed a fruit jar embossed "BALTIMORE" (slight downward arch)/"GLASS WORKS" (horizontal) on the front. She dated the jar ca. 1860. The plant was owned by Baker Bros. who also made jars marked with their names (BAKER BROS. & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.) on the bases.

## FH

Toulouse (1971:202) noted this the "modern mark" used by Frederick Hampson Glass Works, Salford, England.

## The Companies

### Frederick Hampson Glass Works

According to Toulouse (1971:202-203), the Frederick Hampson Glass Works, Salford, Lancashire, England (which he dated "1851-?" ) used the F H G W mark. Unfortunately, he provided virtually no other information. His discussion centered on the bottles themselves, rather than the company. It is likely that he could find no other factory with the necessary initials.

Founded in 1851, the company was originally called Phillips and Hampson. About 1892, the name was changed to Frederick Hampson Glass Works (1892-1893 directory). The company remained in business until about 1980. According to an 1892 article, Hampson did a brisk trade with "Australia and the colonies" (personal communication with Tricia Nuttall, library assistant at the Salford Local History Library, 2004). "The colonies" may have loosely referred to the United States (no longer a colony by that time), but it may have meant other British colonies.

### Francis Hitchins

Jones (1968:17) claimed the factory was more likely that of F. Hitchins. She cited the McKearins in their discussion of the beginning of the Lockport Glass Co., Lockport, NY. The factory began to operate in 1840, but one of the original four owners, one "Hitchins," bought out the rest sometime between 1850 and 1860. Another collector provided her with the information that Hitchins' first initial was "F."

The Hitchins identification as the user of the F H G W mark on beer bottles does not stand up to close scrutiny. Two main facts eliminate Hitchins from the list of contenders for the use of this mark. First, there is no indication that the Lockport Glass Works of which he was the owner was ever operated under any other name. Nor is there any indication that he owned any other factory. Second, Hitchins operated the Lockport Glass Works from 1850 to 1866 (see McKearin and Wilson 1978:137-142 for a

more thorough history of both Hitchins and Lockport). McKearin and McKearin (1941:194), however, placed the date of Hitchins' sale at 1872. The national use of amber beer bottles, such as those found at the sources listed above, however, did not begin until 1872 or 1873. Therefore, Hitchins was in business too early to have made these bottles.

## Other Possibilities

We looked through all our 19th-century sources for anyone with a last name beginning with "H" and a first name beginning with "F" to produce the following list:

Herdman, F. H.: part of the Kearns glass-houses, 1870s (McKearin and Wilson 1978:166-167)

Hirsch, Francis: involved with Boston Window Glass ca. 1825 (Wilson 1972:86-87)

Hitchins, Francis: owned Lockport Glass Co. 1850-1866 (McKearin and Wilson 1978:137-142)

Houghton, Francis: involved with Union Glass Co. Ca. 1854 (Wilson 1972:309-310)

All four of these men were in the glass business too early to have been the "F H" we seek, and none owned a glass house in which the labels incorporated their names.

## Federal Hill Glass Works

Interestingly, there was a Federal Hill Works (also known as Federal Hill Glass Works) in Baltimore, MD. It was also known as the Patapsco River Glass-House and the Hughes Street Works and was initially operated by Frederick M. Amelung & Co. The plant was apparently in production from about 1799 to 1853 (Knittle 1927:297, 299, 302).

McKearin and McKearin (1941:587) traced Frederick Amelung & Co., located at the "foot of Federal Hill" from the company's inception on 16 November 1799 to at least 1905 at which date they noted: "Company was still in operation." The firm made "bottles and flasks of all kinds" in 1853.

McKearin and Wilson (1978:71-74, 130-131, 665), however, called the factory "The Baltimore Glass Works," and a number of flasks were embossed BALTIMORE/GLASS/WORKS (see above). Production of glass actually began at Federal Hill on 1 January 1800. After a series of owners had come and gone, the Baker Brothers, headed by William Baker, purchased the factory ca. 1845. The Bakers allowed a group of blowers from the Federal Hill factory to start a cooperative known as the Spring Garden Glass Works. The cooperative failed by 1859, and the Bakers also bought the factory. By

1863, they had moved all bottle production to the Spring Garden plant to concentrate on making window glass at Federal Hill. About 1870, all production ceased at the Federal Hill plant. It is therefore very unlikely that beer bottles made after 1872 were made or marked with the F H G W logo at Federal Hill.

Creswick (1995:262) noted that the Baltimore Glass Works was also known as Federal Hill Glass Works and the Baltimore Glass Manufactory. She dated all the names at 1799 to 1905. The 1864 Baltimore city directory (on-line at <<http://www.bcpl.net/~pely/1864/>>) listed both the Baltimore Glass Works and the Federal Hill Glass Works. Doc Anderson, however, checked Baltimore city directories from 1870 to 1900 and could find no listing for the Federal Hill Glass Works. This confirms the McKearins' claim that the factory ceased production in 1870.

## Frederick Heitz Glass Works

When Whitten checked the St. Louis city directories, he found Frederick W. Heitz (usually as Heitz, Frederick) listed under the Glass Manufacturers category. Heitz was located at the northwest corner of Main (Dorcas and Main) from 1883 to 1896. Although little is known about this company, it fits the time period when bottles marked F H G W are known to have been made. Heitz was listed as a grocer prior to his involvement with the glass business. In the 1898 directory, he was listed as "foreman," presumably at one of the other glass factories in St. Louis. A "Christian Heitz" was one of the officers at the Lindell Glass Co. in 1880.

Frederick Heitz was born in 1839 in Prussia and was 41 years old when he was interviewed during the 1880 census. Heitz was married and listed himself as a "Retail Grocer." His wife, Mena, was 40 at the time and was also born in Prussia. Christian Heitz was born in 1837 (also in Prussia) and was probably a brother to Frederick. Christian listed his occupation as "Owner Glass House" (probably referring to Lindell) and lived with his 39-year-old wife, Minna, their son, and their two daughters (1880 Census). According to St. Louis death records, Frederick died in 1907 at age 67. He was again listed as a grocer.

## Mold-Makers' Signatures

During the 19th century, very few glass houses made their own molds. In reading glass company histories, it is unusual to find a glass plant with its own mold-making capacity. It is thus quite likely that many glass houses used the same mold maker to pro-



duce the molds they needed.

It is possible that some of the individual mold engravers included their own “signatures” on baseplates they created. Toulouse (1971:537) discussed the possibility of the use of the mold-cutter’s “signature” in connection with Nuttall & Co. from 1872 to 1913. Although Nuttall & Co. was an English company, the time period is similar to the possibilities we cite below. Numerous beer bottle bases are embossed with small lines, tic marks, or similar extraneous markings. We suggest that two other likely “signatures” are Maltese crosses and “X”’s found on baseplates of amber and aqua beer bottles from the ca. 1875-1890 period.

## Maltese Crosses

Essentially identical Maltese crosses appear above the manufacturer’s marks on amber, aqua, and light blue beer bottle bases with logos of F H G W, M G Co, L G Co, S B & G Co, I G Co, and I G Co L. Initially, we thought that these Maltese crosses might have been engraved by an itinerant mold maker who moved from company to company, adding his individual “signature” to each baseplate. However, because few glass houses produced their own molds, it is more likely that this individual worked for a single mold-producing company and engraved baseplates for each of the glass houses during the same time period.

## Manufacturer’s Marks and Maltese Crosses

These manufacturer’s marks (F H G W, M G Co, L G Co, S B & G Co, I G Co and I G Co L) all have two things in common: (1) they are occasionally accompanied by a Maltese cross, always positioned above the logo on export-style beer bottles; and (2) the identification of the manufacturer has been in dispute in most cases. The I G Co mark may have been used by either the Ihmsen Glass Co. (Pittsburgh), the Illinois Glass Co. (Alton), or both – although the I G Co L mark was certainly used by Ihmsen (see Lockhart et al. 2005). Although there were many contenders for the M G Co mark, we have narrowed it down to the Mississippi Glass Co. (St. Louis). As with M G Co, there were many possibilities for the user of the L G Co mark, but we have reduced that to a very strong case for the Lindell Glass Co. (St. Louis) as the user on beer bottle bases. The S B & G Co mark from Streator, however, is not in contention, and the glass house using F H G W is discussed above.

If the Maltese cross is, indeed, a conjoining factor (as in the case of a single mold maker using it as a “signature”), then we can look for commonalities. We already know that all six made export-style beer bottles

with no embossing on the body of the containers. Both Mississippi Glass and Lindell were in St. Louis; Alton, Illinois (home of the Illinois Glass Co.), is just across the river. Streator and Ihmsen, however, were farther north and east.

Because three of the five identified companies were in the St. Louis area, then the unknown member of the group might also be located in St. Louis or fairly nearby in Illinois. This supposition fits perfectly with Frederick Heitz. His location in St. Louis makes him an ideal candidate for the user of the F H G W mark.

Dating of the marks becomes interesting. Six of the San Elizario bottles had Maltese crosses embossed on their bases. Two were I G Co; four were M G Co. Although L G Co, S B & G Co, and F H G W bases were in the assemblage, none had Maltese crosses as part of the basal markings. This may just indicate that this sample was too small to include any of the cross-marked bottles. However, it may mean that the Maltese cross was just phasing in during the ca. 1880-1887 period when the bottles were discarded.

## Discussion and Conclusion

Bottles marked with F H G W were common at both Fort Bowie and Fort Union. The presence of the bottles at the forts indicates that the manufacturer must have made them during the 1863-1891 period. We can shorten the timeframe to 1872-1891 because bottled beer was not transported over long distances until after the development of pasteurization for beer by Anheuser Busch in 1872 or 1873. Since Lockhart reappraised the time period for the use of the San Elizario bottle pit to 1880-1886 based on more recent data about marks, and only two bottles with the F H G W mark were found at San Elizario, we can hypothesize that the bottles were probably deposited at the forts within the San Elizario dates.

Whitten’s discovery of the Frederick Heitz glass factory operating in St. Louis, MO, from 1883 to 1896, fits perfectly with all currently known information about the F H G W mark as well as the time periods for both forts and the San Elizario deposits. The F H G W mystery is solved at last.

Bottles with the F. H. mark, however, remain in question. Containers with the F. H. mark seem out of character with the rest of Heitz’s products. All his export beer bottles and fruit jars (at least the ones marked F H G W) were otherwise unembossed (i.e., no logos or names of local companies). He seemed to rely on the generic market. The soda bottles marked F. H., on the other hand, are all embossed with bottlers’ names. If those were his earliest products, however, he might have tried that approach and decided that generic bottles were easier, faster,

and more profitable.

We have seen or been informed about very few bottles with the F. H. mark, but these have all been made for bottlers in East St. Louis – across the river in Illinois. Whitten suggested that St. Louis bottlers could have ignored Heitz because of his small glass house, and he may only have made name-embossed containers for East St. Louis businesses. The larger St. Louis companies (Lindell Glass Co. and Mississippi Glass Co.) and the nearby giant, Illinois Glass Co. (Alton), may have badly undercut his prices.

It is also possible that the mysterious F. H. mark belongs to another company altogether, although this is unlikely. We have not run across any other company or individual (see above) that fits the initials and would have been in business during the correct time period. All bottles (of which we are aware) with the F. H. mark were used during the time period when Heitz was in business. Frederick Heitz is the most parsimonious identification for the initials.

One final possibility must be considered. F. H. may be the initials of an individual who owned more than one soda bottling company in East St. Louis. Hutchinson bottles were shipped and stored in cases upside down so that the moisture of the drink would maintain the seal. Bottlers soon began having their initials embossed on the base to quickly distinguish their own bottles from those of competitors. The initials were as often those of the owner as they were the business name. The practice continued into the 1930s, long after bottles were packed right side up. Current evidence strongly points to Frederick Heitz as the user of the F H G W mark. Heitz’s identification as the embosser of the F. H. mark, although less pronounced, remains the most likely choice.

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# Focus on Sacramento

## Beer- and Wine-Tasting Reception/Silent Auction

The Silent Auction/Reception on Thursday night will be held in the grand ballroom of the Masonic Temple, a National Register gem just two blocks from the Hyatt. Attendees can expect a memorable event, including beer and wine tasting hosted by local CRM firms and agencies, and entertainment supplied by a local swing band for all you dancing fans.

This first annual event has the potential to become one of the Society's biggest fundraisers—and the success of this event depends on YOU—the members of the Society. For the average member, the auction will be a very fun and painless way to make a contribution to the Society. For businesses, the auction represents a unique and high-value opportunity to market your products or services to the regional CRM and archaeology communities.

The Masonic Temple is an awesome venue and with free flowing beer and wine this is sure to be an incredibly fun event that will be reminisced about for years!



12 January 2006



# Minutes of the Wednesday Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Society for Historical Archaeology, Queen's Moat House Hotel, York, England, 5 January 2005

President William Moss called the meeting to order at 8:37 a.m. at The York Moat House in York, England. Present: Judith Bense, Anne Giesecke, Barbara Heath, Julia King, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Kim McBride, Robert Neyland, Daniel Roberts, Greg Waselkov, and Martha Zierden. Also present: Rebecca Allen, Karen Hutchison, Nellie Longworth, Beth Palys, Douglas Scott, and Mark Staniforth.

## I. Announcements and Opening Remarks

Moss welcomed all of the board members to York.

## II. Minutes

Mascia reported that the Minutes from the June 2004 board meeting were approved by the board via an email vote in October and printed in the *SHA Newsletter*.

## III. Reports

### President's Report (W. Moss):

Moss reported that 2004 was a critical year for the SHA. He stated that his focus during the year was on responsible stewardship and the financial health of the Society. He reported that the three priorities of his presidency included: procuring the services of a new business office; preparing the 2005 conference in York; and managing SHA's finances soundly. Each of these priorities was successfully met. The SHA has a new headquarters that is functioning very efficiently and to the satisfaction of the board; the York conference is a solid success; and numerous efforts were made to bring SHA's financial situation under control.

Moss thanked the SHA board members and the headquarters staff for their work on behalf of the SHA during the year. He also thanked Immediate Past President Julia King for her initiative and hard work on fund-raising and development issues. Moss discussed the activities that he completed since the June 2004 board meeting including the transition to a new headquarters. He reported the transition from TMG to MSP was a difficult process and required board intervention on several occasions. The transition was completed in early December. Moss thanked Secretary-Treasurer Sara Mascia for her considerable efforts throughout the year in coordinating financial activities with headquarters staff.

Moss also presented a review of his correspondence:

- Voinovitch Amendment to Transportation Bill (to Conferees) concerning heritage

protection procedures;

- Washington Post concerning activities of amateur archaeologist, Received thanks from SHA members in Washington area;

- Honorable Arnold Schwarznegger concerning proposed abolition of Historical Resources Commission, Received thanks from CAA and California members;

- Paula Mayo, South Street Seaport Museum concerning suppression of positions at the museum, Received thanks from PANYC, Diane Dallal;

- John Fowler, ACHP, identified pressing issues in response to discussion document;

- Center for Digital Archaeology Initiative, support for their initiative;

- David Olson, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, recommend adopting Section 106 procedures.

Moss reported that he also sent out letters confirming committee chair appointments (Beaudry, Zierden, Warner, Schuyler, Russell); letters of thanks to outgoing committee chairs (Agbe-Davies, Scarlett, Olsen); and letters of thanks to outgoing board members (Roberts, Zierden, Michael).

Moss stated that he was pleased with the results of the SHA's international projects including the publication of a French-language underwater brochure with ACUA. Finally, he reported that the board approved sending Dr. Innocent Pikirayi, of Midland State University in Zimbabwe, the SHA CD and hard copies of *Historical Archaeology* for the University's library. A letter of thanks was received from Dr. Pikirayi.

### Secretary-Treasurer's Report (S. Mascia):

Mascia reported that the following email votes and/or board directives had taken place since June 2004.

On 17 September 2004 the board voted on the following motions:

#### MOTION # 1

Julia King moved that the board accept the proposed Standard Operating Procedure and Scope of Collections Statement as presented with only minor editorial changes. The motion was seconded by Judy Bense.

Motion carried. 10 votes Aye; 0 votes Nay; 0 Abstentions.

#### MOTION # 2

Julia King moved that SHA contribute \$1,000 to the Society for American Archaeology's endowment in recognition of the extraordinary help and advice SAA Executive Director Tobi Brimsek provided SHA during our business office transition.

The motion was seconded by Judy Bense.

Motion carried. 9 votes Aye; 0 votes Nay; 1 Abstention.

In November 2004, the board agreed that the SAA survey would be posted on the Web site for members to access.

Mascia reported that because of increased costs and the transition to a new headquarters, the SHA did operate at a deficit during 2004. She further reported that the financial picture looks better for the Society for 2005. She reported that the Budget Committee was meeting this week and she would report any further information to the board during the 8 January meeting.

Mascia also reported that she was pleased by the attentive service that Management Solutions Plus has provided the Society and thanked them for their work during the last eight months.

### Editor's Report (R. Michael, written report: R. Allen, present):

Michael reported that his 2004 activities were routine, but numerous, involving production of four issues of *Historical Archaeology* and solicitation of manuscripts for the journal and for volumes to be co-published with the University Press of Florida. He also reported that the development of projects for the University of Nebraska co-publication agreement has continued and will soon result in the solicitation of manuscripts.

Michael reported that 2004 was unusual as he was preparing for editorial retirement. The year involved extensive interaction with Rebecca Allen, who will assume the editor office in early January 2005. Michael stated that these preparations will allow for a seamless transition within the Society. He reported that Allen has been working tirelessly and that the Society will almost immediately see her editorial imprint.

Michael reported that as he steps down, he hopes that he has made a reasonable contribution to historical archaeology and The Society for Historical Archaeology. He stated that it has been an honor to have served for many years as the Society Editor.

Allen reported that Michael has been extraordinarily generous with his time. She has asked him to serve on the Editorial Advisory Committee. She stated that the next three journals have been edited and she will soon be working on the fourth. She further reported that the SHA volume *Unlocking the Past* will be out soon.

Moss expressed his warmest and heart-

felt thanks on behalf of the board to Michael for his 27 years of service to the SHA. Bense noted that under Michael's guidance *Historical Archaeology* has become one of the most respected journals in our field.

Giesecke suggested that the board acknowledge his service and commitment further. Bense agreed. King recommended that the board should make this acknowledgement at the Business Meeting.

#### **Newsletter Editor (W. Lees):**

Lees reported that his first three-year term as Newsletter Editor was coming to an end. Four issues were printed during 2004. Lees stated that the large membership directory was eliminated from publication during the year, because it is now available on the SHA Web site. Lees also reported that the winter issue was transformed into a trial electronic version. The comments were overwhelmingly positive, but some members who do not have access to a computer still prefer the printed version. As a cost-reduction measure, only three issues of the *Newsletter* will be produced in 2005. Lees stated that for the first time in many years all the Current Research Coordinator positions are filled.

Giesecke remarked that the Government Affairs Committee could produce a column for future *Newsletters*.

#### **Headquarters Report (K. Hutchison):**

##### **Transition:**

SHA's 2003 and first quarter 2004 financial records were received from Talley on 3 December 2004, allowing MSP to complete the transition.

##### **Membership:**

Dues renewal invoices for the 2005 membership year were mailed in early October; a second notice was mailed on 10 December. A third and final dues renewal notice will be mailed out in mid-January. After 31 January 2005 anyone not renewing their membership will be moved into the lapsed member database.

As of 14 December 2004, 1,220 members had submitted payment for the 2005 membership year; this represents roughly 50% of the current SHA membership. Of the 1,220, roughly 30 were formerly lapsed members who have rejoined the SHA.

##### **SHA 2005 Conference (G. Jan):**

Jan reported that there were a total of 947 people registered for the conference in York. She stated that the conference has good numbers and that she anticipates no problems.

Hutchison will have to wait for the final sponsorship money to come in before she can give a final accounting. Hutchison also thanked King for her work on sponsorship. She recommended that the SHA continue to work on this for the health of the organiza-

tion.

##### **Other Headquarters Office Efforts:**

Hutchison reported that the stock of two SHA brochures is running very low, and a decision is needed on reprinting.

Mascia recommended that Allen, Hutchison, and Heath review the costs for reprinting old brochures and/or creating new brochures and present a brief report to the Budget Committee.

Hutchison reported that after working with the SHA for eight months she has compiled the following recommendations:

- Board members should attend a Board governance seminar.
- Board members should begin to work on creating a Strategic Plan.
- The board should create an Executive Committee, which would have the authority to make emergency decisions.

Giesecke proposed that this Executive Committee be made up of elected officers (President, President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer and the Immediate Past President as long as that position exists). The Editors of the *Newsletter* and *Journal* will be contacted as appropriate on issues that concern publications. Zierden seconded. Motion carried.

Roberts suggested that this committee be added to the bylaws.

Hutchison stated that the final item in the headquarters report is the MSP fee for working on the SHA Conference. Palys stated that MSP tracks their time on various tasks and this year they have extended their time on the conference well above the \$60,000 management fee in the 2005 budget.

Palys stated that if the same amount of work is involved next year, MSP will ask for a \$125,000 conference fee.

This will be further discussed by the Budget Committee and during the Saturday board meeting.

#### **Standing Committee Reports:**

##### **ACUA (R. Neyland):**

Neyland reported that the French-language underwater brochure was printed and a mailing list was submitted by Toni Carrell. William Moss and Robert Neyland drafted a letter from the SHA President and ACUA Chair to accompany the mailing. He stated that the ACUA proposes to create another brochure in Portuguese. They would also like to make the Spanish and French electronic versions of the brochure available.

Neyland also reported that he was working with Toni Carrell, Annalies Corbin, and Paul Johnston on redrafting the ACUA bylaws. He started that Jerome Hall has headed up an ACUA subcommittee to look at the question of qualifications and professionalism for underwater archaeologists. This is a result of the recent development of deepwater archaeology projects in which

individuals without any background in archaeology are named as the archaeological directors to head projects. Likewise individuals with minimal training become designated principal investigators of underwater recovery projects thus merging salvage, treasure hunting, and archaeology.

Neyland reported the results of the ACUA elections. Mark Staniforth, Della Scott-Ireton, and Filipe Castro were elected. Amanda Evans was also chosen as ACUA student representative. Neyland stated that he will be stepping down as chair during the upcoming Business Meeting and Staniforth will be taking his place.

Neyland provided the board with a copy of TITLE XIV-Sunken Military Craft legislation, which was signed into law on 28 October.

Moss thanked Neyland for his participation and hard work as ACUA chair.

#### **Budget Committee (S. Mascia):**

Mascia reported that the committee would be meeting on Saturday morning to review the 2005 budget and determine if any additions or changes are needed. The committee will also begin preliminary plans for the 2006 Operations Budget and the 2006 Conference Budget.

#### **Conference Committee (P. Garrow):**

Pat Garrow, Harold Mytum, Dana McGowan, and Stacy Schneyder joined the meeting at this time.

2005

Moss thanked Mytum for all of his efforts for the 2005 Conference. Mytum reported that he was particularly happy that there were 181 attendees from the UK. He also reported that English Heritage was holding a book launch at the reception and donating 5,000 pounds to the conference. Mytum thanked King for her assistance with fundraising and McBride for her assistance with the Silent Auction.

King reported on the efforts to solicit sponsorship for the 2005 Conference.

2006

Jan prepared an overview of the plans for the 2006 SHA conference. The theme of the 2006 Conference is "Life on the Edge." The conference venue is the Hyatt Regency Sacramento Hotel. Garrow introduced the Sacramento Committee members present, the Conference Chair Dana McGowan and the Local Arrangements Chair Stacy Schneyder. He also stated that the Program Coordinator was Sannie Osborn, assisted by Thad Van Bueren and Jerome Hall. Garrow reported that the committee is exceptionally qualified to organize a conference.

2007

Garrow reported that he and Jan made a trip to Williamsburg to review plans at the



new Colonial Williamsburg conference facilities. They reported that Colonial Williamsburg confirmed that construction has actually begun on the new meeting space, which should be ready in advance of the 2007 Conference. The facilities were inspected and it was determined that there will be sufficient rooms to house the anticipated attendance at that meeting. The hotel contract was signed in September 2004.

2008

At the present time, Garrow reported that the Committee has not received an offer for 2008. He stated that this may be an experimental year, with the committee and Business Office working together to find a venue that might not have a local committee.

2009

Garrow reported that he and Jan traveled to Toronto in October to inspect possible venues for a future SHA meeting. A number of hotels were inspected. A Request for Proposal has been sent to several Toronto hotels.

McBride moved that the Board accept the Toronto proposal for 2009. Giesecke seconded. Motion carried.

Moss stated that he would be working with Garrow and Hutchison to revise the Conference Manual.

#### **Nominations and Elections Committee (J. King):**

King reported that the Nominations and Elections Committee identified a total of 10 candidates to stand for 3 offices (President, Board [2], 2005 Nominations and Elections Committee [2]).

She also reported that the 647 tabulated ballots cast in the 2004 election represent a 33.91% return. The following members were elected to the five available positions:

- Douglas D. Scott (President-Elect [for one year] beginning January 2005)
- J. W. Joseph (Board member, beginning January 2005)
- Terry Klein (Board member, beginning January 2005)
- Anna Agbe-Davies (N&E Committee, beginning January 2005)
- Susan Langley (N&E Committee, beginning January 2005).

She expressed her congratulations to these members and thanked all of the individuals who agreed to stand for election.

Hutchison stated that it may be more economical for the SHA to contract for electronic ballots in the future. She reported that there are companies who specialize in helping organizations with elections. The board agreed that this may be an option for the future.

*The members of the board observed three minutes of silence for the victims of the Tsunami.*

#### **Presidential Committee Reports:**

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

Moss reported that Mark Warner would be taking over as chair of this committee in 2005.

Mascia stated that Cassandra Michaud would continue in her role as Employment Coordinator for the SHA.

##### **Awards Committee (M. Beaudry):**

Beaudry reported that the following awards will be presented at the 2005 conference:

- The J. C. Harrington Medal will be presented to Marcel Moussette.
- The James Deetz Award will be presented to Laurie Wilkie, University of California at Berkeley, for *The Archaeology of Mothering: An African-American Midwife's Tale*.

• The Awards of Merit will be presented to the following recipients: The

• Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology; English Heritage; the Ironbridge Gorge

• Museums Trust; Dr. Marilyn Palmer, FSA; and, Dr. David Gaimster, FSA.

Beaudry further reported that the John L. Cotter and Ruppé awards would not be presented in 2005.

Moss stated that the following additional awards would also be presented at the 2005 conference:

- Ed and Judy Jelks Award
- Lynda Carroll, Binghamton University, SUNY
- Shannon Dunn, Syracuse University
- Québec City Award
- Marie-Annick Prevost, Université Laval

• Student Dissertation Prize, to Cameron Monroe, University of California at Los Angeles, "The Dynamics of State Formation: The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Pre-Colonial Dahomey."

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

Sonderman reported that the members of the Society's Curation, Collections Management, and Conservation Committee (CCMC) has been working on two significant issues that have a direct impact on our membership: the development of a nationwide deaccessioning policy for archaeological collections, and the development of a set of policies and procedures for the long-term care of the Society's archival collections and Societal memorabilia.

Sonderman also reported that an ad hoc group comprised of committee members from both the CCMC and the History Committee chaired by Roderick Sprague has been working via email and phone on the development of a policy, a scope of collections statement, and set of procedures for the long-

term care and preservation of the Society's official records, memorabilia, and any other objects that contribute to the history of the SHA.

He reported that the ad hoc group has been working to split the project into three manageable pieces/phases. The first piece was the development of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for managing the Society's archival collections, which has already been adopted by the board. He reported that members of the ad hoc committee have been in active consultation with staff of the Smithsonian's National Anthropological Archives (NAA) in preparing the document and securing the NAA as the permanent repository for the Society's archival collections.

Sonderman stated that the second phase of this process would be the development of a scope of collections statement for the Society's archival collections. Ad hoc committee member Tef Rodeffer submitted a draft Scope of Collections Statement for the Society's records to the ad hoc committee in June of this year. Following a review by committee members Sprague and Sonderman, the board approved the Scope of Collections Statement as presented, in the fall of 2004.

The National Anthropological Archives has agreed in principle with the ad hoc committee that certain three-dimensional objects generated by the Society (coffee mugs, tote bags, etc.) do represent the history of the Society and will be accepted. The curator of the NAA however, does not feel the archives can, because of limited storage, be the repository for all of the Society's memorabilia. The NAA is willing to accept a representative sample of these types of objects.

##### **Development Committee:**

King stated that this committee needs a Chair and recommended President-Elect Scott. Scott agreed to take over and build upon the work that King started.

##### **Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (A. Agbe-Davies):**

Agbe-Davies reported that the committee planned to participate in the formulation of the membership survey. The committee will focus on finding a new chair for 2005.

##### **Government Affairs Committee (A. Giesecke, N. Longworth):**

Giesecke thanked SHA Lobbyist Nellie Longworth for her efforts on behalf of the Society. She further thanked all of the members who responded with comments on the issues addressed by the committee this year. Giesecke stated that the SHA has an impressive group of experts who make a strong impression in the legislative and regulatory

arenas.

Giesecke reported that she worked with William Moss and Nellie Longworth to develop a standard language descriptor for SHA that can be used to identify the organization when written comments are submitted. The statement reads as follows:

The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) is the largest scholarly group concerned with the archaeology of the modern world with a membership of 2,500. SHA promotes scholarly research, historical archaeology, and conservation of sites and materials on land and underwater. Members of SHA actually do the work required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 4(f) of the Federal Highway Act on transportation projects. We work with State Departments of Transportation (DOTs), State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), highway engineering firms, and the public to balance economic development with the protection of historic properties and landscapes important to our nation.

Longworth stated that she would continue to send information to the board on the following activities/issues:

- Government Streamlining,
- Government Appropriations,
- The need to identify allies for archaeology,
- The reauthorization of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Giesecke stated that the committee would work to identify which legislators need to be educated. She reported that lobbying dates would be set up by Nellie for the spring.

Giesecke recommended that the committee reports and letters be posted on the SHA Web site and that a note to that effect be published in the *Newsletter*. The board will consider this suggestion.

#### **History Committee (R. Schuyler):**

Schuyler reported that work on the oral history project is continuing. Vincent Foley was interviewed by Rick Sprague. He reported that a student member, Benjamin Pykles, has now joined the committee.

Schuyler stated that he has agreed to serve another three-year term as the Chair of the History Committee (2005-2007) and all the other members are remaining on the committee.

#### **InterSociety Relations Committee (M. Zierden):**

Zierden reported that the InterSociety Relations Committee worked throughout the second half of the year to establish a routine with the new headquarters staff. Zierden

stated that Hutchison has been prompt and thorough in her response to requests for posters and other literature. She reported that MSP has also prepared new table-top posters for the committee.

Zierden stated that at the Mid-year Board Meeting, Palys strongly advised against selling journals and books on-site at conferences and proposed a conference discount order form instead. Headquarters reports that three conference-specific order forms were prepared in 2004, and have resulted in no sales to date. Zierden suggested that this policy should be reexamined in the future.

The ISR committee and the organizations they work with now stands at 38. The committee welcomed two new liaisons, Vergil Noble for the Midwest Archaeological Conference and Lynn Furnis for the Great Basin Anthropological Conference. Zierden stated that several important organizations do not have representatives, and volunteers would be welcome. These include National Council for Public History, Vernacular Architecture Forum, Society of Architectural Historians, American Society for 18th Century Studies, and American Association of Museums.

Zierden reported that several ISR members have proposed action items for the SHA to increase visibility in the larger archaeological community.

US/ICOMOS representative Tom Wheaton has traditionally reported his affairs through the ISR, and so his report is included here. His term ends in January 2005 and he suggested that SHA find a replacement. Zierden stated that Wheaton's tireless efforts would be missed. Wheaton raised several important issues for consideration by SHA. He has asked that the SHA consider taking on a more active role in ICOMOS. He stated that if the SHA is going to further its efforts to be international in scope, then additional representation is needed. Wheaton suggested that the SHA join ICOMOS as a member organization and provide financial support for the appointed liaison to participate more fully in the organization. Giesecke volunteered to look into the issue of increased participation and how to get ICOMOS information out to the membership.

Zierden reported that Sarah Holland, liaison to the Nautical Archaeology Society, raised the possibility of an affiliate membership category with the SHA. The NAS has such an arrangement with the Institute of Nautical Archaeology. Under this mutual agreement, members of one society receive reciprocal journals of the other society for a reduced price, agreed in advance. Zierden asked the board to consider this issue.

Finally, Zierden stated that Martin Klein, liaison to the Marine Technology So-

ciety, proposed an increased use of email announcements from the SHA, which can be easily forwarded to other organizations and their members.

#### **Internet Advisory Committee (S. Olsen):**

Olsen reported that routine postings to the SHA Web site continued throughout 2004. She stated that the Web site received over 57,000 hits in 2004, a roughly 30% increase over last year. While hits have been registered from all over the world, viewers continue to come primarily from the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Olsen found that the SHA Kid's Page was the most popular page, followed by Employment Opportunities, and the Guide to Higher Education. Archaeology Careers, and the page entitled "What is Historical Archaeology?" are also well visited.

Olsen reported that she would be stepping down as Chair of this committee in 2005. She expects a seamless transition.

Moss stated that Waselkov was chairing a search committee for the new Web site editor, but had received a limited response. Waselkov has found a volunteer to maintain the site for six months while the committee continues its efforts toward finding a new editor. Allen and Waselkov will work together to create a description of the position.

#### **Membership Committee (B. Heath):**

Heath reported that the SAA Salary Survey would be available in January. She also stated that the upcoming Membership Survey is still under discussion and would be sent to the members in 2005. The committee has been working to design a survey that would be multiple choice and thus easier to tally.

Heath stated that she has begun a review of the current SHA membership categories and will present her report to the board when it is complete.

Moss asked Heath to work with headquarters to develop the new membership brochure.

#### **Operations Review Committee (D. Roberts):**

Roberts stated that he started working on the revisions to the Procedures Manual with the amendments to the Bylaws in mind. Allen stated that the manual should include descriptions of the duties of Board Members. Scott recommended that the manual should be rewritten as a series of work statements.

Action Item: The Directors Manual should be compiled during 2005. Headquarters will coordinate this activity with participation from all Board Members and Committee Chairs.



**Public Information and Education Committee (K. McBride):**

McBride reported that the committee was very busy during the year and described some of the many tasks completed. She reported that *Unlocking the Past* was again a major project and the anticipated publication date would be February or March 2005.

McBride also reported that the encapsulated SHA banner was created with the assistance of Mark Freeman. The banner is 4 feet long x 6 inches high and will have multiple uses at meetings, displays, etc.

McBride reported that PEIC member Tara Tetrault's workshop at the Mid-Atlantic regional National Council for Social Studies (NCSS) Conference was a success. Her efforts in this area were recently rewarded with a NEH grant for archaeology education workshops. McBride stated that this success led to the SHA's participation in the national meeting of the NCSS, held in November in Baltimore. The SHA provided four members to help staff a booth, jointly with Project Archaeology and SAA. This joint project was a great success.

McBride also stated that she wants to encourage the committee to concentrate on creating a list of useful links to Public Education sites.

**UNESCO Committee (M. Russell):**

The committee has continued to participate in international meetings supporting the UNESCO Convention. Three nations have ratified the convention (20 are needed). Through a series of initiatives, both domestic and international, the SHA's UNESCO Committee continues to actively promote ratification of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. Russell reported that the committee is organizing a letter-writing campaign to encourage ratification and offer support to those nations who voted in favor of the Convention.

Giesecke stated that they are still accepting names for addition to the list for targeted mailings.

Moss reported that Peggy Leshikar-Denton will be taking over as Chair of this committee in 2005.

**IV. Old Business**

Waselkov reported that there were two winners of the Jelks Student Travel award this year (see Awards Committee Report). He stated that the same amount of money would be awarded in 2006.

Moss reported that Mike Rodeffer underwent heart surgery. He sent good wishes to Rodeffer and had flowers sent on behalf of the membership.

Internet Technical Series: Allen stated that this activity should come under the Editor's control and the money could come out of the Editor's budget in order to get the series launched. Allen envisions that this series would contain short papers in PDF format for inclusion on the Web site.

**V. New Business**

Giesecke moved that the SHA post the French, Spanish, and English Underwater Brochures on our Web site. Seconded by Neyland. Motion carried.

Moss reported that the SHA has been asked by several organizations to create links to other Web sites. He suggested that a policy be created for linking to sites. It was recommended that the SHA create a disclaimer when users leave the SHA site to go to a linked site. Allen suggested that the policy for linking to sites should be up to the new Web site editor. The issue was tabled until the new editor is appointed.

Hearing no more new business Moss adjourned the meeting at 4:00 p.m.

# **Minutes of the Saturday Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Queen's Moat House Hotel, York, England, 8 January 2005**

President Judith Bense called the meeting to order at 5:05 p.m. at The Moat House, York, England. Present: Rebecca Allen, Anne Giesecke, Barbara Heath, Joe Joseph, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Kim McBride, William Moss, Douglas Scott, Mark Staniforth, and Greg Waselkov. Also present: Pat Garrow, Nellie Longsworth, Beth Palys, and Karen Hutchison.

**I. Announcements and Opening Remarks**

Judith Bense welcomed all of the Board Members and presented the agenda.

**II. Old Business: Committee Updates  
Conference Committee (P. Garrow):**

Garrow reported that the committee met to discuss the 2006 Sacramento Conference and the possible increase in the management fee. Garrow stated that the Conference Committee would be looking at ways to control costs. Possible changes include:

- Eliminating coffee breaks
- Increasing registration
- Increasing student registration fees

• Looking to shift activities from Headquarters to the Local Committee (e.g., creating the abstract book).

• Reinstating the advance abstract fee  
Garrow stated that the committee would be making some tough decisions during the next few months. He asked the board if volunteers could assume more responsibility during the conference week. Hutchison stated that in order to maintain the high standards of our meetings, headquarters staff must retain control of the core responsibilities of the conference.

Hutchison suggested that the committee examine other ideas including increasing fundraising activities (Development Committee) and getting a better on-line registration program.

Mascia asked if the management fee would be reduced if some of these changes were instituted? Palys will review the following:

- Estimated meeting costs
- Hours MSP spent on the conference tasks
- Recommendations regarding things

that can change (to reduce costs and increase revenue)

- Where volunteers can help most  
Palys will respond by the end of the month.

Garrow reminded the board that the call for papers would be prepared very soon.

The board entered Executive Session for a short time to discuss the Conference Budget and Management Fee.

**Budget Committee (S. Mascia):**

Mascia reported that the Budget Committee met and recommended the following amendments to the 2005 Budget:

- An additional \$350 for the ACUA for Web site maintenance and expenses.
- This would bring the total line item for the ACUA to \$2,550.
- An allocation of \$1,000 to reprint the SHA membership brochures.
- An allocation of \$500 for SHA business insurance.
- An allocation of \$1,000 for implementing the new curation policies.

McBride moved that the board accept these changes. Seconded by Heath. Motion carried.

The committee also wanted to ask the board to discuss the request for the Society to become a member (institutional) of US/ICOMOS. Membership would be \$375.

Staniforth stated that this would help provide the SHA with information on conferences, publications, and lobbying activities. This would provide an important link to UNESCO.

Giesecke stated that some of the individuals in SHA are already members of US/ICOMOS. She stated that we should examine if there are other ways to pass on information from this organization. This request will be tabled until the June Meeting.

Mascia reported that the expense for reprinting the *Approaches to Material Culture* volume would come out of the Publications Smith Barney Fund. In order to begin replenishing this fund, Allen asked that any royalties paid to SHA be deposited in the Fund. McBride moved that any royalties received be deposited in the Publications Fund. Giesecke seconded. Motion carried.

Mascia stated that the Budget Committee is also working on an investment policy for the Society. During 2005, a draft will be sent to the committee members and when ready it will be sent to the Board for review.

Mascia stated that at the June 2004 Mid-year meeting she reported that she would be working with Ronn Michael and Rebecca Allen on the growing problem of storing an increasing number of back issues of *Historical Archaeology*. After careful study and a comparison between SHA membership fees and the cost of journal production, Michael established a set of revised fees for back issue sales. Mascia thanked Michael for his efforts. In addition, after reviewing past sales and a variety of unviable options for the back issues, it was recommended that only a limited number of each issue should be kept and the rest should be disposed of. Allen stated that this would be the most cost-effective method of taking care of this problem.

McBride moved that the SHA purge the back issues as recommended by the treasurer and editors. Scott seconded. Motion carried.

Action Item: During 2005, Hutchison, Mascia, and Heath will work on drafting a Dues Policy for the Society.

#### **Board Governance (J. Bense):**

Bense stated that she and Scott planned to attend the ASAE Certified Elected Officials (CEO) Symposium in Chicago using money in the Presidential Discretionary Fund.

Hutchison asked if the board members wanted to participate in a one-day workshop on board governance in June 2005. She stated that the fee for this would be approximately \$2,600, plus expenses for the facilitator. She also stated that the board could participate in a workshop on strategic planning, which would cost approximately \$4,000, plus expenses.

McBride suggested that the board not take on this expense at this time. The issue was tabled.

#### **Awards Committee (W. Moss):**

Moss reported that the Awards Committee met and has reduced their 2006 request for funding to \$4,200. He stated that the committee had also reduced the amount of benefits given to the awardees. Moss made a motion to accept the new allocations of the Awards Committee. Seconded by Staniforth. Heath asked to amend the motion to state that the Harrington Award allocation should more accurately reflect the cost of attending the conference each year. Lees seconded the amendment. Moss and Staniforth accepted the amendment. Motion passed.

#### **Intersociety Relations Committee (M. Zierden):**

Zierden asked that the board consider a request that the committee be allowed to sell journals at meetings of other societies. Allen suggested that the committee target specific meetings. Mascia suggested the SHA send a sample of the journals to some of the meet-

ings with the book sale forms.

#### **Membership Committee (B. Heath):**

Heath reported that the membership survey is in the final stages. The committee is hoping to send it out in the spring.

Heath also reported that the committee is beginning to consider the types of membership categories and the fees charged. She stated that they were concerned about changing the student rate.

Giesecke suggested that the committee examining the dues policy consider using a graduated scale for membership based on income.

#### **Development Committee (D. Scott):**

Action Item: In 2005, work will concentrate on setting up the roles for the committee members.

#### **Committee Operations (J. Bense):**

Bense reminded committee chairs to review the terms of their committee members. She also asked board liaisons to help committee chairs identify committee members and the length of their terms.

### **III. New Business**

Bense suggested the weekend of 17-18 June 2005 as the tentative date for the Mid-year Board Meeting. She asked that board members let Hutchison know if they are able to attend the meetings on those dates.

Hearing no other new business the meeting was adjourned at 8:00 p.m.

## **President Appoints New Committee Chairs**

I am pleased to inform you that I have made two new Presidential Committee Chair appointments:

- **Internet Advisory Committee:** Kelly Dixon, RPA, University of Montana, Department of Anthropology, Social Sciences Building, Missoula, MT 59812-3001, Phone: 406-243-2450; Fax: 406-243-4918; Email: <kelly.dixon@mso.umt.edu>.
- **Gender and Minorities:** Carol A. Nickolai, RPA, Department of Anthropology, 323, University of Pennsylvania Museum, 3260 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA 19146-1355, Phone: 215-546-3730; Fax: 215-898-0657; Email: <nickolai@sas.upenn.edu>.

Both candidates were suggested by SHA members and they are eager to serve the society in this capacity.

*Judy Bense, President*



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As a voluntary act, registration recognizes an individual's personal responsibility to be held accountable for their professional behavior. By formally acknowledging this relationship between personal actions and the wider discipline of archaeology, regardless of where practiced, the act of registration is truly what sets the professional archaeologist apart from all others who are involved with or interested in archaeology.

The Society for Historical Archaeology stands beside the Society for American Archaeology, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the American Anthropological Association, Archaeology Section, as formal Sponsors of the Register of Professional Archaeologists, and by so doing encourages our professional members to become registered regardless of whether you work for a university, not for profit organization, government agency, or the private sector.



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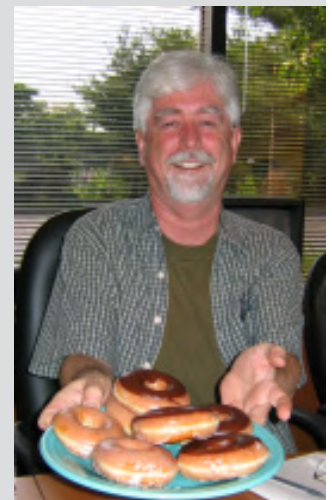


SHA Board at Mid-Year Meeting 2005 (l to r): William Moss, Joe Joseph, Mark Staniforth, Bill Lees, Barbara Heath, Anne Giesecke, Sara Mascia, Terry Klein, Judy Bense, Kim McBride, Doug Scott, Greg Waselkov, and Rebecca Allen.



## Mid-Year Board Meeting 2005

Scenes at the 2005 SHA Mid-Year Board Meeting in Rockville, MD (clockwise): Mark Staniforth makes a point during a strategic planning session, SHA Lobbyist Nellie Longworth briefs board on recent visits to Congress, William Moss passes the donuts, and Judy Bense shows off the gavel which did not make the trip to York for the 2005 annual meeting.





THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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Fall/Winter 2005 . . . . .15 August 2005

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