

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

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President's Corner

Douglas D. Scott

Winter is in full swing for those of us in the northern climes, and with the 2006 annual meeting now over, we are all back to our daily grinds. The Sacramento meetings were a resounding success thanks to the hard work of Dana McGowan, Sannie Osborn, Stacy Schneyder, and a host of staff and volunteers. Conference attendance was around 800 with over 400 papers delivered. Dana and company are to be lauded for their hard work and innovative entertainment venues, which were enjoyed by all in attendance. One of the many highlights was the silent auction. I was truly impressed by the array of goodies offered, and even more impressed by the attendees' bidding, well fueled by fine wines and beers, good Mexican dishes, and a good band; that netted around \$3,000.00. We all had a fine time, although I think I saw a few bleary-eyed folks the next day, having perhaps had too fine a time.

One of the highlights and milestones of the meeting was the launching of the "Unlocking the Past" project. The reception had a wonderful turnout, and everyone seems to be taken with the book jacket image painted by artist Martin Pate. Lu Ann De

Cunzo and John Jameson are to be congratulated for the fine edited volume which is at the center of the project. Kim McBride and the recently renamed Public Education and Interpretation Committee went all out on the launch, and there was an even more resounding success for the committee in the public archaeology session "Archaeology Roadshow." Over 1,200 people attended the Roadshow ranging from parents and children to teachers and interested walk-ins. Public interest in archaeology does not seem to be waning; on the contrary, it appears to be growing. SHA continues to be a leader in the area of public interpretation as seen by the success of the public sessions over the years, and now with the launch of "Unlocking the Past." Kudos to all involved.

There was a glitch, quite literally, in the meeting's registration and abstract submittal system that we implemented last spring. That glitch caused some authors' names to be listed in the program in error. We regret the errors that occurred and every effort has been made to correct the program. A cor-

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Call for Papers

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President's Corner, Cont'd. from Page 1

rected electronic version is posted on the SHA Web site. A small group is working with the program developer to resolve all of the problems and issues prior to the call for papers for the Jamestown meeting.

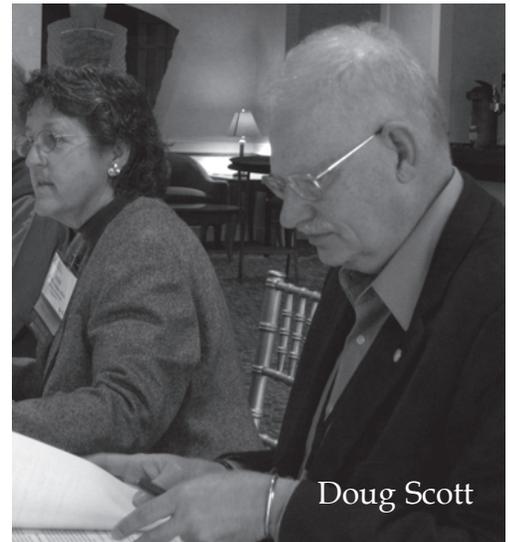
Speaking of the Web site, the migration of the site to the University of Montana as host under the leadership of Kelly Dixon as our new Web site editor is complete. A number of issues arose during the migration from our previous host that required substantial effort and rebuilding of some elements of the site, particularly in the area of members' access to the membership database and increasing security for e-commerce transactions. This has delayed full implementation of the SHA Web site. I must say, however, that I believe the delay was worth the effort not only for our public face on the Web, but for the protection and security of our membership database and any commercial transactions that you may engage in at our site. As you all know identity theft is on the rise, and we want to make every effort to insure that every member's personal information is protected to the utmost of our ability.

I would like to extend my thanks to all of you who participated in the membership survey. Barbara Heath presented some preliminary results of the survey to the board during the annual meeting. We had a good representative sample of the membership in the responses, and that should give your officers some good data and perspectives on who makes up the membership, what you are interested in, and how we—the officers and headquarters staff—can better serve the membership. I cannot thank Barbara and her committee enough for their hard work, and continuing efforts and detailed analysis of the data set. Even though Barbara has completed her term on the board she has graciously agreed to continue to chair the committee for a while longer.

There are a number of other issues facing SHA in the coming months. We are working on several seemingly mundane revisions of the Conference manual and clarifying the roles and responsibilities of officers and committees. I would like to emphasize that these revisions are not mundane, but vitally important to the Society. As we have transitioned from a full volunteer-oriented society to one with a reliable and responsible headquarters staff it is important to make these revisions that accurately reflect our roles, responsibilities, and functions. These clarifications should help us keep costs in line by reducing and eliminating duplication of effort, and to use a bit of a trite expression, help streamline our processes.

On the legislative front we are keeping a weather eye out for developments related to historic preservation and site protection. Given our predominately U.S.-based membership our focus is on the U.S. congress. But there are international issues we are watching carefully as well. Through the sustained efforts of Nellie Longworth, Anne Giesecke, the ever active and informed ACUA, and other members we are taking a very proactive role in monitoring preservation and protection issues worldwide.

In closing, I would like to say that I look forward to serving you over the next two years, and working for the interests of the SHA.



Doug Scott

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THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION'S ARCHAEOLOGY TASK FORCE

Daniel G. Roberts

Among the many historic preservation issues that fall under the purview of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) are those involving the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, and more specifically, the provisions of Section 106 of the act. Central among those provisions is the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties (i.e., those resources that meet one or more of the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places), including archaeological sites.

Following the August 2003 appointment of Julia King as the first archaeologist to be a member of the Council, Chairman John L. Nau, III, established an Archaeology Task Force (ATF) to identify those archaeological issues that should receive priority action by the ACHP, and to recommend ways to address those issues. To assist in these tasks, the ATF sought and received input from professional archaeological organizations, including the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), and the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA); federally recognized tribes; and federal, state, and tribal Historic Preservation Officers, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

As a result of this process, three priority topics were identified to help the ATF focus its efforts, including (1) revisiting the ACHP's existing (1988) Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Human Remains and Grave Goods; (2) crafting archaeological guidance documents for Section 106 practitioners and participants; and (3) identifying strategies for maximizing the rich potential of archaeological resources to enhance heritage tourism and public education. Each of these topics became priority issues due to their immediate currency among a wide range of archaeological practitioners.

Chaired by Julia King, the ATF consists of representatives drawn from Council membership. These representatives include practicing archaeologists, cultural resources legal counsel, and other cultural resources specialists representing a broad constituent range. Participants include the following:



Daniel G. Roberts

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Julia A. King, Chair
Gerald Peter Jemison
Staff: Tom McCulloch and Laura Dean

Department of Agriculture (Mark Rey)
Represented by Sarah Bridges

Department of Defense (Philip Grone)
Represented by Maureen Sullivan, Paul Lumley, Lee Foster, Laurie Rush, and Virginia Busby

Department of the Interior (Fran Mainella)
Represented by Sherry Hutt, Caroline Hall, and Tim McKeown

Secretary of Transportation (George Schoener)
Represented by Owen Lindauer

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
Represented by Jay D. Vogt and Nancy Schamu

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
Represented by Alan Downer and Bambi Kraus

Native American Advisory Group
Represented by Ken Carleton, Vernelda Grant, Gordon Pullar, and Kelly Jackson

And finally, the Task Force invited SAA,

SHA, RPA, ACRA, and the American Association of Museums (AAM) to appoint individuals to serve as "resource persons" for the Task Force. Dan Roberts and Kay Simpson were selected to represent SAA, SHA, RPA, and ACRA, and Martin Sullivan was selected to represent the AAM by providing input as requested.

The ATF is a hard-working and exceptionally productive group of people that in a six-month period through the end of January 2006 has participated in well over a dozen meetings and teleconference calls. Much progress has been made, particularly with regard to revisiting the existing ACHP policy statement on human remains and funerary objects. On 1 September 2005, the ACHP published a notice of intent in the Federal Register entitled "Working Principles for Revising the ACHP's Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Human Remains and Grave Goods," and invited public comment on the document. The comment period closed on 2 December 2005. The "working principles" consisted of six broad tenets to help guide the ATF in making revisions to the existing document. More than 70 comments were received (including those of SAA, RPA, and ACRA), and the ATF has evaluated all comments and taken them into account as it moves forward on revising the human remains policy. In addition, presentations were made by Julia King at the ACRA board meeting in November of 2005, the SHA board meeting in January of 2006, and a session is scheduled for the SAA meeting in May of 2006. Formal consultation on the human remains and funerary objects policy is expected to begin by early spring of 2006.

Progress has also been made in producing guidance documents for practitioners of and participants in the Section 106 process. The purpose of this initiative is to develop a series of short documents that presents the ACHP's guidance and interpretations regarding what the implementing regulations (36CFR800, as amended) do and do not require. Toward that end, several ATF subcommittees have been formed to tackle topics that include: what constitutes a "reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties"; what is appropriate consultation; what is appropriate application of the National Register criteria; and what are appropriate alternative mitigation strategies.

Continued on Page 4

Additional topics to be addressed by the subcommittees include responsibilities of federal agencies for undertakings on private lands; curation and recordation of archaeological properties; and quality assurance in Section 106 archaeology. These are all difficult and subjective topics and concepts, but the subcommittees and ATF as a whole are committed to assisting the ACHP in producing guidance documents that will foster more consistency in the application of Section 106 on a national level.

The third topic of concern, enhancing heritage tourism and public education opportunities as they relate to archaeology, has yet to be addressed by the ATF. In essence, this topic centers on expanding the President's Preserve America initiative by finding ways to enhance the public's knowledge of and appreciation for archaeological properties. This initiative will be addressed by the ATF later in 2006.

The work before the ATF is challenging and of the utmost importance as we begin the fifth decade of archaeological practice under the purview of federal regulation. The treatment of human remains and consistency in the application of Section 106 have been vexing and controversial issues in our profession for many years, and the importance of archaeology to heritage tourism and public engagement initiatives cannot be overstated. We urge all concerned archaeologists to become familiar with these issues and participate in the public commenting process as the ATF moves forward with its important tasks in the months ahead. SAA, SHA, ACRA, and RPA members are also encouraged to communicate directly with Dan Roberts at <droberts@johnmilnerassociates.com> or Kay Simpson at <ksimpson@louisberger.com> with any concerns or comments.

2005 Election Results

Results of the 2005 SHA Election for members of the SHA and ACUA Boards are as follows:

President-Elect: Lu Ann De Cunzio

Treasurer: Sara Mascia

Secretary: Michael Nassaney

Board of Directors: elected are Margaret Purser and Nicholas Honerkamp

Nominations and Elections Committee: elected are Dena Doroszenko and Charles Ewen

ACUA Board: elected are Annalies Corbin, Claire Peachey, and Dolores Elkin.

Government Affairs News

The President's FY07 Budget: "A Squeeze Play"

Nellie L. Longworth, Government Affairs Consultant

The Historic Preservation Fund

The President's FY07 Budget was released Monday, 6 February. At first glance, the \$72 million appropriation for the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) appeared to be the same funding level as FY06. However, the President has made changes in the HPF, setting aside \$32.2 million for the creation of a new grants program: the American Heritage and Preservation Partnership Program (AHPPP). The newly named partnership program includes Save America's Treasures (SAT), Preserve America, and Heritage Areas. Heritage Areas, the newcomer to the HP Fund and AHPPP, has historically been a line item in the National Park Service (NPS) budget with FY06 funding of \$13 million. A close look at the funding for the new partnership reveals a decrease of \$13.8 million from the appropriation levels of the three combined programs in the current year: Save America's Treasures—\$30 million in FY06, \$14.8 million for FY07; Preserve America—\$3 million in FY06, \$10 million for FY07; and Heritage Areas—\$13 million in FY06, \$7.2 million for FY07. The total funding for the three programs in FY06 was \$46 million and, as proposed by the President's Budget, would be trimmed to \$32.2 million next year (a 31% cut).

The \$39.8 million budgeted for the HPF is to be divided between the states, tribes, and other programs such as last year's funding for Historic Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU). In FY06, the states received \$36.5 million, the tribes \$4 million, and the HBCU \$3 million which totaled \$43.5 million, another squeeze play in FY07.

Department of Interior Budget

Funding for the Department of Interior in the President's FY07 Budget is \$10.526 billion, a 3% decrease from last year. This includes a slight increase for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), a cut of \$100 million for the NPS, and a \$124 million reduction in congressional earmarks. The NPS cuts reflect the elimination of the Land and Water Conservation Fund stateside grants and a \$90 million decrease in the construction budget. There are increases for the Mineral Management Service, the Office of Surface Mining, and Payment in Lieu of Taxes program.

BLM's FY07 budget request is \$1.760 billion, an increase of \$19 million. This includes \$863 million for land and resources management and an increase to process oil and gas drilling permit applications. The agency expects it will process 10,160 applications to drill in 2007. The Budget further proposes to divert 70% of the funds from BLM land sales to the federal treasury. This change is dramatic as those funds have been used by BLM for conservation purposes since 2000. "It appears that a dramatic increase in oil and gas development on federal lands...has lessened BLM's ability to meet its environmental responsibilities." (EENEWS 2/6/06)

The appropriation process will now move to the Congress, with hearings and witnesses from all federal agencies and interested parties testifying before the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees.

Grassroots Lobbying in DC This Spring

Grassroots input will be important this year to address the changes made to the HPF. Preservation Action, the National Trust, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) are sponsoring their annual Lobby Day sessions on 13-14 March at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Bethesda, MD. The meeting will include briefings on issues important to the historic preservation community but will not specifically address the changes to Section 106 proposed by the House Resources Committee last year. Rep. Stephen Pearce (R-NM), new chair of the House National Parks Subcommittee, has been invited to be the luncheon speaker on Monday, 13 March 2006. If anyone is interested in further details of the Lobby Day, please contact Nellie Longworth at <nellbabe@aol.com>.

The government affairs issue of greatest concern to SHA continues to be the protection of Section 106. SHA strongly opposes any legislative change that would limit Section 106 review to only those properties on the National Register of Historic Places or designated eligible by the Keeper. If—and when—we learn that change is imminent, SHA will organize a lobbying day to make our case before the key congressional committees.

The Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards for SHA 2007

The Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Fund provides, on a competitive basis, one or more cash awards to defray travel costs of graduate students participating in annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA). Two \$500 awards are available to students presenting papers or posters at the SHA 2007 annual meeting in Williamsburg.

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

To apply, submit a letter to the subcommittee chair, by 15 August, at the address listed below. The letter should present compelling reasons why participation in this particular SHA annual meeting would benefit an applicant's career development, and how society members will benefit from presentation of the applicant's research results. Involvement in SHA committees and other Society-related activities is encouraged, in order to foster a deeper engagement and understanding of professionalism in the discipline. The letter should be accompanied by the following documents: (1) proof of university registration; (2) a confidential letter of reference from the applicant's academic advisor certifying good standing in a graduate program; (3) a copy of the applicant's preregistration for the SHA annual meeting, including a presentation abstract; and (4) a copy of the applicant's curriculum vitae (CV). Award checks will be sent after participation in the conference.

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Announcing the 2007 SHA Dissertation Prize

The 2007 SHA Dissertation Prize will be awarded to a recent graduate whose dissertation is considered to be an outstanding contribution to historical archaeology. A prepublication contract to have the dissertation copublished by the SHA and the University Press of Florida and a \$1,000 cash prize will be awarded to the individual with the winning dissertation. The cash portion of the prize will be paid when the revised dissertation is acceptable to the press.

To be considered for the 2007 prize, which will be awarded at the annual meeting in January 2007, nominees must have defended their dissertations and received a Ph.D. within three years prior to 30 June 2006. Two unbound copies of the dissertation must be provided to James E. Ayres, chair of the SHA Dissertation Prize Subcommittee, by the date noted below. The dissertation copies will not be returned (unless the reviewers have made comments they wish to pass on to a nominee).

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

Nominees must be willing to accept a prepublication contract with the University Press of Florida, and winning the prize will, as with all SHA publications, require assignment of the copyright of the manuscript and any royalties from the publication of the paper to the SHA. The dissertation must not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Deadline for receipt of all materials (nomination letters and copies of dissertations) is 17 July 2006. The subcommittee is expected to reach a consensus on the winner no later than 16 October 2006.

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

Book Reviews Moved to SHA Web site

Dear SHA members,

I would like to address all of you who have contributed book reviews in the past, those of you who have reviews pending, and those of you who will review books in the future, as well as all of you who read these reviews and use them in your research and in your book acquisition decisions.

Historical Archaeology has become a victim of its own success. I receive a steady stream of books to review and have been able to find a capable cadre of archaeologists to review them. With few exceptions (and you know who you are), the turnaround time from sending out the book to receiving the review is about three months. The problem is the time lag in getting those reviews into print. Currently, there is a two-year delay between receiving the review and its publication. This bottleneck is not good for the reviewer, author, publisher, or anyone wanting to read a timely review before buying a book.

To address this problem, SHA Editor Rebecca Allen and the SHA Editorial Advisory Committee have recommended a solution that several other journals have already enacted. Beginning 2006 (vol. 40, 2, and 4) reviews will be posted on the SHA Web site at the same time that the volumes are sent to the printers. We hope to move the reviews exclusively to the Web after this time. This should cut the lag time between authorship to publication by more than half. It will also have the added benefit of making these reviews available to a much larger audience (i.e., anyone who does a search on the book title) thus increasing the utility of the review while providing better exposure for the Society.

The review procedure will be the same. The only changes will be the time and place of publication. So, be sure and bookmark the SHA Web site and visit it often. And those of you who owe me a review, get back to work!

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Chair: Robert C. Sonderman (2003-2005), National Park Service, Museum Resource Center, 3300 Hubbard Road, Landover, MD 20785; Phone: 301-341-0707; Fax: 301-773-5096; Email: <bob_sonderman@nps.gov>

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Employment Coordinator

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Chair: Carol A. Nickolai, Department of Anthropology, 323 University of Pennsylvania Museum, 3260 South St., Philadelphia, PA 19104; Phone: 214-546-3730; Email: <Nickolai@sas.upenn.edu>

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Chair: Martha Zierden (2005-2007), The Charleston Museum, 360 Meeting St., Charleston, SC 29403-6235, Phone: 843-722-2996 x225; Fax: 843-722-1784; Email: <mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org>

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African-American Archaeology Network: Jamie C. Brandon
Alaska Anthropological Assn: Robin O. Mills
American Anthropological Assn: Russell Skowronek
American Association for State and Local History: Christopher Matthews
American Cultural Resources Assn: Michael Polk
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Archaeological Institute of America: Robyn Woodward
Archaeological Society of Virginia: Anne Garland

Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology: Susan Piddock
Canadian Archaeological Organizations: Dena Doroszenko, William Moss
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Sara Mascia
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Great Basin Anthropological Conference: Lynn Furnis
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Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group: Audrey Horning
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Society of Early Americanists: Julia A. King
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Society for Industrial Archaeology: Patrick E. Martin
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Southeast Archaeological Conference: Rochelle A. Marrinan
South Central Historical Archaeology Conference: Jamie Brandon
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World Archaeological Congress: John H. Jameson Jr.
US/ICOMOS: Donna Seifert

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Parliamentarian

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Resolutions Committee (2006)

J. W. (Joe) Joseph; Terry Klein

UNESCO Committee

Chair: Margaret Leshikar-Denton (2005-2007), Cayman Islands National Museum, P.O. Box 2189 GT, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands; Phone: 345-949-2395; Fax: 345-949-2786; Email: <musmel@candw.ky>

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

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

Canada-Ontario

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Canada-Québec

Allison Bain, Département d'Histoire, Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval, Québec, QC CANADA G1K 7P4; Phone: 418-656-2131 x 14589; Fax: 418-656-3603; Email: <Allison.bain@hst.ulaval.ca>

Canada-West (Alberta, British Columbia)

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Caribbean and Bermuda

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Mexico, Central and South America

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Middle East

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

Underwater (Worldwide)

Toni L. Carrell, Ships of Discovery, Corpus Christi Museum, 1900 N. Chaparral St., Corpus Christi, TX 78401; Phone: 361-826-4674; Fax: 361-884-7392; Email: <tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org>

U.S.A.-Alaska

Doreen Cooper, R & D Consulting, P.O. Box 594, Skagway, AK 99840; Phone and Fax: 907-983-3004; Email: <dccooper_99840@yahoo.com>

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

Jay Sturdevant, Midwest Archeological Center/National Park Service, Federal Building, 100 Centennial Mall North, Room 474, Lincoln, NE 68508; Phone: 402-437-5392; Fax: 402-437-5098; Email: <Jay_Sturdevant@nps.gov>

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

Kathleen H. Cande, Sponsored Research Program, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 N. Hatch, Fayetteville, AR 72704; Phone: 479-575-3556; Fax: 479-575-5453; Email: <kcande@uark.edu>

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

Ben Resnick, GAI Consultants, Inc., 385 East Waterfront Drive, Homestead, PA 15120-5005; Phone 412-476-2000 x 1200; Fax: 412-476-2020; Email: <b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com>

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

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

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

David Starbuck, P.O. Box 492, Chestertown, NY 12817; Phone and Fax: 518-494-5583; Email: <dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Plains Conference 2006

The Plains Anthropological Society will hold its 2006 annual conference at the Capitol Plaza Hotel in Topeka, KS. Conference dates are 8-11 November 2006. The conference will focus on current archaeological and anthropological research on the Plains and will include a keynote speaker (Dr. Schuyler M. Jones), symposia, and general paper and poster sessions. For more details visit <<http://www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth/index.htm>>.

Chacmool Conference: "Decolonizing Archaeology: Archaeology and the Post-Colonial Critique"

The 39th Annual Chacmool Conference, hosted by the University of Calgary, will be held in Calgary, Alberta, Canada from 11-14 November 2006. The purpose of the conference is to explore the benefits of applying Post-Colonialism to archaeology. Proposed topics include historical and colonial period archaeology, the use of archaeology in ethnic and national identities, archaeology in the creation of government policy, and the role of the researcher in the field.

For more information: <<http://www.arky.ucalgary.ca/arky1/Chacmool2006/index.htm>> or email: <arkyconf@ucalgary.ca>.

SHA 2007

Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

Call for Papers

Submission Guidelines and Forms

Call for Papers Opens: 3 April 2006
Online Call for Papers Available: 1 May 2006
Regular Submission Deadline: 1 June 2006
Late Submission Deadline: 30 June 2006

Old World/New World: Culture in Transformation



Left: James Fort 1607 west palisade in foreground looking east across the fort to the late 17th-century church tower in the background (APVA Preservation Virginia).

Above right: Costumed interpreters pass the Governor's Palace at Colonial Williamsburg (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation).

Lower right: Grand French Battery on the siege lines of the Yorktown Battlefield (Colonial National Historical Park).

Central to the theme of the 2007 SHA conference in Williamsburg/Jamestown, Virginia, is the historical archaeology of Jamestown in the context of the emerging 16th- and 17th-century Atlantic World. The program will feature a plenary session focusing on the archaeology of the early decades of European expansion along the Atlantic rim, and what it reveals of the process of cultural change among Europeans, Africans, and native peoples. Concurrent sessions are open to presentations on regional or temporal variations on the plenary theme and other individual research projects that incorporate comparative and interdisciplinary research. Innovative use of advanced technology will be a subtheme throughout.

2007 marks the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown and the 40th anniversary of the SHA. The SHA conference is the first major event of the 400th anniversary year in the Historic Triangle of Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown. Take advantage of the area's many new facilities and programs while attending the conference by exploring on your own or taking a conference tour. Your registration includes admission to Historic Jamestowne, site of the first permanent English settlement in North America and the Jamestown Rediscovery archaeological project, which is unearthing James Fort 1607. It also includes Colonial Williamsburg, where the revolutionary spirit took root, and Yorktown Battlefield, where independence was won.

Individuals responding to the Society for Historical Archaeology's 2007 Call for Papers are strongly encouraged to use the online abstract submission and conference registration system which can be accessed through the SHA Web site (<www.sha.org>). The online system will be available on 1 May 2006. For those unable to access the SHA Web site, submissions should be mailed to SHA Headquarters, 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130, Rockville, MD 20850. Please be certain that mailed submissions contain all required information, including your conference registration payment, as specified in the "What You Need to Submit" section of this Call for Papers.

Each session organizer and presenter at the SHA 2007 Conference must complete the required forms and register for the 2007 conference at the time they submit their paper abstract. Incomplete submissions will not be accepted.

The regular abstract submission period is from 3 April to 1 June 2006. Individual contributors, symposium organizers and presenters, and forum organizers are asked to respond to the 2007 Call for Papers online through the SHA Web site (<www.sha.org>) beginning 1 May 2006. The online Call for Papers will be available for late submissions from 2 June to 30 June 2006; however, a \$25 late fee will be assessed on abstracts submitted after 1 June. No abstracts will be accepted after 30 June 2006.

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

TYPES OF SUBMISSIONS

Individual Contributions—Major Papers, Research Reports, Poster/Media Displays

Please note: If you are submitting a paper as part of a symposium, your submission is not considered an individual contribution. You should submit as a symposium presenter.

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

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

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

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

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

Organized Contributions—Symposiums and Forums/Panel Discussions

Symposium: Four or more major papers organized around a central theme, region, or project. Organizers of a symposium must identify the chair and at least one discussant. Symposia with more than 10 presentations must be divided into two parts (morning and afternoon sessions), each with at least one discussant.

Symposium Organizers are responsible for ensuring that all participants in their session have submitted their completed forms, abstracts, and registration payment prior to the close of the Call for Papers. No abstracts will be accepted after 30 June 2006. Organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations.

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

Please note: Individuals participating as discussants or forum panelists but who are not delivering papers in other sessions are not required to register for the 2007 Conference during the Call for Papers period. They must, however, register in full for the conference during the regular registration period, which will run from 2 October to 15 December 2006.

WHAT YOU NEED TO SUBMIT

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

Individual contributors of a major paper, research report, or poster/media display: The author who will be presenting the paper/report/poster must submit:

- Form 1—Registration and Payment
- Form 2—Individual Contribution Abstract Submission Form
- Your abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.

Symposium organizers must submit:

- Form 1—Registration and Payment
- Form 3—Symposium Organizer Submission Form

- Your abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.

Presenters in a symposium must submit:

- Form 1 – Registration and Payment
- Form 4 – Symposium Presenter Abstract Submission Form
- Your abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.

Forum Organizers must submit:

- Form 1 – Registration and Payment
- Form 5 – Forum/Panel Organizer Submission Form
- Your abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.

AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT

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

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

35mm carousel slide projectors and overhead projectors will NOT be provided by the SHA. Anyone wishing to use a slide or overhead projector for his/her presentation should contact Trixie Bradfield at SHA Headquarters at <tbradfield@mgmtsol.com> for rental information.

REGISTRATION FEE

The 2007 SHA Conference registration fee includes admission to several area museums for the duration of the conference. These include Historic Jamestowne, Yorktown Battlefield, and Colonial Williamsburg.

DEADLINE

The regular deadline for abstract submission is 1 June 2006. Late submissions will be accepted until 30 June 2006; however, an additional \$25 administrative fee will be assessed on all abstracts received after the 1 June 2006 deadline. All late submissions must be postmarked on or before 30 June 2006. No abstracts will be accepted after 30 June 2006.

REFUNDS

Refund requests from persons responding to the 2007 Call for Papers must be made in writing and postmarked on or before 13 October 2006. Refunds will be issued less a \$25.00 administrative fee. If a refund request is postmarked after 13 October 2006, no refund will be made. No refunds will be issued for “no shows.”

ELIGIBILITY

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not re-

quired in order to give a presentation at the 2007 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all presentations to conform to the ethical standards promulgated by the Society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge having read the SHA Ethics Statement.

SHA ETHICS STATEMENT

Adopted 21 June 2003

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

Principle 1

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

Principle 2

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

Principle 3

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

Principle 4

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

Principle 5

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

Principle 6

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

Principle 7

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

SHA 2007 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Williamsburg, Virginia
10-14 January 2007

Form 2: Individual Contribution Abstract Submission Form

Name: _____ Affiliation: _____

Submission (check one): *Major Paper* (20 min) *Research Report* (10 min) *Poster/Media Display*

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

Abstract Title (please print): _____

Abstract: Please submit your abstract (150 words maximum) on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Abstracts should be in Microsoft Word format.

Author 1

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

I am a student and would like my single-authored paper to be considered for the Student Paper Prize Competition. Please contact me with details about competition deadlines.

Author 2

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

Author 3

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

Author 4

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

Key Words:
(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

Region: _____ Period: _____

Send all applicable forms and payment to:
SHA Headquarters, 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130, Rockville, MD 20850 USA
Email: <hq@sha.org> Phone: 301-990-2454 Fax: 301-990-9771

**SHA 2007 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Williamsburg, Virginia
10-14 January 2007**

Form 3: Symposium Organizer Submission Form

Organizer(s): _____

Chair(s): _____

Sponsor (if any): _____

Title (please print): _____

Abstract: Please submit your abstract (150 words maximum) on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Abstracts should be in Microsoft Word format.

List of Participants (in order of presentation):

Minimum: 4 presenters

Minimum: 1 discussant

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

Please be aware that all symposium presenters must submit their registration, abstract, and payment by the Call for Papers deadline. Discussants are not required to register during the Call for Papers period. However, discussants must register in full for the conference during the regular registration period which runs from 2 October to 15 December 2006.

Send all applicable forms and payment to:

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

**SHA 2007 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Williamsburg, Virginia
10-14 January 2007**

Form 4: Symposium Presenter Submission Form

Symposium Organizer(s): _____

Symposium Title: _____

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

Paper Title (please print): _____

Abstract: Please submit your abstract (100 words maximum) on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Abstracts should be in Microsoft Word format.

Author 1

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

Author 2

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

Author 3

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

Author 4

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____

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**SHA 2007 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Williamsburg, Virginia
10-14 January 2007**

Form 5: Forum/Panel Organizer Submission Form

Forum Organizer(s): _____

Moderator(s): _____

Sponsor (if any): _____

Title (please print): _____

Abstract: Please submit your session abstract (150 words maximum) on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Abstracts should be in Microsoft Word format.

Time Slot Request: 2 hour 3 hour 4 hour

List of Panelists: (Maximum 8)

Panelist 1: _____

Panelist 2: _____

Panelist 3: _____

Panelist 4: _____

Panelist 5: _____

Panelist 6: _____

Panelist 7: _____

Panelist 8: _____

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Current Research

NEW COORDINATORS

Several changes have occurred in our Newsletter Current Research Coordinators. For U.S.A.-Central Plains William Hunt, Jr. has stepped down and has been replaced by Jay Sturdevant (<Jay_Sturdevant@nps.gov>); for U.S.A.-Pacific West Sannie K. Osborn has stepped down and has been replaced by Thad Van Bueren (<Thad_Van_Bueren@dot.ca.gov>); and for U.S.A.-Southeast Alfred Woods has stepped down and has been replaced by Gifford Waters (<gwaters@flmnh.ufl.edu>). Full affiliation and contact information for these new Current Research Coordinators can be found in the People You Should Know section of this issue of the *Newsletter*.

I would like to thank Bill, Sannie, and Al for serving as Current Research Coordinators, and thereby substantively contributing to the success of the *SHA Newsletter* and the SHA itself. I also want to thank Jay, Thad, and Gifford for offering to step up and volunteer for the SHA!

William Lees, Editor

AFRICA

Reported by Kenneth Kelly
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Guinea, West Africa

Rio Pongo, Guinea: In January 2006 a preliminary archaeological reconnaissance was conducted by Kenneth G. Kelly (University of South Carolina) at a series of sites along the upper Rio Pongo, approximately 120 km north of Conakry, Guinea. The project was conducted in cooperation with faculty of the Université Lansana Conté de Sonfonia de Conakry, the Guinea Ministry of Tourism, FONDIS, ERA/Guinea, and the Musée National in Conakry. The goals of this preliminary project were to assess the archaeological potential of the Rio Pongo region for the investigation of the impacts and consequences of the slave trade in the late 18th and 19th centuries. The Rio Pongo region of the Upper Guinea Coast was an important source of captive Africans during the 18th century and its importance increased during the 19th century, when a number of European, American, and African traders developed a sophisticated trade in slaves and other goods. This 19th century trade is particularly interesting as it was "illegal," taking place after the 1807 abolition of the

slave trade north of the equator. It is also interesting as some European and American traders entered into political and sexual liaisons with elite women in the region, founding trading families that continued to be active in the slave trade until the late 19th century. One such trader, Stiles Lightbourn, an American from Charleston, SC, married a local "queen" known as Niara Bely and she maintained a trading establishment at Farenya, at the head of navigation on the tidal Rio Pongo (Figure: Upper Rio Pongo).

The archaeological reconnaissance identified a series of sites at and in the vicinity of Farenya, including the earthen mound that remains of the "palace" of Niara Bely, the ruins of a masonry defensive battery complete with cannon, the site of the slave "barracoon" or holding pen at Balandougou just outside Farenya, and a probable domestic habitation near the ruins of the first An-

materials corresponds to local traditions that Farenya was established as a village after Niara Bely's trading establishment was founded.

An archaeological reconnaissance was also completed at two other site complexes in the upper Rio Pongo, adjacent to the present-day villages of Sanya Pauli and Bangalan. Bangalan was the location of a trading establishment associated with Niara Bely and Lightbourn, and as it was the terminus of trade routes coming from the Futa Djallon in the interior, it was an important trade center. The site of the trading complex is located at some distance from the present-day village of Bangalan, and includes a large earthen mound that local tradition asserts was the home of Lightbourn and Niara Bely. A survey of the surrounding area revealed a cannon as well as indications that other low mounds may be



Upper Rio Pongo

glican church at Farenya. Also visited was the port associated with the region called "Mullataria" where the offspring of Lightbourn and Niara Bely established their homes. All of the archaeological sites in and around Farenya were characterized by mid-19th century artifacts, principally bottle glass of French and British origin, and a variety of British whites. The lack of earlier

present in the adjacent bush that may possibly be the remains of warehouses and other buildings associated with the trading enterprise. The ground surface surrounding the Lightbourn house was littered with artifacts including creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares, as well as bottle glass. Between the Lightbourn house and the port, a substantial paved masonry ramp and road is still



Lightbourn house site and cannon.

present, stretching over 100 m. Further inland from the Lightbourn house is a large area with imported glass and ceramics as well as considerable locally manufactured pottery. This area is very likely the site of the contemporary village associated with the trading post (Figure: Lightbourn house site and cannon).

The archaeological reconnaissance also

investigated sites in and around the village of Sanya Pauli. The trading complex at Sanya Pauli was associated with Paul Faber, a rival trader to Lightbourn, and consists of a large earthen mound local history says is his house, several concentrations of French roofing tiles probably associated with storage facilities or warehouses, and the port area where cargoes were loaded and un-



Faber house site.

loaded. Just north of the Faber house is at least one rock-covered grave. West of the house is a large pit from which earth was dug for construction of houses, and beyond that further to the west along a slight ridge is a concentration of 19th-century artifacts and locally manufactured pottery indicating the probable location of the local village that was contemporary with the trading establishment. At the south end of this ridge a cannon still lies within the ruins of a masonry battery or fortification overlooking the port area. Northwest of the present-day village of Sanya Pauli is the site of an early Anglican church and school. Near the church are four graves, one of which is said to be that of Paul Faber and the others are said to be those of priests (Figure: Faber house site).

The results of this reconnaissance were the identification, documentation, and recording of the presence and location of significant archaeological sites associated with the slave trade of the late 18th and 19th centuries along the Rio Pongo. The archaeological remains are important and will be able to contribute significantly to our understanding of the social and historical dynamics of the Rio Pongo region during the period of the "illegal" slave trade. At the conclusion of the fieldwork, a one-day public conference at the Université Lansana Conté de Sonfonia de Conakry presented the results of this work to students, faculty, and other interested individuals. The initial work reported here is expected to be the first stage in a long-term project investigating the Rio Pongo region.

ASIA

Reported by Edward W. Tennant
<etennant@ufl.edu>

Micronesia

Documentation of WWII Japanese Aircraft on Yap (submitted by Thomas F. King): Yap, now a state of the Federated States of Micronesia, was one of the island groups that Allied Forces in World War II "leapfrogged" during the campaign against Japan. Its military airfields were strafed and bombed, however, with the result that a number of damaged Japanese fighter, bomber, and cargo aircraft were left on the ground at the end of the war. These aircraft are now of historical, archaeological, and engineering interest, potentially useful for public interpretation, and attractive to souvenir hunters. As a result, the Yap Historic Preservation Officer, Federated States historic preservation authorities, and the U.S. National Park Service have initiated planning for their long-term management.

As a first step in such management, the Yap Historic Preservation Officer, with financial assistance from the National Park Service, has contracted with The International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery (TIGHAR; see <www.tigar.org>) to prepare a condition assessment and recommendations focused on four aircraft at the old airbase near Colonia, Yap's capital. TIGHAR specializes in aviation archaeology and historic preservation, and is best known for its long-term research in the Phoenix Islands in connection with the 1937 disappearance of aviation pioneers Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan.

The work to be done, scheduled for early 2006, will include documenting the character and condition of the four aircraft—two Zero fighters, a bomber, and a cargo plane—both with reference to damage incurred during American airstrikes and damage suffered since World War II as a result of corrosion, artifact collecting, and vandalism. TIGHAR senior archaeologist Thomas F. King (<tfking106@aol.com>) will direct the research, and Peter Fix of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University will provide specialist expertise in materials conservation. No recovery of aircraft parts or artifacts is anticipated.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Reported by Alasdair Brooks
<a.brooks@latrobe.edu.au>

Victoria

Annual ASHA conference: The annual conference of the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology was held from 29 September to 2 October 2005 at La Trobe University's city campus in Melbourne. The 2005 conference theme was "The City and the Bush" investigating "the relationships between them, including trade, migration, industry, and religion."

An incomplete list of session topics would include the archaeology of death and religion, material culture studies, consultancy archaeology in Victoria, and a double session devoted to the recent Casseldon Place excavations in central Melbourne. It was particularly encouraging to see papers from such a broad geographical range, with the UK, Ghana, and—perhaps most unexpectedly—Singapore represented. In fact, so many papers were contributed that for the first time at an ASHA-only event, concurrent sessions had to be organized.

As at most conferences, field trips were a highlight. These included trips to the Old

Melbourne Gaol, a tour of the Heritage Victoria Conservation Laboratory (the only state-run archaeology lab in Australia), and the post-conference field trip to the Mornington Peninsula. While the latter field trip ostensibly focused on lime kilns, rumor has it that the opportunity to visit at least one of the Peninsula's excellent wineries was not overlooked.

For the first time ever at an ASHA-only conference, student and best paper prizes were awarded. These were as follows: Student Travel Award:

- Julie Mastin, Charles Darwin University, Darwin
Best Student Paper (Sponsored by Context Pty. Ltd):

- Alister Bowen, La Trobe University
Best Paper (sponsored by Tardis Enterprises Pty. Ltd, Blackwell Publishing, and Australian Scholarly Publishing):

- First Prize, Alister Bowen, La Trobe University

- Second Prize, Alasdair Brooks, La Trobe University

Congratulations to Alister Bowen for his clean sweep of the best paper prizes (and being called 'Alistair' [irrespective of spelling], being based at La Trobe University, and having the initials 'AMB', is clearly no impediment to winning ASHA prizes)!

Thanks are due to all of the La Trobe University staff and students who contributed towards a successful event, particularly Sam Spiers for his enormous efforts above and beyond the call of duty.

The 2006 conference—a joint event with AIMA (Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology)—is scheduled for Darwin, in the Northern Territory.

New South Wales

The Third Sydney Historical Archaeology Professional Workshop: The workshop, held on 25 November 2005, was sponsored and hosted by consultancy firm Godden Mackay Logan, and brought together approximately 50 local practitioners. The morning session was devoted to papers on excavations at Camperdown Cemetery, Mountain Street, the Fitzroy/Mittagong Iron Works, various excavations at Parramatta, and government department procedures. After lunch, there was a panel discussion on archaeology in Parramatta, reports on the status of the NSW Heritage Office, and a workshop where comments were taken from the floor on the issues facing professional historical archaeologists in Sydney. Many of the latter, particularly as regards the need for more thinking about public archaeology, and concerns over synthesis and compara-

bility of data, will be familiar to North America-based colleagues. The next workshop was tentatively scheduled to be in six months, and will possibly focus on scientific archaeology.

CANADA-ATLANTIC

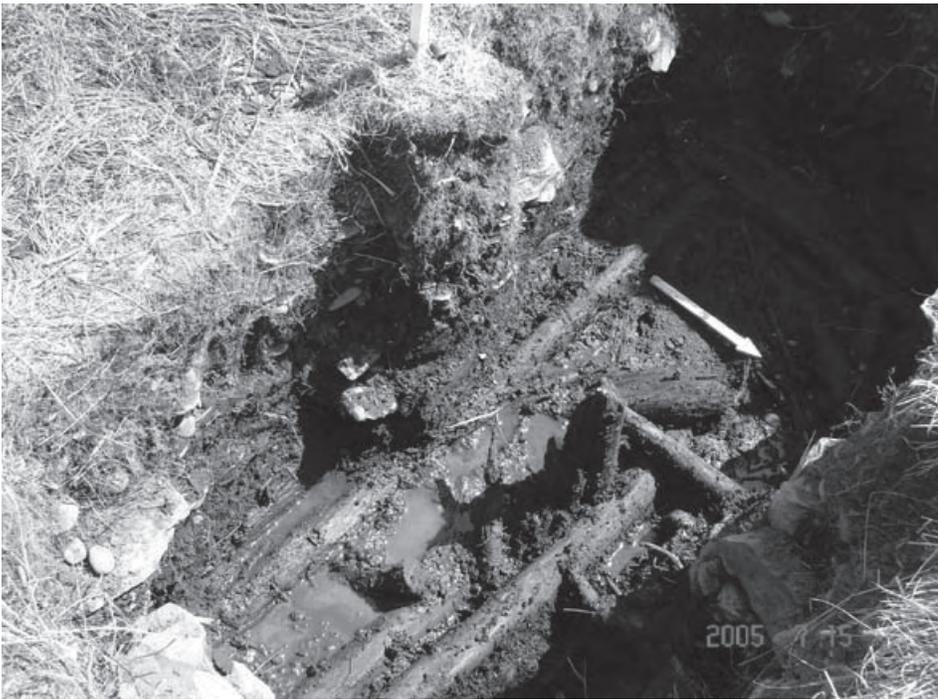
Reported by Rob Ferguson
<rob.ferguson@pc.gc.ca>

Newfoundland

Clears Cove, Fermeuse Bay (CfAf-23) (submitted by Peter Pope): Peter Pope and a small crew of students from Memorial University of Newfoundland and Université de Montréal carried out test excavations this past summer of 2005 at Clears Cove (CfAf-23), in Fermeuse Bay, about 100 km south of St. John's, Newfoundland. On the basis of James Yonge's 1663 map and our survey in 2002, we suspected that this was the site of a 17th-century fishing plantation, or permanent settlement. The one-month dig was designed to determine if this was, in fact, so and also to assess the site as a possible topic for graduate research. In the end, our hopes were surpassed.

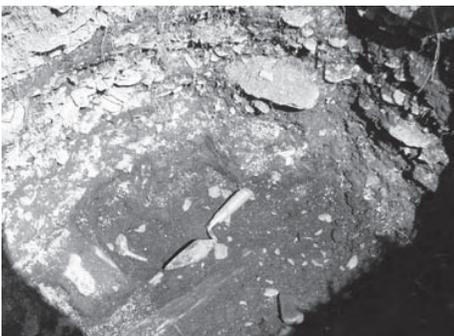
We excavated a 1 x 6 m test trench in a raised plateau surrounding the remains of a root cellar, where we had recovered early straw-green window glass fragments in 2002. This test trench revealed a series of stone features reaching back from the late 19th century to the early 18th, including a thick beach-cobble deposit dating to about 1800, which seems most likely to be a lane to access the beach from a house site further inland. In part of this test excavation we uncovered a square-timber floor frame. A complete Barnstaple-style pipe bowl in situ suggested that this feature burned about 1700, perhaps as a result of d'Iberville's attack in 1696. This floor feature overlies another square-timber floor frame. These each very likely relate to successive 17th-century planter houses, on the basis of the framing technique and associated material culture, including diamond pane window glass and North Devon slip-decorated coarse earthenware. Underlying these features we found remains of a spruce-fir post-and-wattle construction, likely relating to the migratory fishery. We did not reach sterile soil in this excavation.

We also excavated a 1 x 2 m test a little below the house plateau, in the adjacent boggy area. Under another cobble fill of ca. 1800, we found a lot of wood debris and then a thick layer of wood chips, datable from associated artifacts to the first half of the 17th century. Digging through this layer of wood chips was like digging through a 4-in.-thick piece of Aspenite—but it served a purpose,



Feature 436: Remains of a spruce-fir pole-and-wattle structure, dating to about 1600-1625, at Clears Cove, Newfoundland (CfAf-23).

sealing the deposit below in a matrix of wet peat. Here we uncovered the corner of a well-preserved spruce-fir pole structure, with a pole floor, dated by association to about 1600-1625. Several North Devon gravel-tempered coarse earthenware cook



Burned remains of a square-timber floor frame, in association with a Barnstaple-style clay tobacco pipe ca. 1690-1710, at Clears Cove, Newfoundland (CfAf-23).

pots turned up in this structure. Given these finds and the architecture of the feature, we have interpreted it as a migratory fishers' cookroom. These have rarely (if ever) survived in archaeological contexts, making this a site of great interest for further research on the transition from the migratory fishery to the permanent European occupation of Newfoundland.

Our test excavations were supported by SSHRC through the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program, in

cooperation with the Town of Port Kirwan and the Brothers family, owners of the property. Our special thanks are due Kathy Ledwell (Brothers), whose tranquility we disturbed, the field team of Mathilde Plante St-Arnaud, Peter Simms and Janine Williams and, in the lab, Regeena Psathas.

Nova Scotia

Delap's Cove, Brindley Town, and Rear Monastery (submitted by Heather MacLeod-Leslie): In the 2004 field season Heather MacLeod-Leslie and an assistant conducted surveys of three African-Nova Scotian communities: Delap's Cove (Annapolis County), the former Brindley Town (now Conway, Digby County), and Rear Monastery (Antigonish County). Those surveys yielded nine new sites in Delap's Cove and three new sites in Rear Monastery. No surface indications of archaeological sites were detected in the study area defined for the former Brindley Town, the second-largest Black Loyalist settlement in Nova Scotia in 1784. However, heavy development and a lack of landowner permission to access two high-potential areas may explain this result.

The Rear Monastery sites, all associated with African-Nova Scotian families descended from original Black Loyalist settlers, add to those identified by Powell in 1998 in his brief initial survey of the larger Tracadie/Guysborough area under the Remembering Black Loyalists, Black Communities project. Powell identified 16 sites, most of which can be directly associated with Black settlement

of the area.

The 2004 survey of Delap's Cove was the first archaeological survey conducted in that area. The sites identified there, like those in the Tracadie/Guysborough area, represent what is likely the tip of the archaeological iceberg of African-Nova Scotian sites in these areas. The Black settlement at Delap's Cove is located in a natural and social landscape that suggests it was a likely destination for people seeking freedom from discrimination, social control, or enslavement. Several pieces of evidence support this theory, including a fictionalized story called "Beyond the Dark Horizon" penned by an African-Nova Scotian resident of the area. This is the story of a young couple sold into slavery in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley (just over the mountain from Delap's Cove). They decide to escape and go to "Shanty Town," a nearby refugee community, hidden by the landscape. Additionally, oral history collected from a resident of what was the Black settlement here, a descendent of these settlers, includes stories of one of his relatives "escaping" from the West Indies and coming to live in Delap's Cove.

In 2005, two of the sites identified in the previous year's survey were revisited and partially excavated. At BeDj-16, in Delap's Cove, we tested a house cellar feature and another associated with an outbuilding, likely a barn. The Delap's Cove project was run as a field school for Saint Mary's University, under the direction of MacLeod-Leslie. The Rear Monastery project was much smaller, comprised of an assistant, four volunteers, and MacLeod-Leslie. At BjCj-29, in Rear Monastery, we tested a domestic cellar feature and a midden.

Preliminary analysis of the artifact and contextual data from both sites suggest that residents did not abandon African-derived belief systems. Taking a cue from the works of archaeologists such as Mark P. Leone and Diana DiZerega-Wall, we placed test units over the northeast corners of the features. According to these archaeologists, this context has proven to be important for the performance of ritual behaviors on African American sites.

In Delap's Cove, the northeastern corner of the cellar feature was the location of a brick-lined hearth feature. This feature yielded a large assemblage which included items such as a copper-alloy thimble (from below the hearth, in the flue portion of the feature), several copper-alloy eyelets, likely from a shoe, and several pins. If we adopt an Afrocentric interpretive approach, these items may suggest an African-derived ritual significance that might have gone otherwise unconsidered. While they were not in a cache, per se, their location in the northeastern corner, in a hearth (and associated chim-

ney) feature one expects to see in a north-western corner, is inviting. Chimneys were viewed, in African-derived belief systems, to be a particularly effective conduit between the living and the spirit worlds.

In Rear Monastery, the northeastern corner of the built-up area, under what I believe was a porch, yielded a piece of curved iron covered by a portion of a brown-transfer-printed round white ceramic low bowl. The presence of curved iron in a ritual context has been associated with a treatment for rheumatism in African-derived rituals. This interpretation gains support in the presence of several glass bottles retrieved from a nearby midden that once contained "Dr. Dow's pure Sturgeon Oil liniment," that purported to cure, among other ailments, arthritis.

The only other item found in the same layer as the curved iron and the ceramic was the better part of an iron knife, oriented parallel to the front face of the porch, and pointing east-west. The potential significance of this is not yet known.

Several other items of interest were retrieved in Rear Monastery, including several white buttons, a worked piece of glass from the foot of a glass vessel, a concentration of burned glass, a nearly complete low bowl, again of brown-transfer-printed white ceramic, and a possible bone amulet, pierced as one might expect of a piece of jewelry. The latter three items were found in the northeastern corner of the interior space of the house, near the stone building footing.

These are preliminary observations. Analysis of comparative collections and oral historical information is forthcoming. The data were collected for a doctoral dissertation through Memorial University of Newfoundland and will receive greater analysis in the upcoming months. Finally, the assistants, students, and volunteers worked very hard through news-making rainstorms, the usual bug problems, and the occasional bear to explore these sites, and the author wishes to extend them her deepest gratitude for their diligence and genuine interest.

Halifax (submitted by April MacIntyre): Downtown Halifax has revealed more of its intriguing history this past summer. For the past four-and-a-half months (May through September) Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited has been working alongside the backhoe digging beneath parking lots and loading bay facilities at the north end of the block adjacent to the famous Alexander Keith's Brewery.

The site is slated for a four-star Marriott hotel, to be completed in 2006. The developer, Salter's Gate Limited, has taken an active role in researching and protecting the city's history, working alongside archaeolo-



Downtown Halifax excavations.

gists to unearth, preserve, and promote the tangible remains of a 250-year-old story. Beneath several thousand tons of asphalt, concrete, gravel fill, and building rubble, a total of 34 archaeological features have been discovered. Intact stone foundations from 18th- and 19th-century row houses on Hollis and Salter Streets, backyard privies, stone-lined wells, stables, and middens contained a wide range of artifacts spanning the past 250 years.

The site's story began in July 1749 when the city of Halifax was founded and the block in question was laid out for house lots. The first allotment of land on that block was made on 17 July 1749 to John Shippey. Shippey was granted the first license in Halifax to brew and serve liquor and he soon opened the doors to "The Double Eagle" which earned the nickname "The Split Crow" for its sign depicting the German coat of arms. While archaeologists did not have the opportunity to excavate the tavern, they were able to confirm its location on the city block when the back wall of the building was discovered. It has since been reburied and preserved intact.

Near the site of the tavern, archaeologists discovered a large cistern-like feature which a deed from 1755 suggested was a "Holland Pump" or windmill which had been excavated approximately 1 m into the bedrock and incorporated interior wooden braces to stabilize the stone-built structure. Presumably, the windmill was used to raise water for use in the brewing process.

Archaeologists were able to locate the original cobble surfaces of two of the city's

earliest streets (Hollis and Salter Streets) beneath the present-day sidewalks.

By a conservative estimate, 40,000 artifacts were recovered from the site. A well-preserved felt hat from a late 18th- to early 19th-century privy, a child's toy china set, leather shoes and shoe buckles, clay pipes, buttons, and German seltzer bottles are just a few of the artifacts archaeologists will spend the fall and winter cataloging and analyzing. A plan is in the works to display some of the most interesting artifacts in a permanent exhibit inside the hotel when it opens next year.

Photo caption 4: View from rooftop at south end of development area showing the stone foundations of row houses on Hollis Street (left) and an unidentified brick feature to the right.

St. Peters Canal National Historic Site (submitted by Rob Ferguson): In a collaborative federal/provincial project, David Christianson, Curator of Archaeology, Nova Scotia Museum, and Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada, surveyed the north and south ends of St. Peters Canal for evidence of Mi'kmaw campsites. They were assisted by Michelle Lelievre, University of Chicago, and Brandon Tracey, Potlotek (Chapel Island) First Nation. A map of Port Toulouse (St. Peters), ca. 1714, indicates Mi'kmaw camps at either end of the portage connecting Bras d'Or Lake in Cape Breton Island to St. Peters Bay on the Atlantic coast. The portage follows a depression along which a small stream flows into St. Peters Bay. In all likelihood, this

portage and its camps were the rationale for the establishment of Fort Saint-Pierre by French traders in the 1630s. The post was later taken over by the famous chronicler of Acadia, Nicolas Denys, until its destruction by fire in the winter of 1666/67.

Construction of St. Peter's Canal, 1854-1869, radically changed the approaches to the portage. While considerable excavation took place to create the canal, both ends were apparently covered with fill rather than removed. However, extensive test excavations at either end of the canal revealed only heavy clay deposits left by the canal construction. Traces of earlier campsites have either been destroyed or are inaccessible under construction fill and/or recent buildings. Further research would more profitably focus on sites within the Bras d'Or Lake.

Prince Edward Island

Greenwich, PEI National Park (submitted by Rob Ferguson): Scott Buchanan and Rob Ferguson completed the final phase of an EM-38 geophysical survey for nine 18th-century French farms at Greenwich for Parks Canada. A total of 2½ km of shoreline has been covered over a five-year period, to an average depth inland of about 70 m. To date, the survey has confirmed four farm sites, and indicated four other potential sites. Comparison with a 1764 map showing the nine abandoned farms suggests that the final site exists at the west end of the park, in an area of dense shrub growth inaccessible to the EM-38. Maps of this area from the 18th century to the present indicate that a radical change in shoreline, due to drifting sand, occurred in the early 20th century. Plotting this change should help to pinpoint the unknown site.

No excavations were undertaken this year. We plan to develop a strategy for testing anomalies in the coming summer, as well as examining the western end of the park.

Roma at Three Rivers National Historic Site (submitted by Scott Buchanan): Work has progressed with interpretive planning and facilities development at the Roma site in eastern Prince Edward Island. Brudenell Point, at the confluence of the Montague and Brudenell Rivers, was the base of Jean Pierre Roma's 1732-1745 settlement of Trois Rivières—the first successful independent commercial enterprise on 18th-century Isle St-Jean. Roma established a substantial fishing operation at Havre St.-Pierre, the base of the colony's inshore fleet, on the north shore of the island. He also cleared the first roadways on the island with direct routes from Trois Rivières to Havre St.-Pierre and the colonial administration at Port La Joye.



Reconstructed buildings at Roma.

Roma's settlement was destroyed by a New England fleet during the 1745 siege of Fortress Louisbourg. Eighty years later, the merchant Macdonald brothers carried on the entrepreneurial legacy from their house, store, and shipyard at the point. A. A. Macdonald, a Father of Confederation and Senator in the new Dominion Government of Canada, was born here in 1828.

Frank Korvemaker directed extensive Parks Canada excavations at the site from 1968-70, which revealed the extent of Roma's settlement and additional structural remains from the late 18th— to early 19th-century English occupation of the point. The site has remained neglected and largely forgotten until recent years. The present initiative is coordinated by Three Rivers-Roma Inc., a community organization dedicated to managing the historical resources of the site and 110 acres of community forest surrounding Roma's former settlement of Trois Rivières.

The past year has seen the completion of a large multipurpose pavilion, boardroom, maintenance shed, and public facilities with exterior façades reflecting period design. Shoreline stabilization has secured 100 m of exposed embankment adjacent to the ruins of Roma's establishment and the Macdonald premises. Nine km of interconnected trail loops have been routed through the property with interpretive stops highlighting plant life, forest and coastal ecology, and historical features. The annual Fête Roma, held each September, celebrates the history of the site with period re-enactments, costumes, food, and entertainment of the era.

Interpretive facilities have been placed away from the archaeological site area, amidst the inner field of a late 19th-century farmstead. Impact assessment has identified

traces of original 18th-century land clearing beneath buried agricultural deposits. An exposed section of 19th-century domestic refuse adjacent to the Macdonald store was salvaged during embankment stabilization in late December of 2004. The stabilization effort has held up to extreme tidal surges over the past winter and plans are underway to extend the seawall further around the point.

Photo caption 3: Public buildings at the Roma site on Brudenell Point, PEI, reflecting early 18th-century French architecture.

CANADA – ONTARIO

Reported by Jon K. Jouprien
<jkjouprien@cogeco.ca>

Archaeological Monitoring and Assessment of the Prest/Watson Farmstead, 1755 York Road, Niagara-on-the-Lake: In September of 2004 and intermittently during the 2005 season, archaeological testing and monitoring was conducted by the St. Catharines firm, Heritage Resource Consultant, Inc. in support of the private restoration of this property by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, of Calgary, Alberta. The farmstead and associated several acres are part of one of the first tracts of land settled in 1781, in what was later to become Upper Canada, and eventually the Province of Ontario.

Throughout the American Revolution, growing numbers of Loyalist and Native refugees arrived in Niagara daily. Most came from the Mohawk Valley of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, while others came from throughout the former 13 colonies. These destitute refugees consumed

large quantities of the food and supplies from the soldier Stores at Fort Niagara. The Stores relied on seasonal shipping from Montréal, down the St. Lawrence, and to Lake Ontario before reaching Fort Niagara situated at the mouth of the Niagara River. During some years the supply route was not navigable for up to seven months. A scheme was devised by Governor Haldimand and Colonel John Butler to settle older members of the Provincial troops and their families (principally from the corps of Butler's Rangers), to farm and supplement the Stores. A tract of land was eventually secured by Butler from the Mississauga Indians. It ran along the west bank of the Niagara River stretching from Lake Ontario to Niagara Falls. River front lots were laid out. This became the first permanent settlement on the Canadian side of the Niagara River.

One of the principal lot grantees was Peter Secord. Secord was granted a larger-than-average tract by Colonel Butler who also secured an additional 500 pounds for him to construct a saw mill on the creek which ran through his holding. His land, in what became the village of St. Davids, below the Niagara Escarpment was situated approximately midway between the current town of Niagara-on-the-Lake and Niagara Falls. The Prest/Watson farmstead site is situated on the Secord land grant. Today the site consists of an early 19th-century stone dwelling which resembles in form and style those commonly found before and after the Revolution in the Mohawk Valley. It is surrounded by visible archaeological surface features which delineate former lanes, roads, and outbuildings.

Archaeology was initiated to provide support for the restoration of this important historic site on several levels:

- 1) to corroborate the historic record by dating and identifying site features, including the principal dwelling;
- 2) to define and record the archaeological surface features, including the laneway, paths, and outbuildings;
- 3) to make recommendations in accordance with the "Ontario Heritage Act" regarding the conservation or mitigation of on-site cultural resources; and
- 4) to collect, analyze, and interpret a sample of the site's material culture.

Archaeological sampling was done in the areas south of the principal dwelling. A large test grid was established measuring 150 x 60 ft., sampled with test pits, and excavated to sterile subsoil. This method was used to investigate several depressions in the terrain which were believed to have once been outbuilding locations. The largest surface feature in the form of a regular rectangular depression was approximately 25 x 15 ft. in size. During initial test pit excavation

a delineation of semicoursed limestone rubble containing the washed-out remains of lime/sand mortar was unearthed. This stone feature was interpreted as the footings of a building foundation. It ran in a generally well-defined east/west line but broke up before forming a 90 degree corner at the gable. A significant artifact sample was unearthed dating from the 1820s to the early 20th century. Test pit sampling for other walls within the confines of this surface feature unearthed nothing and indicated that later building activities and underground services had disturbed and removed most of this feature. The artifact record indicated that the building had served different functions throughout time, and that the depression left by it was used as a disposal or dumping site well into the 20th century.

Testing of other surface features within the grid south of the dwelling house further illustrated the extensiveness of disturbance. This general pattern of disturbance was repeated in other areas of the site. Archaeological sampling was extended into the pasture east of the dwelling. A test grid 85 x 160 ft. was established there to mitigate an area for the construction of a new septic bed and driveway. Archaeological evidence indicated that like the first test area, this area also exhibited extensive disturbance resulting from 200 years of continuous site occupation and farming activities.

The construction crew working on the renovation of the dwelling uncovered a large collection of ceramics and domestic artifacts when the floor was removed from a room south of the kitchen. One important component of the historic kitchen was present in the form of an extant stone cooking hearth, equipped with a brick beehive bake oven built into the west jamb of this feature. The artifacts, which included sherds of early domestic redware, British slipwares, 19th-century English transfer, and painted tablewares, date the deposit in this part of the house to the period ca. 1830-1890s. The dates confirm that the deposit was made during the occupations of the Davis or Prest families who lived in the house during that period. These items provide a good sample of the household's material culture and a useful document for the restoration of furnishings and accessories. About 60% of a large mocha pitcher (ca. 1835) was reconstructed by the archaeological lab crew. It has provided a prototype and is being reproduced by master-potter Don Carpenter at Eastfield village in East Nassau, New York.

CANADA-QUÉBEC

Reported by Allison Bain
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Intendant's Palace, Québec City (submitted by Nathalie Gaudreau, Vincent Lambert, Caroline Mercier, and Étienne Taschereau): Université Laval has held an archaeological field project at the Intendant's Palace site (CeEt-30) in Québec City for fifteen years. Two palaces (1685-1713 and 1715-1775), two breweries (1666-1675 and 1852-1968), and military barracks (1765-1775) were all constructed on this site, providing interesting material for historical archaeologists.

For the 2005 season, one of the principal objectives of the investigation was to provide data about the palisade enclosing the first Intendant's palace's (1686-1713). During the fieldwork, 24 post bases (see Figure) and several scattered pieces of wood from the upper palisade structure were excavated. Their study, combined with an examination of military plans, indicates that the palisade was constructed hastily during a fortification effort in 1690. The site was of little strategic importance, resulting in its demolition between 1710 and the early 1720s. Our excavations also revealed the presence of a gardener's lodge and a stonework irrigation canal on top of the remains of the palisade. Both structures were related to the gardens of the second Intendant's palace (1716-1775).

Another important objective of the 2005 field project was to locate the remains of the privy which was part of the second palace's west wing. The privy appears to have contained four shafts which acted as rubbish chutes leading to a stone-walled pit that was connected to two drains, along with privy deposits rich in organic remains. The study of the material culture and the rich assemblage of faunal remains recovered within the privy will provide primary evidence of the diet, health, and wealth of the privy's users and their garbage disposal practices. Although its primary use was as a latrine, it appears that the sites' occupants disposed of all types of household and food wastes therein. The study also demonstrates that the latrine was used in a different fashion (primarily as a midden) by the British Army garrison that resided there after 1759 before the house was converted into an army barracks.

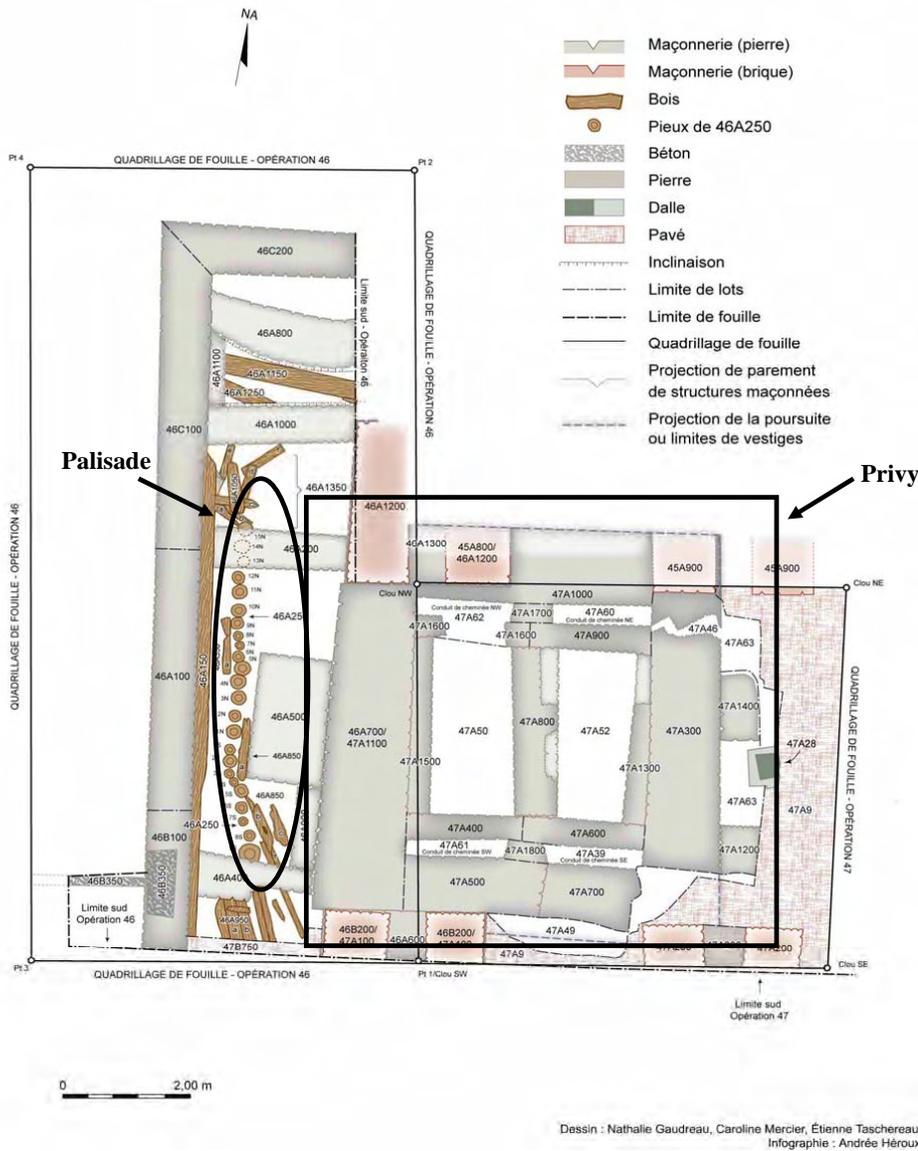
Finally, the investigation of the initial layers of occupation of the site revealed the remains of Boswell Brewery's malt kilns (1886-1928) helping us to better understand the construction of this building, the malting process, and its final destruction.

Old Québec City (submitted by Serge Rouleau): Three construction projects in Old

Quebec City have led to new archaeological discoveries. The discovery on rue Sault-au-Matlot of some house foundations have revealed the original layout of the street prior to its enlargement in 1685; three years later a major fire destroyed most of the Lower Town. One of these foundations contained a vaulted structure that could be related to a house cellar or a latrine. Other features in-

attack in 1690 by Sir William Phipps, colonial officials decided to protect the west side of Québec City with a permanent fortification. The project was led by the Chevalier Dubois Berthelot de Beaucours in 1693. Based on Vauban-style fortifications, de Beaucours' project included bastions, redoubts, and one cavalier. The main earthen rampart was capped with a wooden stock-

structure located on the south side of the street was associated with a wall retaining the earthen terre-plein of the rampart built by de Beaucours. The slope of the surrounding ground made use of this 9-m-long foundation mandatory. Finally, the remains of a sandstone pavement were found a few centimeters north of that foundation. It is believed that this street pavement was laid down few years after the construction of the gate. The 2004 discoveries indicated a permanent gate that dominated the urban landscape for many years. De Beaucours had planned that the gate would have a draw-bridge to obstruct the passageway and a guardhouse located on the city side of the gate. On rue D'Auteuil we expected to find structures associated with the 17th-century fortifications. The results showed that the area covered by the south portion of the street underwent major excavations during the French regime. The construction of the city's fortifications in 1745 by the engineer de Léry was likely the cause of these excavations, as much fill was needed to construct a rampart. Various interesting domestic deposits dating from 1750 to 1780 were also encountered during this project.



Plan of Excavations at the Intendant's Palace.

cluded various elements related to the extension of the street during the 18th century. On rue Saint-Jean, excavations uncovered numerous house foundations on the southern side of the street prior to its enlargement in 1890. But the most interesting discoveries were related to the first permanent military gate of the city built in 1693. After the

ade and included two masonry gates. In 1979, one structure associated with the Saint-Jean Gate dating to 1693 was found during construction work. The recent excavations sought to relocate this structure and other potential remains. At least three other foundations related to the Saint-Jean Gate were uncovered. Moreover, a massive masonry

CANADA – WESTERN
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British Columbia

Archaeological Investigations, Royal Roads University Landfill Remediation (DcRu-791), Victoria (submitted by D'Ann Owens, Millennia Research Limited): Archaeological investigations were conducted in support of a large-scale environmental remediation project at the Hatley Park-Royal Roads property, located west of Victoria, BC. The remediation project involved the excavation and removal of a large berm of contaminated landfill material from the shore of Esquimalt Lagoon. Project information indicated that landfill material was deposited along the foreshore of the lagoon starting in the late 1920s and early 1930s and consisted of soil, ash, sand and gravel, concrete, metal, and fragmented glass and ceramics. The remediation project involved the mechanical excavation of the contaminated material and its transportation to an off-site disposal facility. The archaeological project involved an inventory and impact assessment of the area slated for environmental remediation, archaeological data recovery of identified precontact and post-contact deposits (DcRu-791), and monitoring of environmental excavations.

Hatley Park, the former estate of James and Laura Dunsmuir and site of the former

Royal Roads Military College, was declared a Canadian National Historic Site in 1995. James Dunsmuir was premier of BC between 1900 and 1902, and lieutenant-governor from 1906 to 1909. He was also the wealthiest individual in British Columbia during this time. Dunsmuir acquired a portion of his estate in 1905; by 1910, with the acquisition of adjoining land, Hatley Park encompassed 800 acres. Dunsmuir contracted Samuel Maclure, the eminent Victoria architect, to prepare a design for Hatley Park that would accommodate the diverse requirements of his wife and 6 of his 10 children, aged 6 to 23 years. Construction began in 1908 and the family moved into the castle 18 months later, in 1910. In 1913 Dunsmuir commissioned landscape architects Brett and Hall of Boston to produce a general plan for the estate. The resulting landscape was to represent the quintessential Edwardian estate, with land for pasture, hunting and fishing, elaborate gardens, and a working farm. The property was recognized by the Canadian government for its evolution as a cultural landscape, both as an outstanding example of an Edwardian estate and for its development and use as a military college.

To ensure the house and farm ran smoothly the Dunsmuirs employed a large staff. Like other wealthy families of the time, the Dunsmuirs employed Chinese labourers and house staff. Two "houseboys," Gwong and Hoy, were with the family for 50 years. Houseboys, among other tasks, cooked and served meals, cleaned, and greeted guests while others washed laundry, worked in the gardens, or worked as general laborers. Some lived in "Chinaman" rooms, others lived in less comfortable surroundings. The Dunsmuirs established a "Chinese camp" which housed 80-100 Chinese laborers and was situated in a triangle of land in the north-western corner of the Hatley Park property, a considerable distance from the castle. In addition, the staff included a groom and chauffeur, and an average of 10 female house staff. Many of these young women of European ancestry resided in the castle.

Following the death of James in 1920 and Laura in 1937, an auction was held and many of the Dunsmuirs' possessions were sold and personal papers were reportedly burned. As such, little is known from the historical literature regarding daily life on the estate. In 1940, the federal government purchased the property and castle and renamed it Royal Roads Military College.

Three data recovery units were excavated within the remediation area. Four intact cultural strata were revealed, clearly distinguishable by the relative proportion and color variation of waste coal and ash from boilers used to heat residences and the greenhouses. Scrap metal and building materi-

als, faunal remains (including shellfish), electrical fixtures, and ceramic and bottle fragments were recovered from the strata. Few of the artifacts were burned or melted despite the amount of ash, charcoal, and coal present. It seems likely that the artifacts were burnt or melted either through contact with hot slag and ash or unintentional fires started by the disposal of still hot cinders. An intermediate stratum with few cultural inclusions was interpreted as a soil cap placed over the refuse to reduce odor and control vermin.

Five hundred and sixteen non-faunal artifacts from the Dunsmuir-era occupation were cataloged from the historic component. Several of the recovered artifacts were useful in establishing the depositional chronology for the site. An electrical switch was recovered from the lowest strata; historical evidence indicates that electricity was brought to Hatley Castle during its construction in 1908, firmly dating this earliest stratum to the Dunsmuir occupation of the property. Two artifacts from the upper stratum at the site strongly indicate that the deposits date toward the end of the Dunsmuir occupation. One is a small cobalt blue bottle labeled Genuine Phillips Milk of Magnesia Tablets; the tablet form of Milk of Magnesia was introduced in 1931. Another medicinal bottle labeled Vicks Va-tro-nol was recovered from the same unit and strata. This product dates at the earliest to 1930. Overall then, the recovered assemblage largely reflects the Dunsmuir occupation of Hatley Park, although a few items from the military occupation were recovered and cataloged.

The findings from the historic assemblage at Hatley Park show a partiality for goods of British origin despite historical references to the increasingly Canadian influence in the province. The maintenance of a British identity, strong economic connections with San Francisco (developed during the Fraser River gold rush of 1858) and an intense economic rivalry with Vancouver for the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway may be reflected in the choice of goods. The archaeological evidence suggests that the economic choices made by Victorians were substantially different than those suggested in the literature or found in the artifact assemblage of the contemporary Vancouver suburb dump—the Marpole-Eburne site. The historic assemblage from DcRu-791 clearly indicates the potential of historical archaeology to enhance our understanding of the social, cultural, and economic influences shaping the early identity of Victoria.

Kootenae House National Historic Site:

In the spring of 1807, David Thompson, fur trader, explorer, and surveyor, crossed the

Rocky Mountains over Howse Pass and established Kootenae House, the first trading post on the Columbia River. Thompson described the post in his Narrative as follows: "...we there builded Log Houses, and strongly stockaded it on three sides, the other side resting on the steep bank of the River." This phrase has puzzled many observers because the current bank along the site margin is steep but would not have been a particularly challenging defensive obstacle as it could be climbed easily. Because of this, some skeptics have questioned whether this was the location of Thompson's Kootenae House.

Kootenae House National Historic Site is a Parks Canada-administered site located just north of Invermere BC. on a high terrace overlooking the junction of Toby Creek with the Columbia River. The requirement that all Parks Canada-administered national historic sites have a management plan by December 2006 highlighted the lack of a basic archaeological inventory at Kootenae House. Archaeological investigations could clarify the meaning of Thompson's description and provide an inventory and evaluation of the nature and quality of the archaeological remains. This could also confirm the site as an early 19th-century fur trade site.

In July 2005, Rod Heitzmann directed investigations at Kootenae House funded by the Kootenay, Yoho, and Lake Louise Field Unit and the Western Canada Service Centre, Parks Canada. The six-person crew consisted of Ktuaxa First Nations archaeological technicians and students from the University of Calgary. A total of 40 sq. m of the site were excavated. These focused on defining the location and construction style of the buildings and palisades.

The presence of building and palisade remains combined with early 19th-century artifacts confirm this site as Kootenae House built by David Thompson. The buildings formed an open square with Thompson's residence and hall on the north side, a warehouse and store along the west side, and a men's house along the south side. All the building remains had been burned, probably after the site was abandoned about 1812. Portions of palisade fences were also found on the north and south sides of the quadrangle that connected to the building corners. A palisade wall also extended along the east side that ran along the top of the bank.

So what did Thompson mean when he described Kootenae House as having palisades on three sides? The archaeological evidence clearly shows that there were palisade fences on three sides. However, on the fourth side these were connected to the building walls so that the rear walls of the buildings formed the fourth side of the rect-

angle. Thompson and his men likely opted for this expedient construction as a response to the threat posed by the Peigan. The Peigan had previously indicated their opposition to Thompson's establishment of a fur trade post for the Ktunaxa (Kootenay). Opting for this construction shortcut proved to be a good strategy for Thompson and his men because shortly after the fort was completed in the fall of 1807 a group of Peigan arrived and kept Thompson and his men under siege for three weeks. They eventually decided not to attack the fort but instead stole some Ktunaxa horses and returned to their base east of the Rocky Mountains.

An interesting assemblage of artifacts was recovered. Some of these are typical items used and traded at early 19th-century fur trade posts. These include buttons, beads, gun flints, and a musket ball. Other objects indicate the Contact Period nature of the site. These include stone scrapers and antler and bone tools that are typical of Aboriginal sites of the Pre-contact Period. A number of animal bones were also recovered that indicate hunting of a variety of ungulates, birds, and fish. Most of these are heavily processed and confirm the important role Kootenae House played as a key provisioning post for Thompson's subsequent exploration of the Columbia Basin.

EUROPE

Reported by Paul Courtney
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Denmark

Copenhagen (submitted by Lene Hoest-Madsen): In Denmark there is no tradition of excavating sites post-dating the Reformation (1536 AD-). Consequently the Museum of Copenhagen has had to confront a whole new world of material culture when it initiated an archaeological investigation at the A.P. Moller-Maersk Group Headquarters in Copenhagen in the spring of 2003, not far from the famous Little Mermaid statue on the waterfront. The site was large for a city excavation in Denmark—around 1 ha in area. It was soon evident that the site contained a 3-m-thick well-preserved waterlogged layer of refuse from the middle of the 18th century. About 10% of the area was excavated using different archaeological methods including water sieving and digging by hand as well as by excavator. All finds were related to layer and strata when possible. The excavation yielded an enormous amount of very varied artifacts numbering in the tens of thousands. Finds included ceramics, glass, textiles, gloves, woolen socks, silk stockings, shoes, uniform parts, buttons, coins, wigs, animal bones,



Faience comprises about one-third of the ceramic assemblage. These are examples of plates produced at the nearby Store Kongensgade factory (1722–1772).

feathers, and egg shells.

All the material has now undergone a preliminary processing. The refuse seems to have been dumped over a relatively short period of time in the middle of the 18th century. Amongst other finds, a coin from 1762 helps date the end of deposition to the 1760s. Currently, the Museum of Copenhagen is working on putting together a major archaeological research project based on this material, and it is our hope that future funding will make it possible to process and publicize the material. Due to the lack of



Grenadier plate and digital reconstruction: this is a part of a grenadier soldier's hat. The plate is from one of only two soldier's hats found at the site. These are the only examples of uniform parts from the period of King Frederic IV (1699–1730).

search in this area of archaeology in Denmark comparable material is limited. So if any readers have access to or know of similar large-scale waterlogged refuse dumps, we would very much like to hear from you: please contact the Museum of Copenhagen, Absalonsgade 3DK-1658 Copenhagen, Denmark; email: <lhm.kbm@kff.kk.dk>; Museum Web site: <www.bymuseum.dk>.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by Pedro Paulo A. Funari
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Brazil

São Paulo: In 2003, an archaeological site was discovered in the neighborhood of Água Branca, Lapa, in São Paulo, Brazil. The Petybon archaeological site, as it was called, consists of the remains of a whiteware factory named Fábrica de Louças Santa Catharina (Santa Catharina Ware Factory). This factory was in operation from 1913 to 1937 and was established by the Italian immigrant Romeo Ranzini, who had to sell his factory to the Mattarazzo Group (owned by the Italian entrepreneur Francisco Mattarazzo) in 1927. In the course of the investigation archaeologists recovered about 30,000 fragments and entire examples of whiteware ceramics, of which bowls of various types constituted the majority. All the artifacts were tied to factory activity, the refuse from which was used as a landfill for the floor of a new factory (a Cook Factory called Petybon), which was constructed on the same spot. The recovered artifacts illuminate an important chapter of the history of Brazilian industrialization little known from written records. Fieldwork has yielded a large amount of material for research on the consumption of whiteware at the beginning of the 20th century in São Paulo, a multicultural and multiethnic city. An additional subject worthy of study is the national production of whiteware, a cheap ware (compared to English ceramics) that was affordable to the poorer and marginalized classes of society. Among these were the working class formed by immigrants and their descendants, and the descendants of the ex-African slaves and Indians; the intermingling of these groups came to be known as "Brazilians". Brazilian historical archaeology usually overvalues whiteware artifacts, interpreting them usually to be of English (or foreign) manufacture, but these investigators contend that much whiteware found at sites dating to the beginning of the 20th century may be domestic in origin and of a quality and with a level of decoration comparable to imported ware. The excavations were carried out by Zanettini Archaeological Trust, and the pottery analysis is being conducted by Campinas State University undergraduate Rafael de Abreu e Souza, under the supervision of Lourdes Domínguez (Oficina del Historiador, Cuba), with funding by the São Paulo State Science Foundation (FAPESP).

UNDERWATER- WORLDWIDE

Reported by Toni Carrell
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Australia

Heritage Victoria: A harbor development planned for Queenscliff led to the exposure of one of the most intact archaeological piers in the state. The Queenscliff Fishermen's Pier was built in several stages from 1856 onwards and originally provided the only access to the township. The pier serviced many of the state's essential services, including defense forces and emergency lifeboat, and a major tourism industry until a second pier was built in the 1880s. It also provided the focus for the Queenscliff fishing community for landing catches, repairing boats, and direct "off the boat" sales of barracouta. The pier was derelict by the 1950s, by which time it was being subsumed by a prograding coastal shoreline.

The only visible archaeological evidence of the site was a single bollard pile protruding from under bushes in the coastal sand dunes. Several geo-referenced charts suggested that the shoreline had prograded up to 400 m from its original position in the 19th century, which was also confirmed by local oral histories. Geoff Hewitt, on behalf of TerraCulture consultants, has just undertaken an exploratory excavation prior to a planned road construction, and as predicted, exposed substantial sections of an intact 19th-century pier dating to the 1856-1870s period. Geoff has undertaken extensive technical recording of the site in very hot and awkward conditions, and even relocated a former sign reading "Danger – Unsafe Pier"!

The section exposed is a small knuckle landing offset from the main pier, which was used to house the Fishermen's Shed (the fishermen's local meeting place). Further extensive remains are anticipated in this area. This is probably a unique find in Victoria as this is essentially an undisturbed archaeological deposit, where most of the pier is intact up to, and in some areas including, deck level. Experience has shown that most other archaeological pier remnants in Victoria, even those under landfill, are usually limited to pilings alone. Heritage Victoria is currently considering options for protecting the rest of the site. For more information contact: Brad Duncan, Maritime Archaeologist, Maritime Infrastructure Heritage Project, Heritage Victoria, Level 7/ 8 Nicholson St, East Melbourne, Victoria, AU.

U.S.A.-Hawaii

Maritime Archaeology and History of the Hawaiian Islands Foundation (MAHHI): In September 2005 MAHHI entered into an agreement with the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) to offer NAS training courses in Hawai'i. These training courses provide those interested in maritime archaeology with the opportunity to receive instruction in basic techniques including survey, photography, and mapping and then continue their training with more advanced courses. Individuals who complete NAS approved courses may continue their training with any NAS affiliated program worldwide. MAHHI will provide these courses beginning in summer 2006.

MAHHI continues to cosponsor the annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawai'i and the Pacific. This year the symposium was held on the Big Island. The theme of this year's symposium was "Our Voyaging Ancestors." Sessions included Pacific Voyaging, Hawaiian Maritime History, and World War II archaeology in the Pacific. Other cosponsors were the University of Hawai'i at Manoa Marine Option Program and Department of Anthropology and the University of Hawai'i at Hilo Marine Option Program and Department of Anthropology. The 2007 symposium is scheduled for Presidents' Day weekend in Honolulu. A call for papers will be announced during the summer. Web site: <<http://www.mahhi.org>>.

University of Hawai'i at Manoa: The Maritime Archaeology Survey Techniques course is scheduled for 1-29 June 2006 on the Big Island. The targeted site for this field school is a shipwreck that appears to be that of an early 20th-century steamship, possibly the *S.S. Maui*, an interisland steamer loaded with sugar that foundered along this section of coast in 1917. Other nearshore sites may be included as scheduling permits. This is a four-week course; one week of instruction, two weeks of survey work, and a final week preparing and presenting a report based on our findings. Students may register for undergraduate or graduate credit: ANTH 381: Archaeological Field Techniques (6 credits) or ANTH 668: Archaeology Field Methods (6 credits). Web site: <<http://www.anthropology.hawaii.edu>>.

U.S.A.-Massachusetts

Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources (MBUAR): The board issued or renewed 11 permits as well as reviewed numerous compliance projects in 2005. The growth in project review activities reflects a shifting to compliance

projects. It was the status quo for permitted projects. However, the MBUAR took the extraordinary step of revoking a permit for cause (violations). This was the first instance of revocation; in the past situations, permits would not be renewed.

Offshore wind energy projects and submerged pipeline/offshore moorings for LNG vessels were a major focus on the compliance side. In such projects, once potential cultural resources are identified the project footprints (impact areas) are typically redesigned to avoid resources. While potential sites have been discovered, they do not require further investigation or characterization. Fortunately, one proponent offered to undertake limited additional preliminary investigations of these avoided sites. MBUAR and Public Archaeology Laboratory staff co-investigated via ROV six shipwreck sites off Beverly (MA). One site was identified as the *Lightship LV-39* (formerly Brenton Reef, RI). Built in 1875, the vessel had undergone extensive refit/retrofit during service. She was stripped and sold out of service in 1936 after which she again underwent substantial renovation and major changes to be converted to a restaurant. She foundered under tow in 1975 on her way, yet again, to the boatyard for renovations. The site is heavily enshrouded in ghost fishing gear.

In addition to permitting activities, MBUAR continued (see 2004 report) or initiated very preliminary field investigations on several sites over the course of the year. In one new case, a section of wooden hull remains (indeterminate age) was located in a salt pond/marsh (estuary area behind barrier shore) over a half -mile inland from beach or channel areas (historic or modern). The location of this site is an instance of extreme wash over affecting site disposition.

MBUAR received the donation from the estate of a diver/local historian of shipwreck research files. The materials have a geographic range from Rhode Island to Newfoundland, but concentrate mainly on Massachusetts and Maine. The collection includes site files (of varying quality) for roughly 4,000 sites, index card files by vessel name, a photo file, and several thousand 35 mm slides. As noted above, our research fellow was placing the shipwreck files into a database. It is a significant addition to the MBUAR research files.

The MBUAR maintained a strong relationship with the Massachusetts Environmental Police (MEP) and the Office of the State Medical Examiner. MBUAR continued to actively provide technical assistance to a variety of state and federal agencies including the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management Office (MCZM), U.S. Army Corps of

Engineers, U.S. Naval Historical Center, U.S. Coast Guard, and NOAA's Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary (SBNMS). For SBNMS, MBUAR staff participated in remote sensing and several site evaluation cruises and served on their Marine Archaeology Working Group which assisted in developing the Sanctuary's management plan.

MBUAR expanded its public outreach activities, which previously had been chiefly public lectures and participation in the Bay State Council of Divers (the umbrella organization of sport diving clubs in Massachusetts), to:

1. As part of Massachusetts' annual Archaeology Month, MBUAR in conjunction with the Newburyport Customs House Museum sponsored a two-day program. Day one was hands-on mock underwater shipwreck excavation activity for children. Day two was a mini-symposium composed of three lectures.

2. MBUAR initiated a new collaborative effort called SHIPS, Shoreline Heritage Identification Partnerships Strategy. SHIPS was developed to capitalize on the need to respond to casual reporting of coincidental shoreline discoveries and the ongoing need to inventory shoreline cultural resources. The SHIPS program is geared toward people who essentially "walk the beaches" on a regular basis and who may have an interest in local maritime history. It is a multilevel approach to involving the public at the discovery level in the archaeological process, through a local historical society/museum in partnership with the state cultural resource management agency.

3. Participated in NOAA's Maritime Heritage Education Conference with a presentation on our new initiative, SHIPS. This presentation was to demonstrate our approach has broader application outside Massachusetts.

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary (SBNMS): On Sunday 10 July 2005, two 45-minute live video broadcasts were sent from the wreck of the steamship *Portland* located in SBNMS to viewers at the Pilgrim Monument and Provincetown Museum and on the World Wide Web. The broadcasts gave viewers a live tour of the *Portland* via the National Undersea Research Center for the North Atlantic and Great Lakes (NURC NA&GL) remotely operated vehicle *Hela*, narrated by researchers positioned over the wreck on board the University of Connecticut's (UConn) R/V *Connecticut*.

Approximately 140 people watched the tours at the Pilgrim Monument and Provincetown Museum in Provincetown, MA. An additional 700 visits were made to <www.nurc.uconn.edu> to view the broadcast's streaming video. Viewers at the

Pilgrim Monument communicated in real time with researchers Ivar Babb, Matthew Lawrence, and Deborah Marx during the broadcast, asking questions about the *Portland* and the marine life resident on the wreck.

Launched in 1889, the *Portland* was one of the most palatial 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. The *Portland* became known as the "Titanic of New England" due to the scale of the tragedy and its impact on the region.

Originally scheduled for Saturday, 9 July, high seas and bad weather forced the broadcast's postponement until Sunday. The broadcasts are currently archived on a video-on-demand server operated by VBrick Systems, Inc. The videos can be viewed with QuickTime software at <www.exploretthesea.com>.

Viewers of the live broadcast witnessed the remarkable, yet fragile, condition of the historic shipwreck. The *Portland's* remains dramatically convey the terrible ordeal its passengers experienced prior to the steamship's sinking. Furthermore, the biological diversity resident on the wreck is a snapshot of the sanctuary's ecosystem and provides a sharp juxtaposition with the human loss associated with the shipwreck.

The live broadcasts were only one component of a five-day project in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary to investigate maritime heritage resources with an ROV in conjunction with the annual SBNMS sponsored NURC NA&GL Aquanaut Program. The cruise documented several previously unexplored shipwreck sites with video and still photographs to assess and subsequently interpret the tangible evidence of SBNMS's maritime heritage. The live broadcast was supported by NOAA's Preserve America Initiative Grant Program.

SBNMS and NURC NA&GL have been active partners since the sanctuary's designation by Congress in 1992. Technical support from NURC NA&GL has been crucial to satisfying SBNMS's mandate to inventory, assess, nominate to the National Register of Historic Places, interpret, and manage its maritime heritage resources. Through this partnership, NOAA scientists have located over a dozen potentially historic shipwrecks in the sanctuary and completed detailed investigations of the sites with side scan sonar, remotely operated vehicles (ROVs), and autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs).

U.S.A.-New York

Bateaux Below, Inc.(BBI): Pepe Productions, a Glens Falls, NY-based multimedia production firm, in conjunction with Bateaux Below, Inc, a Wilton, NY not-for-profit educational corporation that conducts underwater archaeology at Lake George, NY, have released a 57-minute-long documentary entitled "The Lost Radeau: North America's Oldest Intact Warship." The documentary was one-and-a-half years in production and its subject is the 1758 *Land Tortoise* radeau shipwreck, designated a National Historic Landmark in 1998. The historic shipwreck was discovered in 1990 during a Klein 595 side scan sonar survey conducted by the group that later became known as Bateaux Below, Inc. The documentary was written by J. R. Whitesel and underwater archaeologist Joseph W. Zarzynski. One of the features of the production is the state-of-the-art animation that was created by animator J. R. Whitesel. The documentary examines the history, discovery, and archaeological study of a little-known, but extremely historic shipwreck, an icon of the French and Indian War (1755-1763). The 52 ft. long x 18 ft. wide *Land Tortoise* was a British and provincial floating gun battery, literally a floating fortress. The unusually shaped seven-sided watercraft was pierced for seven cannons and was deliberately sunk by British forces on 22 October 1758, to prevent the battlecraft from falling into the hands of the French and their Native American allies.

After the 1990 discovery of the radeau, a group of volunteer scuba divers and underwater archaeologists, directed by D. K. Abbass, Ph.D. and Joseph W. Zarzynski, teamed up and overcame numerous obstacles to map the shipwreck and work with State of New York agencies to put the shipwreck in an underwater state park for divers. The *Land Tortoise* is the only radeau-class shipwreck to have ever been found and studied by underwater archaeologists. The radeau lies in 107 ft. of water. Unlike many submerged vessels that are wrecks, the *Land Tortoise* is intact and has not been affected by zebra mussel colonization. Part of the proceeds from the sale of "The Lost Radeau" DVD documentary go to Bateaux Below, Inc. and to a legacy fund to support management strategies for the historic shipwreck as well as to help fund future underwater archaeology projects at Lake George, NY. For more information on the DVD documentary visit <www.thelostradeau.com>.

Europe: Northern Ireland

Environment and Heritage Service (EHS): EHS continued its strategy of detailed sur-

veying of coastal landscapes in 2005. Following the success of the publication on Strangford Lough, fieldwork resumed on Rathlin Island, located off the NE coast of Ireland and close to Scotland. Many new coastal sites have been recorded and excavations were undertaken at Bruce's Castle, a cliff-top ruin shown by excavation to have been built in the 13th century. Seabed geophysics has demonstrated the potential for submerged landscapes in the vicinity of the island and has shed considerable light on changing sea levels during prehistory. Wreck sites close to the island were found to be of 19th- and 20th-century dates. Despite ongoing searches, remains of Elizabethan warships, said to be close to Bruce's Castle, were not located. Work is now under way towards the publication of the survey results and is due for completion in November 2006.

Initial fieldwork has started along the north coast of Northern Ireland and a feature of this area will be its sand dunes, fortified coastal promontories, and caves. Ground-truthing of seabed anomalies at Skerries near Dunluce castle proved disappointing with no cultural material identified.

As part of the bicentenary celebrations for the Battle of Trafalgar a collaborative project was held on Blockhouse Island at the entrance to Carlingford Lough. EHS staff worked with colleagues from the National Trust, the Centre for Maritime Archaeology at the University of Ulster, and the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork at Queen's University Belfast. Investigations were undertaken at an Elizabethan fortress that had formerly stood on the island guarding access to the Lough. Photographs show that the building was in relatively good condition in the mid-1950s but has since been almost completely destroyed. Large chunks of masonry were recorded using Cyrax laser-scanning techniques but the site has been devastated by coastal erosion during the last half century. Wreck searches in the vicinity were hampered by poor weather.

Europe: Norway

Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NUST): A new season on the deepwater archaeology project Ormen Lange Marine has recently begun. The Ormen Lange Marine Archaeology Project is one of the most technologically advanced underwater archaeology research projects ever undertaken.

In 2003, NTNU Vitenskapsmuseet discovered a late 18th-century historic shipwreck close to one of the planned Ormen Lange gas pipeline routes. Because the shipwreck is protected under the Law of Protection of Cultural Heritage, additional inves-

tigations of the wreck site are necessary before the pipeline can be constructed. Due to the substantial water depth of 160 to 200 m SCUBA diving is impossible, and the use of remotely operated vehicles to conduct all mapping, surveying, sampling, and excavation is necessary. In addition there are several other shipwrecks in the pipeline area. For more information about the project visit: <www.vitenskapsmuseet.no/ormenmarin> or contact Dr. Marek E. Jasinski, Institute of Archaeology and Studies of Religion, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NO-7491 Trondheim, Norway, email: <marek.jasinski@vm.ntnu.no>.

Mexico, Central and South America:

Panama

Sub Marine Explorer Project: In 2001, the chance discovery at Isla San Telmo, Panama of a hitherto-unknown submarine wreck that appeared in the surf at low tide resulted in the identification of the substantially intact craft as a New York-built, 1865 submarine, the *Sub Marine Explorer*. Working with naval historians and drawing on records in the National Archives, both a basic history and a rudimentary plan of the vessel were developed and details concerning its inventor, Julius H. Kroehl, came to light.

The *Sub Marine Explorer* is a rare example of the first generation of working submersibles (submarines) from the pioneering developmental period of the mid-19th century. While future archaeological discoveries may reveal the remains of other, and earlier craft, as of 2005, only five submarines whose date of construction predates 1870 are known to have survived: Wilhelm Bauer's *Der Brandtaucher* (1850), now a museum display in Kiel, Germany; an unnamed Confederate submarine that probably dates to 1862 and is now on display in New Orleans, LA; the Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley* (1863), archaeologically recovered and currently undergoing analysis and conservation in Charleston, SC; the *Sub Marine Explorer* (1865), at Isla San Telmo, Panama; and the *Intelligent Whale* (1866), now a museum display in New Jersey.

The *Sub Marine Explorer* is, with the *Intelligent Whale*, one of only two submarines of this handful of early survivors that included a pressurized compartment that allowed divers to enter and exit the craft at depth; it is the world's oldest "lock-out" dive chamber. Although a self-propelled craft, it is clearly the most sophisticated of all known late 19th-century submersibles. Built for war but used in peace, it is as yet the only Union-built submarine from the Civil War known

to have survived. An amazing technological achievement of the early Industrial Age in America, the *Sub Marine Explorer* represents the intellectual and industrial energy of its age. It was the product of a German immigrant inventor and engineer working with the forges and foundries of New York's shipyards and ironworks, at the time the nation's industrial heartland. It is a tangible reminder of the entrepreneurial spirit of an age which manifested itself in a speculative venture for naval use that when thwarted turned to the exploitation of resources of the seas off Panama. As a self-propelled craft, with lock-out capacity, the *Explorer* was employed in pearl diving until problems with decompression sickness (which resulted in debilitating illness and death on the part of the crew, including inventor Kroehl) led to its abandonment near the site of its last pearl-harvesting expedition at Isla San Telmo, in the Pearl Islands on Panama's Pacific Coast, in 1869.

Following the initial encounter with the submarine, principal investigator James Delgado was assisted by Richard Wills, Mark Ragan, and Robert Schwemmer in the archival documentation of the craft. A detailed field project in 2004 resulted in a higher level of documentation for the wrecked craft that lies in the intertidal zone of an uninhabited and remote island. Field work was accomplished under permit from the Director Nacional del Patrimonio Histórico of the Instituto Nacional De Cultura (INAC) for the period between 25 February and 5 March 2004. This notably was the first permit issued in Panama for a maritime archaeological project under the new guidelines for INAC according to the terms of the newly enacted UNESCO Charter for Underwater Cultural Heritage. Because Panama was the first nation to ratify this charter, the permit for the *Explorer* is believed to be the first issued in the world according to the terms of the new charter.

The 2004 fieldwork was underwritten by Eco-Nova Productions Ltd. of Halifax, Nova Scotia, producers of the National Geographic International Television series "The Sea Hunters," and by a grant from the Council of American Maritime Museums (CAMM). The CAMM grant, maximizing the other resources of television show funding, allowed us to conduct a more thorough non-destructive documentation of the submarine through a 3D laser scan of the submarine's exterior. Hand measurements of the interior were the basis for detailed drawings by Todd A. Croteau of the Historic American Engineering Record of the National Park Service.

This work fell into three categories: (1) detailed high-resolution digital photography of the submarine and its features, and video

documentation of the submarine at high and low tide, including underwater video survey of the always-submerged portions of the submarine; (2) 3D laser scan of the submarine exterior and interior utilizing the "Cyrax system" to provide a high-resolution digital record of the submarine, which allows for the creation of a lines plan and detailed measured and accurate plans of construction details (the project team employed on the Cyrax documentation of *H.L. Hunley*, Epic Scan/Pacific Survey, performed this work); and (3) limited test excavation of the sand in the vessel's stern to expose the bottom of the submarine in that area and determine the interface of the submarine with the beach.

The results of the survey not only documented the vessel's characteristics and ascertained details of its operating systems, but also determined that the submarine is at risk and is deteriorating. A return to Isla San Telmo at the end of 2005 is anticipated to assess the rate of deterioration, hydrographic data, and develop a conservation plan.

Despite well-publicized claims in the media that a British adventurer discovered the craft in 2005 and an alleged link existed to Jules Verne, with the *Explorer* serving as the inspiration for Captain Nemo's *Nautilus*, the craft's presence on Isla San Telmo has long been known. However its identity and significance were not clear until a site visit in 2002. The Verne claim is doubted by scholars and distracts from the ship's importance in the evolution of submersibles in the 19th century as well as its endangered status.

Meetings of Interest

6-8 April 2006. The first "International Log Boat Symposium" is being hosted by the North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort, NC. Topics include log boats and their construction and their cultural contexts around the world. The symposium includes a visit to a working boat shop and carefully preserved 18th-century buildings, and sailing traditional watercraft, including several log boats, all within the context of a seaport whose downtown is on the National Register. For more information contact: Paul Fontenoy, North Carolina Maritime Museum, 315 Front Street, Beaufort NC 28516, phone: 252-728-1638 or 252-728-7317.

21-23 September 2006. The Flemish Heritage Institute (VIOE) is organizing a three-day conference: "To Sea or not to Sea, an International Colloquium on Maritime and Fluvial Archaeology" in the Southern North Sea Area. The conference will concentrate on four themes: research focused on maritime archaeological work in Belgium and in the Belgian territorial waters; legislation; conser-

vation; and communication. For more detailed information about objectives, program, registrations, organizers, venue, and the call for posters, visit: <www.vliz.be/marcol/>.

26 September 2006. The Association of Environmental Archaeology is hosting a one-day conference: "Sea Changes: Environmental Archaeology in the Marine Zone, from Coast to Continental Shelf." The conference will be held at Portsmouth Historic Dockyard. It will cover all aspects of environmental archaeology within a coastal and marine setting, and will include the AEA's AGM. The conference will be followed the next day with a field visit to Chichester Harbour, including a trip on *Chichester Harbour*. A £50 book-token prize will be awarded for the best student poster. Abstract deadline: 16 June 2006. Registration deadline: 21 July 2006. For more information contact Zoë Hazell or Andy Hammon, at English Heritage, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth, PO4 9LD. Phone: 02392-856-700; email: <zoe.hazell@english-heritage.org.uk>, or <andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk>.

20-27 May 2007. World Archaeological Congress (WAC-6) first call for papers and themes. The sixth international congress will be held in Kingston, Jamaica. In May 2007, the Caribbean will celebrate 200 years since the abolition of the Atlantic Slave Trade. This will be an important backdrop for the congress. WAC-6 will be organized into themes and sessions. A theme contains a number of sessions relating to the same overall issue. An example is "The African Diaspora; Sessions: Maroon Societies, Plantation Archaeology, and Post-Emancipation Free Villages." Both themes and sessions should emphasize international participation and global perspectives. Sessions can be organized in different formats, including demonstrations, workshops, debates, panels, and forums. Selected sessions will provide simultaneous translation into different languages, including Spanish and French. Proposals for themes will be accepted for consideration through 30 May 2006. Proposals for sessions will be accepted through 31 August 2006. The deadline for abstracts for individual papers is 30 November 2006. Individual papers may be submitted prior to 28 February 2007, and will be assigned to appropriate sessions and themes. Abstracts of 150-250 words should be submitted via email or mailed to the following addresses: email: <wac6jamaica@gmail.com> or via regular mail to WAC-6 Academic Committee, c/o Mr. Dorrick Gray, Archaeological Society of Jamaica, Archaeology Lab, Department of History and Archaeology, Univer-

sity of the West Indies, Mona Campus, Jamaica W.I., or WAC-6 Academic Committee, Archaeological Society of Jamaica, PO Box 4, Kingston 19, Jamaica, W.I.

Other News

Underwater Archaeology, the Internet, and the World Wide Web (WWW): The Internet has become a forum for the exchange of information on underwater archaeology and related maritime resources. The URLs of new sites that focus on maritime or related fields will be included as a regular feature. Share the news with your colleagues by forwarding new listings or sites to <tlcarrell@shipsdiscovery.org> for future inclusion in the *SHA Newsletter*.

<www.theW20.net>: The World Ocean Observatory is a place of exchange for ocean information, education, and public discourse about the future of the ocean and the implications for human survival. The site incorporates links and information about the physical ocean and the UN Atlas of the Oceans and other useful sites and among its features are the world ocean directory, an indexed network of organizations worldwide with ocean interests; the world ocean forum, a digest of ocean conferences, publications, exhibits, news and media; and the world ocean classroom, an inventory of curriculum, ocean exemplars and educational resources for global distribution. It is the creation of Dr. Peter Neill, former president of South Street Seaport, the Council of American Maritime Museums, and the International Congress of Maritime Museums. For more information contact Peter Neill, Director, The World Ocean Observatory, c/o Open Space Institute, 1350 Broadway, Room 201, New York, NY 10018 USA, email: <pneill@theW20.net>; phone: 207-359-545.

U.S.A.-CENTRAL PLAINS

Reported by Jay Sturdevant
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Missouri

Ste. Genevieve: Illinois State University has begun a long-range historical archaeological project in the middle Mississippi Valley, focusing on the town of Ste. Genevieve, MO, and its surrounding area. The town was originally settled by French colonists around 1750, and was supported economically by agriculture, lead mining, and salt production, although fur trading was carried out as well. As part of Upper Louisiana, it was ceded to Spain following the French and Indian War, and subsequently came under U.S. rule as a result of the Louisiana Purchase.

Ste. Genevieve has the greatest collection of extant vertical log structures of French vernacular architecture in the U.S. as well as long lot agricultural fields that have been in use since before 1750. It thus is one of the finest examples of a French colonial cultural landscape in existence.

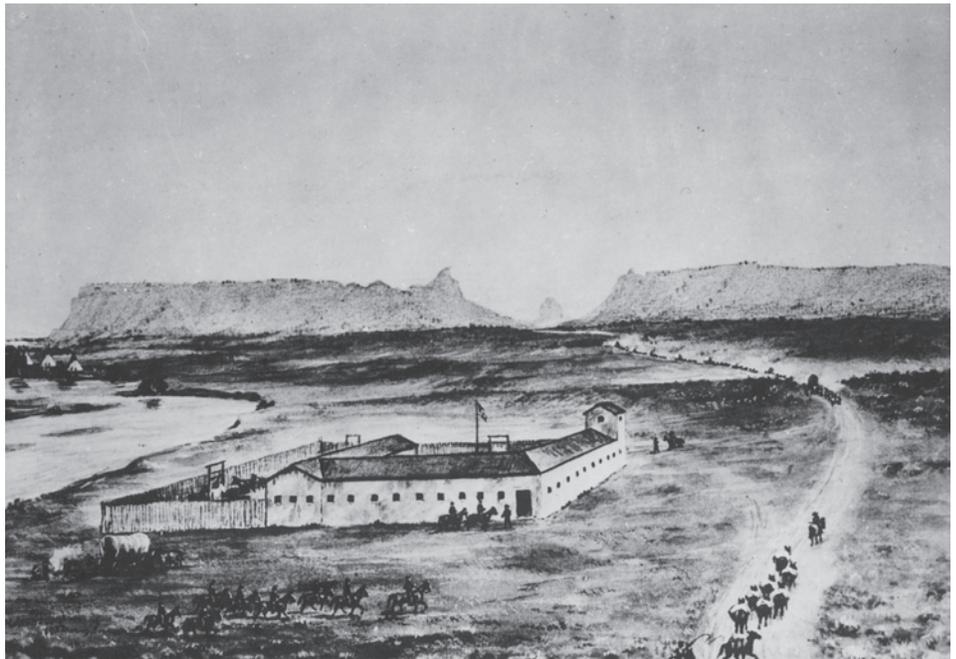
Since the summer of 2004, archaeological excavations have been carried out in the New Town, occupied from the 1780s to the present. In 2004 and 2005, excavations by an ISU field school were concentrated at the Bequette-Ribault site (23SG271), a town lot occupied between the 1780s and 1830s by the French Bequettes, and then by the African American-French Ribault family from the 1830s until 1969. A poteau-en-terre (post-in-ground) house still stands on the property. Excavations focused on the back yard of the lot and revealed a portion of a long, narrow outbuilding built in the late 1700s. The building is of post-in-ground construction and tentatively has been interpreted as an animal coop of some kind. Processing and analysis of the materials is presently underway at ISU and a master's thesis on the site is in preparation.

In summer of 2006, ISU's field school will conduct excavations at another house lot in the New Town, that of the Green Tree Tavern. This extant structure (post-on-sill) was built ca. 1790 by Nicolas Janis, who also lived in part of the building with his family; he owned several slaves who lived on the large house lot as well. In addition, the tavern was the meeting place for an early lodge of the Freemasons. After he died, his son François continued to run the tavern until 1833. At that time, the property was sold to Mathias Ziegler, a member of one of the first German immigrant families to settle in Ste. Genevieve. He operated a tobacco business out of the building, which also served as living quarters for his family, and his descendants continued to live in the house until 1938. Excavations will take place in the basement as well as in the yard behind the house. We will try to delineate domestic and commercial activity areas, slave dwellings, or other outbuildings on the property, and material evidence of the change from French to German residents.

Undergraduate and graduate students interested in taking the field school, which runs from 12 June through 21 July 2006, should contact (before 1 May) Dr. Elizabeth M. Scott, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, Campus Box 4660, Illinois State University, Normal, IL, 61790-4660, or by email at <emscot2@ilstu.edu>.

Nebraska

Fort Mitchell: In response to a proposed Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR) via-



Painting by William H. Jackson of Fort Mitchell based on a sketch made in 1866. (.tiff image courtesy of the William H. Jackson Collection at Scottsbluff National Monument).

duct location study west of Scottsbluff [STPD-L79G(111)], Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) Archeology Division and Historic Preservation Division staff conducted investigations at the Fort Mitchell site (1864-1867) during the spring of 2004.

Established as an outpost of Fort Laramie in 1864, Fort Mitchell (Camp Shuman) was originally manned by soldiers from the 11th Ohio Cavalry. Unrest on the part of Native Americans in and around the North Platte River valley prompted the U.S. military to build several installations in order to protect Oregon Trail emigrant travelers and maintain overland mail service and telegraph lines.

The fort was active from 1864 to late 1867. A road ranch (Sibson's) was located across



NSHS Archeology Division Archaeologist Amy Koch monitors test trenches for buried features at the Fort Mitchell site. (Motor grader provided by the Scottsbluff/Gering NDOR maintenance yard).

the Oregon Trail just to the south of the fort. A Pony Express Station also reportedly stood near the fort site. Military personnel and other eyewitnesses described the fort as a rectangular structure built of adobe and logs with a stockade. Although the site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, its exact location has not been verified by archaeological testing below the surface of the ground.

Work began by flagging and mapping a surface concentration of artifacts in a cultivated field within the National Register site boundaries. Using the location of the artifact concentration as a starting point, a motor grader scraped away the plow zone soil in a series of trenches across the site. Artifacts on the surface and within the disturbed soil included bottle glass and ceramics from the mid-19th century. Archaeologists observed charcoal flecks about 16 to 18 in. below the surface. At about 2 ft. below the surface 15 square posts/postholes were uncovered. The post diameters varied from 6 to 8 in. In some cases, the square outlines of the postholes were visible. Burned earth and charcoal were also found with several posts. Artifacts recovered from the post level include bottle glass, ceramics, animal bone, and iron hinges. Archaeologists also observed small fragments of eroded adobe near one post. The posts were mapped using a Total Station and photographed. Trenches were backfilled and the field returned to its original level state.

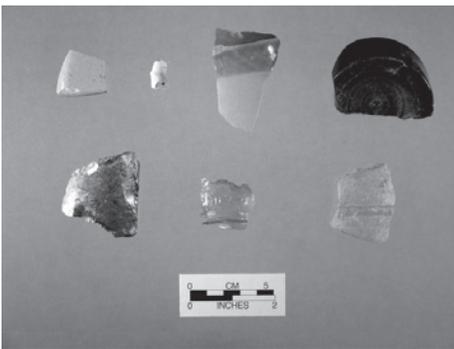
This preliminary work confirmed the presence of a mid-19th-century structure within the site boundaries with intact fea-



NSHS Archeology Division archaeologist Amy Koch documents an exposed square post feature at the Fort Mitchell site.

tures. The NSHS Archeology Division presented the results of this work as well as recommendations in a report to the Federal Highway Administration and the Nebraska Department of Roads.

During the fall of 2005, NDOR chose a



Ceramic and glass artifacts from the Fort Mitchell site.

specific location for the viaduct alternate that will adversely affect the site. NSHS archaeologist Amy Koch has begun writing a Memorandum of Agreement and Data Recovery Plan that will include excavation within the National Register boundaries of the Fort Mitchell site.

U.S.A.-MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by Ben Resnick

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Historic St. Mary's City (submitted by Henry Miller): West's Field: The HSMC research department conducted a survey and testing project on a 6-acre tract of museum land upon which St. Mary's College of Maryland proposed to build a parking lot. The first stage of the investigation was a geophysical survey by Bruce Bevan using an electromagnetic induction meter and limited ground-penetrating radar. From the conductivity data, several locations with potential cultural resources were identified.

Shovel test pits were then systematically excavated at 20-ft. intervals, followed by formal test units to evaluate the findings. Under the direction of Ruth Mitchell and Wesley Willoughby, a number of archaeological components were identified including Early Woodland and Late Woodland Chesapeake Indian occupations. The most significant historic period site is a 17th-century house built by carpenter Philip West in 1637. West and John Dandy, a blacksmith and gunsmith, lived there into the 1640s. This is the only dwelling of artisans known from the first decade of settlement and one of the earliest colonial sites yet identified in Maryland. It is within an area Bevan suggested was a habitation site based on the geophysical data. In terms of artifacts, the site is low density, yielding only two 17th-century artifacts per shovel test pit. Such a finding is a strong caution against a common practice of dismissing a site's significance due to low artifact content. Another colonial site and a late 18th- to early 19th-century log structure that had been destroyed by fire were also identified on this tract. Given the college's desire for parking, a strategy of preservation by burial of the prehistoric, colonial and 19th-century components was developed and the early 17th-century site protected in a restricted green space. The parking lot is paved with a GEOBLOCK system that allows infiltration of water but provides a firm surface to protect the cultural deposits. Because this is a new application of this surfacing system, HSMC devised an experiment by collecting soil samples and burying intact ceramics, bottles, and various metal artifacts in different locations under and outside of the lot. Identical objects are curated at the archaeological laboratory for comparison. This will permit the impact of this paving system on archaeological remains and its suitability as a preservation strategy to be effectively evaluated.

The ca. 1667 Chapel: Following intensive excavations and analysis, archaeological evidence from this significant building was integrated with historical and architectural data to produce a reconstruction plan. The Jesuit Chapel was the first brick Catholic church in English America and the earliest major brick structure in Maryland. It was built in the 1660s and dismantled ca. 1720, after Catholic worship had been prohibited in the colony. HSMC is reconstructing the building using traditional materials and methods, including mortar made by burning Chesapeake oyster shells and exterior bricks handmade from St. Mary's City clay and fired in a colonial-type kiln. The project is an exercise in experimental archaeology, with the masons recovering knowledge of subjects such as how to prepare traditional oyster shell mortar, the time required for

various construction phases, and the seasonal influences on the work. One aspect is usage of the archaeological evidence regarding the original scaffolding system. During the excavations, small post holes were found in a pattern on the outside of the masonry foundation and these are interpreted as scaffold supports. This information was applied in the design and recreation of an authentic wood-and-rope scaffold system for the project (see figure). This traditional scaffolding has proven very successful in use and found to be more cost effective than modern metal scaffolding. With a grant from the federal Save America's Treasures program, HSMC will complete the masonry and install a tile roof in 2006. Archaeologists retrieved locally produced flat tile fragments from the site that indicate the nature of the original roof. The masonry work is under the direction of James Price of the Virginia Lime Works, and has involved interns from the National Park Service, The National Trust of Scotland, and Historic Scotland, with support from the Quinque Foundation. John Mesick and Jeffrey Baker of Mesick, Cohen, Wilson, and Baker of Albany, NY are the historical architects working with HSMC on this project. Regular reports on the progress may be found at <<http://www.stmaryscity.org/ChapelProgress/This%20week/This%20Week.html>>.

The Print House: Investigations have also been concluded on a structure used by one of the first printers in early America. Located near the center of the 17th-century city, this is a multicomponent site with varied prehistoric, 17th-century and 19th/20th-century occupations. Several quarters for enslaved African Americans were built there ca. 1840 as part of the John Brome plantation and these structures were inhabited into the 20th century. Testing by HSMC in 1992 identified a trash-filled pit that had been intruded into by the foundation of one of these structures. From this pit the excavators retrieved late 17th-century artifacts and several dozen specimens of printing type, the largest assemblage of type found in St. Mary's City. Subsequent work between 1998 and 2004 by Timothy Riordan and the summer field school identified a late 17th-century earthfast building here, located under the remains of one of the 1840s quarters. This building was a 20 by 25 ft. structure with a 10-ft. shed addition along its south façade. The shed had a rare tile floor and although the pavers were salvaged, their presence was indicated by 8-in. square tile impressions in a surviving bed of mortar. A wattle-and-daub chimney stood on the west gable of the structure. The base of this chimney, with its postmolds, fire-reddened soil and remnants of a brick fireback, was remarkably well preserved.



Reconstruction of the 1667 Brick Chapel with its archaeology-inspired wooden scaffold.

Analysis suggests that this was a story and a half building with two ground floor rooms and the shed. Archaeologists found additional printing type around the structure and laboratory analysis by Katherine Cavallo has identified ceramic glue fits between this building and the trash-filled pit dug in 1992. These further confirm the presence of a printing operation in this building during the late 1600s. The only printers to have worked at St. Mary's City were William Nuthead and his wife Diana, who came to Maryland from Virginia ca. 1684. After William's death in 1695, Diane took the press to Annapolis and became the first woman licensed as a printer in America. Significantly, type faces on some of the specimens recovered at St. Mary's City have been matched to surviving Nuthead documents at the Maryland State Archives. Artifact study under the direction of Silas Hurry suggests that a printing shop represents only one episode in this building's history. A preponderance of drinking vessels and high frequencies of tin-glazed earthenware and low quantities of food-processing and storage vessels was unexpected and might indicate that the structure served as a drinking establishment for much of its existence.

The initial analysis focused on the architectural aspects of the structure since reconstruction was a goal. Part of this effort involved conservation of window leads from the building. Conservation has revealed three different types of dated marks on these leads and these are "WM *I I *I 6 7 I *", "vEWv1677v8Bv ...vMH20v", and "|E|W|1689|H|A|". Artifacts suggest that the building was erected around 1680 and at least one period of renovation is im-

plied by the 1689 window leads. Data from the excavations have allowed architectural plans to be developed, with Garry Wheeler Stone serving as the primary architectural consultant. Reconstruction of the building began in 2005 and completion is scheduled for the autumn of 2006, with funding provided by the State of Maryland. It will serve primarily as a printing house exhibit to interpret William and Diana Nuthead and the beginnings of printing in America.

Besides the colonial materials associated with the Printing House, archaeology at this site also detected many features and produced a massive collection of artifacts and architectural materials relating to the African-American habitation, which spans the period from ca. 1840 to ca. 1950. Efforts were made to preserve in place as many of the architectural remains and features associated with this phase as possible. Analysis of these materials has begun. A sample of the ceramics from the African-American occupation is being studied by Boston University graduate student Kathryn McKissick for her M.A. thesis.

The Van Sweringen Site: In 2005, HSMC received an NEH grant for enhancement of the archaeological exhibit at the Van Sweringen site. Garrett Van Sweringen was a Dutch immigrant who played a major role in the development of St. Mary's City. His elegant lodging house attracted the elite of the colony during the last decades of the 17th century. HSMC spent six seasons excavating there in the 1970s and early 1980s, and built an exhibit at the site in 1984. The new grant, under the direction of Henry Miller, will refurbish and significantly expand this exhibit complex. It will include additional

archaeological and historical information focused on the increasingly multiethnic population of early Maryland, entrepreneurship in the 17th-century Atlantic world, and political change in the colonial government. Components include reconstructions, simulations of other buildings, exhibit panels, landscape interpretation, audio presentations, and a set of six newly commissioned paintings. These depict the site as it may have appeared on 10 May 1692 when Royal Governor Sir Lionel Copley officially took charge of Maryland's government and met with his council at the Van Sweringen site for the first time.

In an effort to resolve many lingering questions about the site, Timothy Riordan directed the 34th annual HSMC archaeological field school there in 2005. Conducted in association with St. Mary's College of Maryland, the field school focused on specific questions about the architecture and cultural landscape. Twenty-two students identified fence ditches, trash-filled pits, postholes, and other features, and recovered a large number of artifacts. Among the more notable artifacts are fragments of rare Turkish Kutahia ware cups and an unusual tobacco pipe mark. This impressed stem mark shows a winged cherub churning butter (See figure). It is thought to be a mark used in Chester, England in the early 18th century.



Pipe stem mark showing a cherub churning butter from the Van Sweringen site.

Students also assisted in the excavation of fill from a cooling house cellar Van Sweringen built around 1690. It yielded numerous glass wine bottles, a bottle seal dated 1723, and large samples of faunal remains. The cellar was walled and floored with small red bricks of Dutch origin. Pairs of timber sockets revealed in the cellar walls

suggest either a suspended floor or racks for barrels. Evidence collected during the session is being analyzed and directly integrated into the site interpretation. Formal opening of the new exhibit is planned for March of 2007.

U.S.A.-NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck
<dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>

Maine

Franco-American Archaeological Studies:

Barry Rodrigue and his students at the University of Southern Maine's Lewiston-Auburn College are engaged in an ongoing project to identify industrial and Franco-American archaeological sites in the Lewiston-Auburn area. After filing site cards with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, the recovered materials are then archived in the Franco-American Collection at USM-LA, which is the largest such repository in the State of Maine and the third largest in the United States.

Historical Archaeological Survey of the Maritimes & Northeast Gas Pipeline Corridor:

Historical archaeologists under the direction of Kathleen Wheeler and Alexandra Chan from Independent Archaeological Consulting, based in Portsmouth, NH, surveyed some 120 miles along the Wood Chopping Ridge, Brewer, Searsmont, Richmond, and Westbrook Loops for the Maritimes & Northeast Phase IV gas pipeline project in Maine. Archaeologists also surveyed impacts to proposed compressor station sites in Searsmont, Westbrook, and Wood Chopping Ridge. For all loops where stone walls were anticipated, their location was plotted on maps, and recorded for their length, width, and general fabric, so they can be reconstructed after construction of the Phase IV loops. In all, 187 stone walls were recorded across Maine's historic agricultural landscape.

In addition, however, archaeologists investigated 12 19th-century home and farmstead sites along this long corridor of rural settlement and wilderness, and several granite-quarrying sites on Lorenzen Hill in Westbrook. All sites but one were considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; the one exception was the L. K. Stubbs Homestead # 1 in Winterport, where looting by bottle hunters may have compromised site integrity.

Site avoidance has been advocated as the preferred method of mitigation in all cases, and where re-routes of the pipeline cannot be engineered, Phase II determination of eligibility surveys will take place in the spring. As such, the pipeline project may yet yield a great deal of information about rural Maine farming and industry in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The physical traces of quarrying activity on Lorenzen Hill are particularly interesting

and suggest that most operations were on a small scale—as on a household basis—and may have been a seasonal activity. The nearby Lorenzen Hill site (ME 483-003) in Windham is a 19th-century farmstead with a cellar hole for a modest dwelling, a stone-lined well, and barn foundation, associated with F. Harris. Harris and his predecessors at the site may have been farmers during the warm months of the year and stone-cutters during the winter, when they could split the stone and send it downhill over frozen ground to the Presumpscot River (via nearby Inkhorn Brook).

Archaeologists noted evidence of steam drilling, wedging, and hammering on large granite slabs throughout the project area. These technologies range in era from the 1770s through the second half of the 19th century. Most features observed, however, showed evidence of the flat-slot cape chisel, producing a distinctive triangle or wedge shape at the split edges of stone. This technology was in place for stone splitting in New England from the 1770s to the 1830s. Steam drilling began in the second half of the 19th century, following the 1849 patent of Joseph J. Couch. The presence of one steam-drilled pit may indicate continued use of the exposed bedrock as a local resource, powered by new technology in the second half of the 19th century. It may also indicate that later quarrying on Lorenzen Hill was a large commercial enterprise, rather than the small-scale operations apparently in place in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Fort St. George on the Kennebec: The 10th and last season of field work was carried out at Fort St. George of the Popham Colony in September 2005 under the direction of Jeffrey P. Brain. We successfully confirmed two more buildings that are shown on the map of the fort drawn by John Hunt. This map has proven to be a reliable guide to the archaeology of the site and thus is an important historical document that should prove useful in the analysis of other early forts. Our investigations have produced many insights into this sister colony of Jamestown and we now have a comprehensive archaeological picture of the material culture, architecture, and activities of the initial year of an English colony on these shores. We now shift our attention to final analysis, publication, and exhibition.

Barnabas Soule Site: This course at Freeport Senior High School is being taught by Norm Buttrick and assisted by James Leamon in the field. We have continued to work with Freeport High Students on this early 18th-century Resettlement Site in Maine along the Cousins River to establish the size of the building and to collect period

artifacts from trash pits at the north end of the cellar foundation. Our 2005 units were meant to find the footprint of the house itself, assuming that this was a half cellar that we had located the year before.

We did not find the house footprint to the east of the cellar foundation, and it may mean that this is a smaller house than we had supposed. There is still a possibility that part of the house is to the west of the cellar foundation and this could be tested next year.

The artifacts of interest this year are: large pieces of yellow dot and combed slipware and a base of a Westerwald mug found in the trash pit area, a door key which has been treated by the students, a two-pronged fork, a rat-tailed pewter spoon, a brass button, and a piece of burned flint. In other units the students have found Chinese export porcelain, creamware, delftware, and of course redwares (concentrated in the northern part of the foundation area).

The 15 seniors have completed conserving and cataloging their artifacts (on an Excel spreadsheet), and also performed an analysis of their artifacts as well as researched the Barnabas Soule family in their final report.

South Berwick: The summer of 2005 was the 11th season of excavations at the Humphrey and Lucy Chadbourne Archaeology Site (ca. 1643-1690) in South Berwick, ME. The site is a fortified homestead and saw milling complex that was destroyed in a French and Indian raid during King William's War.

Excavations in 2005 focused on the cellar of Structure 2, an earth-fast outbuilding located behind the Chadbourne manor house. It was hypothesized that the structure was a barn and dairy, with the cellar being used as a cooling area. However, a paucity of artifacts and limited structural information do little to confirm this theory.

Test excavations approximately 100 ft. away from the main building complex revealed the presence of another component of the site—an apparent Native American longhouse, dating to the late prehistoric or early contact period. Humphrey Chadbourne purchased the property in 1643 from Sagamore Rowls, who at the time described the land as adjacent to his old planting grounds.

The most significant discovery of the season took place in the laboratory. A tin-enamelled earthenware that has been found in several places across the site (in a context of 1664-1690) was identified as Aucilla Polychrome, a ware manufactured in Mexico City ca. 1650-1700. Parts of four plates, all in the same pattern, have been found at the Chadbourne site, so it is not a unique find.

This is rare and so far is the first known discovery of Spanish colonial majolica in New England. If readers know of any other such finds, Project Director Emerson W. Baker of Salem State College would appreciate hearing about it at <ebaker@salemstate.edu>.

The Chadbourne family were lumber merchants who were involved in the extensive “triangular” trade of North America, the Caribbean, and Europe, and the site is full of reminders of these connections. For example, Totnes ware has been found on the site, not surprising considering Lucy Chadbourne belonged to a wealthy merchant family headquartered in Kingsweare Devon, a few miles down the Dart River from Totnes. Evidence of trade with Iberia and the Azores comes in the form of several different forms of Lisbonware. Indeed, “Lisborne dishes” are mentioned three separate times in the 1683 probate inventory of Humphrey Chadbourne’s sister and neighbor, Patience Chadbourne Spencer.

The presence of Aucilla Polychrome ware is thus another indication of the Chadbourne trade sphere. It suggests clandestine trading between the English and Spanish merchants in the Caribbean. This find opens up a new potential source for unidentified tin-enameled wares from other early New England sites. It is possible that some of these could prove to be of Spanish Colonial origin.

New Hampshire

18th-Century Portsmouth African Burial Ground (submitted by Ellen Marlatt for IAC): In October 2003, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) recovered eight sets of human remains from urban Portsmouth, NH, in an area known in historic documents as the general location of the 18th-century “Negro Burying Ground.” The cemetery may have been in use as early as 1705 in what was then the outskirts of town, and was abandoned in the 1790s when the area began to be developed.

The rediscovery of the burial ground has tremendous distinction as the only known African-American cemetery of its age that has been investigated through archaeology in all of New England. The Portsmouth African Burial Ground probably extended the entire length of the block between State and Court Streets, and, extrapolating from the density observed during excavations, as many as 200 graves may still lie beneath the west lane of Chestnut Street. The bounds and extent of the burial ground had been long forgotten even by the 19th century, and the sanctity of the resting place has been imposed upon many times since its use was discontinued.

Encountered during the construction

phase of the Court Street Reconstruction project, the remains were in individual (although sometimes fragmentary) hexagonal wooden coffins. Although the wet dense clay preserved the coffin wood fairly well, the osteological material inside the coffins was less well preserved. In order to insure the careful examination of the remains, they were removed en bloc to a laboratory provided by the city. Five additional grave shafts were located at the edges of the project impact area, but these were left undisturbed and in place.

Over the winter of 2003 and 2004, IAC completed the process of extracting the bone and teeth from the clay matrix. A team of forensic anthropologists led by Dr. Marcella Sorg from the University of Maine—Orono and Dr. Thomas Crist of Utica College completed a full examination of the remains in the spring of 2005 in an effort to determine age, sex, stature, health, and possible cause of death. In addition, samples were sent for mtDNA analysis to Dr. Bruce Jackson of the African-American Roots Project. Preliminary results from Dr. Jackson confirmed the presence of African genetic markers among the initial samples sent early in the project. Drs. Sorg and Crist have completed their analysis and IAC has compiled preliminary results pending final results of additional DNA analysis.

Each of the eight coffined burials contained one individual. However, the forensic team determined that additional clusters of remains recovered in association with (but not within) the excavated burials represented a minimum of three and possibly as many as five additional individuals. Of these, four were male (Burials 1, 2, 5, 12), one is female (Burial 6) and the rest were of indeterminate sex. Most were adults who died by about age 40, although one individual (3) may have lived a decade longer. One child between the ages of 7 and 12 at death (7) was buried above an adult male (12) in a stacked burial.

All recovered burials had the head to the west and feet to the east, with one notable exception. One elder (possible female) was buried in an opposing orientation. Burials were very close to one another and may have been arranged in rows, but we cannot be certain of this, given the small area examined. Most of the burials were within the west lane of Chestnut Street, although one burial (Burial 3) extended beyond the centerline. We had one instance of a stacked burial, but we cannot be sure about the relation of the two burials to one another.

With the exception of one possible shroud pin (in Burial 1) and a cylindrical concretion in Burial 2, no artifacts were found within the coffins or in direct association with the interred remains. The presence

of a shroud pin in Burial 1 strongly suggests that this individual was wrapped in a shroud and thus not clothed at the time of burial. This fact may point to the individual’s economic status, as in poorer communities clothing was often passed on to living family members rather than “taken out of circulation” by burying them with the dead.

All coffins were of Eastern white pine and were hexagonal in shape. Unfortunately, more exact dates could not be ascertained because of an absence of a good white pine chronology. Salt crystals present on one coffin base may indicate a burial ritual or a practice to preserve the body.

We also confirmed the apparent veracity of oral history and newspaper accounts that indicated the presence of the burial ground, long after African Americans ceased to have been buried here. We wondered about the apparent loss of institutional memory of the burial ground, in that both sides of Chestnut Street were eventually developed (the east side first), with city utilities going through graves beginning with the late 19th-century installation of the sewer line.

Despite the small sample and their varying condition, archaeologists have been able to learn a great deal. Men outnumbered women in this small population. Age of death was often early in adulthood. There is evidence of repetitive motion at knee and elbow joints, perhaps the result of forced manual labor in one individual. Juveniles were among the colonial African population interred in Portsmouth. Burials may have been modest affairs as evidenced by the one shroud pin that was recovered and the apparent lack of clothing in any of the burials. Burial orientation could be generally construed as Christian, with heads to the west and feet to the east—but could not this same orientation be seen as one pointing toward the ancestral land of Africa?

Many questions remain, and we will certainly have more information to consider when the final results of the mtDNA studies are submitted to us. We look forward to performing continued research and to the results of other researchers in the future.

Massachusetts

Deerfield (submitted by Elizabeth Harlow): The Department of Anthropology of the University of Massachusetts—Amherst, in conjunction with Historic Deerfield, Inc., conducted its Summer Field School in Historical Archaeology this past July and August at the home lot of the Frary House/Barnard Tavern, one of Historic Deerfield’s furnished museum houses along the Street in Deerfield. Under the direction of Bob Paynter, and led by Niels Reinhardt, Eliza-

beth Harlow, and Quentin Lewis, students completed excavation units in several areas of the central dooryard, south yard on the tavern side of the structure, and farther back behind the building to the west. Public interpretation formed an important component as well, in the form of student-led tours of the excavation units and a field lab for the many visitors to this highly visible site in a museum village. In addition, as a pilot project for the Field School, outreach was enhanced by inviting members of the public, by prearrangement through Claire Carlson of Historic Deerfield, to work on the project alongside the students for an experience of hands-on archaeology.

This field research was designed to build upon previous documentary and archaeological work on this and other Historic Deerfield properties. The specific goal was two-fold, as we hoped to add to what is known about activities and occupants during the late 18th-century tavern period at the site, as well as further refine a complex building and renovation history that extends from the 1690s through the mid-20th century. Another focus of the work was to investigate cultural changes to the landscape. This is linked to the larger ongoing effort to create a fuller picture of not only the home lots of Deerfield, but of street-scapes and village-scapes as well, through archaeological surveys, excavation, and documentation, ultimately fully digitized for maximum utility.

Some units were located on Brooke Blades' 1978-1979 excavations of what is thought to be the 1760s well whose construction is detailed in tavern builder Salah Barnard's contemporary account book. A feature formerly explained as a short well-builder's trench supporting a lifting device was explored during the Field School with a view toward rethinking the feature as a possible sill stain. What caught our attention was the alignment of this feature with several late 17th-century foundations on lots elsewhere in Deerfield. These seem to suggest an interesting departure from the unvarying house orientation parallel to the street that has prevailed since at least the rebuilding of the English settlement after most of it burned in 1704. As artifactual and other analysis is still underway, no conclusions have yet been drawn, but we can report that our new excavations showed that the feature is longer than originally noted, an observation consistent with it being a possible sill stain from the 17th or early 18th century.

Another feature that warrants further investigation came to light beneath and adjacent to a unit created by Rita Reinke in 1989. At a depth of about 1 m below present grade, and extending down over another meter in depth, about a meter and a half of

dry-laid stone wall was uncovered. Interestingly, it appeared to curve. Preliminary findings from a resistivity survey executed in the fall on that area of the home lot with the help of Elizabeth Norris, also of the University of Massachusetts, suggest a circular feature of about 2 m in diameter. Seeming at first glance to be part of the foundation of one of numerous outbuildings formerly occupying the lot, the probable circular nature of the feature, sized larger than a typical local well, offers a more intriguing puzzle that is still to be addressed.

Other units were placed to investigate construction and use of the south wing of the house built as a tavern in the 1790s. Searches around the main door of the tavern disclosed virtually no sheet refuse scatter, suggesting a landscape aesthetic of orderliness for this public place. However, a substantial trash pit dating from the early 19th century located to the rear of the tavern ell was found to contain tavern debris. Blades, during 1978 excavations, noted extensive refuse in the tavern dooryard as well.

Artifacts from the Field School excavations at the Frary House/Barnard Tavern are currently under study and include ceramics possibly used in the tavern such as annularware sherds and a wineglass stem. Not surprisingly, much architectural material was collected, including window glass, brick fragments, and wrought and cut nails. The unit containing the stone feature described above yielded debris of various types and dates, some from late in the 20th century, strangely belying the fact that as yet no documentation of any structure in this particular area has been discovered. One of the more interesting examples from this relatively late deposit is a fragmented glass-lined metal Universal vacuum bottle, possibly made as early as the 1870s, according to information gleaned from maker's marks.

Cataloging and analysis of data from the summer continues with the help of students through the upcoming semester and Elizabeth Harlow plans dissertation research on the Frary House/Barnard Tavern site.

Connecticut

Connecticut Yankee Complex (submitted by Lucianne Lavin, Institute for American Indian Studies): American Cultural Specialists, LLC has completed over three years of archaeological investigations of the 520-plus acres of woodland surrounding the Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company in Haddam, CT. Located on Haddam Neck on the east side of the Connecticut River and bounded on the south by Salmon River, the property is mainly wooded uplands with little historic disturbances. Connecticut Yankee intends to donate the property for pres-

ervation in perpetuity.

AMCS' crew excavated a total of 2,774 50-cm-sq. shovel test units and 58.5 1-m or larger units during Phase 1 professional archaeological reconnaissance and Phase 2 intensive archaeological surveys, totaling 722 sq. m of excavation. During the Phase 1 surveys, 24 archaeology sites were located. We believe that 22 of them may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Additional archaeological investigations are scheduled for several of these sites during the 2006 field season; specifically, those sites where only a Phase 1 survey was completed need to go to Phase 2. Several sites represent 18th- and early 19th-century farmsteads. These Haddam Neck farm sites are case studies of regional farming, helping us to understand why some Connecticut farms succeeded while other of their contemporaries failed in the transition from subsistence to commercial farming.

Besides providing a window into rural American life during those time periods, such sites may also provide insight into the immense cultural changes that occurred in 19th-century Connecticut. Several of the sites were associated with early industry and trade such as the Brainerd Quarry site; the Hezekiah Brainerd house and wharf, associated with the quarry and shipping industry; the Peninsula houses and wharf, which may be associated with early shipbuilding by the Smith brothers, local ship captains; and the Venture Smith site, home of the world-renowned West African prince and captive who worked his way out of slavery to become a successful river trader and farmer. These sites contain information on local economy, technology, and social relations that should promote a better understanding of the process of industrialization and urbanization, consumer behaviors, and class and race relations in the lower Connecticut River Valley.

Three other sites were associated with former captive African Americans and also have the potential to provide important information on the lives of individual Colonial and early Federalist-period black families and their interactions with the dominant white society—the Redware site, the Rock house site, and the Salmon River Dock. Historic site occupants also represent various social classes in Colonial and Federalist society. Virtually all of the sites were connected by an ancient colonial road that still remains essentially unimproved. In effect, we believe that all of the Connecticut Yankee property may meet federal and state criteria for eligibility as an "historic rural landscape district" composed of a variety of land uses that incorporates several types of landscapes—agriculture, industry (mining, lum-

bering), and maritime activities (fishing, shipbuilding, coastal trade), and as Connecticut state archaeological preserves.

New York

West Point Foundry (submitted by Elizabeth Norris): In a fourth field season at the West Point Foundry, faculty from Michigan Technological University led a group of 11 graduate and undergraduate students for 11 weeks of fieldwork during the summer of 2005. Located approximately 55 miles north of New York City, the West Point Foundry is owned by The Scenic Hudson Land Trust Inc. which has partnered with the Industrial Archaeology program from Michigan Tech to explore the site's rich history. This season examined both industrial and domestic areas, digging over 100 shovel test pits, excavating nearly 50 sq. m of soil, expanding on previous documentary research, and extending GIS mapping.

Established in response to a lack of facilities during the War of 1812, the West Point Foundry was located on the Hudson River for easy transportation, for protection by the fledgling West Point Military Academy, for access to magnetite ore in the Hudson Highlands, and local sources of charcoal and sand necessary for smelting and casting iron. From 1817 through 1912, the West Point Foundry produced a variety of cast-iron items including cannon, shot, shells, stoves, machinery, wheels, cylinders, and boilers. The most famous ordnance was the Parrott rifled cannon with projectiles weighing from 8 to 300 pounds, manufactured during the Civil War. Workers also cast and assembled six of the country's steam locomotives in the 1830s including America's first engine, the Best Friend, and an early iron ship, *The Spencer*. Beyond these landmark items, the Foundry produced various machines used in cotton and sugar production (steam engines, crushers, and vacuum pans), portions of the Croton Water System for New York City, and parts of the Fairmont Water Works of Philadelphia. By the 1830s, Foundry owners and management vertically integrated all facets of production: raw materials (ore and charcoal), smelting ore into pig iron, refining the pig iron into either wrought or cast iron, finishing the iron into products, advertising those products, and shipping them to their final destinations. The end of the Civil War, changing foundry leadership, and the rise of the steel industry in the latter part of the 19th century help account for the foundry's demise. Although other minor industries occupied the West Point Foundry property in the 20th century, it was abandoned by the 1950s. The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is being developed for public in-

terpretation.

From May through June of 2005 research was concentrated at the blast furnace and at a house on the eastern bank of Foundry Brook. On the south side of the blast furnace, excavations focused on the casting arch, the casting shed area, and the watercourse feeding into the pond from beneath the furnace. Artifact collection yielded firebrick, pottery, glass, cast iron fragments, and iron nodules from the splashing molten metal during casting. At the east bank house shovel testing on a 5 m-interval grid covered the house, its yard, and outbuildings. Larger excavation units then exposed additional parts of the yard and a privy uncovering bone fragments, nails, small round shot, ceramic and pottery shards, glass, brick, coal, and a few buttons. During the month of July, the crew moved to Vinegar Hill, a mid- to late 19th-century neighborhood within the Foundry property that contained seven to nine houses. Excavation tests into known house foundations, several depressions, and an area suspected to contain additional foundations yielded structural and artifactual evidence. The Vinegar Hill assemblage consists of a coin from 1862, a thimble, ceramic doll parts, bottle glass fragments, pipe fragments, coal, nails, bone, shell, ceramics, and stoneware as well as structural materials like plaster, brick, window glass, and stone. Data from these excavations will be processed at Michigan Tech during the school year and will result in at least two master's theses.

Research will continue next summer at the West Point Foundry beginning in May and continuing through July. Credit is available through our seven-week field school and there are week-long volunteer opportunities, as well as some paid positions during the month of July. For additional information, check out our Web site at <www.westpointfoundry.org> or contact Dr. Patrick Martin, <pemartin@mtu.edu>, Michigan Tech University, Department of Social Sciences, 1400 Townsend Ave., Houghton, MI 49931.

South Ferry Terminal Project, New York City (submitted by Linda Stone): A section of wall dating from the mid-18th century was discovered during construction by archaeologists working for Dewberry-LMS under contract to Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) at the South Ferry Terminal Project in Lower Manhattan during November 2005 in Battery Park. The archaeological team is under the direction of Linda Stone, Principal Archaeologist for Dewberry with contributory support by personnel from URS and A.D. Marble. The work is being done as part of construction for a new subway station and tunnel alignment. The wall represents part of the forti-

fication that protected lower Manhattan and also served as a battery and sea wall. It is depicted on historic maps such as the 1766/1767 Ratzer Plan.

Archaeological data recovery has been completed. An architectural conservator has documented the wall, which has been dismantled and stored for later reconstruction in Battery Park.

An additional section of wall was identified over 500 ft. to the south. Archaeological data recovery is currently underway. The newly identified section of wall is much larger than the first section. It measures over 50 ft. long and up to 4 ft. high, and is buried about 10 ft. below the current ground surface. However, unlike the first wall section, this section does not sit directly on bedrock. The topography in Battery Park is such that bedrock in the area of the new find is buried about 25 to 50 ft., whereas the first section was directly on the shallow bedrock at about 10 ft. below ground surface. This new section is stabilized by large cobbles and is associated with a log feature(s). The logs are possibly part of a cofferdam or cribbing.

Few diagnostic artifacts have been found associated with this section of wall. There are a small number of ceramic sherds, including delft and slipware, and some window glass. Soil samples adjacent to and above the wall have been taken (as will samples from beneath the wall after it is removed) for possible flotation, geochemical, pollen, and phytolith analyses. In addition, samples of the logs will be taken for possible dendrochronological analysis. The wall itself will also be sampled for stone and mortar analyses.

U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST

Reported by Thad M. Van Bueren
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California

Amador Bypass Archaeological Data Recovery, Amador County (submitted by Thad M. Van Bueren, California Department of Transportation): Data recovery was carried out in the summer of 2003 at CA-AMA-364/H, an archaeological site containing the remains of a farm and a major prehistoric village determined eligible for the National Register. The mitigation focused on the historic farm where direct impacts from a realignment of State Route 49 were anticipated. Prehistoric deposits were located outside of the project footprint. The data recovery investigations were carried out by Caltrans staff with field and laboratory assistance from Pacific Legacy, Inc.

The historic farm at CA-AMA-364/H was initially settled by Dr. James A. Brown



Systematic grading of site.

and his family in 1848 and then sold to John Sanderson in 1869. The Sandersons continued to live and work there until 1917. Investigations initially focused on identifying the privy mentioned in the 1880 homestead certification file and others anticipated from the lengthy occupation. To assist in pinpointing such features, a gradiometer survey was conducted in a large portion of the rear and side yards of the farm house compound. That survey identified several anomalies that appeared to hold promise.

When probes of the most pronounced anomalies revealed shallow concentrations of metal artifacts and not filled pit features, the investigation strategy shifted to systematic mechanical grading of the entire impact zone. The broad area exposure resulted in the identification of two structures apparently used by transient farm workers, several small pit features associated with those small dwellings, an extensive sheet refuse deposit behind the main farm house, and an historic campsite used by indigenous visitors in the late 1880s. One worker housing feature consisted of a semisubterranean dug-out (Feature 12) occupied during the first four decades of farm use and located near the main house, while the other (Feature 4) was an aboveground wood frame structure used from the 1890s until the farm was abandoned. Those features provided data useful for interpreting the lives of a poorly documented segment of the population: seasonal agricultural laborers.

Feature 12 contained direct evidence of Chinese and Native American workers. Chinese materials included a large brown glazed globular storage jar, a bamboo pattern porcelain rice bowl, a coin minted by

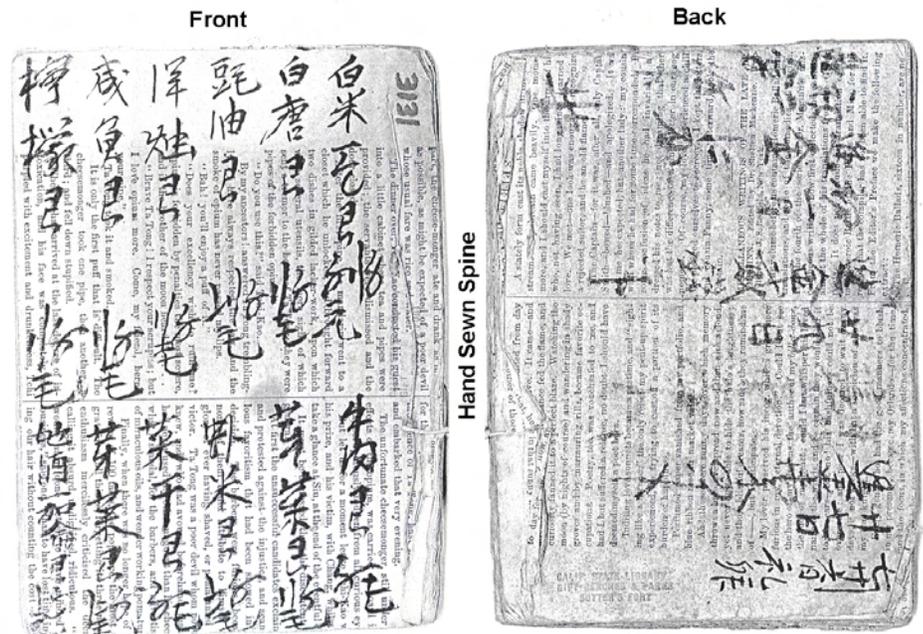
the British in 1863 for use in the Canton Province, and a white improved earthenware plate with pecked Chinese characters. Of additional interest is an account book created by the Browns' Chinese cook in the 1850s. That document details grocery lists used to create meals for a Chinese work gang, as well as evidence that the cook and his associates also engaged in gold mining. Documents confirm Chinese, Swedish, and native-born white workers on the farm from the 1850s to 1880s.

Indigenous materials included manos



Earthenware plate with pecked Chinese characters.

and the discovery of deer bones could also imply that some elements of traditional diet were maintained. The farm yard also produced about a dozen large Native American artifacts located well outside of the prehistoric occupation zone. Those materials, which included milling slabs, manos, a stoneware platter, and a large "ceremonial" chert blade, expanded the picture of early historic period indigenous employment at the farm.



An account book created by the Browns' Chinese cook in 1857, courtesy of the California State Library.



Artifacts from pit within Feature 4.

A small sheet refuse scatter (Feature 21) investigated during construction monitoring later yielded direct evidence that Native Americans camped in the immediate vicinity of the farm after 1887. A Native American site (CA-AMA-440) located about a half mile from the main house within the farm property also produced a Chinese brown glazed stoneware sherd.

The abandonment of Feature 12 in the late 1880s or early 1890s roughly coincided with the construction of Feature 4, an aboveground dwelling used by farm workers until site abandonment in 1917. Three discrete trash pits associated with Feature 4 include Feature 16 filled after 1897, Feature 17 filled after 1901, and a pit in the earth floor of the structure filled after 1904. In addition to Irish and native-born white workers listed on the farm in this later period, the features associated with this later farm housing suggest the presence of Chinese, Italian, Mexican, French, and Balkan immigrants based on the discovery of coins and a Serbian Saint Francis medallion. The changing composition of the farm work force and the lifestyles of those workers comprise a primary focus of the interpretations offered in the data recovery report.

The pit within Feature 4 also yielded a unique combination of medical artifacts typically associated with women, a finding seemingly at odds with the transient male work force. Those materials included five hard rubber irrigators, three glass syringes, four Vaseline jars, garter clips, and cosmetic jars most commonly associated with women. The most compelling scenarios based on comparisons to other period households of different types include visitation by prostitutes or disposal by the family near the time of site abandonment.

Results of this research are reported in a volume entitled "Lending a Hand: Archaeological Perspectives on Farm Labor at the Brown and Sanderson Farm (CA-AMA-364/H) in Amador County, California" by Thad M. Van Bueren. Hard copies of the report will be available by the end of March 2006 for \$15 including tax and shipping by writ-

ing the Caltrans Publications Unit at 1900 Royal Oaks, Sacramento, CA 95815, calling 916-445-3520, or checking their Web site at <http://caltrans-opaca.gov/publicat.htm>. Questions about the research can be directed to the author at Caltrans District 4, P.O. Box 23660, MS 8A, Oakland, CA 94623-0660 or Thad_Van_Bueren@dot.ca.gov.

El Presidio de San Francisco Officers' Club Project (submitted by Eric Blind and Liz Clevenger): Few buildings from the Spanish Colonial period remain standing in California, and the majority of these are associated with Mission complexes. Of these remaining examples, there is a smaller subset which was secular or military in function and associated with the pueblos or one of the four presidios. The Presidio of San Francisco's Officers' Club is one of this last group and is somewhat unique among these due to the continuity of its military occupation, variety of functions, and intermittent additions and adaptations over time.

There has been much speculation over the years concerning the age of the Mesa and DeAnza rooms of the Officers' Club. With few exceptions the U.S. Army generally indicated that the building dated from 1776. This assumption has however been ques-

tioned repeatedly since the Army's departure from the post. One researcher—William Adams—went so far as to test a hypothesis asserting that the Officers' Club was in fact built in the late 19th or early 20th centuries by the U.S. Army to provide a false physical link with the Spanish past due to inflated pride in its purported heritage.

Although it is curious to have a range of greater than 100 years in the alleged age of a building that cannot possibly be older than 230 years, answering the question of antiquity is not the focus of this project. For the current endeavor it is considerably more important to understand and report on the life history of the building—after it was created—than to ascertain its true "birthday."

The original building on the site of the Officers' Club was built by Spanish colonists with the labor of Native Americans. The earliest accounts describe architecture of palisados which is different from what is seen at the Officers' Club. Other architecture seems to be roughly categorized as "of stone" or "of adobe" in 1778, 1779 and 1780. It is not certain how these early structures were built but it is believed that this original structure was destroyed in 1779 by a devastating storm. It was rebuilt only to be seriously damaged again in 1808 when 18 recorded earthquakes struck over the summer months and again in 1812. The entire Presidio was seemingly reconstructed by 1815. Although it was transferred to Mexico and then the United States the building remained relatively unchanged until the early 1880s, when the adobe building was masked



Oliver Monson of UC-Berkeley recording the Mesa Room using LIDAR technology.

by a wood frame interior. It was subsequently changed and expanded several times including a major “restoration” in 1934—but the original adobe and clay still lay beneath the more modern surface of the building.

Recognizing that layers of history lay beneath the façade of the building, archaeologists at the Presidio Archaeology Lab (a joint facility of the Presidio Trust and National Park Service) began an excavation project in the Club’s Mesa Room, one of the smaller of the main rooms (see *SHA Newsletter* 36:4). Eric Blind and Liz Clevenger, working with carpenters Tim Boatwright and Ernesto Meraz, began carefully removing layers of materials, exposing painted stencils under modern drywall and original adobe beneath wood framing. In addition, two hidden doors were exposed revealing a pass-through that divides the Mesa room into two chambers.

A detailed Harris Matrix is being developed based on the results of this field work, tying together investigations of the standing architecture as well as archaeological excavations on the interior and exterior of the extant building. This matrix also provides a tool for integrating facts about the building’s life history derived from the documentary record with evidence from physical investigation.

Trinidad Rico, a US/ICOMOS visiting scholar from Argentina, began conservation monitoring efforts in the Mesa Room in the summer of 2005, with aid from adobe specialist Tony Crosby. This initiative included photo documentation of the existing conditions and implementation of environmental and structural monitoring devices. The graphic database she developed to record this information could prove to be a more visually interactive way to access the data and monitor changes to the structure.

In order to further the Presidio Archaeology Lab’s goal of making the Presidio a living classroom for local students, the project team invited in students and professors from the Multimedia Authoring Center for Teaching in Anthropology [MACTiA] Laboratory from UC-Berkeley to participate in aspects of the project. This crew, led by Michael Ashley, brought in sophisticated technology from their facility including two laser scan [LIDAR] machines in order to digitally record the surfaces of the structure and provide detailed views of specific structural elements. High-end digital photography was also employed by this crew, which may prove useful in dating some of the wood elements through dendrochronology.

Further detail is being gleaned through an additional academic partnership, with Paul Goldberg of Boston University, who visited San Francisco to take micro-morpho-

logical samples of specific elements of the building. These included the adobe brick, mortar, and plaster interfaces as well as some samples from the historic packed-clay floor and subfloor matrix. Interesting data regarding floral remains may be found in this section as well as a sample from a potential hearth feature beneath one of the adobe partition walls. Erica Simmons of Stanford University is also sampling portions of the newly exposed adobe in a comparative study with sections taken from the remains of another adobe excavated by a team led by Barbara Voss of Stanford University in a valley to the east of the Officers’ Club.

Heather Blind of Pacific Legacy, Inc. took the remains of the adobe bricks sampled for thin section analysis and through flotation recovered the remaining micro- and macrobotanicals. These samples are awaiting analysis. Blind, working with Pacific Legacy’s Kevin Bartoy, is also performing additional studies on material recovered from a preliminary investigation of the Officers’ Club in 2003. Included in this material are the remains of one of the historic fireplaces in the Mesa Room. This study focuses on ascertaining a relative date, period of use, and method of fueling this post-colonial feature in order to position it in the overall historic matrix.

Most of these studies and their results were featured in the symposium “Mud, Wood, Bones, Matrices and Maps: Exploring the Presidio of San Francisco,” at the 2006 Annual SHA Conference in Sacramento.

Old Town, San Diego (submitted by Stacey C. Jordan): Jones & Stokes archaeologists have completed excavations in San Diego’s original settlement on the site of the present-day Presidio Hills Golf Course. Developed by 1874, the location of the excavation was the site of stables and corrals owned and operated by early Old Town residents Joseph Mannasse and Marcus Schiller. Jewish immigrants from Prussia, Mannasse and Schiller played a prominent role in the economic development of both Old and New San Diego, and the corral functioned as part of their general merchandise store, likely being home to some of the 2,000 head of half-breed cattle, 200 mules, and large number of horses and mares they offered for sale. In 1888, the partnership dissolved and Schiller sold the property to Mannasse, and by 1898 the operation was gone. In the following decades the property was split among various owners until it was purchased in 1931 by George Marston to develop the present golf course.

A 4 ft. wide by 35.4 ft. long trench, with a soil volume of approximately 297 cubic ft., was excavated by Jones & Stokes archaeologists, revealing abundant artifacts as well as



Projectile point made by flaking transfer-print porcelain.

a piece of adobe foundation precisely in the location of the original corral building. The artifacts recovered from the trench excavation include a diversity of historic material and a number of unique items spanning multiple eras in the occupation of Old Town.

Ceramics consisted predominantly of transfer-printed vessels, but also sponged wares, annular ware, Staffordshire hand-painted, shell-edged wares, Mexican majolica, local utilitarian brownware, and Asian porcelains and stoneware vessels. Brownware vessels and four Chinese stoneware pots remind us that while tied into global networks of increasingly industrial production, Old San Diego was shaped as well by seafaring immigrants from Asia and Europe and by indigenous Native Americans



Button with Star of David.

whose material culture became integrated into everyday life in the 19th-century settlement. Vessels carrying the Texian Campaign pattern, commemorating the Mexican-American war, speak to both the Americanization of the settlement as well as its place in the broader world. Porcelains not only came into the settlement through the extensive networks of global trade, but were also used in particularly local ways, as seen in a flaked porcelain projectile point complete with transfer-print decoration. A single button with the Star of David speaks more personally. It is a clear reminder not only of the history of the property itself but of the incredible variety of people, histories, and cultures that came together in the small settlement.

U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST

Reported by Gifford Waters
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Florida

Andrew Turnbull's Smyrna Settlement (submitted by Roger Grange and Dorothy Moore): After a decade of effort, this is a report on the status of archaeological work on the 18th-century British plantation.

Patricia Griffin (1991) and several other authors have summarized the history of the settlement. The houses and other buildings in the 40,000+-acre Royal land grant to Andrew Turnbull and Sir William Duncan lined almost 8 miles of the west bank of the Hillsborough River [now the Indian River]. The main visible remnants of the 1766-1777 settlement are a stone wharf on the Indian River, parts of an extensive canal system, and a coquina foundation in Old Fort Park, where the current series of archaeological projects began in 1995 and located an 18th-century occupation layer.

Dorothy (Dot) Moore, a nonprofessional archaeologist, has been collecting copies of documentary evidence related to Turnbull's settlement since 1989. In her unofficial voluntary role as New Smyrna Beach's de facto city archaeologist, Moore has recorded, tested, and reported 5 prehistoric and 45 historic sites. Dot found the first Turnbull settler's house in 1996 and was joined in a yearlong volunteer excavation project by Roger Grange who thought he had "retired" to New Smyrna Beach in 1994. The house was a timber-frame structure with walls of split wood lath plastered with mortar, and had a central chimney serving fireplaces in two rooms. We have trained a great many volunteers who have assisted in our work, too many to list, but Holly Henderson, a superb excavator, deserves recognition for her

long-term contribution of effort.

Local interest led the City of Port Orange, New Smyrna Beach, and the County of Volusia to obtain a State of Florida grant for a major archaeological survey of Turnbull's settlement which was carried out by Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. in 1998. Twenty-six new sites were recorded, a total of 37 sites were evaluated, and 30 were identified as remnants of Turnbull's settlement. Volunteer excavations to recover data from several sites threatened by immediate destruction were carried out by Moore and Grange and continue to the present time.

Spurred by popular interest, Port Orange, New Smyrna Beach, and Volusia County were joined by the City of Edgewater in obtaining a second State of Florida grant for continued survey and testing with the special goal of preparing a 14-site National Register of Historic Places Multiple Properties Nomination. Some new Turnbull Settlement sites were identified, several sites were evaluated by further excavation, and the nomination process is in its final stages. In the midst of final preparation of the nomination, a previously unknown cache of historical documents came to light in the City Archives in Dundee, Scotland, and was made available to the New Smyrna Museum of History. The Duncan family historical resources include two detailed maps of Smyrna Settlement, dateable to 1770 and 1771, and correspondence from Andrew Turnbull in East Florida to Sir William Duncan in London. Dr. Daniel Schafer, an historian of the British period in Florida at the University of North Florida, plans to include these new data in his Web site <www.floridahistoryonline.com>.

It will take years to fully integrate these new resources into the history and archaeology of Turnbull's Smyrna Settlement. We have been able to present a plausible correlation of Turnbull's description of a violent wind and rain storm in 1768, which he said "opened up" most of the buildings in the settlement, with archaeological evidence of extensive rebuilding at two widely separated house sites. We are also converting the National Register document into book format and adding new data from the Dundee document collection to the manuscript with a goal of future publication.

Another important development is the establishment of the New Smyrna Museum of History. We are assisting in the process of bringing a major exhibit on the Turnbull Settlement to reality. We are also participants in the production of a video about the settlement. Rescue excavations continue, currently on the White-Fox Site (named for landowners rather than exotic wildlife) where we are currently excavating a Turnbull settlement oven base that will be

removed for display at the museum.

Colonial Pensacola: University of West Florida (UWF) public archaeology returned to downtown Pensacola in the summer of 2005. Excavations were conducted at the Commanding Officer's compound inside the former colonial fort that was located downtown between 1756 and 1821. Today, this area is within the UWF Historic Pensacola Village behind the T.T. Wentworth State Museum and has been set aside as an "archaeological" park.

Co-Principal Investigators for the 2005 project are Drs. Judy Bense and Elizabeth Benchley. UWF Graduate Student Supervisors for the summer were Project Director April Holmes (Naples, FL), Crew Chief Jim Greene (Nashville, TN) and Crew Chief Mary Furlong (Orlando, FL).

UWF excavations at this site in 1993 revealed tantalizing clues about what remains underground. The 1993 finds included a British-period outdoor kitchen area with brick hearths surrounded by refuse deposits relating to food preparation and consumption. Soils stains underlying the British deposits suggested that earlier Spanish pits and structures might be present, but there was no time to continue excavations into these deposits. When research ended in 1993, the exceptional outdoor kitchen complex was developed into one of the main exhibits of the Colonial Archaeological Trail in Old Pensacola.

This ongoing project combines academic teaching, research interests, and community participation. The academic element involves the teaching of field methods to UWF archaeology students, both graduate and undergraduate; the course is required of all archaeology students during a summer term. Most students learn field techniques for the first time, but the advanced graduate students learn the skills of supervision and project management.

The research aspect of the project continues research in one of the most productive and interesting places in colonial Pensacola: the heart of the fortified area in the Commanding Officer's compound. The former excavation unit was reopened and expanded during the summer of 2005.

This was a true public archaeology project. The location behind the Wentworth Museum is highly accessible with plenty of parking. Visitors were able to pick up information at a table next to the excavation and watch the students excavate, document, and screen. There was an outdoor lab under a big tent next to the excavation and visitors, with a little training and supervision, helped with the artifact sorting. Site tours were provided any time. The public was welcome and encouraged to visit throughout the sum-



University of West Florida excavations in downtown Pensacola. Barrel well left center; cool storage pit right center.

mer.

Analysis of the artifacts is being continued in the UWF archaeology labs during the fall and winter. Many local volunteers are assisting students and faculty in the lab analysis.

The most spectacular finds of the 2005 fieldwork were exceptionally deep Early Spanish period (1754-1763) features: two barrel wells and a cool storage pit. The features extended below the water table. We had to put well points into the units to lower the water for excavation. The pits for the well and storage feature intersected, so we were able to determine the sequence of construction. The complete lower portion of the lowest well was lined with an intact barrel and contained a crushed pail that had been dropped to the bottom. The intact base of the rectangular "cooler" was made of logs nailed together. A wine bottle was found in the "cooler." The feature had been dismantled and filled with earth and refuse.

We also found wall trenches for Early Spanish buildings crisscrossing the area deep below the British and Late Spanish deposits. Remains of these early buildings are very rare finds. In addition, we discovered a lot of amazing artifacts including a horse bridle bit, stemmed glassware, salt glazed stoneware dishes, and personal items such as beads and cuff links.

Florida Public Archaeology Network: On 12 December 2005, the Steering Committee of the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN), University of West Florida (UWF), convened in public meeting to consider proposals to host Charter Regional Public Archaeology Centers. The Florida Public Archaeology Network was created by the Florida Legislature in 2004 and funded

through the University of West Florida in 2005 (<www.flpublicarchaeology.org>). The network will consist of a Coordinating Center in Pensacola and up to eight regional centers where professional staff will work with the public and government to raise awareness of Florida archaeology with the hope of slowing the rapid loss of the state's fragile archaeological resources.

After discussion by the Steering Committee, proposals were ranked and the top three were selected: St. Augustine, hosted by Flagler College; Tampa, hosted by the University of South Florida; and Pineland, hosted by the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida. Each host will provide space and utilities and UWF will provide an annual grant for staff and operations. Contract negotiations between UWF and the respective host institutions are expected to be concluded during February, followed by hiring of staff and start-up of operations at these three Charter Regional Centers during spring.

These Charter Regional Centers join the UWF FPAN Coordinating Center which was established in Pensacola in August of 2005. The coordinating center houses the administrative functions of the network, directed by Dr. William B. Lees, and will also house a public archaeology program to serve north-west Florida. Dr. Della Scott-Ireton has been hired as the public archaeologist to operate from the coordinating center. The center is currently located at 212 E. Church Street on UWF's campus in historic downtown Pensacola. Plans are underway to relocate these offices to the historic Louisville and Nashville Marine Terminal on Pensacola's waterfront during the early fall of 2006.

The St. Augustine Regional Center will be in historic Markland Cottage on the

Flagler campus, located adjacent to the town's famous historic district. This center will serve seven counties in northeast Florida (Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns, and Volusia). The Tampa Regional Center will be housed at the Museum of Science and Industry (MOSI), which has an annual visitation of some 800,000 patrons. In addition to being accessible to this large interested public, the Tampa center will serve seven counties on Florida's west coast (Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Sarasota). To the south, the regional center at the Randell Research Center at Pineland will build on a successful public archaeology program in order to serve another five counties in southwestern Florida (Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, and Lee). Four to five additional regional centers will be selected later in 2006 to provide public archaeology for those portions of Florida not covered by the coordinating center or one of the three recently named charter regional centers.

For more information on the Florida Public Archaeology Network, go to <www.flpublicarchaeology.org> or contact Network Director Dr. William Lees at <wlees@uwf.edu> or 850-595-0051.

Looking for Angola: In 1990, Historian Canter Brown, Jr., now at Florida A&M University, published an article on a previously unidentified early 19th-century maroon community on the south side of the Manatee River on Florida's Gulf Coast. In 2005, a public archaeology project directed by Vickie Oldham brought together Professor Brown, University of Central Florida ethnographer Rosalyn Howard, New College of Florida historical archaeologist Uzi Baram, and local educators and community activists to find the site of Angola.

Angola may have had several hundred inhabitants over its brief existence (ca. 1812-1821). Documentary accounts indicate that when the settlement was destroyed some survivors escaped to the Bahamas (where they became known as Black Seminoles). Looking for Angola integrates Howard's ethnographic research on Black Seminoles in the Bahamas and Brown's archival research with an archaeological search.

From January to March 2005, Bill Burger, Inc., surveyed several parcels along the Manatee River. Several prehistoric sites and a mid-19th-century historic site were located. Concurrent with the inauguration of archaeological research, a series of one dozen public lectures and discussions were presented in Manatee and Sarasota Counties. Attended by hundreds of interested members of the public and receiving positive attention from the media, the lecture series produced community support for the en-

deavor. The field report was filed with Florida's Division of Historic Resources and a 23-minute video, "Looking for Angola," was produced by Vickie Oldham, project director. More fieldwork and educational projects are planned for the coming years.

Rediscovery and excavation of Mission San Francisco de Potano: Archaeologists and historians at the Florida Museum of Natural History Institute for Early Contact Period Studies are beginning the search for the Spanish Mission of San Francisco de Potano, established 400 years ago in Alachua County among the Potano-Timucua Indians. 2006 will mark the 400th year since the founding of the mission, which brought the first Christian church and the first European school to interior Florida. Archaeologists Kathleen Deagan and Gifford Waters, working with historians Michael Gannon and John Worth, hope to locate the boundaries of the mission site and mark it for a public commemoration in the spring of 2006.

Dr. Michael Gannon, noted Florida historian and member of the research team, underscored the importance of the project, saying, "The commemoration of the four centuries since the founding of the Mission San Francisco de Potano will highlight the important role that North Central Florida played in the State's early period of colonization. We hope that it will bring public appreciation of this important but little-known part of our history."

The San Francisco Mission was abandoned in 1656 after a Timucua rebellion against the Spanish, and no traces of its wood-and-thatch structure remain above ground. The site of the mission was first discovered in the 1950s on land in northwest Gainesville occupied today by the U.F. Institute for Food and Agricultural Services Experimental Station. The exact location of the mission was not recorded at the time of its initial discovery, and has since become lost. Using evidence from maps, historical documents, satellite images, aerial photographs, and systematic shovel testing, the group expects to identify areas once occupied by the mission church, friary, and Timucua village.

The project is sponsored by a grant from the State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, assisted by the Florida Historical Commission; the University of Florida Institute for Contact Period Studies; and the Florida Museum of Natural History. The work is being conducted according to the terms of an archaeological research permit issued by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research.

National Park Service 2006 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2006 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques entitled "Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century" will be held 15-19 May 2006, at the Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia. Lodging will be at the Quality Inn Island House on St. Simons Island, Georgia. This will be the 16th year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical prospection, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across the nation. The workshop this year will focus on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, interpretation, and hands-on use of the equipment in the field. There is a tuition charge of \$475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's Web page at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/>. For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873; phone: 402-437-5392, ext. 141; fax: 402-437-5098; email: steve_de_vore@nps.gov.

NCPTT Workshop: "Prospection in Depth"

The third annual NCPTT Summer Institute, "Prospection in Depth," will be held in Natchitoches, Louisiana on 6-23 June 2006. The Institute is a three-part training course offering hands-on instruction in basic/intermediate GIS, GPS, and geophysical prospection techniques, all of which focus on an 18th-century plantation as a training ground. What makes the course especially unique is that pupils have the opportunity to ground-truth their findings. The Institute is open to archaeologists from all career tracks and experience levels, as well as resource managers and other professionals with experience in field archaeology. Five competitive student scholarships are available. For more information, please contact David W. Morgan (david_morgan@nps.gov) at 318-356-7444 or visit www.ncptt.nps.gov/summerinstitute.com.

"Charting the Inland Seas" Conference

The North American Society for Oceanic History, the Canadian Nautical Research Society, and the North American members of the Society for Nautical Research (UK) are meeting jointly and sponsoring a conference entitled "Charting the Inland Seas: Recent Studies in Great Lakes Maritime Research" at the Wisconsin Maritime Museum (Manitowoc, WI), 1-4 June 2006. Possible topics include Maritime Commerce and Industries, Naval History, Fisheries, Underwater Archaeology, Weather and Navigation, Historic Vessels, and the Coast Guard. While the primary geographic focus is the Great Lakes, papers dealing with other regions will be considered. Please submit an abstract including name, affiliation, location, telephone, fax, email address, title of the paper, and a brief description of its contents not to exceed 200 words. Submissions must be received no later than 31 March 2006. Please send abstracts to: Victor T. Mastone, Director, Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources, Coastal Zone Management, 251 Causeway Street, Suite 800, Boston, MA 02114-2136, phone: 617-626-1141; fax: 617-626-1240; email: victor.mastone@state.ma.us.

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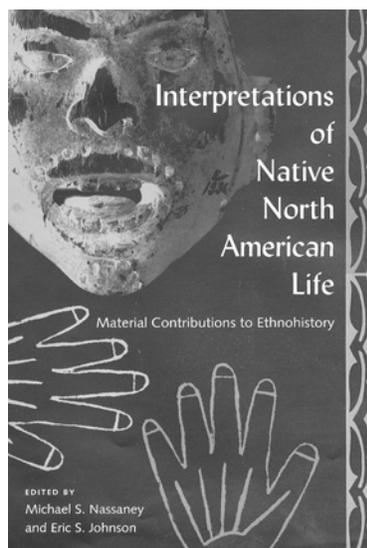
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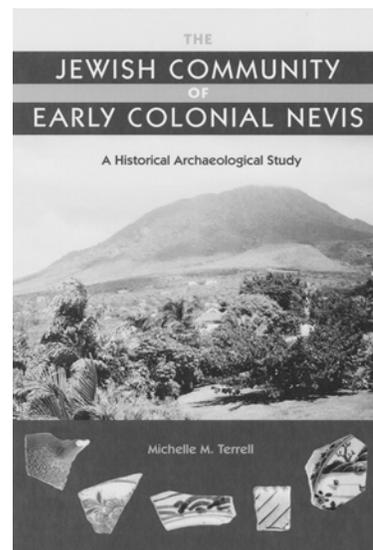
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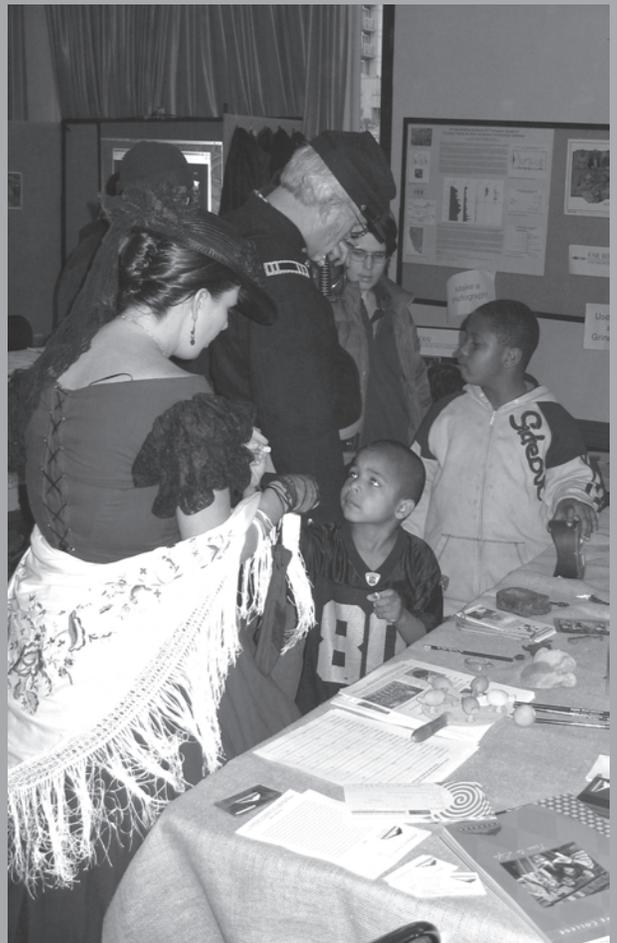
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Underwater Cultural Heritage First International Symposium on Underwater Archaeology/Brazil

Pilar Luna Erreguerena
Underwater Archaeology Area/INAH

The First International Symposium on Underwater Archaeology took place 5-8 September 2005 in Campo Grande, Brazil. Organized by the Centro de Estudos de Arqueologia Náutica e Subaquática (CEANS/NEE) of the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) and coordinated by Dr. Gilson Rambelli, the symposium was held under the aegis of the 13th Congress of the Brazilian Archaeological Society (SAB).

One of the goals of this inaugural symposium was to bring together underwater archaeologists from different countries committed to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, approved in November 2001 and currently undergoing ratification.

Another objective was to contribute to the strengthening of this discipline, mainly in Brazil and Latin American countries where this heritage is not protected and where some governments have been negotiating with treasure hunter groups.

Specialists from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Portugal met for three days at the Campo Grande Convention Center and had the opportunity to share experiences and present lectures about their work, the common challenges they face, and the solutions they are implementing.

The papers presented at the symposium included: "The Importance of the First International Symposium of Underwater Archaeology for Brazilian Archaeology" and "Future of Underwater Archaeology in Brazilian Waters" by Gilson Rambelli (CEANS/NEE/UNICAMP); "The Potential of Underwater Archaeology: The Case of a Basque Shipwreck from the 16th century in Red Bay, Labrador" by Robert Grenier (Parks Canada); "Underwater Archaeology in Mexico" by Pilar Luna Erreguerena (INAH); "An Underwater History: Underwater Archaeology in the Recovery of the Maritime History of the Island of Bom Abrigo, in the South Littoral of Sao Paulo" by Leandro Duran (CEANS/NEE/UNICAMP); and "Challenges of the Center for Aquatic and Subaquatic Studies" by Paulo Bava de Camargo and Flávio Calippo (CEANS/NEE/UNICAMP).

Three papers were presented regarding the UNESCO Convention: "Supporting UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage" by Robert Grenier, Chief of Underwater Archaeological Service, Parks Canada, and President of the International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH) of the International Committee of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS); "The Importance of the Convention's Annex for the Production of Archaeological Knowledge" by Pilar Luna Erreguerena, Head of Underwater Archaeology Vice-Directorate at the National Institute of Anthropology and History of Mexico; and "Underwater Archaeology in Portugal and the UNESCO Convention" by Francisco Alves from the National Center of Nautical and Underwater Archaeology/Ministry of Culture of Portugal.

During the symposium, Robert Grenier conducted a special lecture-class about shipbuilding techniques, based on a model of a 16th-century Basque galleon discovered in Red Bay, Labrador. In addition, Gilson Rambelli, Paulo Bava de Camargo, Flávio Calippo, and Leandro Duran offered an introductory-level course for archaeologists and specialists of other disciplines interested in extending their knowledge about the methods and techniques employed in underwater archaeology, as well as other aspects related to the management and protection of submerged cultural remains in Brazilian waters.

Also, as part of the 13th Congress of the Archaeological Society of Brazil, archaeologist Pilar Luna Erreguerena presented and offered commentary on a documentary entitled "Mysteries of Yucatan," produced and shown by the Discovery Channel. The film is about an INAH project taking place at some Maya *cenotes* (sinkholes) and inundated caves in the Yucatan Peninsula.

Because the president and three other members of ICUCH/ICOMOS were at the Symposium/Congress, a special meeting of members of CEANS/NEE/UNICAMP and directors of Campinas State University was held. As a result of the conference, a task force group was formed in order to draft a

document entitled "Moção do I Simpósio Internacional de Arqueologia Subaquática/XIII Congresso da Sociedade de Arqueologia Brasileira." The special recommendations of the symposium were highlighted in order to facilitate delivery to the relevant Brazilian government officials. The document (transcribed below) was unanimously approved.

This symposium represented an important achievement for Brazilian underwater archaeology, which is in the initial stages of development and consequently facing innumerable minor and major problems, including the fact that the Ley de la Armada (Law of the Navy) allows for the commercial exploitation of submerged cultural resources, in violation of the Brazilian Constitution.

Among other things, the final recommendations emphasize the need to modify this law regarding underwater cultural heritage in order to make it compatible with the universal principles stated in the UNESCO Convention. Having done so Brazil could ratify the convention.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1st INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY;
13th CONGRESS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRAZIL

Campo Grande – MS, 5-8 September 2005

The General Assembly of participants in the 13th Congress of the Archaeological Society of Brazil

The participants of the First International Symposium on Underwater Archaeology, with the presence of statute members of the International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICUCH/ICOMOS/UNESCO), and specifically with its President, Robert Grenier, consider:

That due to the dynamic interaction of Earth and Men produced throughout History, the resulting vestiges, regardless of any physical circumstances in which they are found, became dispersed throughout the globe;

That there are no archaeological frontiers,

neither on ground nor underwater, from the methodological and ethical points of view, being both an equal expression of Archaeology;

That the underwater cultural heritage, due to its very specific testimonial nature, is continuously under permanent endangerment regarding two fundamental threats that results from: (1) potential commercial exploitation, and (2) intensive use of the surrounding natural resources, resulting in significant environmental transformations and causing severe changes in the material evidence and in the whole archaeological context, both of which constitute the most important underwater heritage;

That the International Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, approved at the 31st General Conference of UNESCO in 2001, constitutes an international juridical reference instrument, whose scientific and ethical principles, inspired by the ICOMOS Charter of Sofia (1996), are those of contemporary archaeology that encourage and promote understanding and cooperation among countries.

While it is necessary to appeal before the General Board of the Archaeological Society of Brazil in order to request, in conjunction with pertinent Brazilian public institutions involved in this theme, an immediate reformulation of the actual Brazilian Navy Legislation applicable to the management of Underwater Archaeology Cultural Heritage, this reformulation would allow the ratification of UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, as a reliable tool toward an effective protection of all Cultural Heritage immersed in our waters.

Adopted: Campo Grande, Brazil, 7 September 2005.

CALL FOR PAPERS FOURTH INTERNATIONAL FIELDS OF CONFLICT CONFERENCE

In association with the Institute for Medieval Studies, University of Leeds, English Heritage, the Royal Armouries, the Battlefields Trust, and Leicestershire County Council, the conference will be held at the Royal Armouries, Leeds, on 29 September to 3 October 2006.

The organizers are Paul Stamper (English Heritage) and Glenn Foard (Institute for Medieval Studies, University of Leeds and Battlefields Trust).

The fourth biennial international conference on battlefield archaeology will take place in England, between Friday 29 September and Tuesday 3 October 2006. The conference proper (29 September–1 October) will take place in the award-winning Royal Armouries Museum in Leeds, which houses one of the world's premier collections of arms and armor from the last millennium. The optional following two days (2-3 October) will comprise visits to several major English battlefields, including Towton and Bosworth, where investigations are in progress. Delegates will also have privileged behind-the-scenes access at the Armouries. For those not able to present a paper there will be the opportunity for poster presentations. There are many other attractions in Leeds, a thriving major city, and its environs.

The conference organizers invite papers on all aspects of battlefield archaeology, whatever the date or place of conflict. We would especially welcome papers reporting new methodological applications, substantive new work on major investigation projects, and important conservation and interpretation initiatives to which battlefield archaeology is making a contribution.

Papers will be broadly grouped under the following headings:

Britain & Ireland: session organizers Paul Stamper & Glenn Foard (<g.r.foard@leeds.ac.uk>)

U.S.A.: session organizer Charlie Haecker, National Park Service, USA (<charles_haecker@nps.gov>)

All other areas: session organizer Tony Pollard, University of Glasgow (<t.pollard@archaeology.gla.ac.uk>)

Proposals for papers should be made by 31 December 2005 to the appropriate organizer and should be accompanied by a 150-word abstract. Following the successful precedent in Nashville, papers will normally be restricted to 25 minutes.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE SEE THE FOC 2006 CONFERENCE WEB PAGE ON THE INSTITUTE OF MEDIEVAL STUDIES WEB SITE:

<<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/ims/fieldsconflict/fieldsconflictconference.htm>>

The Web page will be updated as further detailed arrangements are made.

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Central Plains Archeology

Volume 3, Number 1 "The Archaeology of the Lincoln Pottery Works"

by Christopher Schoen and Peter Bleed

\$10.00 + \$2.00 s/h

*Other back issues and membership information available at
www.nebraskahistory.org/archeo/napa.*



archnshs@nebraskahistory.org

Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists

Current Publications

Charles Ewen

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

* indicates book is already out for review

Alberton, Lorenzo, Caroline Arpin, and Anja Herzog
2005 *Site du Palais de L'Intendant. Chantier-école de l'an 2002*. Cahiers d'archéologie du CELAT, Québec. 264 pp. paper.

* Blanton, Dennis B., and Julia A. King (editors)
2004 *Indian and European Contact in Context: The Mid-Atlantic Region*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Order: <www.upf.com>. 365 pp. \$65.00 cloth.

* Bowne, Eric E.
2005 *The Westo Indians: Early Slave Traders of the Early Colonial South*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Order: <www.uapress.ua.edu>. 144 pp. \$24.95 paper.

* Brooks, Alasdair
2005 *An Archaeological Guide to British Ceramics in Australia 1788-1901*. The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology and the La Trobe University Archaeology Program. Order: <http://www.asha.org.au/>. 87 pp. \$ 35.00 paper plus compact disc.

* Bruseth, James B., and Toni S. Turner
2005 *From a Watery Grave: The Discovery and Excavation of La Salle's Shipwreck, La Belle*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. Order: <www.tamu.edu/press>. 159 pp. \$39.95 cloth.

* Carter, Thomas, and Elizabeth Collins Cromley
2005 *Invitation to Vernacular Architecture: A Guide to the Study of Ordinary Buildings and Landscapes*. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. Order: <www.utpress.org>. 120 pp. \$19.95 paper.

* Casella, Eleanor Conlin, and James Symonds (editors)
2005 *Industrial Archaeology: Future Directions*. Springer, NY. Order: <springeronline.com>. 321 pp. \$89.95 cloth.

Coe, Michael D.
2006 *The Line of Forts: Historical Archaeology on the Colonial Frontier of Massachusetts*. University Press of New England, Hanover. Order: <www.upne.com>. 225 pp. \$19.95 paper.

* Conyers, Larewnce B.
2004 *Ground-Penetrating Radar for Archaeology*. Altamira, Lanham, MD. Order: <www.altamirapress.com>. 203 pp. \$32.95 paper.

Côté, Hélène
2005 *L'Archéologie de la Nouvelle Ferme et la Construction Identitaire des Canadiens de la Vallée du Saint-Laurent*. Association des Archéologues du Québec, Québec. 198 pp. paper.

* Curet, L. Antonio, Shannon Lee Dawdy, and Gabino La Rosa Corzo (editors)
2005 *Dialogues in Cuban Archaeology*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Order: <www.uapress.ua.edu>. 241 pp. \$26.95 paper.

* De Cunzo, Lu Ann, and John H. Jameson
2005 *Unlocking the Past: Celebrating Historical Archaeology in North America*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Order: <www.upf.com>. 225 pp. \$39.95 cloth.

* Dixon, Kelly J.
2005 *Boomtown Saloons: Archaeology and History in Virginia City*. University of Nevada Press, Reno. 219 pp. \$34.95 cloth.

* Ehrhardt, Kathleen L.
2005 *European Metals in Native Hands*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Order: <www.uapress.ua.edu>. 253 pp. \$29.95 paper.

Fagan, Brian
2006 *Writing Archaeology: Telling Stories About the Past*. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek. Order: <www.LCoastPress.com>. 173 pp. \$24.95 paper.

* Forte, Angelo, Richard Oram, and Frederik Pedersen
2005 *Viking Empires*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Order: <www.cambridge.org>. 447 pp. \$40.00 cloth.

* Funari, Pedro Paulo, Andrés Zarankin, and Emily Stovel (editors)
2005 *Global Archaeological Theory: Contextual Voices and Contemporary Thoughts*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York. Order: <www.kluweronline.com>. 380 pp. \$129.00 cloth.

* Garman, James C.
2005 *Detention Castles of Stone and Steel: Landscape, Labor, and the Urban Penitentiary*. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. Order: <www.utpress.org>. 225 pp. \$37.00 cloth.

Gilchrist, Roberta
2005 *Norwich Cathedral Close: The Evolution of the English Cathedral Landscape*. Boydell Press, Rochester. Order: <www.boydell.co.uk>. 294 pp. \$60.00 cloth.

* Gwyn, David and Marilyn Palmer
2005 *Understanding the Workplace: A Research Framework for Industrial Archaeology in Britain*. Special Issue of Industrial Archaeology Review. Maney Publishing, Leeds. Order: <www.maney.co.uk>. 183 pp. \$54.00 paper.

Hoffman, Barbara T. (editor)

2006 *Art and Cultural Heritage: Law, Policy, and Practice*. Cambridge University Press, New York. Order: <www.cambridge.org>. 562 pp. \$75.00 cloth.

Hyland, Peter

2005 *The Herculaneum Pottery: Liverpool's Forgotten Glory*. Liverpool University Press, Liverpool. Order: <www.liverpool-unipress.co.uk/>. 272 pp. \$45.00 paper.

Lyons, Claire, John Papadopoulos, and Andrew Szegedy-Maszak

2005 *Antiquity and Photography: Early Views of Ancient Mediterranean Sites*. J. Paul Getty Museum, Los Angeles. Order: <www.getty.edu>. 240 pp. \$65.00 cloth.

* Jennings, Jan

2005 *Cheap and Tasteful Dwellings: Design Competitions and the Convenient Interior, 1879-1909*. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. Order: <www.utpress.org>. 313 pp. \$48.00 cloth.

* Mason, Carol I.

2005 *The Archaeology of Ocmulgee Old Fields, Macon, Georgia*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Order: <www.uapress.ua.edu>. 217 pp. \$29.95 paper.

* Mathers, Clay, Timothy Darvill, and Barbara J. Little

2005 *Heritage of Value, Archaeology of Renown*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Order: <www.upf.com>. 339 pp. \$69.95 cloth.

Milanich, Jerald

2006 *Laboring in the Fields of the Lord: Spanish Missions and Southeastern Indians*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Order: <www.upf.com>. 210 pp. \$24.95 paper.

Nadon, Pierre

2004 *La Baie du Grand Pabos: Une Seigneurie Gaspésienne en Nouvelle-France au XVIII^e siècle*. Association des Archéologues du Québec, Québec. 148 pp. paper.

* Palka, Joel W.

2005 *Unconquered Lacandon Maya*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Order: <www.upf.com> or 1-800-226-3822. 318 pp. \$65.00 cloth.

* Parker, Bradley J., and Lars Rodseth (editors)

2005 *Untaming the Frontier In Anthropology, Archaeology, and History*. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson. Order: <www.uapress.arizona.edu>. 294 pp. \$50.00 cloth.

Quintana, Frances Leon

2004 *Ordeal of Change: The Southern Utes and Their Neighbors*. AltaMira, Walnut Creek, CA. Order: <www.altamirapress.com>. 157 pp. \$24.95 paper.

* Rakita, Gordon F. M., Jane E. Buikstra, Lane A. Beck, and Sloan R. Williams (editors)

2005 *Interacting With the Dead: Perspectives on Mortuary Archaeology for the New Millennium*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Order: <www.upf.com>. 391 pp. \$75.00 cloth.

Reeves, Nicholas

2005 *Egypt's False Prophet: Akhenaten*. Thames & Hudson, New York. Order: <thamesandhudson.com>. 208 pp. \$19.95 paper.

Reff, Daniel T.

2005 *Plagues, Priests, and Demons: Sacred Narratives and the Rise of Christianity in the Old World and the New*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK. Order: <<http://www.cambridge.org>>. 290 pp. \$60.00 cloth.

* Rountree, Helen C.

2005 *Pocahontas, Powhatan, Opechancanough: Three Indian Lives Changed by Jamestown*. University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville. Order: <www.upress.virginia.edu>. 292 pp. \$29.95 cloth.

* Sprague, Roderick

2005 *Burial Terminology: A Guide for Researchers*. AltaMira Press. Order: <altamirapress.com>. 288 pp. \$34.95 paper.

* Stojanowski, Christopher M.

2005 *Biocultural Histories in La Florida: A Bioarchaeological Perspective*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Order: <www.uapress.ua.edu>. 193 pp. \$29.95 paper.

* Tibbles, Anthony (editor)

2005 *TransAtlantic Slavery: Against Human Dignity*. Second edition. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Order: <<http://www.press.uchicago.edu>>. 180 pp. \$40.00 paper.

White, Max E.

2002 *The Archaeology and History of the Native Georgia Tribes*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Order: <www.upf.com>. 149 pp. \$24.95 paper.

Maryland Archeology Month 2006

Once again the Maryland Archeology Month Committee, comprised of representatives from sponsoring organizations (Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc.; Council for Maryland Archeology; Maryland Historical Trust; Maryland-Capital Park and Planning Commission; Natural and Historical Resources Division; and State Highway Administration), is planning to celebrate Maryland's archaeological heritage during the month of April 2006. The theme this year is: "The Past Is Speaking to Us; Let's Listen Together."

A number of events will take place statewide. They include symposia, workshops, public lectures, exhibits, and open dig days. For a complete listing of those events, please visit the Archeological Society of Maryland's Web site <www.marylandarcheology.org> and click on Archeology Month. We invite you to explore the Archeology Month Web page to find out about Maryland archaeology programs open to the public and view our artifact gallery. The artifact gallery pictures objects found in Maryland and tells their unique stories.

A poster and booklet are also available. The booklet features the archaeological programs open to the public and highlights a select number of Maryland Archeology Month events. It also lists teacher resources and Internet sites for children. Please visit the Archeological Society of Maryland's Web site or contact Louise Akerson, Maryland Archeology Month 2006 Coordinator at <leakerson@comcast.net> for more information.

2006 Graduate Student Forum:

"What Do Grant Writing and First Dates Have in Common?"

Jordan Pickrell

Believe it or not, first dates and grant writing have more in common than you may think. The Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee sponsored a graduate student forum at this year's conference in Sacramento that gave students the opportunity to discuss graduate-student funding options with panelists representing a variety of perspectives on funding. The two-hour discussion covered topics ranging from the low success rate of historical archaeology grant proposals with the National Science Foundation to graduate coursework as preparation for grant-writing success, and of course, the analogy between grant writing and first dates.

Panelists included: Anna Agbe-Davies (DePaul University); Teresita Majewski (Statistical Research, Inc.); Janet Six (University of Hawaii-Maui Community College); and John Yellen (National Science Foundation). A recurring issue throughout the morning was the importance of preparation in successfully obtaining funding from various sources. The panelists illustrated how this takes shape in three ways: know your audience—know your work—know yourself.

Know Your Audience

When writing a grant application, you need to know the funding organization to which you are applying. This is particularly important with regard to the review processes of individual organizations. A National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement grant application, for example, is sent out to a set of reviewers in the field, often selected (in part) from authors cited in the grant proposal. It is not until after the reviewers have submitted their comments that Dr. Yellen, the Archaeology Program Director, reviews the application.

In addition to knowing the review process, the character of the funding organization is an important consideration. It may be helpful for applicants to understand what reviewers look for when reading a grant proposal. In the 10 to 15 grant proposals received by the National Science Foundation from historical archaeology graduate students each year, a major consideration in their low success rate is the extent to which the proposals are anthropological, on top of being archaeological. While it is necessary

to narrowly define a specific research question, it is equally important to consider what difference your results would make, and to whom it would make a difference. In other words, state the broader significance of your project, beyond your site or your region.

Know Your Work

The methodology section of a grant application is equally as important as the theoretical section. Be specific in outlining the steps that you will take to answer your research question. Acknowledging that many anthropology departments may not offer courses in archaeological research design, Dr. Majewski recommended that students in historical archaeology look through the courses taught in historic preservation departments at their universities.

Often, historic preservation departments offer practical courses on research design. This preparation during the coursework phase of graduate education could give students an advantage when writing the methodology section of a grant proposal, as well as practical skills that lead to marketability in the nonacademic sector.

Knowing your work is also important when considering the variety of funding sources to pursue. While much of the conversation at the student forum focused on traditional funding organizations (National Science Foundation; The Earthwatch Institute; The Wenner-Gren Foundation; and the National Endowment for the Humanities), Dr. Agbe-Davies and Ms. Six, a new professor and an advanced graduate student, respectively, outlined ideas about finding creative sources of funding from their own recent experiences with syrup companies and brainstorming sessions about the tobacco industry. Corporate sponsorship, though less commonly considered as a potential source of financial- or research-based support, may be an option for graduate students who can conceive of ways in which their work may be of interest to a local or national company. The panelists illustrated the relationship between knowing your work and knowing your audience with the suggestion that when approaching a potential sponsor, the emphasis should be on how such an arrangement would be mutually beneficial to the project and the corporate sponsor.

Know Yourself

Throughout the search for financial support for graduate education and research, it is most important to know yourself. This may sound naïve, but do not dismiss this valuable advice. It may be necessary to consider ethical or moral issues of corporate sponsorship or the practices of other funding sources. Different organizations offer a variety of support, ranging from purely financial, as is the case with the National Science Foundation, to a combination of financial support and a volunteer-based workforce, in the case of the Earthwatch Institute. Taking into account your own personality and the way you would like your research to proceed may influence the type of funding opportunities to pursue during the course of graduate work.

Grant Writing Versus First Dates

Grant writing is a daunting task. Going out on a first date can also be quite daunting.

- When researching and writing a grant it is important to address the compatibility between your project and the funding organization to which you apply. The main focus of a first date involves determining compatibility between yourself and your date.

- Asking advice from professors or other successful grant applicants adds additional perspectives on your own application. Obtaining impressions of a date from mutual friends increases success rates.

- Grant writing takes perseverance. If you do not find "love at first sight" try again.

A Few Leads

In order to help current graduate students begin their search for funding opportunities for historical archaeologists, contact information for some of the major known funding sources is provided below.

Grants.gov: <<http://www.grants.gov>>

The Earthwatch Institute: <<http://www.earthwatch.org>>

National Science Foundation: <<http://www.nsf.gov>>

National Endowment for the Humanities: <<http://www.neh.gov>>

Wenner-Gren Foundation: <<http://www.wennergren.org>>

Acknowledgments

I would like to take this opportunity once again to thank each of the panelists who shared their varied perspectives on funding issues. The balance of perspectives from an advanced graduate student who has written many successful grants, a recent PhD, a mentor and working professional, and a representative from a major funding organization was the key to a successful forum dealing with a sensitive, but vital topic of student concern.

Faculty Position in Archaeology-Anthropology

Coastal Carolina University invites applications for a position in Archaeology-Anthropology (Assistant Professor/Associate Professor/Professor). The successful candidate will direct a new Institute of Regional Anthropology and be responsible for continuing Coastal's tradition of a strong undergraduate curriculum and working with diverse community groups. This individual will be expected to teach introductory and upper-level undergraduate courses in anthropology; generate and maintain an active archaeological field program in the region; and demonstrate the ability to work effectively with persons throughout the region. We are looking for a field archaeologist who is competent in both prehistoric and historic southeastern studies, embraces the four-fold approach, and who will be a leader in anthropological studies in the region.

Coastal Carolina University is a growing, state-supported liberal arts institution where the emphasis is on undergraduate education, and growing importance is placed on faculty-mentored student research projects and public services. Coastal Carolina University is located approximately nine miles from Myrtle Beach, South Carolina and enrolls more than 7,500 students.

Review of applications will begin 15 January 2006. Rank and tenure depends upon experience and educational level. A PhD is required at the time of hire.

Visit <www.coastal.edu/hreo> to complete an online application; please attach a comprehensive résumé and cover letter addressing the characteristics described above and with a list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at least three (3) references. Screening and evaluation of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled.

Coastal Carolina University is an EO/AA employer.

Caribbean Historical Archaeology Internship

The St. Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (Netherlands Antilles) is seeking qualified volunteers (MA or PhD in historical archaeology) who would like gain "real world" experience in excavation, public archaeology, cultural resource management, and lab/conservation work. GIS and artifact knowledge are musts. Interns will be expected to stay for three months. There will be opportunities for participation in a wide range of projects, including Young Archaeologists Club, development of GIS mapping, radio/television programming, conservation lab development, cataloging/reorganization of artifacts from the past 30 years, emergency excavations, architectural assessments, report writing, and grant applications.

If you have a desire to work in a challenging (mentally and physically) environment and would enjoy living in the Caribbean for few months (minimum stay is three months), please contact us ASAP. We are looking for interns for the period through 5 January 2009.

Housing and transportation on-island will be provided. Interns will be housed in our SECAR headquarters building where facilities for artifact processing, conservation, GIS, AutoCAD, artifact storage as well as the Director's Office are located. Funding may be available for board and flights to St. Eustatius. Requirements: minimum age of 21 and a post-graduate degree in historical archaeology. For more information please visit <www.secar.org>.

Although the island is only 7 by 5 km (5 by 2 miles), there are over 90 documented plantation sites, 300 warehouse ruins, 6 church sites, numerous urban domestic and commercial structures (houses, taverns, brothels, stores, printing presses etc), 20+ fortifications, and an estimated 200+ shipwrecks located on and around the island. As a result, the island is considered to have the densest concentration of colonial-period artifacts of all locations of comparable size in the world. The St. Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (SECAR) has been established on the island as a permanent research facility designed to permit a continuous excavation program during the entire year.

Recent projects have included the discovery of a colonial Jewish ceremonial bath or *mikveh* at Synagogue Honen Dalim and a tavern site on Oranje Bay, a military fortification (Battery St. Louis), and the first paleopathological study of a leper asylum anywhere in the New World. Similar projects are ongoing. Underwater archaeological programs will be underway in 2006.

Contact information: R. Grant Gilmore III, PhD, St. Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research Oranjestad, St. Eustatius EUX Netherlands Antilles; Phone: +599-524-6770; Email: <grant.gilmore@secar.org>.

Call for Papers

Archaeological Practice and Community Service Learning

Symposium being organized for the 40th annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Williamsburg, VA.

Michael Nassaney and Mary Ann Levine, organizers

Abstract:

In the last decade archaeologists have begun to expand the scope of learning opportunities for their students. Moving beyond the rhetoric of public archaeology and the experiential benefits of formal field schools, some archaeologists have attempted to engage the public and their students alike by embracing the epistemology of service learning in archaeological practice. Service-learning practitioners emphasize research problems that emanate from the community and the learning experiences of students who are committed to civic engagement. In this session we examine new ways of teaching, practicing, and learning archaeology that connect formal learning with real-world experiences and demonstrate the benefits that service learning can have for archaeology and the world in which it operates.

SHA Public Education and Information Interpretation Committee

In this issue of the *Newsletter*, the PEIC gets a new name and a new chair; thanks to Adrian and Mary Praetzellis and the whole Sonoma State archaeology team for a terrific Public Session at the Sacramento meeting; and Patrice L. Jeppson reports on the “Unlocking the Past” Project. As always, if you know about public education going on in archaeology, or have ideas for columns to appear in this space, the Public Education and Interpretation Committee would love to hear from you. Please send information to Brian Crane, <bcrane@versar.com>.

New Name and Chair for PEIC

The PEIC has changed its name from the Public Education and Information Committee to the Public Education and Interpretation Committee in order to reflect the importance of the latter to the discipline. The PEIC is also pleased to announce that we have a new chair: Margaret Purser. Margaret is delighted to be taking on the chairship of one of the most active and productive of the SHA’s committees, and she looks forward to continuing the support for its many important public education and interpretation projects. Margaret is a professor in the Department of Anthropology and Linguistics at Sonoma State University, where she also serves as graduate coordinator for their master’s program in Cultural Resource Management. Outgoing Chair Kim McBride would like to thank all of the dedicated members of the PEIC for their work and support over the last several years. Many thanks to Kim for all of her hard work and dedication to the PEIC.

Thanks to Sonoma State

Kudos—and many thanks!—to Adrian and Mary Praetzellis, the whole Sonoma State archaeology team, and the SHA conference committee for one of the most successful Public Sessions held to date at an SHA meeting! More than 1,500 people attended this conference event held on 14 January at the Sacramento Convention Center. Two rooms of activities were offered: one with high-tech media (“Step into the Next Dimension”) hosted by Archaeocommons and UC-Berkeley and one (an “Archaeology Roadshow”) presenting 32 booths and dis-

plays in a 60 x 60 ft. room that at times barely contained the large crowd. Hands-on activities, reprised poster sessions, material culture displays, videos, teacher resource materials, and costumed personnel entertained the many visitors who ranged in age from 5 to 77 and included, among others: scouts, retired couples, educators, government workers, lawyers, architects, and stay-at-home moms. Mary and Adrian Praetzellis have compiled a short report on the pre-event strategies their team employed for the benefit of future Public Session organizers.

Announcing the “Unlocking the Past” Web site

“Unlocking the Past: Celebrating Historical Archaeology in North America” is at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/unlocking-web/>> (soon to be linked to <www.SHA.org>).

This Web site is aimed at secondary school and adult readers. Contributions from more than 30 historical archaeologists tell the stories of sites in rural and urban North America; on the land and under water; at forts, shipwrecks, missions, farms, city lots, and sites of industry (table of contents: <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/unlocking-web/toc.htm>>).

This is the Web-based companion to the book “Unlocking The Past” (published in 2005). It is Phase II of a Society for Historical Archaeology Public Education and Interpretation Committee project. This project encourages visitors to the Web site and readers of the book to become partners in preserving and exploring the cultural heritage that is our legacy.

The Web site is divided into several thematic sections—cultural contact and contest, human-environmental interactions, city-building, and rural life in agricultural and industrial communities—and concludes with a look at the future of the past, through the experiences of a new generation of historical archaeologists.

Web site features include:

- educational resources (for archaeologists, for educators)
- outreach resources (to the public, to the media)
- book ordering information

The “Unlocking the Past” book (edited by Lu Ann De Cunzo and John H. Jameson, Jr.) is published by SHA under a cooperative agreement with the University Press of Florida. For more information go to: <<http://www.upf.com/book.asp?id=DECUNS02>>.

“Unlocking The Past” Lesson Plan Project

Reported by Patrice L. Jeppson

A model of an educational resource has been designed to accompany the recently published (2005) popular PEIC book, *Unlocking the Past: Celebrating Historical Archaeology in North America*. This model lesson plan was submitted to the PEIC chair and then to the board and was made available during the annual conference to the membership for their review. (It was distributed at the “Unlocking the Past” reception party, at the PEIC meeting, and at the PEIC Image Survey table in the conference bookroom.) Created by a social studies specialist who is the director of a school district-wide archaeology education program (George Brauer of the Baltimore County Public Schools), this resource models a proposed, forthcoming series of instructional exercises that will draw from the topics in the book. These instructional resources may one day be combined for use as a supplemental resource accompanying the book. These instructional resources will also be made available in a downloadable form on the Web site for the Unlocking project (see <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/unlocking-web/>>).

This first sample resource, entitled “A Suggested Method for Utilizing Unlocking the Past with Social Studies Students,” is designed as a Teacher Resource. It provides educators with strategies for utilizing “Unlocking the Past” in teaching how to gather historical information through reading. These strategies include vocabulary preparation, activity directions, and student debriefing questions. The questions are configured to effectively probe the ability of students to recognize critical points of historical inquiry and the role archaeology can play in decoding historical events. This resource “positions the book” so that it may be used in assessing the ability of students to think critically and compose clear and authorita-

tive responses based on information they have read.

Copies of this sample education resource can be obtained by contacting PEIC K-12th grade outreach member Patrice L. Jeppson at <pjeppson@speakeasy.net>.

Should SHA Expand the Use of the Unlocking Image?

Some Preliminary Survey Results

Reported by Patrice L. Jeppson

The PEIC project “Unlocking the Past: Celebrating Historical Archaeology in North America” includes a commissioned work of art by the artist Martin Pate. This work adorns the front of the book jacket as well as the index page of the Unlocking Web site. PEIC members have proposed expanding the Society’s use of this image as part of a broader public relations campaign. Specifically, it has been suggested that items bearing this art rendering might be utilized as a medium for public outreach. Toward this end a feasibility report detailing product manufacturing possibilities, proposed testing and evaluation strategies, and a risk assessment was prepared (Jeppson [SHA PEIC] 2005). A set of photographs altered to depict items bearing the image were pre-tested with a small number of archaeologists and members of the general public. This front-end evaluation was used to refine the survey objectives. Examples of 10 items bearing the image were then procured for use in conducting a formal survey.

Phase I of this survey – determining SHA member interest in logo-bearing products – was undertaken during the 2006 annual conference in Sacramento. Conference attendees participated in the survey on Thursday evening during the “Unlocking the Past” book reception, on Friday at the SHA booth in the conference bookroom, during the Friday night banquet, and on Saturday during the public session. The preliminary results of this survey are summarized below. Phase II testing to evaluate the image’s message with the public was undertaken during the Public Session in Sacramento. That research, which was conducted by the PEIC and members of the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, will be only briefly addressed here. A more detailed report on those findings is forthcoming.

Survey Mechanics

SHA conference attendees (both Society members and non-members) had an opportunity to preview sample items bearing the Unlocking image prior to responding to three survey questions (discussed below). The items included one example each of a

magnet, a tote bag, a calendar (two versions), a T-shirt, a pin, a mouse pad, a note card, a sticker, a tie, and a poster. The survey questionnaire included a space for respondents to suggest other items to use with the image and space was reserved on the form for any additional comments or suggestions the respondent might wish to make.

Conference Attendee Response

Would you purchase any of these items if they were available? Of the 886 individuals in attendance at the Sacramento conference (565 of which were Society members), 118 people completed the PEIC Unlocking Image survey (13% of the total number attending the conference and an estimated 16% of attending SHA members [approximately 6% of the Society’s membership when excluding Institutional members]). When asked whether they would purchase any of the logo-bearing items, 108 respondents (91%) answered with a recorded “Yes” and/or with checked boxes for items desired for personal purchase. Eleven respondents (9%) recorded “No” and left the boxes for items for personal purchase unchecked. Of those answering “No,” three individuals were interested in the items for giving away to others while one said “these are nice—but I don’t have any funds” and another wrote “None, too mean!” but also wrote “Fantastic Image.” Among the persons not interested in items for either personal purchase or as giveaways, one respondent wrote “None. Image appears too para-normal – seems unscientific.” One member indicated (in related conversation) that the image was nice, and the plan was a good one, but that the image did not reflect the country where the individual was from. A similar comment was made by one other foreign national. Two individuals answered that “Maybe” they would purchase items for themselves. Of these, one suggested a new item – an apron, of which he wrote he would purchase two for use by others. The other individual, while not committing to purchasing any items, indicated by checking the survey boxes that she liked several items (both for herself and others).

Conference Attendee Responses

Which items would you purchase for yourself? The level of conference attendee interest in purchasing items for personal use is tallied here in descending order of item preference. Fifty-eight of the respondents indicated they would purchase three or more items for themselves (49% of all those surveyed, 54% of those signaling an interest in purchasing items).

| Item/Purchase for Self | Yes Responses* |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Mug | 40 (34%, 37%) |
| T-Shirt | 38 (32%, 35.5%) |
| Magnet | 36 (31%, 33.6%) |
| Poster | 35 (30%, 33%) |
| Calendar | 33 (28%, 30%) |
| Note Cards | 29 (25%, 27%) |
| Morphing Mug | 26 (22%, 24%) |
| Tote Bag | 26 (22%, 24%) |
| Mouse Pad | 20 (17%, 19%) |
| Stickers | 17 (15%, 16%) |
| Pin | 11 (9%, 10%) |
| Tie | 6 (5%, 6%) |
| Puzzle | 6 (5%, 6%) |

* Number (percent of all surveyed, percent of those indicating interest)

Four persons (3.38% of all surveyed) expressed interest in contacting the artist about acquiring a giclee print of the image—one of 175, signed and numbered prints that the artist has available (Note: The artist has promised to contribute 10% percent of any giclee sales made through SHA advertising.)

Other items in which interest was expressed included socks (one suggestion), a sweatshirt (two suggestions), and the book, alongside the items (one suggestion).

Conference Attendee Response

Which items would you purchase as a giveaway for teachers, field school participants, volunteers, sponsors, etc? One hundred and four respondents (86.4%) indicated by answering “Yes” or by checking item boxes that they would purchase items as a give-away for teachers, field school participants, volunteers, sponsors, etc. Sixteen respondents (13.6% of those surveyed) gave no reply for this portion of the survey. One of these latter individuals wrote in the comment section “I am not a big consumer.” Other comments from this group of not interested individuals included “Maybe you could get away from the up-down light/dark contrasts?” and “If I could make money for my site I would buy – why would I take money from the Arch?” Five additional respondents (4.2%) wrote that this question was not applicable to their situation. One of these persons added in the comment section “Good Idea!” Another, a self-identified non-archaeologist attending the conference, wrote: “Image does good job conveying complex concept, but all the people on the surface save one are white. What about descendant communities. Not an Archaeologist, Editor.”

Continued on Page 56

| Item/to Give-Away | Yes Responses* |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Mug | 31 (26%, 30%) |
| Magnet | 31 (26%, 30%) |
| T-Shirt | 30 (25%, 29%) |
| Poster | 29 (24.5%, 28%) |
| Calendar | 27 (23%, 26%) |
| Note Cards | 26 (22%, 25%) |
| Stickers | 20 (17%, 19%) |
| Tote Bag | 20 (17%, 19%) |
| Morphing Mug | 15(12.7%, 14.4%) |
| Pin | 15(12.7%, 14.4%) |
| Mouse Pad | 11 (9%, 11%) |
| Puzzle | 10 (8.5%, 10%) |
| Tie | 1 (0.8%, 0.96%) |

* Number (percent of all surveyed, percent of those indicating interest)

Other items the respondents indicated they would be interested in purchasing as giveaway items:

- Apron (one suggestion)
- Bookmarks (leather/cloth) (one suggestion)
- Screen Saver (three suggestions)
- Frisbee (one suggestion)
- DVD interactive (one suggestion)
- Submitting the image for a postage stamp (one suggestion)

Comments and Suggestions made by Conference Attendees

The favorable comments written in the comment area (not already mentioned above) include "Good Idea!" (2); "Great Ideas!"; "Nice Image!"; "Nice idea!"; "Fine Image"; "Great Idea-Let's Do it!"; "I love it!"; "I Love this image!"; "I think this is great! Accessible to the public"; "Image is very effective"; "Wonderful image! – Great artist's interpretation"; "When are they for sale?"; "When items are available for sale, place in major archaeological magazines, journals, Web sites, etc., plus send info packets to the diff. U.S. states archaeological organizations, members, teachers, etc. Wish these items were available for sale today!" One self-identified non-archaeologist wrote: "Love the image – it gave me Goosebumps. I am a lay-person and this image gave me a real sense of what archaeology really is."

The remaining comments include "No mouse pad – optical mice and notebooks need no pad. Use "screen saver" for Mac and PC instead?"; "Miss the silver trowel pin!"; "Add short text to image"; "Change image"; "Example tie does not have image at a useful scale"; "The design is too busy. I

would prefer a more simple design. But I support the concept,"; and the unfavorable comments previously mentioned.

Public Responses

Which items would you purchase for yourself? Insight into the public reception of items bearing the Unlocking image comes from a sample of the public that was surveyed during the Public Session in Sacramento. The research conducted with the public concentrated on the "message" perceived in the image but a small portion of the respondents (18 persons, or 15% of 123 persons otherwise surveyed) also filled out the three-question survey form used for the conference attendees which sought information about a preference for items for personal use and or as giveaways. Twenty-seven of 28 members of the public answered "Yes" or checked boxes for items they would purchase. Only one individual wrote "No" (signaling s/he would not purchase any of the items). Sixteen of the 28 respondents (57% of all surveyed, 64% of those signaling interest in purchasing items) indicated that they would purchase three or more items for themselves.

| Item/Public purchase | Yes Responses* |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Note Cards | 12 (43%, 44%) |
| Poster | 10 (36%, 37%) |
| Tote Bag | 9 (32%, 33%) |
| T-Shirt | 9 (32%, 33%) |
| Mug | 8 (28.6%, 30%) |
| Magnet | 7 (25%, 26%) |
| Stickers | 7 (25%, 26%) |
| Morphing mug | 6 (21.4%, 22.2%) |
| Mouse Pad | 6 (21.4%, 22.2%) |
| Puzzle | 5 (17.8%, 18.5) |
| Tie | 2 (7.1%, 7.4%) |
| Pin | 2 (7.1%, 7.4%) |

* Number (percent of all surveyed, percent of those indicating interest)

Other items the public respondents indicated they would be interested in purchasing for themselves included:

- Tie with the one large image (one suggestion)
- T-shirt with the image on the back and SHA on the front pocket (one suggestion)
- Size 3X T-Shirt (one suggestion)
- The book to be sold alongside the items (one suggestion)

Public Responses

Which items would you purchase as a giveaway? Of the 28 members of the general public that were surveyed, 25 (89%) in-

dicated they would be interested in the items for giving away to others. Two respondents (7%) recorded nothing on this part of the survey form. One person replied that the question was not applicable.

| Public/Give-Away | Yes Responses* |
|------------------|----------------|
| Calendar | 9 (32%, 36%) |
| T-Shirt | 9 (32%, 36%) |
| Magnet | 7 (25%, 28%) |
| Poster | 5 (18%, 20%) |
| Tote Bag | 5 (18%, 20%) |
| Mug | 4 (14%, 16%) |
| Stickers | 4 (14%, 16%) |
| Note Cards | 4 (14%, 16%) |
| Morphing Mug | 3 (11%, 12%) |
| Puzzle | 3 (11%, 12%) |
| Tie | 3 (11%, 12%) |
| Pin | 3 (11%, 12%) |
| Mouse Pad | 2 (7%, 8%) |

* Number (percent of all surveyed, percent of those indicating interest)

One individual replied by writing "Any".

Other items the public respondents indicated they would be interested in purchasing for giving away:

- T-Shirt with a V or deep neck (one suggestion)

Comments and Suggestions made by the surveyed members of the Public

The favorable comments written in the comment/suggestion area included "Cool!"; "You should definitely sell this stuff!"; "Really like the image"; (noted next to the box for the tie) "Love It!"; (noted next to the box for mouse pad) "Yes oh Yes"; (noted next to the morphing mug box) "Cool!"; "I would wear the T-shirt as a nightshirt"; "More pictures of this type, a whole series of Archaeology Pictures"; and "Items that I most like – mouse pad, note card (although 1/2 the size would be better). The magnet is cute Tote bag is cool! Not crazy about the tie and calendar. T-Shirt I wouldn't wear – logo too big!!! Idea – take sections of each person & put top left of shirt [shirt graphic drawn with pocket area indicated] maybe here have each person on different shirts. Morphing mug – very cool idea."

Data Summary

The survey results indicate that Society members who attended the conference strongly support the idea of utilizing the Unlocking image for adornment on purchasable items. A very high percentage of the surveyed members would purchase items bearing the image both for themselves and

or to give away to others. A small percentage of the surveyed members are not interested in obtaining items with the Unlocking image either for themselves or others. A very small percentage object to the image and or to its proposed use for specific reasons. A sample survey of the general public finds a high level of interest in purchasing items bearing the image both for personal use and to give away. Just over half of the Society members surveyed indicated an interest in purchasing three or more items. Two-thirds of the public surveyed indicated an interest in purchasing three or more items.

Conclusion

This portion of the Unlocking Image Study (Phase I survey) was designed to evaluate SHA member interest in image-bearing products. These initial, substantive findings reveal strong Society member interest in expanding the use of the Unlocking image for this use. The image-bearing items are desired by the surveyed members both for personal use and to give away. A small sample of the public surveyed with the same questions and image-bearing items suggests that there is popular interest in image-bearing items as well.

The full-color Unlocking image can be viewed at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/unlocking-web/>. Mock-ups bearing the image and the survey results can be viewed at <http://www.p-j.net/pjppson> (Username: Guest, Password: Unlocking [case sensitive]). SHA members not able to attend the conference in Sacramento but who wish to participate in the survey can email pjppson@speakeasy.net with "Request - PEIC Unlocking Survey" as the message text (Non-computer users may leave a telephone message at 215-563-9262).

Reference

Jeppson, Patrice L. [SHA PEIC]

2005 Using the Unlocking cover graphic in a PEIC education and publicity campaign. Temporarily archived at <http://www.p-j.net/pjppson> (Username: Guest, Password: Unlocking [case sensitive]).

Coming Soon: Thoughts on the SHA Member Survey

Public education came in second in the overall concerns and interests expressed by the membership in the recent SHA survey. This was very exciting news for the PEIC, and we hope to have more about these survey results, and their implications for the society in future *Newsletter* columns.

New NHL Designations

Secretary of the Interior Gale A. Norton has announced the designation of 12 sites in 11 states as National Historic Landmarks. The designated sites were recommended by the National Park Advisory Board for their diverse history and because they contain aspects of America's national heritage.

"National Historic Landmark designation recognizes and preserves America's diverse cultural and architectural heritage," Norton said. "These national treasures are exceptional places that shed light on our history and help explain our past."

The newly designated landmarks range from modern architecture in Plano, IL to a Civil War battlefield in Petersburg, VA. National Historic Landmarks are recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as nationally significant properties of exceptional value in representing or illustrating an important theme, event, or person in the history of the nation.

The National Historic Landmark designation is the highest such recognition accorded by our nation to historic properties. These special places are the actual sites where significant historical events occurred, or where prominent Americans worked or lived, and represent the ideas that shaped our nation. Fewer than 2,500 historic places carry the title of National Historic Landmark.

"It is through these landmarks that we preserve and share our history with future generations," Norton said.

A list of the National Historic Landmarks approved by Secretary Norton is attached. Additional information on the National Historic Landmark program can be found on the NPS Web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl.htm>.

The newly announced National Historic Landmarks are:

Priscilla, West Sayville, NY. *Priscilla* is a classic Long Island Sound and Great South Bay oyster dredging sloop, built in 1888.

Navesink Light Station, Highlands, NJ. From 1828 to 1949, the twin towers of Navesink served as one of the principal lights for guiding ships into New York Harbor.

Portland Observatory, Portland, ME. The Portland Observatory is the only known surviving example of a maritime signaling station, once prominent fixtures along the coast and in important port towns relaying messages from ship to shore.

William J. Rotch Gothic Cottage, New Bedford, MA. Designed in 1845 by Alexander Jackson Davis, the Rotch Cottage is one of the finest Gothic cottages in the United States. It received immediate national attention for its masterwork.

Farnsworth House, Plano, IL. Farnsworth House is a nationally significant example of modern architecture and an exemplary work of renowned architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.

Lincoln Park Lily Pool, Chicago, IL. Designed by Alfred Caldwell, the Lily Pool is an exquisite hidden garden in Chicago's Lincoln Park that symbolically celebrates the history of the Midwest.

Ford Piquette Avenue Plant, Detroit, MI. Built for the Ford Motor Company in 1904, the Piquette Avenue plant is where the company initially achieved quantity production of technically advanced, yet inexpensive, automobiles.

Murie Ranch Historic District, Moose, WY. Murie Ranch is the most important property associated with Adolph, Olaus, and Margaret (Mardy) Murie, whose studies and advocacy changed the way the federal government and scientific community study and manage natural lands and their wildlife populations.

Silver Mound Archeological District, Jackson County, WI. The area is nationally significant for its role in the initial settlement of North America. The first Americans explored an expansive stretch of land with no prior knowledge of the landscape. Silver Mound was a critical resource for the population reliant upon stone tools for their survival.

Hotel Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, FL. Hotel Ponce de Leon was the first major commission of John M. Carrere and Thomas Hastings, whose firm designed many significant buildings in the United States and abroad during the 1885-1925 period. Carrere and Hastings was one of the leading architectural practices in the U.S. during that period.

Petersburg Breakthrough Battlefield, Petersburg, VA. The surviving battlefield landscape, including Union staging area, attack corridors, and Confederate earthworks, represents a key historic resource associated with the end of the Civil War.

Rabideau Civilian Conservation Corps Camp, Blackduck, MN. Rabideau CCC camp is one of the best surviving examples of a CCC camp and has the largest surviving collection of resources in the United States.

Opinion: The Ethics of Nautical Archaeology

Edward Von der Porten

Discussion of the ethics of nautical archaeology has been nearly completely polarized for the many years that I have been active in the field. Apparently, there are ethical archaeologists who are opposed by unethical treasure hunters. There is good reason for the polarization. My library contains perhaps one salvor's report that meets reasonable standards of research and reporting. It contains myriad reports of mindless looting and destruction. If this were the universal experience, the issues would be simple and the answers simpler: ban the looters and throw them in the slammer when caught.

However, that simple dichotomy is not the whole story. Perhaps some of the issues relating to the SHA's statements of ethical principles as applied to nautical archaeology can be brought into better focus by discussing a hypothetical example based on reality in the emerging world of underwater activities:

Fishermen off some impoverished land drag up valuable ceramics in their nets from a depth of 50 meters. They sell them in their local antique shops for small sums that supplement their incomes. Encouraged by success, they order bottom-scraping rakes from their blacksmiths and begin to drag the site for more ceramics, collecting some and damaging many, and accelerating the process of destroying the wreck.

The local government realized it can not stop the looting. Its archaeological community has inadequate resources to work in such a difficult environment. The site does not attract enough attention to bring in the international nautical archaeological community. The government decides to grant a salvage contract to a commercial diving firm, with stipulations in the contract that ensure control of the work by a genuine archaeologist, close government supervision, full recording, professional publication, and liberal provisions for the first choice of artifacts by the host government for use in its museums.

The diving company spends a few million dollars on personnel, boats, and equipment for a difficult saturation-diving operation. It records in situ, brings up, conserves, catalogs, writes up, and publishes a hundred thousand ceramics and their context. Most of the artifacts are of limited scholarly interest because they are endlessly repetitive, representing only

120 different types. The government takes all the unique pieces and numerous duplicate specimens. The salvors have a large warehouse full of duplicate ceramics. An auction sells off the better specimens, and the salvors dispose of the less interesting pieces in any market they can find. They barely make expenses.

Where are the problems?

Would it be better to leave the artifacts on the ocean's floor, knowing that they will be looted as soon as the government turns its back?

Is contracting with a salvage company inherently evil?

Can the archaeologist in charge really maintain control as costs mount?

Will the archaeologist be shunned by the profession for taking that job?

Will financial stringency end the expedition when the ceramics are removed but before the hull beneath is studied?

Can a performance bond ensure that there will be money for effective conservation, recordation, and publication of a report?

Is the principle of maintaining the collection intact so sacred that the government must maintain a large warehouse full of degraded and repetitive porcelains forever?

Can future scholars ethically conduct studies of the government collection and publish their interpretations in scholarly journals?

Can museums ethically borrow some of the artifacts for exhibits?

Should museums accept some of the ceramics as gifts from persons who bought them?

I am not advocating for the demonstrably failed treasure hunting—salvage community.

I am not providing answers.

I am asking my colleagues to propose reasonable solutions—and policies that deal flexibly with the real world.

It is your turn to comment.

Industrial Archaeology Field School in Nevada

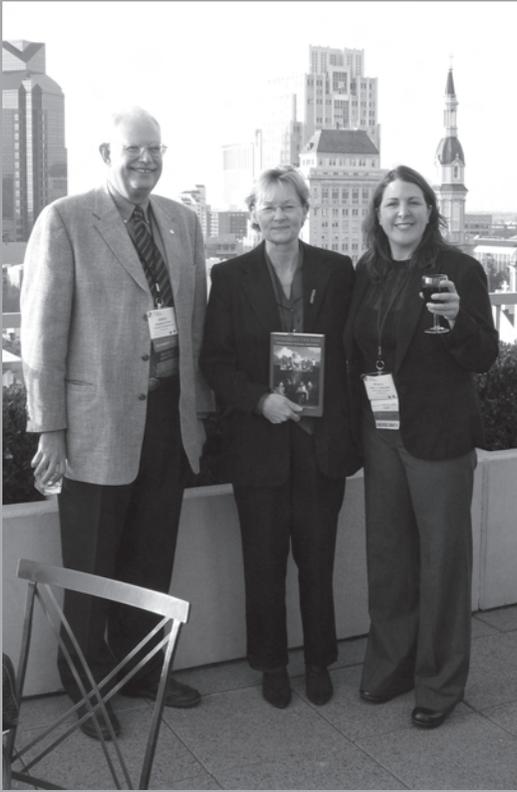
Located in Nevada's famous Comstock Lode, this field school will focus on a late 19th- and early 20th-century railroad section camp located on the Virginia and Truckee Railway. This railroad was at one time America's most affluent shortline and was built to transport silver ore, supplies, and people to and from the booming silver strike at Virginia City. The case study is located at the site of Scales and is an example of a railroad section camp devoted to housing workers and equipment. In this case, fieldwork will focus on the documentation of the domestic areas for the section foreman and his family, as well as the unskilled laborers' bunkhouse. In particular, this project will examine the interplay between industrial ideologies, social class, gender, and ethnicity in order to understand the rise of the industrial order during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Dates of the field school are 12 June to 14 July 2006. Learn fundamentals in archaeological survey and excavation: survey, GPS, mapping, total station, excavation, recording, field laboratory methods, and archival research. Instructors are Donald Hardesty, PhD, Professor of Anthropology, UNR and Efstathios I. Pappas, MS, Instructor in Anthropology, UNR. Program Cost: \$1,200 for six semester hours (ANTH 448/778: Field School in Archaeology). Students are responsible for food and lodging in or near Reno, NV; some accommodations are available at minimal cost—contact instructors for more information.

For further information contact: Efstathios I. Pappas, MS, email: <pappase@unr.nevada.edu> or <soupac@aol.com>, phone: 775-784-6704 ext 2021; cell phone: 209-603-7363.

To register for this course contact Summer Session on the Web: <<http://summersession.unr.edu>>.

Images from Sacramento . . .



See page 67 and the Summer issue for more . . .

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology Archaeological Photo Festival Competition Call for Entries

The ACUA invites SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Entries must be received by 1 December 2006. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by 31 January 2007. Images will be displayed at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA Web site.

General Conditions of Entry:

1. The competition is open to all SHA members and conference participants. The subject may be terrestrial or underwater archaeological.
2. All possible care of entries will be exercised, but no responsibility will be assumed by the ACUA for the loss or damage of entries in exhibit or in transit.
3. Permission to reproduce any entry for the promotional purposes of the ACUA will be assumed. No reproduction fee will be paid. No entry will be sold, but requests for purchase will be referred to the entrant.
4. A maximum of four (4) images are allowed per category. Entries must be prepaid and include a return envelope or package with adequate funds for return. Entries received without entry form or return fees will not be judged and will be returned to sender or held until return postage is received.
5. Except for artifact images, each entry must be taken in the natural environment. Except for artifact images, no composed shots are permitted. Entries may be digitally enhanced (see definitions).
6. There is no restriction on the prior publication of the photograph providing the entrant holds copyright or exhibition rights and posting to the ACUA Web site is permitted. There is no restriction on the date when the photo was taken.
7. Photographs may NOT be resubmitted in subsequent years.
8. As a professional courtesy, entrants should obtain permission from the project director or principal investigator, as appropriate, prior to submission of photographs. The ACUA assumes no responsibility for ensuring that appropriate permissions are obtained.

Print Entry Conditions:

1. Prints must be no less than 11 x 14 in. (28 x 35.5 cm) and no greater than 16 x 20 in. (40.5 x 51 cm) mounted size; no slides will be accepted.
2. Prints must be mounted on foam core to facilitate judging and exhibition. No prints are to be framed.
3. Entrant's Name, Address, Category, and Print Title must appear on the back of each image. Please indicate "UP." A printed display tag with Print Title, Category, and Date of Photo is also required. A digital copy of each entry is required so that winning entries can be posted to the ACUA Web site.

Six Categories:

- A. Color Archaeological Site Images
- B. Color Archaeological Field Work in Progress Images
- C. Color Archaeological Lab Work in Progress Images
- D. Color Artifact Images
- E. Black & White Artifact Images
- F. Color Portraits

Definitions:

1. Composed entries include but are not limited to publication layouts, artifact assemblages, or microscope photography.
2. Black & white prints are to be produced on black and white prints paper. Toning such as sepia is acceptable. Digital enhancement is limited to color balance correction and brightness/contrast correction.
3. Portraits can be either of an individual or group of people and can be above or below water.

Ethics Statement

Participants must adhere to the ethics statement of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

ENTRY FORM FOLLOWS ON NEXT PAGE

ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition: 2007 Entry Form

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Fax _____ Email _____

**Mail all entries forms and fees to:
John Broadwater, Underwater Program Chair, Williamsburg 2007 Conference
Monitor National Marine Sanctuary
c/o The Mariner's Museum, 100 Museum Drive, Newport News, VA 23606**

Please describe each entry

Category A: Color Archaeological Site Image

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Category B: Color Archaeological Field Work in Progress

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Category C: Color Archaeological Lab Work in Progress

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Category D: Color Artifact Image

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Category E: Black & White Image

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Category F: Color Portraits

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Make all checks payable to: **Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA)**

Total # of Entries: _____ x US\$8.00 per entry = _____

Return Postage & Insurance _____

Total Enclosed \$ _____

Minutes of the Mid-Year Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Society for Historical Archaeology, Rockville, MD, 19 June 2005

President Judy Bense called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. at the SHA Headquarters, Rockville, MD. Present: Rebecca Allen, Judith Bense, Ann Giesecke, Barbara Heath, Joe Joseph, Terry Klein, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Kim McBride, William Moss, Doug Scott, Mark Staniforth, and Greg Waselkov. Also present: Karen Hutchison, Beth Palys, Grace Jan, and Nellie Longsworth.

I. Announcements and Opening Remarks

Bense welcomed all of the board members to Rockville.

II. Minutes

The minutes of the January 4 and January 7 Board Meetings, held at York Moat House, were reviewed. President Bense called for the approval of the minutes. Hearing no amendments or objections, the minutes for both meetings were approved.

III. Reports

President's Report (J. Bense):

Bense reported that the 2006 Conference activities are moving forward. She stated that MSP is now working with the Sacramento Conference team on the items outlined in the 2006 Conference Budget.

Bense also reported that the SHA participated with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the following: the Archaeological initiative council meeting and archaeology quality control issues and RPA standards.

Bense stated that the Archaeology Association Presidential summit met with the new National Park Service leadership (Matthews, Wallis (Budget), Biallas (Cultural Resources), Lee (Historical Documentation), and Burns (Heritage Preservation)). She also reported on the NPS reorganization strategy.

Bense stated that she is continuing to keep track of the Section 106 issue by monitoring any potential legislative changes. She affirmed that she is prepared to work on potential joint and independent statements as necessary.

Bense reported that the Executive Committee is working well and has held a few conference calls to discuss pressing issues. She also reported that the Chief Elected Officer/Chief Staff Officer symposium in Chicago was very informative. She stated that Doug Scott and Karen Hutchison also attended the symposium.

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

Mascia reported that following the January Board Meeting, the board conducted discussions with MSP and the 2006 Conference Committee regarding the 2006 Conference Budget. An email vote approving the 2006 Conference Budget passed in April 2005.

In February 2005 the board approved a motion by Allen for the creation of a joint SAA-SHA publication series agreement.

Mascia reported that things are continuing to move smoothly with the financial management of the Society.

Mascia reported details about the three investment accounts that the SHA has with Solomon Smith Barney. At the end of May there was \$202,434 in the Operations Endowment Fund; \$9,268 in the Publications Fund; \$19,290 in the CD Endowment Fund; and \$7,300 in Jelks. She also reported that at the end of 2005, the Québec Travel Fund would be placed in an individual account.

Editor's Report (R. Allen):

Allen reported that she has settled into the routine of her editorial responsibilities. She has received and processed numerous manuscripts. Volumes 39(1) and 39(2) have been completed to date and volume 39(3) will be sent to the printer in early July. Allen stated that she and Ronn Michael worked together on volume 39 over the course of last year, and they will both be listed as editors. Allen stated that Michael has been extraordinarily generous with his time and wisdom, and has left her in very good stead.

Volumes for 2006, 40(1) and 40(2), have been reviewed and sent to the copy editor. Volume 40(3) will be sent to the copy editor in July, upon Marianne Brokaw's return from Estonia.

Allen reported that she has written guidelines for the roles of the Editor and Editorial Advisory Committee for the infor-

mation of the SHA board.

She stated that the Society's co-publication activities with both the University Press of Florida and the University of Nebraska Press are progressing as planned. She has created the new role of Co-Publication Liaison to assist the Editor with these joint publication series. Larry McKee is the Co-Publication Liaison for the University Press of Florida, and LouAnn Wurst is the Co-Publication Liaison for the University of Nebraska Press. She stated that she has also begun negotiations for a joint publication series with the SAA Press following the approval from the SHA board. She stated that she is working with Dave Anderson on this project. Dan Roberts has agreed to be SAA Co-Publication Liaison.

Allen reported that she and Charles Ewen have begun discussions with the AAA on publishing back issues of the SHA Journal on Anthrosource. Discussion of online publication of our journal has been an ongoing topic for several years. The Historical Archaeology CD was seen as an interim solution. She will keep the board apprised.

Allen also reported that Dave Burley has launched the Internet Technical Briefs on the SHA Web site. With the assistance of Greg Waselkov and Allen, Burley has written the Technical Briefs Mission Statement, selected an editorial crew, and written the guide to authors. Burley has actively been soliciting articles and plans to have some up on the Web site this fall after his return from Tonga.

Greg Waselkov and Allen have been working on locating a new Web site Editor and were happy to put forward Kelly Dixon for this position. They will be working with Dixon to ease the transition, and assist her on an as-needed basis as she expands and updates the Web site. The issue of consistent copy editing of the Web site will need to be addressed in the future.

Allen also expressed her concerns about the Publication Fund. She reported that the SHA reprinted "Approaches to Material Culture," at a cost of approximately \$5,000. She stated that there is currently a limited amount of money in the Publication fund, which may hinder potential emergency publishing and special projects. Currently monies directed to this fund are only royalties

from our co-publications. Allen requested that monies from advertising in the *Journal* and funds from the sale of the Historical Archaeology CD be deposited in the CD Publication accounts in order to build up this fund. At this time she is not requesting that monies from the sales of back issues of the *Journal* be placed into the Publication fund.

Newsletter Editor (W. Lees):

Lees reported that *Newsletter* activities were running smoothly and that there was a good rate of submissions. He also reported that there would be three issues of the *SHA Newsletter* this year. He recommended that the Society return to publishing four issues next year.

SHA Memorials Editor's Report (W. Lees):

No memorials are under preparation.

Headquarters Report (K. Hutchison, G. Jan):

Membership: Hutchison reported that the SHA currently has 2,144 members as follows: 1,266 Regular members, 362 Institutions, 298 Students, 11 Friends, 1 Benefactor, 1 Developer, 63 Adjunct members, 107 Retired members, and 34 Life members. She reported that although 423 members did not renew for the 2005 membership year, 84 new members have joined since 1 January 2005.

2005 Conference Report: Hutchison stated that headquarters is still awaiting the final accounting from the University of York from the income collected and expenses paid by the University for the 2005 Conference. The expenses and income handled by the University are not currently reflected in the SHA's financial statements and will not be shown until a final accounting has been provided. She will continue to work with Harold Mytum and his staff to resolve the financial issues.

2006 Conference: Hutchison reported that following notification that the 2006 conference budget had been approved, headquarters began working with The Matrix Group on the 2006 online Call for Papers abstract submission system. A considerable amount of time has gone into the design of the system, its ease of use, and its functionality. The system went online June 2 and as of this date, 12 persons have submitted online and six have submitted by mail. She stated that the exhibitor prospectus was mailed to potential exhibitors in May.

Hutchison presented a revised summary of services, detailing headquarters staff duties with regard to the 2006 conference, to the board.

2007 Conference: Headquarters staff has been in contact with the 2007 Conference Committee to begin discussions on MSP's role in organizing the conference.

Financials: Copies of the 2004 SHA financial statement were distributed to each member of the board for review.

Other Activities: Hutchison reported that in addition to the routine activities of responding to member inquiries and publications fulfillment, SHA headquarters staff has worked on the layout and production of the membership brochure, table top posters, a vinyl banner, and a certification of appreciation for Tobi Brimsek. Staff also assisted in the production and distribution of several communications for the Government Relations Committee and worked closely with Captain Jack Communications on correcting problems with the SHA Web site, including work on the searchable membership database and on improving the security of the members only section of the site.

Standing Committee Reports

ACUA (M. Staniforth):

The Board of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) met twice at the annual SHA Conference in York, UK in January 2005. Changes to the ACUA Board include:

- Robert Neyland ended his four-year term as Chair and Mark Staniforth was elected as Chair.

- Matthew Russell was elected as Deputy Chair.

- Jerome Hall was elected as Secretary.

- Peggy Leshikar-Denton and Robyn Woodward have both completed terms on ACUA and did not stand for re-election. Staniforth expressed his thanks to both for their service.

- Mark Staniforth was re-elected for a second term on ACUA.

- Two new members joined ACUA – Filipe Castro and Della Scott-Ireton.

Staniforth reported that the following issues were discussed at the York meetings:

- The appointment of the underwater chairs for the 2006 SHA conference in Sacramento (Jerome Hall) and the 2007 SHA Conference in Jamestown (John Broadwater with assistance from Jeff Grey).

- Filipe Castro agreed to produce a Portuguese language brochure on Underwater Archaeology for publication by SHA later in 2005 – this will join the existing English, Spanish, and French language brochures.

- ACUA bylaws (drafted by Toni Carrell) were passed and adopted.

- The Nominations Committee worked on getting a slate of candidates for election to ACUA in the 2005 round – five candidates

will appear on the ballot: Annalies Corbin, Dolores Elkin, Rod Mather, Claire Peachey, and Jason Burns.

Staniforth further reported that the following issues have been discussed and/or acted on subsequent to the York meetings:

- Directors and Officers Liability Insurance has been obtained for the ACUA Board.

- Alabama Underwater Cultural Resources Act was under threat of being repealed – ACUA Deputy Chair Matt Russell and other ACUA members sent letters and lobbied on this issue.

- Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act – ACUA Deputy Chair Matt Russell and other members sent letters to the House and Senate Committees.

- ACUA was contacted to write to *National Geographic* about the publication of articles by Treasure Hunting companies. A letter was written by the ACUA Chair.

- ACUA Chair and members sent letters expressing concern to the Smithsonian magazine about the advertising of coins for sale from the *SS Republic*.

- ACUA Chair wrote to Professor Simon Key at the University of Southampton supporting the establishment of a new *Journal of Maritime Archaeology* to be based at Southampton.

Budget Committee (S. Mascia):

Mascia reported that the budget committee met last night and refined the current SHA budget.

Mascia commended Grace Jan for her work getting a good rate for the audiovisual contract for the 2006 conference. She stated that the major expenditure would be the online abstract and conference registration system. In order to ensure that payments for conference expenditures will be made in a timely manner, the SHA will need to liquidate about \$20,000 in assets.

As per the recommendation of headquarters, additional funds were requested as payment for the auditor. Scott moved to approve the payment. Moss seconded. The motion carried 10:1:1.

Headquarters also recommended that the board approve additional monies for the business insurance. Motion to approve by McBride. Joseph seconded. Motion approved.

Lees moved to accept the revised budget. Seconded by Moss. Motion carried.

Allen reminded the board that she requested that monies from the sale of the Historical Archaeology CD be deposited into the Publications Fund. Allen moved that the board approve her request. Motion carried.

Mascia reported that she reviewed an old version of a potential draft investment policy

for the SHA with the Budget Committee. She recommends that a new draft of the SHA Investment Policy be completed. She will work with Klein on this issue. She will also consult the SHA investment counselor and Giesecke.

Conference Committee (P. Garrow, G. Jan):

Garrow reported that the York meetings were a significant success and are awaiting a final profit and loss statement for the meeting.

He stated that there are two major challenges facing the Conference Committee for the remainder of 2005.

- Finding a venue and committee for the 2008 meeting. Garrow reported that Jan sent out RFPs to a number of cities. He reported that there is a potential Local Committee Chair in one of the cities approached. The Conference Committee Chairman has exchanged a number of emails with Douglas C. Wilson, Archaeologist for Vancouver National Reserve and Associate Professor at Portland State University. Wilson has proposed to chair the meeting in Portland in 2008. Garrow is hoping to have a formal proposal ready for board review at the 2006 meeting in Sacramento.

- The second challenge taken on by the Conference Committee for 2005 is the revision of the Conference Manual. Garrow reported no progress on this task. The future roles of the Conference Committee, the Business Office, and the Local Committee need to be further clarified before time can be productively spent on the Conference Manual.

Waselkov stated that the SHA does need to move on revising the Conference Manual. He feels that this is an important document for potential conference chairs. Joseph suggested that the SHA can have options in the manual that could provide alternative tasks for both the local committees and the headquarters staff. Waselkov stated that he will work on the guidelines with Garrow and Moss.

Jan reported the following updates for future SHA Conferences:

2006: She reported that she has been working on getting exhibitors. Rates for tables were discussed and Jan stated that the bookroom would be in a better location in 2006. She reported that Stories Past requested that the SHA do additional advertising about the presence of the bookroom at conferences.

Jan reported that they would try a different format for committee meetings at the Sacramento Conference. She recommended that an afternoon slot be set aside (between 4-6) for all committees to meet. She stated that the time slot prior to the business meeting might be the best time. Jan will work

with the 2006 Committee on this issue.

2007: Jan also reported that she is working on preliminary tasks with Ann Berry for the 2007 Conference.

2008: Jan stated that 2008 is an open year at present. She reported that she is also looking at Albuquerque and Seattle as potential conference sites.

Nominations and Elections Committee (W. Moss):

Moss presented the slate to the board, and it was approved unanimously. He stated that the slate would be printed in the next *Newsletter*. The board discussed the merits of voting on paper or online. Members can vote online. Members who do not have valid email addresses will receive a paper form for voting.

Presidential Committee Reports

Academic and Professional Training Committee (M. Warner):

The past few months have been a period of transition for the Academic and Professional Training Committee. Tim Scarlett stepped down and has been replaced by Mark Warner. Tim Tumberg also stepped down as chair of the student subcommittee of APTC. Linda Ziegenbein will take over as chair. Warner expressed the committee's thanks to both Tim Scarlett and Tim Tumberg for their leadership over the past few years.

Warner has streamlined the committee in order to provide committee members with a clearer sense of how they can make productive contributions while serving on the APTC. He stated that the production of the 2005-2006 Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology is underway. Alicia Valentino and Julie Kloss are again taking the lead in contacting schools about updating their entries in the guide and it is on schedule to be included in the fall issue of the *Newsletter*.

The information for the student paper competition in Sacramento is posted and judges for the competition are set. The APTC will be looking for a chair of the competition following the Sacramento meetings.

Warner reported that one of the objectives that he hopes to accomplish in the next few months is to create a mission statement and operations checklist for the committee.

Awards Committee (M. Beaudry):

Beaudry reported that at the annual meeting in York, England, the SHA Awards Committee voted on the recipient of the 2006 Harrington Award and approved one nomination for a 2006 Award of Merit. She reported that there were two additional nomi-

nations for the Merit Awards that committee members elected to review after the conference. Neither of the nominations was subsequently approved. After the conference, reports of the 2005 awards were published in the Spring SHA *Newsletter* along with the Calls for Nominations for the Cotter and Deetz awards. Current information was also posted on the SHA Web site.

SHA President Judith Bense will notify all awards recipients and Beaudry will send follow-up letters explaining procedures for recipients to follow and benefits associated with each award.

Beaudry reported that the Awards Ceremony in York went very smoothly and kept within the prescribed time frame. She stated that she received positive feedback on the ceremony. She further stated that the success of the event is due to the fine efforts of the SHA Headquarters staff.

Beaudry reported the following Award Recipients for 2006:

2006 J. C. Harrington Medal

Prof. Donald Hardesty (University of Nevada at Reno) will receive the medal in Sacramento.

2006 John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology

One nomination for the Cotter Award has been received as of June, 2005.

2006 Awards of Merit

The committee recommended that The California Department of Transportation receive an Award of Merit for the Cypress Freeway Replacement Archaeology Project.

Deetz Book Prize

The following individuals agreed to serve as the judges for the 2006 Deetz Award: Julie King, Vergil Noble, and Susan Henry Renaud. As of this date, seven books have been submitted for consideration; the chair of the committee has acknowledged each submission and sent the books on to the judges. The deadline for submission was June 1.

Beaudry reported that the SHA Headquarters staff deftly resolved all outstanding issues regarding the 2004 awards; they also designed a handsome plaque for the Deetz Award for the York awards presentation and beyond.

Allen stated that there might be an additional award presented to a Chinese archaeologist at the conference in Sacramento.

Curation Committee (R. Sonderman):

No report.

Development Committee (M. Polk):

Polk stated that the following are members of the reformed Development Committee: Steve Dasovich, Anne Giesecke, John McCarthy, and Douglas D. Scott.

Polk reported that the committee is go-

ing to move forward during the remainder of 2005 on tasks tailored to foster long-term financial stability and growth for the SHA. He reported that the committee proposes to carry out the following long-term strategic tasks:

1. the identification of three specific topical areas of historical archaeology that appear to have the most promise to attract and maintain financial supporters;
2. obtain (if existing) or create substantive brochure materials useful in attracting the attention and support of these supporters;
3. devise strategies to seek out, contact, and obtain financial support from donors; and
4. contact and seek to obtain financial support from up to three potential donors.

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

Agbe-Davies reported that the following SHA Non-Discrimination Statement has been prepared for the board's consideration:

"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."

Scott moved that the board approve the non-discrimination policy. Staniforth seconded. Motion carried.

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

Giesecke reported that the committee would like to send summary reports of government activities to the *Newsletter*. She would also like to see updates and information published on the Web site.

Longworth reported on the SHA lobbying efforts and discussed the threats facing Section 106. She reported that ACRA and SHA were instrumental in getting general information to Congressional staffers about the "historic preservation act" and its importance. She recommended that the committee keep a close eye on this issue and if a bill is proposed, the SHA should fight alongside other organizations to hold another hearing.

Longworth also reported other changes in Washington including the reorganization of the National Park Service and the change of the Keeper of the National Register.

Giesecke and Longworth asked that the board be available to come to Washington if

an important decision is made about the fate of Section 106. Giesecke will continue to send updates to the board.

History Committee (R. Schuyler): Nothing reported.

InterSociety Relations Committee (M. Zierden):

Zierden reported that the InterSociety Relations Committee continued normal activities during the first half of 2005. New membership brochures and additional display posters and banners were prepared. The SHA was represented at the Alaska Anthropological Association meetings, the Society for American Archaeology meetings, and the Society for California Archaeology meetings. Several SHA members also attended the US/ICOMOS conference in Charleston, SC in May.

Zierden reported that following considerable discussion between the Membership Committee, Headquarters staff, and the ISR committee, a range of display materials are now available for conferences, including a stand-up display, cloth banner, tabletop poster, and laminated paper poster (for shipment overseas).

Zierden also reported that Lisa Young, the liaison to the American Institute for Conservation, has requested SHA endorsement and a stipend for publication of a conservation brochure. She was referred to President Judy Bense and Board Liaison Terry Klein.

Internet Advisory Committee (S. Olsen):

Olsen reported that the committee was continuing work on the Web site. She stated that Sarah Mattics has worked very hard maintaining the Web site and posting information. Olsen thanked her for her efforts.

Kelly Dixon will be taking over this committee in the fall of 2005.

Membership Committee (B. Heath):

Heath presented the new brochure to the board and thanked those who helped prepare it. She reported that the membership survey is almost ready and she will be sending it to the board very soon.

Heath reported that following the annual meeting in York, the Membership Committee has focused on three areas:

- New membership brochure: The Membership Chair and Editor updated text and images for a new membership brochure, and sent it to the Executive Director for layout. A proof has been reviewed and the business office is currently overseeing production. One thousand copies will be printed to include current costs for dues. An additional 5,000 will be printed without dues information so that they can be updated by head-

quarters as needed.

- Membership survey: The Membership Chair sent a draft copy of the survey for review to the Editor, *Newsletter* Editor, and Chair of the Public Education and Information Committees, incorporated their feedback into a revised draft, and sent that out to the Membership Committee for final comment.

- Correspondence: The Membership Chair worked with the business office to answer routine requests for information about status of dues, membership costs, etc from members and potential members, and responded to complaints about dues' increases.

The committee will also be exploring a new fee structure for membership (either fixed fees with new categories or a sliding-scale fee structure).

Public Information and Education (K. McBride):

McBride reported that the PEIC Committee has a new member: Jay Stottman. She further reported that the public session at the York meeting was extremely successful, thanks to the efforts of Harold Mytum and the partnership with the Young Archaeologists' Club.

McBride stated that PEIC members were contacted regarding ideas about the SHA member survey, and responses forwarded to Barbara Heath.

McBride stated that the most important ongoing project for this committee remains the *Unlocking the Past* book and Web site project. She reported that the book came out in April, and was featured at the SAA's annual meeting. She also stated that efforts have focused on the Web site; a student with Web-design experience will be working with John Jameson this summer to complete this portion of the project. She reported that progress was made on identifying other archaeology sites that are especially public-friendly, to highlight as links.

McBride reported that John Byram, of the University Press of Florida, responded to a request from Kim McBride to send a copy of *Unlocking the Past* to nationally recognized education specialist George Brauer. Patti Jeppson followed up with a meeting with Brauer in May, 2005.

McBride summarized Brauer's assessment: he sees the strengths of *Unlocking the Past* as its broad range of topics and general overview nature, combined with strong localized stories. He felt that most chapters effectively show how historical archaeology contributes knowledge of the past, and contain the historical context needed to be useful in teaching. The book would be useful as background reading by many teachers. In

terms of its use in direct teaching and curriculum, he felt that it has great potential, but needs maneuvering and creation of stand-alone connecting modules, such as a paperback "Workbook" and CD-ROM, with lesson plans, using a selection of articles from the book.

She reported that Brauer agreed to work with Jeppson to create a pilot lesson plan as a demonstration model for such a workbook. The committee's goal is to continue this exploration and to have a sample product in hand at the 2006 Fall National Council for Social Studies (NCSS) meeting, where the committee hopes to not only introduce it via the booth display, but to initiate discussion with the NCSS curriculum committee.

McBride stated that the committee is continuing its relationship with Project Archaeology, working with Project Archaeology director Jeanne Moe. Several members continue to assist in the general PA curriculum revisions, and the committee has been invited to partner in a new project to add historical archaeology content into a PA publication on African-American history, now in draft form.

McBride was happy to report that PEIC member Tara Tetrault received a NEH grant to conduct a workshop with teachers this summer. She also stated that Brian Crane continues to coordinate member contributions to the PEIC column in the SHA *Newsletter*.

Register of Professional Archaeologists:

No report.

UNESCO Committee (M. Leshikar-Denton):

Leshikar-Denton reported that the UNESCO Committee has been trimmed to 22 active members and 2 advisory members. Three year-terms were also instituted.

She reported that the UNESCO Committee was established in 1999 to monitor the development and negotiation of the draft Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, and to recommend an official SHA position on relevant issues. With the adoption of the Convention at the 31st session of the UNESCO General Conference in November 2001, the committee's role changed from supporting the Convention's passage to supporting its international implementation and ratification. Three nations, Panamá, Bulgaria, and Croatia, have ratified the Convention, with more expected in the coming year, until the 20 necessary for implementation is reached.

She stated that UNESCO Committee members have represented the SHA at the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH) meetings to promote implementation of the

Convention. Pilar Luna and Robert Grenier attended the most recent meeting in Bogotá, Columbia at the end of 2004.

Leshikar-Denton also reported that a letter-writing campaign to various agencies and organizations informing them of the adoption of the Convention has been one of the objectives of the UNESCO Committee. Letters are being written to encourage the use of the Convention's Annex Rules in their programs and activities. The SHA also sent a letter of commendation to the 87 countries that adopted the Convention which was prepared and mailed to the UNESCO Permanent Delegations of these countries in April 2005. A letter was also sent to the Register of Professional Archaeologists, suggesting that RPA add a statement to their Code of Conduct in support of the SHA Ethical Principles (2003), the ICOMOS International Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996) and the UNESCO Convention. She stated that informational letters might also be sent to the U.S. Congress to explain the Convention, its importance to the Society and archaeology, and suggesting that federal agencies (e.g., NPS, NOAA, etc.) would benefit from revising their regulations and guidelines according to the Annex, for consistency.

Another task that the UNESCO Committee has focused on is to work with U.S. state agencies to strengthen their underwater archaeology programs, paying particular attention to incorporating the Convention's Annex Rules in state program guidelines, consistency of state legislation with the Convention, and training. Members Chris Amer and Vic Mastone have organized State Underwater Archaeology Manager's Meetings (SUAMM), as well as the annual Government Managers Meeting held at the SHA Conference.

Leshikar-Denton reported that the key SHA UNESCO Committee initiative continues to be maintaining a formal relationship with the ICOMOS ICUCH. This relationship helps further SHA's goals for promoting ethical and scientific underwater research worldwide by supporting ICUCH's efforts to provide training for those interested in underwater cultural heritage in developing countries. A Society representative also sits as an associate member (non-voting) of ICUCH, attending the organization's meetings and participating in its deliberations and programs.

Leshikar-Denton also reported that in 2005-2006, the UNESCO Committee intends to begin the organization of a symposium on successful examples of such cooperation, which will come to fruition at the 2007 Williamsburg Conference.

Moss moved that Bense ask the committee to define their future objectives. He rec-

ommended that the SHA not fund travel expenses until the objectives have been presented to the board. Seconded by Joseph. Motion passed.

IV. Old Business:

Scott moved to approve a change to Article 5 of the SHA Bylaws creating an Executive Committee of the board and bring this change to the membership for a vote. Moss seconded. Discussion. Motion passed with Rebecca Allen and Barbara Health opposing, and Mascia abstaining.

Staniforth requested that the Executive Committee send relevant information to the board for comments.

Scott also recommended that the board look at making changes to the description of the Treasurer's duties to permit the board to assign some of the Treasurer's duties to the Executive Director. Motion carried.

No more old business.

V. New Business

Web Site Editorial Committee

Allen recommended that we should dissolve the Internet Advisory Committee and create the Web Site Editorial Committee. She recommended that this be a Presidential Committee. She further suggested that the Web Site Editor be invited to participate in board meetings.

The board recommended the following:

- The board liaison will work together with the Web Site Editor to coordinate committee activities with board directives.
- The Web Site Editor will be able to invite individuals to join the Web Site Advisory Committee.
- The Web Site Editor will be a three-year position.

A motion to approve the creation of the Web Site Editorial Committee with the above recommendations was made by Allen. Scott seconded. Motion carried.

Allen advised that the Web Site Editorial Committee come up with a policy about links to SHA Web site. Hutchison cautioned the board to make sure that the committee and the board is vigilant in reviewing potential links. She suggested that a disclaimer be added to the Web site when a visitor leaves to go to a link.

Scott recommended that Allen and Waselkov help the committee with the creation of this policy. Lees suggested that we should reference our ethical and non-discrimination policies.

SHA Membership

Bense discussed the issue of lapsed mem-

bers. Hutchison completed a review and presented information to the board on lapsed members. She stated that there has been no steep decline in membership.

Action Item: It was recommended that the board and/or Membership Committee conduct personal calls to lapsed members asking if they would be willing to rejoin. If possible, board members should send any information resulting from these calls to Hutchison.

Mascia reported that she had already asked several lapsed members about their status and was told that several were cutting the number of membership organizations that they belong to.

Staniforth and Scott stated that perhaps offering an incentive to join the Society might be a good idea. The RPA gives a one-year membership to new professionals (MA).

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Bense reported that there was discussion about the possibility of recommending that SHPOs require the individual who works with Section 106 be a member of RPA. Bense asked Klein to look into this issue and consult with Julia King.

Investment Policy

The board discussed the need for the SHA to have an established Investment Policy.

The Budget Committee should be reviewing an asset allocation plan each year. Mascia will be working on this issue this fall and will report at the January 2006 meeting.

Hearing no new business Bense adjourned the meeting at 3:40 p.m.

More Images from Sacramento . . .



THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Summer 2006 | 15 May 2006 |
| Fall 2006 | 15 August 2006 |
| Winter 2006 | 15 November 2006 |

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