

William B. Lees, PhD, RPA, *Newsletter* Editor, Florida Public Archaeology Network, University of West Florida, U.S.A.

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President's Corner

Douglas D. Scott

The fall was a busy one for your officers. We have dealt with a number of issues and areas in the last few months and the crux of it will be this rather lengthy summary of activities. One of our more important issues was to reassess the structure of our editorships now that Journal Editor Rebecca Allen and Newsletter Editor Bill Lees have chosen not to seek additional terms as editors. Lu Ann de Cunzo chaired the Editorial Restructuring Committee that included Rebecca Allen, Kelly Dixon, Bill Lees, Greg Waselkov, and Joe Joseph. I am grateful to all for their hard work.

The restructuring committee identified several options and recommended one. The Board voted to approve the option which divides the Journal Editor role into two separate editors with one having responsibility for the Journal and the second for our co-publication efforts with outside presses or groups. The Journal Editor or Senior Editor will continue to be a voting member of the Board as is the Newsletter Editor as defined in our Bylaws. The Co-publications Editor and Web site Editor (this position was created previously by Board action) do not have voting rights, which can only be changed through a change in our Constitution and Bylaws.

This is an important change in our editorial structure that was required to meet the increasing time- and resource-intensive commitments on our most precious resource—people—and to maintain our traditional high quality of publications. Publications and the Web site are the most visible and important face that we present to the profession and to the public at large, and we believe this restructuring will aid us immensely in maintaining our tradition of quality and excellence in the publication

arena.

We are searching for new editors with committees chaired by Greg Waselkov and Vergil Noble. Greg and his committee are seeking candidates for the Journal Editor and the Co-publications Editor. Vergil chairs the Newsletter Editor search committee. If you are interested in any of the editor jobs, please contact Greg or Vergil.

The election results are in. I wish to congratulate Donald Weir and Robert Clouse on their election to the Board of Directors. Congratulations also go to Stacy Schneyder and Benjamin Resnick on their election to the Nominations and Elections Committee for 2007. And congratulations are extended to Susan Langley, Matthew Russell, and Marc-Andre Bernier for their election to the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology.

Preserve America Summit

As I reported to you earlier, Mrs. Laura Bush and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation advanced the idea of assembling a group of experts and practitioners from all areas and fields of historic preservation to assess the direction of historic preservation in the U.S. on the 40th anniversary of the Historic Preservation Act. The Summit was held in New Orleans between October 18 and 20. SHA worked diligently through Nellie Longworth to insure we had a voice at the Summit and that historical and underwater archaeology were represented. SHA forwarded 12 names, but only three were selected. However, several other members and other archaeologists participated in the summit in capacities other than as panelists. Kath-

Continued on Page 2

leen Deegan, Terry Klein, and myself were selected as panelists. Julia King, Donna Seifert, and John Broadwater were at the summit in other capacities. Overall we had excellent presence and our voice was heard. One disconcerting note is that during panel breakout sessions and in casual conversation with other historic preservation professionals it became clear that archaeology, in general, still has not sold itself as well as could be to the historic preservation field at large. We still have a lot of work to do to expand our support base and gain a greater understanding of what we mean by context and integrity, because there are many others who do not see archaeological sites as having context or integrity compared to standing structures. I believe this is a challenge for us to rise to in the next few years; we must redouble and refocus our efforts to continue to inform and educate not only the public but our peers in other fields of historic preservation on the role and value of archaeological resources.

I have borrowed the following summary of the Summit findings from the Advisory Council's Web site. You can find the complete set of materials at <<http://www.achp.gov/summit>>. I urge you to go to the site, review the findings and recommendations, and participate by offering comments not only to the Advisory Council but to your local and state-level historic preservation officials as well. This is a real opportunity for SHA and archaeology to influence the practice of historic preservation in the U.S. for the next decade or so.

Summit Findings

Eleven expert panels met over the summer and advanced 60 ideas to consider in shaping the future of national historic preservation. The dialogue during the breakout sessions in New Orleans highlighted and clarified how these ideas fall into five broad categories of action:

Panel Ideas for Consideration:

- Identifying Resources
- Enhancing Stewardship
- Sustaining Communities
- Educating Citizens
- Providing Leadership

IDENTIFYING RESOURCES

Much has been accomplished in 40 years to identify our nation's historic resources, but much more can be done.

A National Inventory

Three panels advanced the idea of creating a comprehensive national inventory of historic resources—an inventory that would

integrate existing inventories at all levels of government and provide a strong planning tool, especially in case of disasters and emergencies.

The 50th anniversary of the NHPA in 2016 was advanced as a goal for completing digitizing and organizing current information.

The National Register

Two of the expert panels focused much of their attention on possible improvements to the existing National Register of Historic Places, the Federal vehicle for recognizing significant historic resources.

These two panels stressed the need for more diversity and the need to promote openness and flexibility when evaluating properties.

These panels also highlighted the need to recognize intangible cultural heritage.

Stories important to cultures should be recognized, they suggested, and the resources that express those stories identified. To this end, expanding the use of traditional cultural property listings and updating guidance on such properties may be helpful.

The National Register should be flexible and user-friendly. Improvements in the designation criteria might better adapt with change over time and recognize properties of the recent past. The designation process might also be made more accessible to the general public. In this same vein, there may be ways for professionals in the field to communicate with the public to further engage them through what is documented.

ENHANCING STEWARDSHIP

Once properties are identified as historic, their management takes on new dimensions. What more can we do to promote

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U.S.A.-Southeast: Gifford Waters
U.S.A.-Southwest: Michael R. Polk

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stewardship during the next decade?

Innovation and Effectiveness

One panel suggested advancing stewardship by promoting and rewarding the use of existing and innovative technologies. Toward this goal, the panel suggested creating a national clearinghouse for information exchange to highlight model technologies and applications.

Innovation should run concurrently with effective program management and decision-making. As another panel pointed out, establishment of priorities and performance measures could help promote tangible outcomes, notably in the Section 106 review process.

Inclusiveness

Stewardship of historic resources is important in all communities. The panels floated concepts to enhance inclusiveness both at home and abroad.

We may want to explore how other endeavors that are culturally inclusive might serve as models for involving all cultures in preservation. Heritage areas, geo-tourism, and heritage tourism offer examples.

We should also consider how the Federal government, the private sector, and international development organizations can better integrate preservation into their activities.

Cultural Collections

Stewardship of historic resources and conservation of cultural collections are often intertwined. The panel addressing this issue stressed the need to make conservation of cultural collections essential to the mission of every cultural institution. Educating board members, donors, and the general public about the value and effectiveness of conservation funding may advance this goal.

Security

In today's world, security is an ever more pressing concern in the stewardship of historic resources. The panel that examined this issue advanced the premise that we must work to keep historic resources open to the public. To do so, we need to remember that design matters—that design of security measures must be of high quality to preserve the integrity of historic resources.

Tools that might help to balance security and historic integrity include:

- security-related provisions in our national building codes;
- an All-Hazards risk assessment methodology specifically for historic resources; and
- new guidance and training to guide

decision makers at all levels.

Responding to Disasters

As the experience of New Orleans and the Gulf Coast demonstrates, disasters can gravely challenge stewardship of historic resources. Among the panel ideas to address this issue, better integrating preservation into emergency management and mitigation strategies at all levels of government is prominent. One suggestion is for state agencies and statewide organizations to collaborate in shaping local and statewide preparedness plans for historic properties and cultural collections.

Another specific suggestion is that a Web-based network be established to coordinate the preservation community's response to disasters.

SUSTAINING COMMUNITIES

Stewardship of historic resources does not occur in a vacuum. It is an integral part of the growth of our communities. Forty years after passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, the importance of preservation to community vitality is obvious.

Costs and Benefits

But while the tangible and intangible benefits of preservation are well known, they are not always well documented. Two of the panels stressed the importance of evaluating and quantifying the costs and benefits of preservation. Particularly, participants suggested that we devise uniform ways to measure the economic impacts of preservation, rehabilitation, and heritage tourism. This is what sells preservation.

Sustainability

But if preservation's benefits are to have lasting value, they must be sustainable. Several panels touched on this premise.

One panel advanced the idea that promoting mutual understanding across borders will help empower American communities to make preservation integral to sustainable development, notably through international tourism. Another panel noted the need to expand and sustain the "creative economy" in communities by attracting artists and cultural institutions. And, acknowledging the fact that preservation can sometimes have unintended negative effects, another panel addressed the need to examine the impacts of heritage tourism and development that sometimes follow listing of properties on the National Register of Historic Places.

Federal Preservation Tax Credit

Existing tools that help promote stewardship include the highly successful Federal historic preservation tax credit. Despite

its success, however, panel suggestions addressed the need to increase awareness of the credit, streamline its administration, and remove regulatory and legislative barriers that reduce the credit's effectiveness. A 2006 National Park System Advisory Board report on the tax credit includes options for improvement.

Federal Funding Programs

Some Federal funding programs, while not specifically targeted to preservation, provide significant assistance to preservation projects. As one panel pointed out, such funding programs might be more effective if we would resolve inconsistencies and impediments that prevent some programs from funding rehabilitation or coordinating with the preservation tax credit. There may also be opportunities to create incentives for applicants to include preservation in comprehensive development plans tied to their receipt of Federal funding. This approach would help streamline such tools.

Technical Assistance

The panels suggested two new sources of technical assistance on stewardship.

One panel suggested expanding the Preserve America program by creating a system of Preserve America Community Agents. Located in each State and Tribal Preservation Office, these individuals would provide assistance to local communities. Another proposal is to develop an integrated Federal Web site to serve as an economic and marketing development planning tool for communities.

EDUCATING CITIZENS

The continued vitality of the national preservation program after four decades depends on helping citizens understand the importance of their history and their historic resources.

Communicate the Importance

Communicating to the public about the importance of history and preservation is critical.

One panel noted how promoting general public understanding of history and preservation would enhance citizenship. Panelists identified the need to communicate the economic, educational, and moral value of heritage resources. In this case, the development of a national marketing strategy might create awareness of the benefits of investing in historic resources.

Teaching and Training

Formal teaching and training opportu-

Continued on Page 4

nities are important, and three panels advanced ideas on this issue.

One panel noted the need to promote use of historic resources as interactive teaching and learning tools. Another suggested strongly recommending inclusion of heritage education in national and state history/social studies standards and curricula. To help make heritage education effective, two panels stressed the need to support partnerships and connections between historians, preservationists, and the educational community. And within the preservation field itself, a need persists to ensure a professionally trained work force in preservation, archaeology, and cultural resource management.

Broaden Outreach

Panelists proposed broader outreach as a way of expanding the depth and breadth of the history and preservation community. International outreach was specifically mentioned as an area for potential growth. Breakout session participants expressed great interest in the development of a U.S. clearinghouse to facilitate the sharing of knowledge about international preservation.

PROVIDING LEADERSHIP

Guiding the national preservation program during the coming decades will require strong leadership.

Federal Program Structure

Two panels examined the structure of the existing Federal preservation program, exploring how it can be improved. Possible changes focused on raising the profile of heritage resources within the Federal government. Breakout sessions revealed considerable interest in continuing this dialogue.

To better engage the private sector, one panel suggested creating a time-limited, bipartisan Presidential Commission of corporate leaders to encourage strategies for corporate involvement in preservation.

Policy

Policy considerations raised by several of the panels ranged from the broad to the specific. The most comprehensive suggestion was to fully implement existing provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act, some of which are unused, underutilized, or inadequately funded.

One panel noted a need to improve how existing legislation and regulations facilitate preservation following disasters. Another policy suggestion was to reinvigo-

rate participation in international preservation organizations, conventions, treaties, and programs.

Funding

Policy and legislative concerns are inextricably linked to issues of funding, and several panels addressed this issue. On the broadest scale, panelists explored how to ensure that funding for the Federal preservation program is sustainable and fully accomplishes the intent of the NHPA.

Two panels suggested that doing so might require new financial vehicles and incentives for heritage resource development, such as tax credits, bond funds, loan programs, and related mechanisms. For the unique preservation needs following disasters, another panel suggested developing specific funding mechanisms to support stabilization efforts and continuity of operations for local heritage organizations.

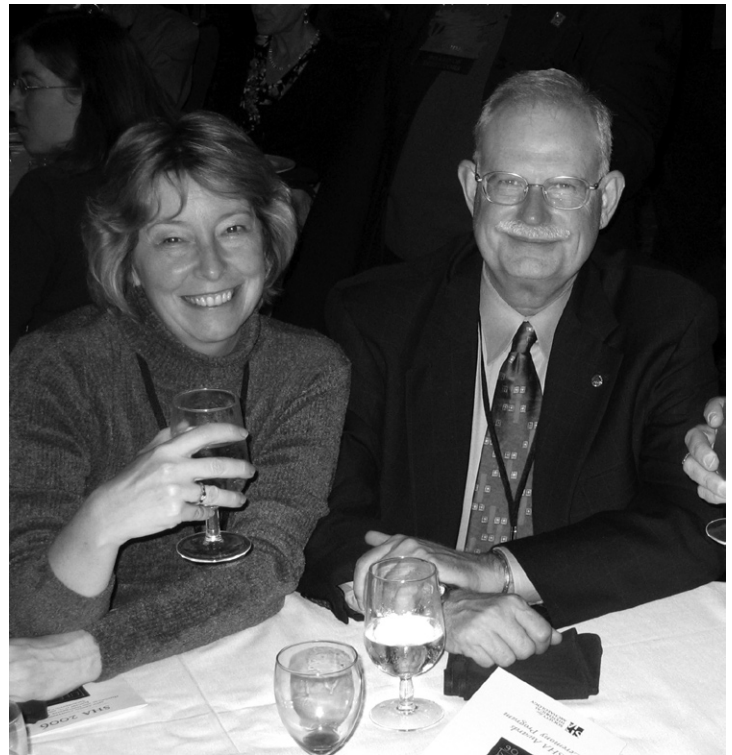
Partnerships

Not surprisingly, several of the panels brought forth ideas addressing the importance of partnerships and the need for the Federal government to foster collaboration. One suggestion was to foster partnerships between the Federal government and Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, while recognizing the unique government-to-government relationship between the Federal government and Tribes. Another panel stressed the need for state and local cultural institutions to collaborate to support both historic preservation and the conservation of cultural collections.

Finally, participants suggested that enhancing public/private partnerships between all levels of government and nonprofit and private organizations is imperative. As noted in at least one of the breakout sessions, all preservation is ultimately local, so fostering greater collaboration with local governments is critical.

Next Steps

The panels' preliminary reports have



President Doug Scott and Melissa Connor hoping to see you all at SHA 2007 in Williamsburg!

been posted on the Internet for public review and comment. In the coming weeks, the expert panels will have the opportunity to revise their reports, as needed, to reflect public comment and the feedback generated at this Summit.

In November, the final panel reports will also be posted online for public review. The final reports and the public feedback ultimately will be presented to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at its February 2007 meeting. The ACHP will then work with its partners—Federal, Tribal, State, Local, and private—to use the ideas that have come out of this Summit to help chart the course of the national preservation program.

There will be more to report at Williamsburg during our annual conference. The conference is shaping up to be one of the largest we have ever had. Don't forget SHA celebrates its 40th anniversary there as well as the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestowne. Our annual meeting will be the first major event in the 2007 Jamestowne anniversary year. The venue is great, and the program is dynamic and diverse. There should be something for everyone at Williamsburg. I hope to see you there!

Images of the Past

Back in the day . . . Charles H. Fairbanks and students

University of Florida professor Charles H. Fairbanks and students (left to right) Rochelle Marrinan, Kathleen Deagan, and Carl McMurray. Dr. Fairbanks was a founding member of the Society for Historical Archaeology, a member of its first board of directors, its fourth president, and the first recipient of the J. C. Harrington Medal for outstanding contributions to the field of historical archaeology. Although an eminent and pioneering scholar in historical archaeology, his most significant contribution to the field was undoubtedly the training of numerous students who have gone on to make their own contributions to archaeology, as is evidenced in this photo.

Photo courtesy of the University of Florida Museum of Natural History.

Thanks to Donna Ruhl of the Museum of Natural History for finding this photo and facilitating its use in the *SHA Newsletter*.



2006 SHA Election Results

President Doug Scott has announced the results of the 2006 SHA Elections. Elected are two members of the SHA Board of Directors, two members of the SHA Nominations and Elections Committee, and three members of the Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology. Members of the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee who prepared the slate from which these candidates were elected are Judy Bense, Dena Doroszenko, Charles Ewen, Anne Giesecke, and Greg Waselkov. President Scott and the members of the Nominations and Elections Committee extend their gratitude to the SHA members who served the Society by agreeing to stand for election in 2006. Elected are:

SHA Board: Robert Clouse and Don Weir

Nominations and Elections Committee: Benjamin Resnick and Stacy Schneyder

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology: Marc-Andre Bernier, Susan Langley, and Matthew Russell



*Robert Clouse
SHA Board*

*Don Weir
SHA Board*



*Susan Langley
ACUA*



*Stacy Schneyder
Nominations*



*Matthew Russell
ACUA*



*Benjamin Resnick
Nominations*



*Marc-Andre Bernier
ACUA*

UPDATES:

2006-2007 Guide to Graduate Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology

By Alicia Valentino

When the 2006-2007 Guide to Graduate Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology came out in the fall *Newsletter*, the following programs were missing for which the Guide editors were at fault. I sincerely apologize for this problem and include those listings here. A complete listing of all programs is available on the SHA Web site at: <http://sha.org/futures/higher_ed.htm>. If anyone has any questions, changes for the Web entries or otherwise, please contact me at <abvalentino@gmail.com> or 775-671-7428.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Cornell University

2. Department Title: Archaeology Program; Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Baughner, Sherene (PhD, SUNY-Stony Brook 1978; Assoc Prof, Landscape Architecture, and Dir, the Archaeology Program) historical archaeology, urban archaeology, farmstead archaeology, class, status, and ethnicity, cultural landscapes, North America

Henderson, John S. (PhD, Yale 1974; Prof, Anthropology, and Dir, Latin American Studies Program) archaeology of complex societies, ethnohistory, writing systems, settlement patterns, ceramic analysis, Mesoamerica

Jordan, Kurt A. (PhD, Columbia 2002; Asst Prof, Anthropology and American Indian Studies) historical archaeology of indigenous peoples, political economy, colonialism and cultural entanglement, North America, especially Haudenosaunee/Iroquois

Other Related Faculty: Whitney Battle (PhD, UT-Austin 2004; Postdoctoral Res Fel, Africana Studies & Research Center) African diaspora archaeology, African American history and culture, household archaeology, Black feminist theory, North America, especially the American South; Kathryn L. Gleason (DPhil, Oxford 1991; Assoc Prof and Chair, Landscape Architecture) landscape and garden archaeology, design and conservation of archaeological sites, landscape architectural history, Roman Mediterranean; Peter I. Kuniholm (PhD, Pennsylvania 1977; Prof, History of Art) dendrochronology, archaeometry, Greek Dark Ages, Iron Age Anatolia; Nancy Ramage (Adj Prof, History of Art and Archaeology; Prof, Ithaca College) 18th-19th-century English ceramics, 18th-century Neoclassicism, history of collecting, Etruscan, Roman, Greek; Jack Rossen (PhD, Kentucky 1991; Assoc Prof, Ithaca College) archaeobotany, lithic technology, North America, especially contact and historic period Haudenosaunee/Iroquois; Nerissa Russell (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1993; Assoc Prof, Anthropology) zooarchaeology and bone tools, inequality, human-animal relationships, social and symbolic roles of animals and meat, European and Near Eastern Neolithic; Michael Tomlan (PhD, Cornell 1983; Assoc Prof, City and Regional Planning, and Dir, Historic Preservation Program) historic preservation planning, historic site management, materials conservation; Thomas P. Volman (PhD, Chicago 1981; Assoc Prof, Anthropology, and Dir, Undergraduate Studies for the Archaeology Program) hunter-gatherers, environmental archaeology, paleoanthropology, Old World, especially southern Africa

4. General Statement: The Archaeology Program offers a Master's Degree; the Field of Anthropology offers a PhD in anthropological archaeology for students who want to apply directly to a PhD program. Cornell faculty members are engaged in ongoing field and laboratory projects in historical archaeology, examining 19th-20th-century Euroamerican village sites and 17th-18th-century Haudenosaunee/Iroquois sites in central New York. A major focus of the Cornell Archaeology MA program is public archaeology, broadly conceived. The program is designed for those who wish to pursue archaeological careers in museums, historic preservation, archaeological resource management, and other fields; it requires one year in full-time residence and a thesis. The Anthropology PhD program is designed for those who wish to have a thorough grounding in the discipline of anthropology, drawing on the substantial expertise in cultural anthropology, history, historic preservation, and American Indian Studies available at Cornell; additional information is available at the Anthropology Department Web site. Resources available at Cornell include a zooarchaeological laboratory; dendrochronological laboratory; building materials conservation laboratory; digital imaging, mapping, remote sensing, and GIS facilities and data repositories; comparative zoological and botanical collections at the Museum of Vertebrates and Bailey Hortorium Herbarium; and an award-winning university library. An exchange program also allows students to take classes at Ithaca College. Financial support is available for PhD students in anthropology and some second-year MA students; the Hirsch Fund provides support for student travel for fieldwork and research.

5. For More Information Contact: Sherene Baughner, Director, Archaeology Program, 440 Kennedy Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 USA; phone 607-255-9552; email: <sbb8@cornell.edu>; or Kurt Jordan, Department of Anthropology, 210 McGraw Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 USA; phone 607-255-3109; email: <kj21@cornell.edu>; Web page: Archaeology Program <<http://www.arts.cornell.edu/arkeo/>>, Department of Anthropology <<http://falcon.arts.cornell.edu/Anthro/>>.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII-MANOA

1. Institution Name: University of Hawaii at Manoa
2. Department Title: Marine Option Program
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Bayman, James (PhD, Arizona St 1994; Assoc Prof Anthropology) anthropology, archaeology, Hawaii, North America, political economy, chiefdoms, craft production, artifact geochemistry
Chapman, William (PhD, Oxford 1982; Assoc Prof Historic Preservation Program) anthropology, historic preservation, Caribbean
Graves, Michael (PhD, Arizona 1981; Prof Anthropology) Oceania, American Southwest, ethnoarchaeology, archaeological method and theory
Griffin, P. Bion (PhD, Arizona 1969; Assoc Dean, College of Social Sciences) anthropology and archaeology, hunter-gatherers, Indonesia, Philippines, Hawaii
Hommon, Robert T. (PhD, Arizona 1976; Adj Researcher SOEST) archaeology, Hawaii
Hunt, Terry (PhD, Washington 1989; Assoc Prof Anthropology) prehistory of Oceania, evolutionary theory, geoarchaeology and paleoenvironmental reconstruction, ceramics
Kikuchi, William K. (PhD, Arizona 1973; Prof Anthropology) anthropology, archaeology, Hawaiian fishponds, American Samoa
McCoy, Floyd W., Jr. (PhD, Harvard 1974; Prof Oceanography) Hawaii, geology, oceanography, paleo-oceanography, sedimentation of island arcs, geoarchaeology, marine pollutants
Mills, Peter R. (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1996; Asst Prof Anthropology) Polynesia, North Pacific, American Southwest, New England, Contact period, public archaeology, ethnohistory, lithic technology
Severance, Craig (PhD, Oregon 1976; Prof Anthropology) sociocultural change, anthropological theory, applied anthropology, Oceania (esp. Micronesia), maritime cultures and fisheries
Still, William N., Jr. (PhD, Alabama 1964; Adj Researcher SOEST) Civil War and nautical history, maritime history and archaeology
Van Tilburg, Hans (PhD, Hawaii 2002; Dir, Marine Archaeology and History Certificate Program) maritime archaeology, nautical history, diving, ship construction, Asia, Pacific, Hawaiian maritime history
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Jerry Bentley (Prof History) world history, Renaissance, early modern Europe; David Chappell (Assoc Prof History) Asia-Pacific history, Pacific islands, Africa; John P. Craven (Instructor CNS) ocean engineering, sea and society, law of the sea; Ben Finney (Prof Anthropology) Polynesian voyaging and navigation, New Guinea, space travel; Judith Hughes (Dean Arts & Humanities; Prof American Studies) political science, museology, Hawaii, historic preservation, women's status; M. Casey Jarman (Prof Law) environmental law, ocean and coastal law, administrative law; Nancy Davis Lewis (Assoc Dean Social Sciences) geography of health and disease, Island Pacific, human ecology, island environments, marine resource utilization and management, women in development and in science; Lorenz Magaard (Assoc Dean School Ocean & Earth Science & Technology) physical oceanography; Sherwood Maynard (Director, Marine Option Program) biological oceanography, aquaculture, scientific diving, marine education; Joe Morgan (Assoc Prof Geography) naval strategy, maritime jurisdictions, shipping, U.S. & international ocean management
4. General Statement: The university offers a Graduate Maritime Archaeology and History Certificate, a 20-credit program tailored to a student's individual learning objectives. The certificate may be earned while completing an advanced degree in traditional disciplines such as history, anthropology, American studies, law, or the sciences. Alternately it can be earned as a stand-alone credential. All students are required to complete World Maritime History (HIST 489) and either Archaeology Underwater (ANTH 640F) or Maritime Archaeology Techniques (a summer field course, ANTH 668). Electives plus a major paper/project round out course requirements. The program's content emphasis is on Hawaii, Asia, and the Pacific, encompassing such subjects as Polynesian voyaging, whaling, maritime interisland commerce, naval ship and aviation history, issues in maritime preservation, traditional fishponds and fishing sites, education and community outreach, and challenges in cultural resource management at the state level. Cooperating faculty from throughout the region represent a wide variety of academic institutions, government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations (a complete list is available through the department). On the university campus, students have access to diving and surveying equipment, Hamilton Library with one of the finest collections on the maritime Pacific, and researchers active in Asia-Pacific projects throughout the campus and with the East-West center. Off campus, the program works with the National Park Service, US Naval Historical Center, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii Maritime Center, USS *Bowfin* Submarine Museum, Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division, and others. The annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawaii and the Pacific is held in February. NOTE: Currently admissions have been suspended pending transfer of the program between academic units within the university.
5. For More Information Contact: Hans Van Tilburg, Director, Maritime Archaeology and History Program, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Department of History, 2530 Dole Street, Sakamaki A-203, Honolulu, HI 96822 USA; phone: 808-956-5376; fax: 808-956-2417; email: <hkvant@hawaii.edu>; Web page: <http://www2.hawaii.edu/mop/mop_GMAHCP.html>.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

1. Institution Name: University College London (UCL)
2. Department Title: Institute of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Flatman, Joe (PhD, Southampton 2003, Lect) maritime archaeology, nautical archaeology, submerged cultural heritage, medieval archaeology and art history, archaeological theory

Grøn, Ole (PhD, Copenhagen 1993, Prof) marine archaeology, remote sensing, submerged cultural landscapes, Mesolithic of northern Europe, Siberian ethno-archaeology of hunter-gatherers

Milne, Gustav (MPhil, London, Sr Lect) archaeology of Roman and medieval London, maritime archaeology, intertidal zone archaeology

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Andrew Bevan (PhD, London, Lect) GIS applications, landscape survey, value theory, the Bronze Age eastern Mediterranean; Martin Bridge (PhD, CNAA 1983, Lect) dendrochronology, use of living trees and historical timbers to aid analyses, responses of trees to environmental change, investigation of methodologies for tree-ring dating; Cyprian Broodbank (PhD, Cambridge 1996, Sr Lect) Aegean archaeology, Mediterranean dynamics, island archaeology, method and theory; Beverley Butler (PhD, Lect) cultural heritage, museum studies, cultural rights, heritage myth and memory, maritime and museum history, landscape, cultural revivalism, Alexandrian and Egyptian cultural heritage; Ethan Cochrane (PhD, Hawaii 2004, Lect) archaeological theory, evolutionary theory, Oceania, ceramics; James Conolly (PhD, Lect) lithic technology, GIS, early prehistory of Western Asia; Andrew Gardner (PhD, London 2001, Lect) archaeology of the Roman empire, archaeological theory; Elizabeth Graham (PhD, Cambridge, Sr Lect) Maya archaeology, urban environmental impact in the humid tropics, coastal trade, religion and iconography in Colonial Mesoamerica, ecotourism and development, research areas of Belize, Cuba; David Jeffreys (PhD, London 1999, Sr Lect) archaeology of the Nile valley, especially alluvial settlements; Suzanne Keene (PhD, Sr Lect) access to and utility of museum collections, information and communications technologies for museum and cultural purposes, museums as knowledge organisations, social and political context for museums, design and effects of management tools such as targets and measures of performance; Kris Lockyear (PhD, London 1996, Lect) Late Iron Age and Roman archaeology, including numismatics, East European (especially Romanian) history and archaeology, ethnicity and nationalism, field methods, statistics in archaeology, typesetting and publication; Kevin Macdonald (PhD, Cambridge 1994, Sr Lect) history and prehistory of the peoples of West Africa (including the Diaspora); Richard MacPhail (PhD, CNAA, Sr Res Fellow) soil micro-morphology of archaeological soils and sediments; Marcello Mannino (PhD, London, Res Fellow) ecology of prehistoric shellfish exploitation in the coastal zone of north-west Sicily; John Merkel (PhD, London 1983, Lect) archaeo-metallurgy, conservation of metal artifacts, early metallurgical processes and sites in the Near East, Europe and South America; Nick Merriman (PhD, Cambridge 1986, Reader) museums and the public, museums and cultural diversity, archaeology and the public, the archaeology of London; José Oliver (PhD, Illinois 1989, Lect) complex 'chiefdom' societies in the Caribbean and South America, origins of agriculture and paleo-economic systems in the South American Neo-tropical Forests, symbolism, iconography, power and ceremonial centers in the Caribbean and South American Lowlands; Clive Orton (MA, Cambridge 1969, Prof) application of statistical methods and computers to archaeology, spatial analysis, quantification of assemblages of pottery; Andrew Reynolds (PhD, London 1998, Reader) early medieval archaeology of northwestern Europe, archaeology of standing buildings, methodologies employed in archaeology of documented periods; Arlene Rosen (PhD, Chicago 1985, Sr Lect) geo-archaeology, climate and society, phytolith analysis, protohistoric Near East, Central Asia; Tim Schadla-Hall (MA, Cantab. 1974, Reader) public archaeology, museums management, archaeology and the law, illicit antiquities, country houses, the early Mesolithic in NW Europe; Gudrun Sveinbjarnardottir (PhD, Birmingham, Res Fell) medieval and later archaeology of the Viking world; David Wengrow (DPhil, Oxford 2002, Lect) comparative archaeology of the Middle East, transitions from Neolithic to early dynastic society, conceptualizing East-West relations, intellectual and social history of archaeology and anthropology; Ruth Whitehouse (PhD, Cambridge 1968, Prof) prehistory of Italy and the West Mediterranean, ritual and religion in prehistory, gender studies in prehistory; Todd Whitelaw (PhD, Cambridge 1990, Reader) Aegean archaeology, landscape archaeology, ethno-archaeology, complex societies, ceramics; Tim Williams (BA, Leicester 1980, Sr Lect) urbanism, recording & analysis of complex stratigraphy, integration of complex data sets, management of archaeological sites and cultural landscapes; Katherine Wright (PhD, Yale 1992, Lect) archaeology of the Levant and southern Anatolia, Neolithic societies, trade and early urbanism, food processing and prehistoric diet, anthropological approaches to archaeology

4. General Statement: The Institute of Archaeology defines maritime archaeology as the study of ships and harbors in their wider social, political, and economic context, together with an increased understanding of coastal and submerged cultural landscapes. Our aim is to relate maritime archaeology to the broader body of archaeological knowledge, rather than treating it as a discrete subdiscipline. The program does not set out to train archaeological divers, but to show the range of approaches and methods used by maritime archaeologists today and to demonstrate the relevance of maritime issues in wider urban, nautical, social, and economic studies, as well as in legislation, conservation, and heritage matters. Designed to foster an enhanced relationship between academic and commercial archaeology, the MA program emphasizes the development of transferable skills and knowledge of use to maritime archaeologists working within consultant/contract archaeology. Tuition includes detailed analyses of cultural resource and heritage management strategies, project planning, and legal perspectives on seamless approaches to maritime archaeology above, across, and below water. The program lasts for twelve months (starting in September), although it is also possible to take the course part-time over two years. Students are required to take the core course 'Issues in Maritime Archaeology' and the equivalent of two whole element MA options. Program options units include 'Underwater Archaeology: Techniques and Methods' and 'The Archaeology of the Port of London.' Students may take option units from any of the other MA programs offered by the Institute of Archaeology, including the MA programs in Archaeology, Field and Analytical Techniques in Archaeology, Artifact Studies, Museum Studies Public Archaeology, Cultural Heritage Studies, Managing Archaeological Sites, the Archaeology of London, Egyptian Archaeology, African Archaeology, Archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East and Comparative Art and Archaeology. Students also write a 15,000-word dissertation which is produced as a result of an individual research project undertaken during the program. Students are encouraged to participate in Institute fieldwork, which takes place at dozens of locations around the world. Places are also available for suitably qualified PhD candidates in maritime and historical archaeology.

5. For More Information Contact: Joe Flatman, Programme Coordinator of the MA in Maritime Archaeology, UCL Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PY, UK; phone: +44 (0)20-7679-7495; fax: +44 (0)20-7383-2572; email: <j.flatman@ucl.ac.uk>; Web page: <<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/masters/summary/MAmaritime.htm>>.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

1. Institution Name: University of Sheffield

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology:

Albarella, Umberto (PhD, Research Officer) ethnozoarchaeology, medieval Britain, Italy, and Greece

Bennet, John (PhD, Oxford; Prof) Aegean archaeology, archaeology and text, Linear B

Carroll, Maureen (PhD, Indiana; Sr Lect) Roman archaeology, Germany and Italy, garden archaeology

Douglas, Mark (PhD, Durham, Fellow) Medieval archaeology, archaeology of the church, architecture

Hadley, Dawn (PhD, Birmingham; Sr Lect) Medieval archaeology, Britain, Vikings, gender studies

Moreland, John (PhD, Sheffield; Reader) Dark Age archaeology, Britain and Italy, archaeological theory

Rempel, Jane (PhD, Michigan; Lect) Greek archaeology, the Black Sea and Armenia, Greek colonization

Willmott, Hugh (PhD, Durham; Lect), later historical archaeology, northwestern Europe, material culture studies

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Dr. Gianna Ayala, Prof Keith Branigan, Dr. Andrew Chamberlain, Dr. Mike Charles, Prof John Collis, Dr.

Peter Day, Prof Robin Dennell, Dr. Roger Doonan, Dr. Paul Halstead, Dr. Caroline Jackson, Dr. Robert Johnson, Prof Glynis Jones, Dr.

Peter Jordan, Dr. Kevin Kuykendall, Prof Michael Parker Pearson, Dr. Paul Pettitt, Prof Andrew Sherratt, Prof Marek Zvelebil

4. General Statement: At Sheffield we define historical archaeology as the archaeology of literate societies, and the focus of the MA course spans the Classical period through to the modern day. This course capitalizes on the wealth of research and teaching expertise in historical archaeology at Sheffield. The course offers teaching of an interdisciplinary nature, and produces graduates capable of doctoral research. A large number of graduates from this course have also been appointed to research, museum, and field unit posts worldwide, for which the course provides excellent training. Core modules taken by students include: Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology I and II, Literacy and Textual Analysis, Medieval and Post-Medieval Archaeology, and Roman Europe. Students can also choose modules from among the following: Archaeology of the Medieval Church, Funerary Archaeology, Material Life and Culture in the Medieval & Later World, Vikings & the Scandinavian World, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Society, Dark Age Britain, Aspects of Classical Greek Society, Homeric Archaeology and Texts, The Application of Science-Based Archaeology (choice of either archaeobotany, archaeozoology, skeletal studies, or materials science), Archaeological Practice (consists of a work placement in a museum, archive, or excavation), Manuscripts and Early Printed Materials, Latin, and modern language classes. The course also includes a dissertation on a topic of the student's own choosing. The department runs a number of fieldwork projects in aspects of historical archaeology that are open to students. Details on current field projects are available at <<http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/research>>.

Sheffield also has a large and international diverse community of PhD students, many of whom are undertaking research on historical topics. Prospective students interested in undertaking a PhD are strongly encouraged to contact us to discuss any proposed projects.

5. For More Information Contact: Dr. Hugh Willmott, Course Director MA European Historical Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield, Northgate House, West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ET, UK; phone: +44 (0)114-222-2940; fax: +44 (0)114-272-2563; email: <h.willmott@sheffield.ac.uk>; Web page: <<http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/prospectivepg/masters/historical.html>>.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN DENMARK

1. Institution Name: University of Southern Denmark

2. Department Title: Centre for Maritime and Regional Studies (CMRS)

3. Faculty in Maritime Archaeology:

Maarleveld, Thijs J. (PhD, Leiden; Prof, Program Dir.) maritime archaeology, formation processes and underwater research, analysis of construction and use of wooden ships, heritage management

Ejstrud, Bo (PhD, Århus; Assoc Prof) coastal settlement, computer science, GIS, predictive modeling

Daly, Aoife (MA, UC Dublin; Res Fell, National Museum) wood studies, dendrochronology, sourcing of archaeological material

Mott, Lawrence V. (PhD, Minnesota; Honorary Res Fell, University of Minnesota) medieval maritime history, seapower and trade

Other related Faculty: Morten Meldgaard (PhD, Adj Prof) arctic archaeology, environmental studies; Martin Rheinheimer (Drhabil, Kiel; Assoc Prof, Acting Head of CMRS) coastal settlement and regional history, Waddensea region; Janne Jørgensen Liburd (PhD Århus; Assoc Prof) heritage interpretation, accessibility and sustainability, tourism studies; Morten Hahn-Pedersen (MA, Århus; Assoc Res Prof, Fisheries and Maritime Museum) maritime studies, museology and heritage management; Mette Guldberg (PhD, Århus; Assoc Res Prof, Fisheries and Maritime Museum) maritime history and material culture, museology; Søren Byskov (PhD, Århus; Asst Res Prof, Fisheries and Maritime Museum) coastal landscape and coastal management; Niels Christian Nielsen (PhD, Lancaster; project coordinator) remote sensing, GIS; Carina Ren (MA, Copenhagen; Res Fell) ethnology, heritage in contemporary society; Morten Karnøe Søndergaard (MA, Aalborg; Res Asst) maritime industries

4. General statement: The MA program integrates subjects in maritime archaeology with targeted training in organization, management, law, and economy. The combination provides students with a broad set of tools so they can take positions at museums, government institutions, and elsewhere in the heritage industry. The program is a two-year full-time postgraduate study (120 ECTS). It is internationally oriented and all courses are taught in English. Students who wish to be diving maritime archaeologists will have facilities (and some additional costs) for diving training and equipment.

5. For More Information Contact: Thijs Maarleveld or Bo Ejstrud, CMRS, Niels Bohrs Vej 9, 6700 Esbjerg, Denmark; phone: +45-6550-1000; fax: +45-6550-1091; email: <t.maarleveld@hist.sdu.dk> or <ejstrud@hist.sdu.dk>; Web pages <<http://www.archaeology.sdu.dk/index.php>> and <<http://www.cmrs.dk>>.

CORRECTION TO LISTING FOR COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

The contact information for the College of William and Mary printed in the fall issue of the *SHA Newsletter* contained several errors. The correct contact information for this program is:

5. For More Information Contact: Dr. Mary Voigt, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187 USA; phone: 757-221-1055; fax: 757-221-1066; email: <mmvoigt@wm.edu>; Web page: <<http://www.wm.edu/CAS/anthropology>>.

NASOH - NMHS 2007 Annual Meeting

The United States Merchant Marine Academy will host the 2007 Annual Meeting of the North American Society for Oceanic History and the National Maritime Historical Society. The conference will take place 17-20 May 2007 at Kings Point, New York, overlooking Long Island Sound.

The conference theme will be "The Merchant Marine in Peace and War." The Program Committee solicits papers and panels that deal with the variety of roles the merchant marine has played in exploration, trade, nation building, labor relations, diplomacy, and warfare. In addition, papers utilizing interdisciplinary methods, drawn from fields such as literature, art, public history, and underwater archaeology, in the examination of the merchant marine's history are especially encouraged. Although the conference will highlight the theme of the merchant marine, the Program Committee also seeks papers and panels that deal with other perspectives on maritime and naval history.

Panel proposals must include (a) a brief statement of the panel's scholarly contribution, (b) abstracts of each paper, not to exceed 250 words per paper, (c) brief CVs for all panel members and, (d) contact information for all panel members including phone number, address, affiliation, and email. Individual paper proposals should include a statement of scholarly contribution, a 250-word abstract, a brief CV, and contact information. The Program Committee also encourages NASOH and NMHS members who are interested to volunteer for service as panel chairs by sending a brief CV and letter of interest.

The deadline for proposal submission is

1 December 2006. The Program Committee will accept printed or electronic proposal packets. Packets should be sent to:

Captain Channing M. Zucker, USN (Ret.), 2640 Hoylake Drive, Virginia Beach, VA 23462-4547; phone: 757-499-6919; email: <chanz@cox.net>.

NPS 2007 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2007 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques, entitled "Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century," will be held 14-18 May 2007, at the HAMMER Training Center, Richland, WA.

Lodging will be at the Guest House, Richland, WA. This will be the 17th year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this nation. The workshop this year will focus on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, interpretation, and hands-on use of the equipment in the field. There is a tuition charge of \$475.00.

Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's Web page at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/>>. For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508-3873; phone: 402-437-5392, ext. 141; fax: 402-437-5098; email: <steve_de_vore@nps.gov>.

U.S. World Heritage Tentative List Project

On behalf of the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service Office of International Affairs is inviting qualified property owners to submit applications for possible inclusion in a new "U.S. Tentative List"—a list of candidate sites that may qualify for nomination to the World Heritage List. The applications must be completed and returned by 1 April 2007. The Department will then consider those sites for nomination over the following decade (2009-2019). Any property for which an application is filed must satisfy at least one of the World Heritage Criteria, among other requirements. United States law also requires that the property be nationally significant (i.e., formally designated as a National Historic Landmark or a National Natural Landmark or be a federal reserve of national importance, such as a national park, national monument, or wildlife refuge) and that all owners consent to the proposal and be willing to agree to protective measures for the property.

For more information visit: <<http://www.nps.gov/oia/topics/worldheritage/tentativelist.htm>>.

A copy of the application can also be obtained by writing to U.S. World Heritage Tentative List Project, Office of International Affairs, National Park Service, 1201 Eye Street NW (0050), Washington, DC 20005.

Scholars in Residence Program

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission invites applications for its 2007-2008 Scholars in Residence Program, including applications for collaborative residencies. The Scholars in Residence program provides support for up to eight weeks of full-time research and study in manuscript and artifact collections maintained by any Commission facility, including the Pennsylvania State Archives, The State Museum of Pennsylvania, and 25 historic sites and museums around the state. Collaborative residencies fund original analytic and/or synthetic research that relates to the interpretive mission and advances the programmatic goals of a PHMC program or facility, including the agency's historic sites and museums. A collaborative residency application must be filed jointly by the interested scholar and host program/facility.

Residency programs are open to all who are conducting research on Pennsylvania history, including academic scholars, public-sector professionals, independent scholars, graduate students, educators, writers, and filmmakers. Residencies may be scheduled for up to eight weeks at any time during the period 1 May 2007–30 April 2008; stipends are awarded at the rate of \$375 per week. For a full description of the residency program and application materials, as well as information about Commission research collections, go to the PHMC Web site: <www.phmc.state.pa.us>. For further information, or an electronic version of this announcement, contact: Linda Shopes, Scholars in Residence Program Manager, <lshopes@state.pa.us>. You may also write: Scholars in Residence Program, Bureau of Archives and History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 350 North St., Harrisburg, PA 17120-0090; or call: 717-787-3034.

Deadline for application is 12 January 2007. Notification of awards will be made in late March.

The Commission does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, creed, age, sexual orientation, national origin, or disability. Individuals with disabilities who require assistance or accommodation to participate in this program should contact the Commission at 717-772-3257 or the Pennsylvania TDD relay service at 800-654-5984 to discuss their needs.

NAGPRA Grants

The National Park Service's (NPS) National NAGPRA Program invites proposals for FY 2007 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) grants. NAGPRA is a Federal law passed in 1990 that establishes a protocol for museums and Federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items to lineal descendants, culturally affiliated Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations. Two types of grants are available:

1. Consultation/Documentation Grants are awarded annually through a competitive process, and provide support for consultation, collections documentation, and other activities. Grants range from \$5,000 to \$75,000. The deadline is 1 March 2007.

2. Repatriation Grants are awarded on an ongoing basis to help defray the costs associated with the repatriation of Native American human remains and other cultural items. Repatriation Grants can be for any amount up to \$15,000.

Guidelines and application information is available online: <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/grants>> or contact: Michelle Joan Wilkinson, Grants Coordinator, at 202-354-2203, or <michelle_j_wilkinson@nps.gov>.

US/ICOMOS Symposium

The Tenth US/ICOMOS International Symposium will be held at the Golden Gate Club, Presidio of San Francisco 18-21 April 2006. The conference theme of "Heritage Tourism" will focus on balancing culture, conservation, and economic development in and around the Pacific Rim. ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, is a nongovernmental organization of professionals dedicated to the conservation of the world's historic monuments and sites. It provides a forum for professional dialogue and a vehicle for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information on conservation principles, techniques, and policies. The conference is hosted by the Presidio Trust and co-sponsored by Architectural Resources Group. For more details, visit <<http://www.icomos.org/usicomos/>>.

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Historical Archaeology Volumes 24 to 39, 1990 to 2005

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“Approaches to Material Culture Research for Historical Archaeologists,” (2nd Edition)

compiled by David R. Brauner (2000)

“Studies in Material Culture Research,” edited by Karlis Karklins (2000)

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Note to SHA Authors: Please stop by the sales table, and autograph a copy of *HA* that you've published in. All autographed copies will be offered at the Silent Auction on Saturday night, January 13!

Parks Canada Publications Soon to be on SHA Web Site

Rebecca Allen, SHA Editor

As most of us know, Parks Canada has produced some of the best-researched volumes in historical archaeology. For several years now, many of these publications have been out of print, or not available for purchase.

Peter Sattelberger, Parks Canada Material Culture Research, has been instrumental in making volumes available to SHA for posting as searchable pdf files on our Web site (<www.sha.org>). The SHA owes Peter a debt of gratitude for making these irreplaceable research volumes accessible.

These postings will also be made possible by the use of SHA publication funds, and the efficiency of our Web site hosts at Spectral Fusion, University of Montana. Special note: hard copies of the *Parks Canada Glass Glossary* will be available for sale at the 2007 SHA meetings in Williamsburg. Bring your checkbooks!

Our goal is to have the *Glass of the British Military* up by the end of 2006, and all of the following volumes up on the soon-to-be-created "Research Resources" page of the SHA Web site by the end of 2007.

Olive R. Jones and E. Ann Smith; 1985; *Glass of the British Military, 1755-1820*. 134 pp.; 137 illus;

Olive R. Jones & Catherine Sullivan; 1989; *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary*. 184 pp.; 152 illus.

Lester A. Ross; 1983; *Archaeological Metrology: English, French, American and Canadian Systems of Weights and Measure for North American Historical Archaeology*. 123 pp.; 2 illus.

Olive R. Jones; 1986; *Cylindrical English Wine & Beer Bottles 1735-1850*. 180 pp.; 88 illus.

John Light & Henry Unglik; 1987; *A Frontier Fur Trade Blacksmith Shop, 1796-1812*. 130 pp.; 122 illus.

Lynne Sussman; 1985; *The Wheat Pattern: An Illustrated Survey*. 91 pp.; 60 illus.

E. I. Woodhead, C. Sullivan, and G. Gusset; 1984; *Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection, Parks Canada*. 86 pp.; 85 illus.

George L. Miller & Elizabeth A. Jorgensen; 1986; *Some Notes on Bottle Mould Numbers from the Dominion Glass Company and its Predecessors*. 63 pp.; 1 illus.

Elizabeth Elizabeth; 1993; *Substance and Practice: Building Technology and the Royal Engineers in Canada*. 287 pp.; 54 illus.

Catherine Sullivan; 1986; *Legacy of the Machault: A Collection of 18th Century Artifacts*. 107 pp.; 172 illus.

Douglas Bryce; 1984; *Weaponry from the Machault, an 18th century French Frigate*. 69 pp.; 94 illus.

Canadian Parks Service; 1992; *The Wreck of the Auguste*. 70 pp.; 36 illus.

Karlis Karklins; 1992; *Trade Ornament usage Among the Native Peoples of Canada: A Source Book*. 244 pp.; 135 illus.

Eileen Woodhead; 1991; *Trademarks on Base-Metal Tableware – Late 18th century to circa 1900*. 331 pp., all with illus.

Peter Naylor; 1993; *Military Button Manufacturers from the London Directories 1800-1899*. 71 pp.

David McConnell; 1988; *British Smooth-Bore Artillery: A Technological Study to Support Identification, Acquisition, Restoration, Reproduction and Interpretation of Artillery at National Parks in Canada*. 595 pp.; 244 illus.

New National Register Listings

Reported by Erika Seibert

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the third quarter of 2006. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "What's New" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/>.

Florida, Bay County. *Vamar Shipwreck Site*, Additional Documentation. Approved 14 June 2006.
Florida, Martin County. *Georges Valentine Shipwreck Site*. Listed 19 July 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *Angustias Shipwreck Site* (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 15 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *Chavez Shipwreck Site* (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 15 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *El Gallo Indiano Shipwreck Site* (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 15 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *El Infante Shipwreck Site* (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 15 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *El Rubi Shipwreck Site* (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 15 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *Herrera Shipwreck Site* (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 15 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *Populo Shipwreck Site* (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 15 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *San Felipe Shipwreck Site* (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 14 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *San Jose Shipwreck Site* (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 14 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *San Pedro Shipwreck Site*. (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 14 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *San Francisco Shipwreck Site*. (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 15 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *Sueco de Arizon Shipwreck Site*. (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 15 June 2006.
Florida, Monroe County. *Tres Puentes Shipwreck Site*. (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 15 June 2006.
Nebraska, Boyd County. *Ponca Agency*. Listed 12 July 2006.
Nebraska, Cheyenne County. *Wild Horse Draw-Leeman's Springs Archeological District*. Listed 12 July 2006.
Nebraska, Knox County. *Ponca Agency Archeological District*. Listed 12 July 2006.
New Jersey, Hudson County. *Van Wagenen House*. Listed 16 August 2006.
Oregon, Lincoln County. *Archeological Site No. 35-LNC-54*. (Native American Archeological Sites of the Oregon Coast MPS). Listed 21 June 2006.
Oregon, Lincoln County. *Archeological Site No. 35-LNC-55*. (Native American Archeological Sites of the Oregon Coast MPS). Listed 21 June 2006.
Oregon, Lincoln County. *Archeological Site No. 35-LNC-56*. (Native American Archeological Sites of the Oregon Coast MPS). Listed 21 June 2006.
Oregon, Lincoln County. *Archeological Site No. 35-LNC-57*. (Native American Archeological Sites of the Oregon Coast MPS). Listed 21 June 2006.
Virginia, Montgomery County. *Kentland Farm Historic and Archeological District (Boundary Increase)*. (Montgomery County MPS). Listed 6 September 2006.
Wisconsin, Door County. *Iris (Shipwreck)* (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS). Listed 19 July 2006.
Wisconsin, Door County. *Ocean Wave (Shipwreck)* (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS). Listed 19 July 2006.

Current Publications

Reported by 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, Reviews Editor, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. Please be sure to include price and ordering information. I am always looking for potential book reviewers. If you are interested in reviewing a work please contact me at the above address or via email at: shareviews@ecu.edu.

* indicates book is already out for review

*Agnew, Neville, and Janet Bridgland (editors)

2006 *Of the Past, for the Future: Integrating Archaeology and Conservation*. The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles. Order: www.getty.edu. 361 pp., \$75.00 paper.

Archer, Steven N., and Kevin M. Bartoy

2006 *Between Dirt and Discussion: Methods, Methodology, and Interpretation in Historical Archaeology*. Springer, New York. Order: www.springer.com. 235 pp., \$99.00 cloth.

Bintliff, John (editor)

2006 *A Companion to Archaeology*. Blackwell Publishing, Malden, MA. Order: www.blackwellpublishing.com. 531 pp., \$39.95 paper.

*Borelli, Caterina

2004 *Qudad: Re-inventing a Tradition* (DVD). Documentary Educational Resources, Watertown, MA. Order: <www.der.org>. Color, 58 minutes. \$195.00 (\$60.00 rental).

*Brickley, Megan, Simon Buteux, Josephine Adams, and Richard Cherrington

2006 *St. Martin's Uncovered: Investigations in the Churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Bull Ring, Birmingham, 2001*. Oxbow Books, Oxford. Order: <www.davidbrownbookco.com>. 252 pp., \$65.00 cloth.

Brodie, Niel, Morag M. Kersel, Christiana Luke, and Kathryn Walker Tubb (editors)

2006 *Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, and the Antiquities Trade*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Order: <www.upf.com>. 349 pp., \$65.00 cloth.

*Campisi, Jack (editor)

2005 *Eighteenth Century Native Communities of Southern New England*. The Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center, Mashantucket, CT. Order: <www.pequotmuseum.org>. 273 pp., \$4.00 paper.

*Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F., and Carl Steen (editors)

2005 *In Praise of the Poet Archaeologist: Papers in Honor of Stanley South and His Five Decades of Historical Archaeology*. Publications in South Carolina Archaeology, Number 1, The Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia. Order: contact Carl Steen, PO Box 50394, Columbia, SC 29250. 230 pp., \$20.00 paper.

*Chang-Rodriguez, Raquel (editor)

2006 *Beyond Books and Borders: Garcilaso de la Vega and La Florida del Inca*. Bucknell University Press/Associated University Presses, Cranbury. Order: Associated University Presses, 2010 Eastpark Blvd., Cranbury, NJ 08512. 197 pp., \$55.00 cloth.

Christie, Neil, Paul Beavitt, Josep A. Gisbert Santonja, Joan Segui, and Maria Victoria Gil Senis

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*Cloutier, Celine

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Coltman, Vicky

2006 *Fabricating the Antique: Neoclassicism in Britain, 1760-1800*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Order: <www.press.uchicago.edu>. 256 pp., \$48.00 cloth.

*Conolly, James, and Mark Lake

2006 *Geographical Information Systems in Archaeology*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Order: <www.cambridge.org>. 338 pp., \$45.00 paper.

Cramp, Rosemary

2005 *Wearmouth and Jarrow Monastic Sites, Volume 1*. English Heritage, Swindon. Order: <www.davidbrownbookco.com>. 401 pp., \$160.00 paper.

*Dellino-Musgrave, Virginia E.

2006 *Maritime Archaeology and Social Relations: British Action in the Southern Hemisphere*. Springer, New York. Order: <www.springer.nl>. 197 pp., \$79.95 cloth.

*Edwards, David N.

2004 *The Nubian Past: An Archaeology of the Sudan*. Routledge, London. Order: <www.routledge.com>. 287 pp., \$37.50 paper.

*Egan, Geoff

2005 *Material culture in London in an age of transition: Tudor and Stuart period finds c 1450-c 1700 from excavations at riversides sites in Southwark*. Museum of London Archaeology Service, London. Order: <www.davidbrownbookco.com>. 243 pp., \$100.00 paper.

Feng, Li

2006 *Landscape and Power in Early China: The Crisis and Fall of the Western Zhou 1045-771 BC*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Order: <www.cambridge.org>. 405 pp., \$100.00 cloth.

Furst, Peter T.

2006 *Rock Crystals and Peyote Dreams: Explorations in the Huichol Universe*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. Order: <www.UofU-press.com>. 327 pp., \$45.00 cloth.

Galloway, Patricia

2006 *Practicing Ethnohistory: Mining Archives, Hearing Testimony, Constructing Narrative*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. Order: <www.nebraskapress.unl.edu>. 454 pp., \$30.00 paper.

Green, Adrian, and Roger Leach (editors)

2006 *Cities in the World 1500-2000*. Maney Publishing, Leeds, UK. Order: <www.maney.co.uk>. 333 pp., \$135.00 cloth.

*Greene, Jerome A., and Douglas D. Scott

2004 *Finding Sand Creek: History, Archaeology, and the 1864 Massacre Site*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. Order: <ssee@ou.edu>. 240 pp., \$14.95 paper.

*Hall, Martin, and Stephen W. Silliman (editors)

2006 *Historical Archaeology*. Blackwell Publishing, Malden, MA. Order: <www.blackwellpublishing.com>. 331 pp., \$39.95 paper.

Hann, John H.

2006 *The Native American World Beyond Apalachee: West Florida and the Chattahoochee Valley*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. Order: <www.upf.com>. 194 pp., \$55.00 cloth.

Hodges, Richard

2006 *Goodbye to the Vikings? Re-reading Early Medieval Archaeology*. Duckworth, London. Order: <www.ducknet.co.uk>. 186 pp., £16.99 paper.

Hunter, Robert (editor)

2006 *Ceramics in America*. University Press of New England, Hanover, NH. Order: <www.upne.com>. 336 pp., \$60.00 paper.

*Hutt, Sherry, and David Tarler (editors)

2006 *Yearbook of Cultural Property Law 2006*. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA. Order: <www.LCoastPress.com>. 215 pp., \$69.95 cloth.

*Johnson, Jay K. (editor)

2006 *Remote Sensing in Archaeology: An Explicitly North American Perspective*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Order: <www.uapress.ua.edu>. 317 pp., \$34.50 paper.

*Johnson, Matthew

2007 *Ideas of Landscape*. Blackwell Publishing, Malden, MA. Order: <www.blackwellpublishing.com>. 242 pp., \$34.95 paper.

*Kelso, William M.

2006 *Jamestown: The Buried Truth*. University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville. Order: <www.upress.virginia.edu>. 238 pp., \$29.95 cloth.

Kolvet, Renee Corona, and Victoria Ford

2006 *The Civilian Conservation Corps in Nevada: From Boys to Men*. University of Nevada Press, Reno. Order: <www.unpress.nevada.edu>. 200 pp., \$34.95 cloth.

*Laing, Lloyd

2006 *The Archaeology of Celtic Britain and Ireland c. AD 400-1200*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Order: <www.cambridge.org>. 400 pp., \$50.00 paper.

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr. and James M. Davidson (editors)

2006 *Two Historic Cemeteries in Crawford County, Arkansas*. Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Research Series No. 62, Fayetteville. Order: 479-575-3556. 261 pp., \$30.00 paper.

*Mallios, Seth

2006 *The Deadly Politics of Giving: Exchange and Violence at Ajacan, Roanoke, and Jamestown*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Order: <www.uapress.ua.edu>. 150 pp., \$21.50 paper.

*Mason, Ronald J.

2006 *Inconstant Companions: Archaeology and North American Indian Oral Traditions*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Order: <www.uapress.ua.edu>. 298 pp., \$50.00 cloth.

Mazrim, Robert

2007 *The Sangamo Frontier: History and Archaeology in the Shadow of Lincoln*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Order: <www.press.uchicago.edu>. 352 pp., \$55.00 cloth, \$20.00 paper.

*McGimsey, Charles R. III

2004 *CRM on CRM: Charles R. McGimsey III on Cultural Resource Management*. Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Fayetteville. Order: call 479-575-3556. 222 pp., \$30.00 paper.

Mizoguchi, Koji

2006 *Archaeology, Society and Identity in Modern Japan*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Order: <www.cambridge.org>. 178 pp., \$80.00 cloth.

Rainer, Leslie, and Angelyn Bass Rivera (editors)

2006 *The Conservation of Decorated Surfaces on Earthen Architecture*. Getty Publications, Los Angeles. Order: <www.getty.edu>. 220 pp., \$75.00 paper.

*Russell, Ian (editor)

2006 *Images, Representations and Heritage: Moving beyond Modern Approaches to Archaeology*. Springer, New York. Order: <www.springer.com>. 389 pp., \$79.95 cloth.

Smith, Sheli O.

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Trigger, Bruce

2006 *A History of Archaeological Thought: Second Edition*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Order: <www.cambridge.org>. 710 pp., \$31.95 paper, \$90.00 cloth.

Tyldesley, Joyce

2005 *Egypt: How a Lost Civilization Was Rediscovered*. University of California Press, Berkeley. Order: <www.ucpress.edu>. 256 pp., \$24.95 cloth.

Tyler, Kieron, and Hugh Willmott

2005 *John Baker's late 17th-century glasshouse at Vauxhall*. Museum of London Archaeology Service, London. Order: <www.davidbrown-bookco.com>. 85 pp., \$26.00 paper.

*Vrdoljak, Ana Filipa

2006 *International Law, Museums and the Return of Cultural Objects*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Order: <www.cambridge.org>. 332 pp., \$99.00 cloth.

Waselkov, Gregory A.

2006 *A Conquering Spirit: Fort Mims and the Redstick War of 1813-1814*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. Order: <www.ua-press.ua.edu>. 414 pp., \$39.95 cloth.

Yoffee, Norman, and Bradley L. Crowell (editors)

2006 *Excavating Asian History: Interdisciplinary Studies in Archaeology and History*. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson. Order: <www.uapress.arizona.edu>. 351 pp., \$55.00 cloth.

A Grand Award for a Lifetime of Good Work- Archaeologist Lyle Stone

By Nancy Valentine

Lyle Stone reverently pulled large volumes of archaeological research surveys from the shelf in his Tubac office as if they were diaries. Each one detailed significant findings he had been instrumental in helping bring to light—a lifetime of what he said he had always hoped would be regarded simply as “good work.”

Recently, Stone’s hope was confirmed in a grand way. In recognition for his lifetime of pioneering contributions and for a dis-

tinguished record in promoting, preserving, and studying Arizona’s irreplaceable historical and archaeological resources, Stone was honored by his peers at the 2006 Governor’s Heritage Preservation Honor Awards ceremony. He came home with another memento to add to his shelf—The Grand Award.

“I was overwhelmed,” Stone said in his understated way. Admittedly not one to talk easily about his accomplishments,

Stone acknowledged it felt good to know there was “respect out there” among his peers for the work he has done.

As he carefully closed one volume and returned it to its place on the shelf, it appeared for a moment that the magnitude of his accomplishments was lost in a rush of personalized memories of the loving efforts that filled the pages.

He was quick to give credit where credit was due, and, in addition to his wife and

partner, Betsy, and their son Brad, Stone listed many whom he felt privileged to work with, and who have along the way helped to make the award possible.

At a time when the archaeological field was confined to the “ivory towers” of universities and research institutions, the Stones broke loose from the restrictions and in 1974 established Archaeological Research Service Inc. — Arizona’s first private-sector contract archaeological research firm. “We decided one day to do it ...just like that,” observed Stone as if that step were still a wonder.

Trailblazing in the new territory was hard work and had its economic ups and downs, said Stone. As he scanned the bookshelf full of a lifetime of work, there was no doubt he felt it was well worth it.

Born in Nebraska in 1941, Stone obtained his undergraduate degree in anthropology from the University of Nebraska in 1963 and his Master’s degree at Arizona State University in 1965. He moved to Michigan to complete his advanced education, receiving his PhD from Michigan State University in 1970. Returning to Arizona in 1974 in part to be closer to Betsy’s mother who lived in Tubac, the Stones settled in Tempe.

Against the advice of the then director of the Arizona State Museum and others who warned a private sector research firm wouldn’t make it in Arizona, the Stones established what continues to be the home office of Archaeological Research Service (ARS). It was here that Stone sought and obtained his first federal contracts—one of the first being the U.S. Soil Conservation Service—to implement historic preservation and archaeological surveys for federally funded projects. Stone literally “broke some ground” as he said in pioneering private-sector contracting which 32 years later predominates the research field.

Over time, a staff of 12 was needed to keep up with demand for the firm’s services. Betsy, who has and still does handle all the finances for the firm, remembered one time everyone pitching in including their young son and daughter as they made a “game” of collating surveys on the kitchen table. In 1982, he was contracted by the Arizona State Museum, which just eight years earlier had declared ARS wouldn’t make it in Arizona, to conduct a major study of the Rosemont mining district southeast of Tucson.

From 1990-1998, Stone was the on-call archaeologist for the Arizona Department of Transportation while continuing to do work for federal and other state projects and adding private land developers and communications companies to the client roster. Responsibilities for each project varied and

ranged from cost estimates, testing to see what’s there, data recovery, reporting, excavating to curating materials for the state museum. Over 32 years, ARS has completed over 3,500 projects — “the majority small to medium” stated Stone with four or five a



Lyle Stone with award.

year in the category of “major” projects.

At the forefront of another departure from the field at the time, Stone promoted the study and preservation of Arizona’s historic era at a time when most archaeologists focused exclusively on the prehistoric period. Many of Arizona’s historic places that are here for others to enjoy today have Stone’s fingerprints all over them.

When asked which of the projects he worked on was the most exciting, Stone replied that he has been asked that many times, and each time his reply is different. This time, Brigham City—an historic 1876-1881 Mormon community in Winslow—topped the list, maybe just because a sketch of him as a young man working on the project adorning his Grand Award was fresh in his mind.

The city of Winslow was installing a water line and the site needed to comply with archaeological survey requirements. While doing the work, Stone and the team, including Gerald A. Doyle, noted architect, found the perimeter walls of the fort. Stone’s eyes light up when recalling finding the pottery kiln next to the communal dining hall that was run by a Brother Berman. Stone’s survey report for the site confirmed it was eligible to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

But then again, there was Yuma, Stone added with a far-off look of remembering. “The enormity of the find,” he said half under his breath recalling the amazement and delight of unearthing historical and archaeological details of the long-buried 1870s adobe courthouse, Fort Yuma, on the California side for the Quechan Indian community, and the quartermaster quarters “where all goods arriving by steamship on the Colorado river” passed through.

There were many others of course, each

with special meaning for Stone. In the listing of his accomplishments in awards, materials, Stone’s findings read like a historical roadmap of Arizona’s past. Among his other Arizona accomplishments were major studies for the Central Arizona Water Control Study, Depression-era homesteads in western Arizona, turn-of-the-century mercury mining in the Phoenix mountains, late 19th-century railroad-related sites near Mobile, Territorial-era residential and commercial districts in Tempe. Others were late 19th-early 20th-century elements of Fort Whipple and the U.S. Army Veterans Administration Medical Center at Prescott, San Bernadino Ranch National Historic Landmark, and the 18th-century Spanish visita of Calabazas in Santa Cruz County.

Stone’s published studies provide a unique perspective on Arizona’s history which fuses findings from archaeological, documentary, and oral history sources, and which go deeper and in places and topics in ways unique to Stone’s distinctive approach.

Stone served for 12 years as a member of the Historic Sites Review Committee of the Arizona Historical Advisory Commission. He is a founding member and past president of the Society for Historical Archaeology, and present and charter member of the board of directors of the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

He served two terms as a member of the Arizona Historical Society, the Arizona Historical Foundation, and the ad-hoc Historical Advisory Committee sponsored by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.

With architect Gerald A. Doyle and historian Dr. Richard E. Lynch, Stone prepared the Arizona Heritage Fund Historic Preservation Five Year Plan for Arizona State Parks in 1992. As a member of the Tubac Historical Society, Stone had been instrumental in the preservation of part of the original Spanish Colonial Tubac barrio through an arrangement he helped facilitate with the Archaeological Conservancy.

Stone continues as president and principal investigator of ARS where he is actively involved in the day-to-day operations including the review and editing of the surveys while working from both his Tubac and Tempe offices.

Selected from among 10 honorees, his Grand Award at the Governor’s Heritage Preservation Honor Awards was a surprise to everyone—even to Betsy, and Stone’s longtime project director, Thomas Wright, who nominated him for the award. But it was no surprise to his peers, who in letters of recommendation stated that recognition of Stone’s good work was long overdue.

EAA Conference Report

Della Scott-Ireton

The 12th Annual European Association of Archaeologists Conference was held September in Krakow, Poland. More than 700 attendees from all over the world enjoyed over 600 papers and posters in 60 sessions. The conference presented research and project reports on all aspects of European archaeology, including prehistoric, historic, and maritime topics, as well as information from international archaeology programs. Sessions included a variety of subjects such as early medieval urbanization, the Cold War heritage, salt production, public archaeology, ceramic production, mortuary archaeology, flint mining, education in underwater archaeology, and culture heritage management.

This was my first EAA conference and, having attended SHA conferences for more than a decade, I was struck by the notion that we and our European colleagues are talking about the same things, but we do not tend to talk to each other about them. For example, public archaeologists from England to the Mediterranean (and beyond certainly) are dealing with the same issues of public perception of preservation, stewardship, and heritage management for the public benefit that we are dealing with in the U.S. I met colleagues and made new contacts with whom I shared hours of conversation (and maybe a couple of beers) that resulted in shared ideas and stories of successes and failures in the struggle to encourage the "public" to value the past. This type of interaction can only benefit our field. If you ever have the opportunity to attend an EAA conference, do not miss it. You will benefit as well.

The program for the recent EAA conference can be found on the EAA Web site: <<http://cracow2006.e-a-a.org/>>. The 2008 EAA conference will be 18-23 September 2007 in Zadar, Croatia (<<http://e-a-a.org/2007.htm>>).



2006 Student Paper Award

The 2006 Student Paper Award was bestowed upon John R. Roby (Georgia State University) shown here accepting the award from Student Paper Award Committee chair Mark Warner (left). His paper was "We Were Here, Just Like Now: Identity, Praxis, and African-American Historical Archaeology."

2006 Dissertation Prize

The 2006 Dissertation Prize was awarded to Dr. Elizabeth Kellar (at podium) for her dissertation, "The Construction and Expression of Identity: An Archaeological Investigation of the Laborer Villages at Adrian Estate, St. John, USVI." According to Jim Ayres (left), "The committee thought that this dissertation was outstanding."





James Deetz Book Award for 2006

President Judy Bense (right) presents the Society for Historical Archaeology James Deetz Book Award for 2006 to Jane Perkins Claney (left) for her book, *Rockingham Ware in American Culture, 1830-1930: Reading Historical Artifacts*.

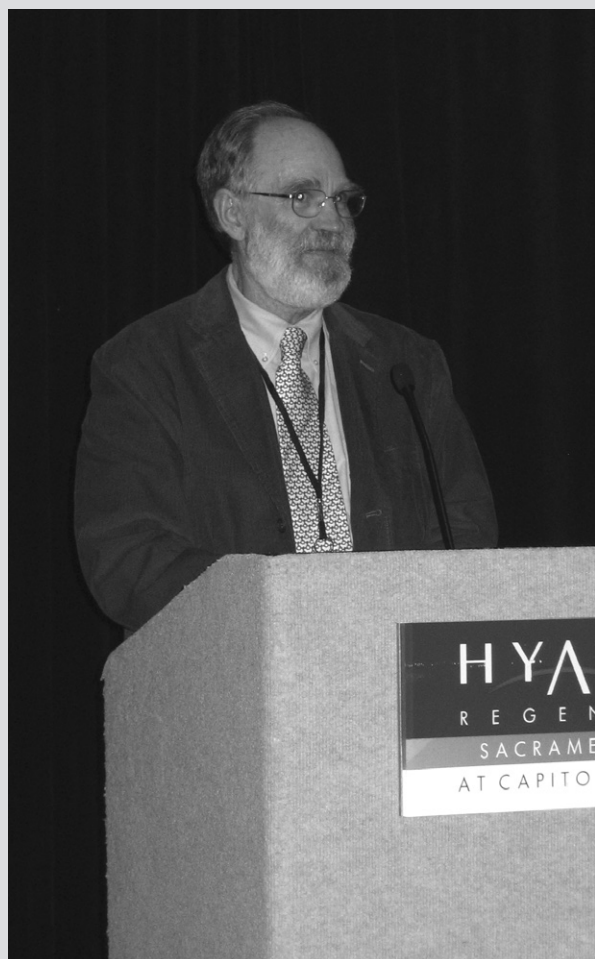


John L. Cotter Award for 2006

President Judy Bense (right) presents the Society for Historical Archaeology John L. Cotter Award for 2006 to Timothy E. Baumann, University of Missouri at St. Louis, for his innovative work on African-American archaeology in Missouri, in particular his study of the late 19th-century town of Arrow Rock and of its community of free African Americans.

*Society for Historical Archaeology
J.C. Harrington Medal for 2006
presented at the conference in Sacramento

awarded to Donald L. Hardesty*



Above: Don Hardesty provides remarks to the audience at the annual awards ceremony in Sacramento.

Right: President Judy Bense presents Don Hardesty with the J.C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology.



Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Photographs and other illustrations are encouraged. Please submit summaries as Word or text-only files. Submit illustrations as separate files (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution).

AFRICA

Kenneth G. Kelly, University of South Carolina, <kenneth.kelly@sc.edu>

ASIA

Edward W. Tennant, University of Florida, <etennant@ufl.edu>

AUSTRALIA

Alasdair Brooks, LaTrobe University, <a.brooks@latrobe.edu.au>

CANADA-ATLANTIC (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island)

Robert Ferguson, Parks Canada, <rob.ferguson@pc.gc.ca>

CANADA-ONTARIO

Jon K. Jouppien, <jouppien@niagara.com>

CANADA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Nunavut)

Jennifer Hamilton, Parks Canada, <jennifer.hamilton@pc.gc.ca>

CANADA-QUÉBEC

Allison Bain, Université Laval, <allison.bain@hst.ulaval.ca>

CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

Rod J. Heitzmann, Parks Canada, <rod.heitzmann@pc.gc.ca>

CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

Norman F. Barka, College of William and Mary, <nfbark@wm.edu>

EUROPE

Paul Courtney, <paul.courtney2@ntlworld.com>

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Pedro Paulo Funari, <ppfunari@uol.com.br>

MIDDLE EAST

Uzi Baram, New College of Florida, <baram@ncf.edu>

UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

Toni L. Carrell, Ships of Discovery, <tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org>

U.S.A.-ALASKA

Doreen Cooper, R&D Consulting, <dccooper_99840@yahoo.com>

U.S.A.-CENTRAL PLAINS (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, <jay_sturdevant@nps.gov>

U.S.A.-GULF STATES (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas)

Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, <kcande@uark.edu>

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

Ben Resnick, GAI Consultants, <b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com>

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

Lynn L.M. Evans, Mackinac State Historic Parks, <evansll@michigan.gov>

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

David Starbuck, <dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>

U.S.A.-NORTHERN PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN STATES (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming)

Steven G. Baker, Centuries Research, <sbaker@montrose.net>

U.S.A.-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Douglas C. Wilson, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, <doug_wilson@nps.gov>

U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Thad M. Van Bueren, CalTrans, <thad_van_bueren@dot.ca.gov>

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

Gifford Waters, Florida Museum of Natural History, <gwaters@flmnh.ufl.edu>

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

Michael R. Polk, Sagebrush Consultants, <sageb@sagebrushconsultants.com>

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALASIA

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

Australia

Joint Conference of The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology and the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology: The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology and the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology held joint annual conferences in Darwin, capital of Australia's Northern Territory, between 14–18 September 2006. The conference was held at the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory, supported by Charles Darwin University, and convened by Silvano Jung, Julie Mastin, and Clayton Fredericksen. Session themes included "Management of Maritime and Historical Heritage," "The Archaeology of Isolation," "Narrating the Past," "Historical Archaeologies of the Individual and Community," "Archaeological Perspectives of Air War and Space Exploration," and "Scientific Methods in Historical and Maritime Archaeology." Field trips included the *Catalina* and *Booya* shipwrecks, historic sites tours of Darwin (and given that the city was virtually destroyed by Cyclone Tracy in 1974, a surprising amount of Darwin's heritage survives), and the Coomalie WWII Airstrip.

The keynote address was delivered by Robert Parthesius of the Amsterdams Historisch Museum in the Netherlands, with a paper titled "The *Avondster* (1659) Wrecked Twice in Galle: The Effect of the Tsunami on Maritime Heritage in Sri Lanka." Parthesius' paper was an important and wide-ranging study of a specific shipwreck, the creation of a national maritime archaeology unit in Sri Lanka, and the impact of the 2004 Boxing Day tsunami on both of these.

The best paper prize was won by Oldrich Sadilek of Nagle College, Bairnsdale, with a paper on "Archaeology as an Elective Program in Australian Schools," in which the author outlined how he had integrated the teaching of archaeology—with a focus on colonial and indigenous heritage—as an elective subject in his East Gippsland

middle school. Oldrich's paper was highly entertaining (and, needless to say, full of substantive content), and he must surely be the only person teaching archaeology in Australia who has his students mummify chickens as part of their course work.

Best student paper was won by Wendy van Duivenvoorde from the Western Australian Maritime Museum, with her paper "From Batavia onwards: New Light on Dutch Shipbuilding Practices," a fascinating study of the use of double-planking construction techniques in late 16th- and early 17th-century Dutch vessels. The paper stands on its own merits, but Wendy is to be commended for her ability to make a subject that must have superficially seemed of tangential interest to many non-maritime archaeologists interesting to all of the conference delegates.

The conference dinner was held at 'La Beach' restaurant in Cullen Bay, which—as the accompanying photograph demonstrates—provided an excellent view of a dry season tropical sunset. And the food,



Conference delegates watching sunset.

drink, and company weren't bad, either.

Next year's conference is in Sydney—considerably easier to reach for any North Americans who might choose to make the trip.

Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

National Heritage Investment Initiative (NHII): In June 2006 a total of 18 projects were awarded funding by the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, Senator Ian Campbell, under the first round of the Australian Government's new \$10.5 million NHII program (all figures are Australian dollars). The program's mission is to pro-

tect and conserve the nation's most historic places. The projects are sharing \$3.6 million from this round of funding.

Funded projects include the restoration of the original 1911 scoreboard of the Adelaide cricket oval, which received more than \$270,000—this scoreboard recorded the historic runs of iconic Australian cricketer Don Bradman (internationally recognized as the greatest batsman in the sport's history); and work on the interior of Sydney's Great Synagogue, which received more than \$310,000. Fremantle Prison, one of Australia's most important convict sites and which was included in the National Heritage List last year, received \$450,000 for conservation and restoration of the main cell block.

Some other projects that received funding were:

- \$454,545 for conservation work on the National Heritage-listed Newman College, Melbourne, Victoria which was designed by Walter Burley Griffin (who also designed the street plan for Canberra) and Marion Mahoney Griffin;
- \$45,000 for work on the former St Matthews Church, Glenorchy, Tasmania, designed by noted convict architect James Blackburn;
- \$500,000 for work on Brush Farm House, Eastwood, New South Wales, an early colonial mansion built for the 19th-century explorer Gregory Blaxland;
- \$26,550 for work on the Great North Road, Wiseman's Ferry/Mangrove Mt. to Bucketty, New South Wales; it was built by convict gangs between 1826 and 1836 and was the first road constructed north of the Hawkesbury River; and
- \$49,885 for work on the Superintendent's House, Saltwater River Probation Station, Tasmania; this was the first convict probation station established on the Tasman Peninsula and is crucial in establishing Tasmania's place in Australia's 19th-century penal history.

Further information on these and the other approved projects can be found at: <<http://www.deh.gov.au/heritage/programs/nhii/projects05-06.html>>.

ACT Heritage Unit—National Trust of Australia: The National Trust (ACT) was fortunate in their grant applications this year, being awarded funding for several projects from the ACT Government's Heritage Grants Program for 2006–2007. They include:

- An examination of the Riverside Cemetery, Queanbeyan, identify-

ing the graves of early pioneers who lived in what is now the ACT. The project will assess the physical condition of the graves and make recommendations on their future conservation.

- Four of the funded projects will provide interpretive signage at heritage-listed sites in the suburban regions. The sites include two ruined homesteads, an Aboriginal stone procurement site, and the ruins of a former school house and coach road. Two of these projects will be carried out in joint partnership with the Canberra Archaeological Society.
- A third project in joint partnership with the Canberra Archaeological Society will involve curation of the ACT Heritage Unit store. The store contains cultural material removed from Aboriginal and early European rural sites.
- Another project in joint partnership with local Aboriginal groups will involve the manufacture of two possum-skin cloaks by elders. The aim of the project is to educate the younger Aboriginal generations in the traditional methods used to make these cloaks and to display the finished cloaks for public viewing. As possums are protected species in Australia the skins will be imported from New Zealand, where they are considered an introduced pest species.

Victoria

Life on the Edge: The Pre-Gold Rush Settlement of South Gippsland, Victoria: The last *SHA Newsletter* featured news on the survey of three sites, and the initial excavation of one of those sites, as part of this Australian Research Council-funded project, based at La Trobe University, on the early settlement of regional Victoria.

Further fieldwork was carried out this past September at the Wellington Street site, Port Albert site. Ongoing historical research has also clarified the history of this site. Port Albert was the only port of entry into Gippsland for the first 15 years or so of European settlement (1841–ca.1855), and was particularly important as the overland route to Melbourne was considered impassable until the 1850s. From its foundation in 1843 until the 1880s Port Albert was a privately owned company town (something which caused occasional consternation to the colonial authorities) run by the Turnbull and Orr company. Despite its importance to Gippsland, Port Albert was not a large town in the pre-gold rush period,

with an adult male population of only 12 as late as 1852.

The current site was located in the earliest area of settlement in Port Albert. An historic survey map clearly shows that a cottage was standing on the site no later than 1848. Documentary evidence indicates that what is now Wellington Street (at the time it was merely the main track from the port to the interior) was the residential area for the port pilots, and while tying specific residents to specific cottages in the 1840s is often difficult, it seems possible in the case of the cottage excavated as part of this project. We are almost certain that a port pilot lived in the cottage from the late 1850s through to its abandonment in the first decade of the 20th century. The cottage was demolished between its abandonment and 1941.

The fieldwork report in the previous newsletter noted that the first session of April fieldwork at the site had identified what appeared to be an occupation layer precisely where previous historic research and geophysical survey had suggested the cottage was located. The field team of Alasdair Brooks and Zvonka Stanin, assisted by La Trobe University undergraduate volunteers, returned to the site in September. It now appears that what was originally thought to be an occupation layer is most probably a destruction layer that was itself partially destroyed by subsequent grading of the site, probably associated with the construction of a 20th-century brick path (which in turn may have included bricks from the original cottage).

SHA members may be amused by the markings on one of the older, possibly cottage-associated, bricks from this path.



"SHA" branded brick.

Underneath this destruction layer, however, the project team identified a row of large post holes and post moulds that are most probably associated with the back

wall of the 1840s house. A series of smaller post holes appear to be associated with later construction (one of the artifacts has a ca. 1860 TPQ), most probably of a lean-to, which were common at the rear of this type of cottage.

Artifact analysis is still ongoing. The project research team of Alasdair Brooks, Susan Lawrence, and Jane Lennon will be presenting a paper on this project at the SHA conference in Williamsburg.

New South Wales

Evans Head Memorial Aerodrome: Ainsworth Heritage, a consultancy firm based on the far north coast of New South Wales, has been undertaking numerous projects at Evans Head Memorial Aerodrome for Richmond Valley Council. These include an Archaeological Assessment, a Zoning and Management Plan for the entire site, a Conservation Management Plan for the surviving Bellman Hangar, and an investigation of the surviving machine gun pit.

The machine gun pit, built in 1940–1941, formed part of the aerodrome's defenses during World War II. There appear to have been 11 machine gun pits at Evans Head Memorial Aerodrome, which together with several rifle emplacements formed the anti-aircraft and ground defense for the aerodrome. Only 2 of the 11 machine gun pits are still present (only one is owned by the Council) and no physical evidence or further documentary information for the rifle emplacements has been located.

The surviving machine gun pit appears to be an example of a rare type used for light machine guns. The pit is built into a small man-made raised earthen bank, approximately 10 m long by 5 m wide. The pit itself comprises a galvanized and corrugated iron cylinder, approximately 190 cm wide and 200 cm deep. It has galvanized and corrugated iron walls which extend approximately 30 cm above the level of the surrounding earthen bank. The floor of the pit is a raised ring of concrete, approximately 60 cm deep. Sited in the center of the pit is the gun pivot, which supported the machine gun (Lewis and Vickers machine guns were used at Evans Head). The pivot allowed the gunner to fire from a standing position and turn at 360 degrees. The pit was formerly lined with timber sleepers,

none of which survive. The sleepers would have been placed vertically within the pit and secured with steel ties.

The collapsed remains of a 24-gauge galvanized-iron lid cover one side of the pit; this lid would have been used when the pit was not in use. The lid is severely rusted and corroded, and is in very poor condition. The lid is tent shaped and had two handles to remove/replace it. It was secured to the ground in three places by a halter snap connected to a tension spring. The latter is illustrated on archival plans which also indicate that the external lip of the pit was reinforced by sandbags, camouflaged with painted render. In addition, the plans indicate that the lid would have been painted with camouflage paint.

The research undertaken for this investigation indicated that surviving examples of light AA machine gun pits in Australia are rare and that in general the survival of machine gun pits on Australian aerodrome sites is very rare. In addition, the existence of only one other site containing machine gun pits constructed with a lid has been established, at Nabiatic airfield on the mid-north coast of NSW. However, it is not known if any of the pits at the Nabiatic airfield survive.

A Stabilization Options report has been prepared for Richmond Valley Council, which is now considering the best short- and long-term stabilization options for the pit.

New Zealand

Nancy's Hotel: Katharine Watson has been working on a site in Christchurch (South Island) known as "Nancy's Hotel" (its trading name for most of the 20th century). This site was a hotel from 1851 to 2003.

Organized European settlement of Christchurch began late in 1850, making this the site of one of the earliest hotels in the city, as well as one of the longest running. The original hotel building was replaced in 1876, when a 19-bedroom hotel was built. Various alterations to the hotel were made throughout the 20th century, most notably in the 1920s and 1950s.

Archaeology work at the site has been primarily a monitoring exercise. Wooden and stone foundation piles were found, along with four rubbish pits. Three of the rubbish pits were located in close proximity to each other and were very close to one of the roads that runs past the site. These rubbish pits were dominated by bottle remains. Preliminary analysis suggests that one pit dates to the 1870s; analysis of dates for the other pits is still ongoing.

One pit contained a large number of corks and complete black beer bottles, some

of which still bore traces of their paper labels. The fourth rubbish pit was towards the center of the site and its contents were more varied; there were few animal bones or metal remains, however. A variety of 'gold fields' pickle, oil, and sauce bottles were recovered from this pit, as well as a complete stoneware bottle made by T. Field in Sydney in 1849. An interesting array of ceramic forms and patterns was also recovered.

CANADA-PRAIRIE

Reported by Jennifer Hamilton
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Northwest Territories

Archaeological Fieldwork in Uyarsivik, Tuktu Nogait National Park (submitted by Margaret Bertulli, Parks Canada):

A crew of six people conducted a 10-day archaeological field project north of Uyarsivik (Cache Lake) near the Hornaday River. Excavations of two small stone features at two sites were completed. The first excavation was a single tent ring on a high plateau, about 100 m above the surrounding terrain. Inuit camped here within the last few hundred years for only a short time, as is evidenced by the paucity of artifact recoveries. A few flecks of wood charcoal, fish bone, and quartzite flakes were found.

The second excavation was at a nearby hunting blind at a slightly higher elevation. It commands an extensive view of the countryside and the caribou which frequently pass through the area in large and small numbers. The socketed bone handle of a knife was found here as well as some quartzite flakes.

Four wooden artifacts were also recovered from the ground surface in the area of the Many Caches Site, which sits high above a bend of the Hornaday River and contains numerous caches as well as some qayaq rests, qayaq

storage units, and butchering stations. It was here that people would hunt caribou from their qayaq as herds crossed the river in the fall. The butchered meat was frozen in large caches and the qayaq were left for the next year's hunt. The wooden artifacts, which may be qayaq and bow fragments, are being conserved at the Western and Northern Service Centre in Winnipeg and will be analyzed later.

A number of marker rocks on the higher ground around the long lake just north of the east end of Uyarsivik were recorded. These are small rocks placed on a larger boulder. Although there are a number of these in the area, their purpose is not clear, although some may have been used to funnel caribou.

This work was done by the crew of Delia Berrouard and Eugene Green of the Western Arctic Field Unit; Desmond Ruben of Paulatuk; and Jennifer Hamilton, Christina Nesbitt, and Margaret Bertulli of the Western and Northern Service Centre in Winnipeg.



Delia Berrouard, Jennifer Hamilton, and Christina Nesbitt prepare a long wooden artifact for transport by enveloping it in sphagnum moss, which contains a natural biocide, and sheathing it with plastic wrap.



Eugene Green and Jennifer Hamilton use hip waders to reach the waiting Twin Otter in the shallows of Long Lake.

Nunavut

Qiaqsut, Bylot Island, Sirmilik National Park (submitted by Margaret Bertulli, Parks Canada): At the eastern end of Bylot Island sits the well-known site of Qiaqsut, also known as Qaersut. In 1927, Therkel Mathiasen of the Danish Fifth Thule Expedition described the site as an important location for summer narwhal hunting. Many archaeological features are scattered over the peninsula and five localities have been defined. The first is a recent grave (1947).



Marco Dussault and John Webster of the Nunavut Field Unit and Patrolperson Andrew Arreak, Sirmilik National Park at Qiaqsut.



Roll of birchbark observed at Qiaqsut.



A Thule house with curved entrance passage facing the beach.

The second is the Thule occupation, which consists of semisubterranean winter houses and possible *qammat* as described by Mathiasen on the eastern side of the peninsula. On the western side of the peninsula are a number of graves, remains of the whaling industry, and twentieth-century tent rings on the flats.

Because a section of the area is actively eroding and an increase in visitation to Qiaqsut is anticipated, the features on the peninsula were mapped using an automatic level and stadia rod. Each feature was also photographed and described.

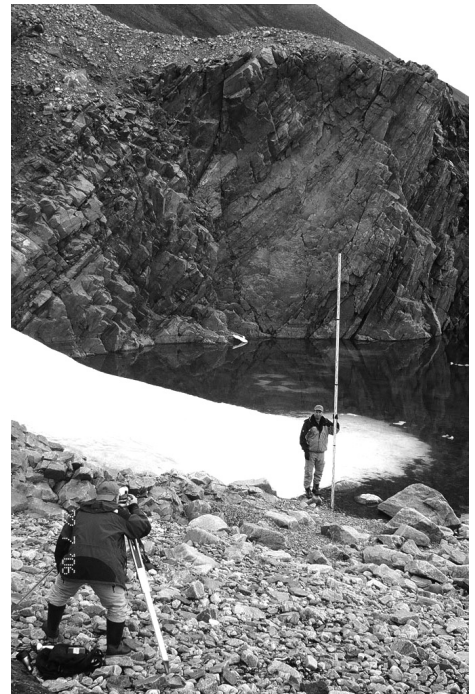
The Thule site contains ten large sod, rock, and whale-bone dwellings on two levels. On the lower level, a few meters above the high tide mark on an eroding bank are two dwellings that Mathiasen may have referred to as *qammat*. Metal and ironstone pottery were found in association with one of these houses. Several large bowhead whalebones, some bearing metal cut marks, are on the lower slope and in a bone concentration is a *qamutik* fragment made of whalebone. In another house at the lower level, a slim roll of birchbark was observed. Seven stakes were inserted into the eroding slope to monitor the rate of erosion.

A cemetery with about 16 grave cairns lies on a ridge to the east of the Thule site.

Remains of the whaling industry are found lower on the beach in the form of a large metal container for whale oil and a try pot buried in beach cobbles.

The final component on the flats above the high tide mark consists of tent rings, caches, and artifacts of families who camped there in the mid-twentieth century.

Elijah Panipakoochoo, Pond Inlet Elder, and Geesoonie Killiktee, a member of the Sirmilik Joint Park Management Committee, visited Qiaqsut for one day with interpreter Samson Erklou and Patrolperson Terry Kalluk. The field crew consisted of John Webster and Marco Dussault of the Nunavut Field Unit; Andrew Arreak, Patrolperson, Sirmilik National Park; Shelly Elverum, Pond Inlet, volun-



Marco Dussault and John Webster mapping at Qiaqsut.

teer for two days; and Margaret Bertulli of the Western and Northern Service Centre, Winnipeg.

Archaeological Fieldwork at Wager Bay, Ukkusiksalik National Park, Nunavut (submitted by Margaret Bertulli, Parks Canada): For two weeks in August, a boat survey to re-locate and record sites was conducted in the park. As the second year of a three-year project, the objective was to record selected sites around the main body



Bone artifact collected from a site on Bennett Bay.

of Wager Bay from Bennett Bay to the Paliak Islands. Work in the project's first year concentrated on Ford and Brown lakes at the western end of Wager Bay.

The work this summer was constrained



Tent ring at site on Bennett Bay.



David Tuktudjuk sits in qammaq on Paliak Island.



Seal blubber cache with rock slab lid at Tinittuktuq Flats.

by frequent polar bear sightings and encounters and by tides, which curtailed boat travel through shallow waters.

About 20 sites were recorded and photographed in some detail. The sites are located at the Reversing Falls, Bennett Bay, Tinittuktuq Flats, Douglas Harbour, and the Aiqqujat Islands.

At Tinittuktuq Flats are two sites with

Thule semisubterranean houses constructed with sod, rocks, and bowhead whalebone. An interesting feature of these dwellings at one site is that there are two clusters of conjoined houses sharing a common entrance passage. A short distance away, and at the same elevation on a rocky ridge are several Thule tent rings including a very large communal structure or *kaggivik*.

Most of the sites recorded had a number of features made with rocks: tent rings, *qammait*, *igavit*, caches, traps for foxes, wolves, or wolverines, and qayaq rests. Artifacts such as snow goggles, an *ulu* handle, metal traps, and glass, wood, and metal fragments were observed at several sites and one bone artifact was collected from a pond at a site in Bennett Bay.

The project was conducted by Lori Dueck and Paula Hughson of the Nunavut Field Unit; David and Mary Tuktudjuk of Repulse Bay; John Tatty of Rankin Inlet; and Margaret Bertulli of the Western and Northern Service Centre, Winnipeg. Pauline Scott of the Nunavut Field Unit also joined the group.

homestead site type at locations around the Saskatoon region. What began with optimism (i.e. homesteads are ubiquitous; I will have no trouble finding ones that suit my research criteria) quickly turned into a healthy dose of reality as it was discovered a significantly large number of homesteads have met their demise under the cultivator or bulldozer in the last 10 to 15 years. However, the solution to the difficulties of locating intact homestead sites, whether with buildings or without, also provided an alternative research strategy to explore over the next two or so years.

This project is now focused on homestead sites located in community pastures which were set up as a result of the drought of the 1930s on marginal lands that were simply too dry to farm. The advantage of working in these pastures is that the abandoned homestead sites remain relatively untouched by cultivation or any other development, other than the removal of the building and perhaps some metal cleanup prior to allowing cows in for grazing. In one of these pastures near the town of Aberdeen, some 35 km northeast of Saskatoon, the team encountered rich deposits of household and yard refuse in a cellar feature. The feature reached a depth of 1.6 m and even though the window was small (slightly over 1 sq. m), thousands of artifacts (including a large sample of bottles) and faunal remains were retrieved. These will contribute to a study of women's work on early 20th-century homesteads, and particularly to the examination of work during the Depression when women took many additional jobs related to self-sufficiency on the farm to make ends meet. This project will continue in other locations, including the grasslands of west-central Saskatchewan where the Dirty Thirties hit particularly hard. Correspondence from anyone with similar research interests is welcome.

Bellevue, Pipestone Valley (submitted by Kristina Sullivan, University of Saskatchewan): In the summer of 2006, University of Saskatchewan graduate student Kristina Sullivan headed up an excavation at the Bellevue Site, a late 19th-century French homestead in southeastern Saskatchewan. From 1884 to 1895, eleven aristocrats and their families immigrated from France and Belgium and attempted to establish an agricultural colony along the Pipestone Valley. According to historical sources, the "French Counts of St. Hubert" brought with them a substantial labor force, a large array of luxury goods, and a worldview that was often at odds with the settlers around them. The counts were fairly entrepreneurial and attempted many business ventures, including horse-breeding, shepherding, and for-

Saskatchewan

Homestead Archaeology Project (submitted by Margaret Kennedy, University of Saskatchewan): This past summer, Dr. Margaret Kennedy and University of Saskatchewan students began archaeological investigations into the allegedly ubiquitous

ays into cheese, coffee, chicory, and sugar production. Political and environmental factors led to the demise of the colony and the return of the Counts to France by 1895. Most of their workforce remained in Saskatchewan and developed the community of St. Hubert.

Bellevue was built in 1885 and was the home of le Comte de Roffignac. The house was moved from the site in the 1920s and later destroyed. Historical and aerial photographs were consulted to establish the original location of the house. Due to a lack of visible landscape features, a conductivity survey was carried out by Dave McLeod (Stantec Inc., Winnipeg) to reveal the existence of numerous subsurface features. Subsequent excavation of potential subsurface features turned up the basic framework of the house. Findings include the existence of a root cellar, a possible ice box, and the remains of a brick feature that may have been a walkway. The existence of a thick, flat clay layer throughout the site suggests an attempt to level the landscape.

The artifact collection includes various types of earthenware and stoneware ceramics, mostly decorated with transfer-print. Bottle finds include sealing jar lids and a possible spruce beer container. Faunal remains include a modified antler and butchered large mammal and aves bone. Various buttons made of glass, shell, wood, and metal were recovered, some of them originating from late 19th-century fashionable apparel. A great variety of ammunition was also recovered, including both center-fire and pinfire shotshells. Some precontact lithic material was also found, suggesting that an occupation had been destroyed by the building of the house. The site itself (Bellevue meaning "beautiful view") would have been ideal for a precontact campsite.

The built environment and the artifact collection will be analyzed in conjunction with historical documents in an attempt to answer questions regarding the visibility of class and ethnicity in the archaeological record. There will also be an exploration of the differences between the historical documents (describing the French Counts' "luxurious lifestyle") and the more mundane activities of daily life potentially preserved in the archaeological record. Research done at Bellevue will form the basis of a master's thesis in historical archaeology. Funding for this project is provided by the University of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Heritage Branch, and the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society.

Research and Excavations at the Stanley Mission Old Village Site (GiNd-11) (submitted by Karmen VanderZwan, University of Saskatchewan): The Stanley Mission

Old Village Site is located on the north side of the Churchill River in northern Saskatchewan. This remote mission community, organized by the Church Missionary Society, was established in July 1851 by Rev. Robert Hunt. Several buildings were constructed including Holy Trinity Anglican Church, a parsonage, a school, and several Cree houses. By the 1970s, all of the residents of Stanley Mission had moved to the south side of the river where the Canadian government had created the reserve in 1920. Today, all that remains is the church, a prominent landmark that is both a National and Provincial Historic site.

In 1999, Dr. Margaret Hanna of the Royal Saskatchewan Museum (RSM) began a research project in full collaboration with the Council and Elders of Stanley Mission Reserve of the Lac la Ronge Indian Band. Several years of working together were made possible by the community's interest in researching their own past at the Old Village of Stanley Mission and have resulted in an increased awareness of local history. Initial work at the Old Village Site began in May 1999 with a field school for local high school students. In the summer of 2001, Dr. Hanna and crew excavated at the site and unexpectedly uncovered the corner of a log house, including the footer, first log, and intact floorboards. Dr. Hanna, Dr. Evelyn Siegfried (RSM), and the author excavated in the summer of 2006, continuing to expose the structure found in 2001. Interviews with local Elders suggested that the excavation may have uncovered a house foundation once occupied by Murdock McKenzie.

The use of space both inside and outside the house is the subject of the author's thesis research. Two important resources utilized were the Elders' accounts and archival photographs. From these resources, observations were made on how furniture was arranged and whether a stone chimney, stove, or both were present. The doorway was in the center of the wall facing the river; the fireplace was located in the center of the opposite wall. Items were hung for storage on both inside and outside walls. Outside the houses were wood piles, fires for smoking and

cooking, gardens, and tents.

Excavation this past summer uncovered most of the perimeter of the house, locating the chimney and a possible doorway. Next summer will focus on these two features, but will also search for evidence of a trap door (which would have led to a root cellar), cooking areas in front of the house, and a small store that was said to be attached to the west side of the house.

It will be interesting to see if these features, which help determine where activities took place, will be visible in the archaeological record. A number of factors make it difficult to determine exactly where and when activities may have occurred. First, most Cree families lived at their trap lines in the winter months, returning to the mission only for Christmas and Easter. They returned in the warm season to plant gardens, hunt, and go to church and school. In other words, occupation was not continuous. Second, different families may have lived in the house and they may have had their personal belongings arranged differently both inside and outside the house. Third, some portions of the existing logs are burned; it is unknown what happened to the house once it was not occupied.

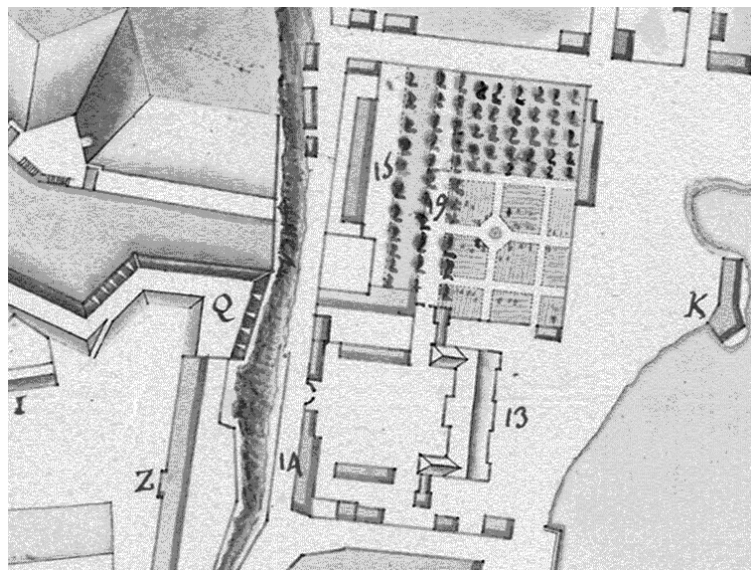
Can these activity areas, known from oral accounts and archival photos, be confirmed by excavation? The 2007 field season looks promising.

CANADA-QUÉBEC

Reported by Alison Bain

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The L'Ilot des Palais (CeEt-30) Site, Québec City: Preliminary results of the Université Laval 2006 field school (submitted by Jacynthe Bernard & Rébecca Janson, Research Assistants): Since 1982, the Univer-





sité Laval archaeological field school has intermittently explored the complex history of the site of the Palais de l'Intendant in Québec City, continuously occupied since 1668. A brewery initially occupied the site, from 1668-1675, after which the site became the residence of the Intendant, responsible for New France's economic development, finances, and the administration of justice, making him one of the most important people in the colony. After the conquest of 1760, it was used as lodgings for British soldiers and later as a brewery again. During May and June of 2006 the field school conducted two operations at the site, the initial results of which are presented here.

Operation 48, located in the northwest corner of the site, was undertaken in order to investigate fortifications associated with the 17th and 18th centuries, discovered by the 2004 and 2005 field school teams. Here, some wooden posts, likely part of a palisade that protected the first Palais de l'Intendant (1685-1713), and traces of what may be the same palisade's exterior ditch were unearthed. Several stone walls and a covered drain associated with the second Palais de l'Intendant (1716-1775) were discovered as well.

Operation 49 was an exploratory excavation in the southern portion of the site that revealed a complex set of walls and drains related to the celebrated Boswell and Dow Brewery, one of Québec City's key businesses from 1852 to 1968. Archaeological features that may indicate the presence of buildings identified as farms and gardens associated with the second Palais de l'Intendant were also unearthed.

Once again this year, Université Laval's field school revealed many interesting features, allowing for a better understanding of this significant North American historical site. We have only presented our preliminary results here and the analyses of the material excavated in 2006 will continue this fall and winter. In addition, the archaeobotanical (Julie-Anne Bouchard Perron), archaeoentomological (Allison Bain), and sedimentological and dendrochronological (Lydia Quérrec) analyses will allow us to better contextualize our discoveries.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by
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Columbia

Archaeology of slavery, Neiva Province, Colombia: A regional study of slavery in Neiva Province, Colombia, has been carried out, funded by the prestigious Colombian National Science Foundation (Fundación de Investigaciones Arqueológicas Nacionales de Colombia). The archaeological research, focusing on colonial and early independent plantations, is rooted in the plethora of anthropological and historical studies on people of African descent in Colombia. The archaeological study of slavery is related to the theoretical issues raised by the recent literature, particularly

by such authors as Charles E. Orser and Pedro Paulo Funari, working in other areas in the Americas. Using an original anthropological approach, grounded in the so-called transculturation model developed early on by Fernando Ortiz, the fieldwork was able to show that a mixed material culture was produced just at the start of slavery in the area. The mix of Africans with Spaniards and Native peoples was clear in several archaeological finds. The fieldwork was also innovative, as the Harris matrix was introduced in plantation sites.

Archaeology at Pereira, Colombia: Martha Cano, archaeologist and lecturer at the Technological University at Pereira, Colombia, has been studying two sites near Pereira, utilizing an innovative historical archaeology approach. She has made use of artifacts, written documents, and local oral tradition in developing a better understanding of sociocultural processes in the area through time. Her narratives of foundation, abandonment, re-establishment, and industrial progress find support in excavated artifacts of and documents concerning: (1) Pereira's Cathedral "Nuestra Señora de la Pobreza" ("Our Lady of Poverty"), testifying to the existence of a Spanish settlement from 1541 to 1691; and (2) "Salado de Consotá," a forgotten source of saltwater that in earlier times produced one of the most important trade items; it was rediscovered in 2003. Through this research and the efforts of the historic preservation community, these two sites have helped local residents recognize their own cultural processes of change and continuity. The information collected is being used to raise awareness of local issues in educational programs and tourist projects.

UNDERWATER NEWS- WORLDWIDE

Reported by Toni Carrell
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California

Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary (CINMS): From 16-20 October 2006 an archaeological team documented ship and aircraft wrecks in high-definition video at the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary during a five-day expedition on board the NOAA R/V *Shearwater*. Expedition team members included Robert Schwemmer from the sanctuary, Channel Islands National Park Service divers Kelly Minas and Ian Williams, Coastal Maritime Archaeology Resources diver Patrick Smith,

and John Brooks, who served as director/camerasman during the filming of the California Gold Rush side-wheel steamer *Winfield Scott* (1850-1853), passenger cargo steamer *Cuba* (1897-1923), and a Grumman AF2W Guardian airplane (1950-1954). The high-definition video will be used in several outreach products that include a Channel Islands sanctuary documentary and a National Maritime Heritage Program documentary featuring maritime heritage resources in several sanctuary regions and shipwreck exhibits at the Santa Barbara Maritime Museum. During the five-day expedition the dive team also recorded two additional shipwrecks, the 3-masted sailing vessel *Aggi* (1894-1915) and the fishing vessel *Del Rio* (1935-1952), as part of the annual shipwreck reconnaissance program. For more information, contact Bob Schwemmer at <Robert.Schwemmer@noaa.gov>.

Delaware

Delaware Department of State, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Lewes Maritime Archaeology Project: Delaware archaeologists under the direction of Daniel Griffith together with a team from Florida-based Southeastern Archaeological Research (SEARCH Inc.) began research on the remains of the 200-ton 70-foot *Severn* in October 2006. The Philadelphia-bound merchant ship sailed the mid-Atlantic in 1774 carrying a cargo of international goods—porcelain from China, wine from South Africa, wool blankets from Holland—but on deck a vicious storm battered the merchant ship. Capt. James Hathorne sacrificed his cargo to save his crew, running the vessel aground near Lewes Beach.

Supported by new state grant money, the state archaeologists have resumed their underwater investigation of the sunken ship in hopes of recovering artifacts, clues to a bygone era. "This is the biggest project in underwater archaeology right now," said Jason Burns, project manager for SEARCH Inc., contracted to explore the ship's remains. The ship is in about 15 feet of water in a place where a diver's visibility can range from 6 inches to a foot. "We do all our work by feel," Burns said.

This is the second major shipwreck to be excavated in Delaware. The first was the *DeBraak*, which sank in 1798. But historians note there are hundreds more awaiting discovery. Philadelphia was an exceptionally busy port, said Daniel Griffith, project director of the Lewes Maritime Archaeology Project, and Delaware's waters were treacherous. The state has applied for the shipwreck to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The *Severn* wreck was discovered ac-

centidentally in late 2004 after a dredging project pumped artifact-laden sand away from the site and onto the beach. Beachgoers started finding shards of stoneware, glass, and even metal toys. Archaeologists wondered what exactly was out there. In April 2005, underwater archaeologists located the site, but the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers stopped funding the research. A Delaware Department of Transportation grant for \$300,000 was secured in spring 2006, enabling researchers to get back in the water. Since 2004, archaeologists have amassed more than 45,000 artifacts from the wreck—everything from Dutch pipes to German mineral-water bottles, which reflect the international nature of the vessel's cargo. Two-thirds of the artifacts were turned in by beachcombers. "The history of this ship is like a 500-page book of empty pages," Griffith said, "and each artifact is a word."

State archaeologists and divers are hoping to investigate the ship's galley and the captain's quarters to discover what life was like aboard a British commercial vessel. Griffith said they found a linen smoother, a glass object that resembles a doorknob, which led them to believe the captain might have had a penchant for neatly pressed shirts. State archaeologist Chuck Fithian noted that they are learning about trade during the years leading up to the Revolutionary War as the shipwreck occurred only a couple of months after the Boston Tea Party. Researchers said that it is not surprising that there are far more goods from Germany, Holland, China, and South Africa than there are from England. "We're seeing a slice of that trans-Atlantic commerce," Fithian noted. Griffith said the varied contents on the ship would be comparable to a combination of typical items found today at Wal-Mart and Home Depot. While the research team is nearly certain that the boat is the *Severn*, nothing bearing the ship's name or the captain's name has been discovered to date. The identification as *Severn* is based on a comparison of dates on the artifacts with dates in old newspaper reports of missing ships. The team hopes to find something engraved with the captain's name when they search his quarters. Dredging damaged about 20 percent of the site, Griffith said. After excavations, an estimated 60 percent is expected to remain. Some items are presently on display at the Zwaanendael Museum.

New York

Bateaux Below, Inc.: At a news conference held at the Lake George Visitor Center on 2 November 2006, Mayor Robert Blais (Village of Lake George, New York) heralded

the recent announcement by New York State Governor George E. Pataki of a grant in the amount of \$67,847.00, awarded to the Village from the State's Environmental Protection Fund, as an essential building block in the region's efforts to identify, protect, and preserve underwater cultural resources dating back to the prehistoric and pre-Revolutionary War eras. The grant funds will be used to purchase a Klein 3000 side scan sonar for use by Bateaux Below, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation that conducts underwater archaeological studies of shipwrecks and other submerged cultural resources in the 32-mile-long Lake George. The New York State Department of State's Division of Coastal Resources administers Environmental Protection Fund Grants. All grants are awarded on a 50-50 matching basis. "Lake George itself serves as a critical repository of some of the State's most important historical and cultural resources," Mayor Blais said. "Dozens of sunken, historically-significant vessels as well as numerous other submerged geological features exist beneath the surface of Lake George. Some of these resources are sensitive to disturbances because of their historic, archaeological, or cultural significance and need to be protected and preserved. Others offer excellent opportunities for recreational diving."

Joseph W. Zarzynski, an underwater archaeologist and Executive Director of Bateaux Below, Inc. said, "The acquisition of a Klein 3000 side scan sonar will greatly expand our ability to locate and identify the lake's many shipwrecks and other submerged heritage resources. Then and only then will we be able to work effectively with State and local cultural resource managers to develop realistic and cost-effective strategies to interpret and help preserve these underwater resources. Furthermore, our hope is that this shall lead not only to the development of more shipwreck preserves for scuba diver visitation, but also to the creation of professional exhibits, shoreside signage, informative Web sites, and compelling and dynamic video productions that interpret the State's submerged heritage for the diving and non-diving communities."

Lake George was the first waterway in New York State to open shipwreck preserves for recreational diving, when in 1993 a partnership of local and state agencies and not-for-profit corporations created the New York State Submerged Heritage Preserves. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation with assistance from Bateaux Below, Inc. administers this State Park, which has three shipwreck preserve sites. Furthermore, the acquisition of a side scan sonar helps in the development of a statewide Underwater Blueway

Trail initiative that will provide increased access for scuba divers to select shipwrecks, improve the protection of submerged cultural resources, and promote tourism, educational, recreational, and economic opportunities for waterfront communities in the Empire State. The New York State Underwater Blueway Trail initiative is being coordinated by Mr. David Decker, P.E. who serves as the local Interim Underwater Blueway Trail Project Manager.

North Carolina

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Queen Anne's Revenge Project (QAR): Archaeologists recently discovered a 1-inch-high brass rooster that likely served as a decorative top. Such finials adorned a wide variety of items in the 18th century, so it could have broken off of a weapon or even a personal box. Divers found the cockerel in the same excavation unit of the shipwreck as an apothecary weight, so it may somehow be associated with measuring scales, possibly an ornament on the box where weights were kept. The fixture features little eyes, a beak, and a rooster tail, and is made of cast brass. The absence of maker's marks or other identifying information makes drawing any symbolic conclusions difficult because roosters had different meanings in different parts of the world in the 18th century. In Germany, for instance, there were many cockerels on the tops of churches. QAR archaeologists will need to research decorative arts of the period to find out more, said Dave Moore, nautical archaeologist with the N.C. Maritime Museum.

The QAR staff is also researching the marks on the apothecary weight to see what they mean, Moore said. The weight is marked with a Roman numeral "XVII" on top, an Arabic numeral "8" on the left, a "1/2" on the bottom, and a visible "R" on the right, which Moore said can be seen as "Rx" under a microscope. The weight was found in the same general area of the shipwreck where other surgical instruments were found in earlier dives. The *Queen Anne's Revenge*, the pirate Blackbeard's flagship, ran aground in Beaufort Inlet in June 1718. Just weeks earlier Blackbeard had attacked Charleston, SC, capturing gold and other valuables and demanding medical supplies. Among other items recovered from the shipwreck in October 2006 were unidentifiable concretions, lead shot, gold dust, and ceramic pieces. One of the ceramic shards was not lead-glazed like the other pieces archaeologists have been finding for years. It was part of an oil or olive jar and, though it is the first of its kind found at this

site, olive jars of this type were commonly used containers.

The QAR Project will likely wait until spring to retrieve several additional cannons from the ship due to scheduling conflicts with the lifting vessel. Additionally, archaeologists have determined that the ship sternpost needs to come up at the same time, and the archaeology lab is still in the process of preparing the tank that will be used to store and conserve the object. In the past, QAR archaeologists have used Cape Fear Community College's research vessel *Martech* or the Division of Marine Fisheries landing craft *West Bay* to pull up some of the smaller cannons, which weigh between 800 and 1,000 pounds, while the Cape Fear Community College research vessel *Dan Moore* is generally needed for the larger cannons. The cannons to be raised are six-pounders that can weigh between 2,000 to 2,500 pounds. QAR Project Director Mark Wilde-Ramsing said the sternpost measures 7 x 5 feet and is estimated to weigh 2,600 pounds. The divers need a boat that not only has that lifting capacity but has stability at sea. At the onset of the six-week field season that began 2 October 2006 the QAR project announced plans to recover as many as four cannons.

Massachusetts

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary: A team of divers from NOAA's Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, the University of Connecticut, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service, and NOAA's Office of Marine and Aviation Operations successfully removed a trawl net entangled in the windlass of the historic schooner *Paul Palmer* in September 2006. The *Paul Palmer* shipwreck lies in less than 130 feet of water in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary off the Massachusetts coast. The *Paul Palmer* was a five-masted coal schooner that became a "Hoodoo" ship after it caught fire and sank off Cape Cod, MA. The schooner began its last voyage on Friday the 13th, 1913.

After two days of in-water training on net disentanglement safety, the dive team overcame poor surface and underwater conditions caused by passing hurricane Florence to remove approximately 300 pounds of derelict fishing gear. By cutting away the fishing gear, the team removed a potential entanglement threat to divers and marine life, while protecting the integrity of this historic resource. The project platform was NOAA's new research vessel *AUK*, based out of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary (<<http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2006/s2687.htm>>).

The project was funded by NOAA's

Marine Debris Program (<<http://marinedebris.noaa.gov/>>), and ushered in this year's International Coastal Cleanup. See the following Web page for more information and project images: <<http://stellwagen.noaa.gov/news/palmernet.html>>.

Other News

UNESCO: Two More Nations Adopt the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage: On 7 September 2006 Paraguay deposited with the Director-General its instrument of ratification. Two weeks later, on 21 September 2006, Portugal deposited its instrument of ratification. In accordance with the terms of its Article 27, the Convention will enter into force three months after 20 instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession have been deposited. To date, 10 instruments, including that of Portugal, have been deposited.

Meetings of Interest

2-6 April 2007: Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archeology (CAA) Conference. The Conference Organizing Committee for CAA 2007 invites participation in the Annual Conference of Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archeology (CAA) to be held in Berlin, Germany. It is the aim of the conference to bring together experts from various disciplines to discuss new developments in computer applications and quantitative methods in archaeology. These include methods and applications of 3D reconstructions, geographic information systems, Web databases, photogrammetry, statistics, and many other subjects. With its interdisciplinary approach the conference will discover different layers of perception, and this is why "Layers of Perception" is the CAA 2007 conference theme. You can participate in the conference by presenting a paper or poster. In addition, you may organize or take part in a discussion panel or workshop. If you intend to present a paper or poster or to organize a discussion panel or workshop, please read the call for papers. Or, simply attend the conference, with its open and cordial atmosphere, to learn more about new developments in computer applications and quantitative methods, and to meet and talk with international colleagues. For more information on the conference please visit the Web site at <www.caaconference.org> or contact: <izaw@zedat.fu-berlin.de>.

20-27 May 2007: World Archaeological Congress (WAC-6). The WAC Executive

wishes to advise that plans to hold WAC-6 in Jamaica have changed. At the time of writing, there is insufficient financial support to adequately support participants from Indigenous groups and economically disadvantaged countries. Because the full participation of these groups is essential to the decision-making processes that are integral to WAC Congresses, we have decided to postpone WAC-6. The necessary support is within reach and we have several suitable venues under consideration. The WAC meeting at Jamaica will now be held as an Inter-Congress. It will take place at the scheduled time, in May, 2007. The Executive would like to offer its sincere gratitude to the Archaeological Society of Jamaica, and especially Dorrick Gray, Ainsley Henriques, Leslie-Gail Atkinson, Audene Brooks, and Evelyn Thompson. Their efforts on behalf of WAC and on behalf of the archaeologists of Jamaica have been tremendous. The Executive will announce the new date and venue of WAC-6 within the next two months. We anticipate a WAC-6 date of mid-2008 at the latest. In the meantime, we all look forward to a very successful Inter-Congress in Jamaica in May 2007. For more information contact Claire Smith, President, World Archaeological Congress, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001; phone: 61 (0)8-8201-2336; fax: 61 (0)8-8201-2784; <www.worldarchaeologicalcongress.org>.

9-12 October 2007: Eighth Maritime Heritage Conference. The conference sessions will be held jointly at the Maritime Museum of San Diego and the *USS Midway*/San Diego Aircraft Carrier Museum, San Diego, California. More than 500 attendees are expected. The conference will open on Tuesday 9 October with a welcome reception to be held on the *Star of India*, flagship of the Maritime Museum of San Diego. Program sessions will continue through Friday 12 October. A total of 76 conference sessions are planned. Most sessions will run for 75 minutes. These will cover the entire range of maritime and naval heritage topics. Sessions will be held concurrently on the *USS Midway*, the *Star of India*, and the *Berkeley*. The conference will conclude with a dinner cruise on San Diego Bay on the evening of Friday 12 October. A formal call for papers will be issued in the fall of 2006. For more information please contact Conference Chair Raymond Ashley, PhD; phone: 619-234-9153, ext. 104; email: <ashley@sdmaritime.org>.

U.S.A.-GULF STATES

Reported by Kathleen Cande

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Archaeological Investigations at Ebert's Field in Lonoke, Arkansas (submitted by William McAlexander of the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, Little Rock): Staff from the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department have been investigating Ebert's Field (a World War I airfield) west of Lonoke, AR since the fall of 2004. Work to date includes extensive archival research, informant interviews, metal detector survey, shovel testing of two fields in a 5-meter grid system, and excavation of a 1 x 1 m test unit.

The archival search indicated that Eb-

ert's Field was constructed according to a British design. Examination of airfield photos from 1913 through the mid-1920s from Afghanistan, China, Europe, Mexico, Palestine, and the United States revealed that various types of airfield design were used by the major combatants in World War I.

Photographic evidence indicates three major patterns in early airfield design. A linear layout was preferred in North America (Canada, United States, and Mexico). Considering the strong French influence on Mexican aviation in 1913-1914, more continental flair was expected. There was an Anglo-American versus Continental design preference. The British and Americans preferred a linear arrangement for their airfields while the French, Germans, and Italians favored an enclosed design where



two or more sides of the landing field were delineated by placement of structures most notably in "L", circular, and "V" shapes. Prior to involvement in World War I, American military airfields used a linear pattern, but the structures were oriented differently. Therefore Ebert's Field was constructed on a British pattern. Pictures, artwork, and maps demonstrate a decade of European influence on American military airfield design that lasted from April 1917 to the late 1920s. Although some photographs of air facilities in Asia have been looked at, more need to be examined before it can be determined whether or not Asia had an impact on western design.

Archival and informant interviews indicated that the airfield had been dismantled and the features destroyed. During field work the auxiliary landing field, a portion of the rifle range, anthropic soil development, and the locations of two structure-sand possibly a third have been identified. Identified structure and feature locations have been mapped using a Global Positioning System.

Artifacts recovered are typical for an early 20th-century urban site. Most common are construction materials. The area of the airfield was utilized for agriculture before and after the war. Most of the artifacts identified during the metal detector survey probably are associated with this. However, a couple of artifacts that were found closely match examples of aircraft parts on the restored JN4 on display at the Aerospace Education Center in Little Rock, AR.

Although much more work needs to be done at Ebert's Field, excavations have



proven some and disproved other information gained from archival and informant



sources. Research conducted has already provided additional information on World War I and post-war military aviation. It is estimated that by 1920 thousands of temporary and permanent airfields had been constructed all over the world. Once field work has been completed a report on Ebert's Field should provide valuable information for the subfield of aerospace archaeology.

U.S.A.-MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by Ben Resnick

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Visit Archeology in the Tidewater! The National Park Service Archeology Program includes a Web page for travelers on "The Archeology of the Colonial Chesapeake Tidewater." The lower Chesapeake Bay tidewater region is steeped in history and tradition. The word "tidewater" describes this region at the mouth of the bay, a shore shaped by "necks" and rivers, and also alludes to its rich cultural past. Here, European and African peoples established some of the first colonies in the New World. They met Native Americans who had lived across the landscape for generations, creating a complex situation of dependence and friction among the groups. The archaeology of colonial tidewater areas reflects the stories of seafaring trade and transportation, enslavement, plantation and city life, religious belief, and politics. Go to: <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/visit/chesarch.htm>>.

U.S.A.-MIDWEST

Reported by Lynn Evans

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Michigan

Colonial Michilimackinac: The 2006 excavation was a continuation of work carried out in 1966 and 1998-2005 on the eastern-most unit of the south-southwest rowhouse within the palisade wall. The original structure was built during the 1730s for French-Canadian fur traders. The structure was rebuilt in the 1760s and this unit, along with several others, was occupied by British foot soldiers prior to completion of the soldiers' barracks in 1769. French-Canadian traders returned until the structure was moved to Mackinac Island ca. 1780.

Excavations in 2006 continued in previously opened deep features, the root cellar and the south wall. The main area of the cellar, first defined in 2000, hit bottom. For the most part, the rich fill deposit turned into rocky beach sand, but a few remnants of wood planks showed that it had originally had a wood floor. Before it bottomed out, the cellar yielded several interesting artifacts, including bone awls, a thimble, tinkling cones, buttons, engraved stone pipe fragments, and a hawk bell.

The most interesting discovery of the summer was that the cellar extends further east than previously believed. At the beginning of the season excavators removed a large horizontal timber believed to be associated with the fireplace mantel. Below that they found some charred wood, probably associated with the hearth, and a large rock, possibly from the chimney. This is the fourth rock large enough to be used in a chimney recovered from the cellar fill area. The general lack of charred building material in this house indicates that it was dismantled and moved to Mackinac Island during the establishment of Fort Mackinac.

Below the hearth material was more unburned structural wood, including another large post that lined up with the previously defined cellar wall. The possible tops of more posts that could be the remains of the east cellar wall were just starting to appear at the end of the field season. As the summer progressed, interesting artifacts were uncovered in this unit with increasing frequency, including a lead seal from trade textiles, a plain brass finger ring, an oval strike-a-light, and part of a beaver skull.

The final area to be excavated this season was the west end of the south wall. Half of the remaining area was excavated down to culturally sterile beach sand. The doorway was encountered in the remaining 5-foot square.

Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP) sponsored the project, under the direction of Lynn Evans and the field supervision of Amy Roache. The artifacts are housed at the MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City. The final report will follow the complete excavation of the house.

U.S.A.-NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck
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Maine

Robert Given Farmstead, Pemaquid Falls:

For the fifth consecutive year, Dr. Neill De Paoli directed a two-week archaeological field school on the site of the Robert Given farmstead at Pemaquid Falls, ME. As in 2005, Southern Maine Community College (South Portland) offered the field school as a two-credit course.

Once again, the centerpiece of the Pemaquid Falls field school was the late 18th-/early 19th-century home of one of early Bristol's leading families. This season the participants focused their efforts on locating the chimney base and fireplace(s) that heated the heart of the Given dwelling and better defining the layout and makeup of the stone-walled cellar. Excavation in the southern portion of the cellar exposed the eastern edge of a large stone chimney base. Only the bottom two or three courses of the base remained. Originally, the chimney base would have measured roughly 10 x 8 feet, stood about 5 feet high, and been situated slightly off-center in the 20 x 26-foot cellar basement. The rectangular fieldstone pier once supported at least two brick fireplaces that probably heated the parlor and kitchen of the Given home. The large quantity of brick and fieldstone rubble that filled the cellar and covered the chimney base indicated that the chimney base and fireplaces had collapsed into the cellar after the building's abandonment in the 1830s. The archaeologists also exposed a surviving segment of the cellar's northern stone wall. A cluster of large wood fragments in the fill lying above the wall was probably more of the collapsed timbers from the dwelling's wooden frame and cladding. Excavators also unearthed additional remnants of English, German, and Chinese earthenware, stoneware, porcelain tableware, glass bottles and tumblers, pewter spoons, cutlery, and clay smoking pipes. Two complete iron oxen shoes once again testified to the importance of "beasts of burden" to the Given farming operation.

Two other teams of field school students focused on an area roughly 250 feet

south of the Given dwelling. They were searching for evidence of the late 17th-century English farming hamlet scattered about the fields adjacent to Pemaquid Falls. De Paoli was hopeful that archaeological testing of a large rectangular anomaly discovered during a GPR survey (2004) of the field south of the Given home would reveal the first evidence of the hamlet. Unfortunately, the east-west transect of test pits that ran through the anomaly came up "dry." The archaeologists unearthed much the same material as their predecessors had during the previous three years. The uppermost layer of soil contained a light scatter of 19th-century field trash (e.g., brick, nails, ceramic tableware). These finds were followed by more evidence of the Native American bands who frequented the area in the three to four millennia leading up to English settlement. Excavators uncovered possible evidence of a wigwam-like structure, a stone-lined hearth, several stone tools and projectile points, and numerous fragments of decorated and undecorated ceramic storage and cooking pots.

Dr. De Paoli has tentative plans to return to Pemaquid Falls next summer and resume his excavation of the Robert Given dwelling and search for the late 17th-century English farming hamlet.

New Hampshire

North Conway (submitted by Marty Dudek, John Milner Associates, Inc.):

Timelines, Inc. (now John Milner Associates, Inc.) conducted a Phase IA/IB archaeological survey for the proposed Kennett High School in North Conway. The Phase IA/IB survey identified two historic archaeological sites: the White Mountain Mineral Spring Bottling Plant Site and the Nash House Site. These sites were subsequently found eligible for the National Register. A combined Phase II and III archaeological project was employed to ensure that significant archaeological resources were either preserved or that a portion of such resources were recovered, analyzed, and the data preserved. Phase II and III investigations were conducted at the Nash House and barn foundations and at adjacent yard deposits and refuse dumps. Documentary research located blueprints for the ca. 1890s Nash house and important documents on the White Mountain Mineral Spring Water Company (ca. 1882-1920s). The former Nash house, outbuildings, bottling/barreling plant site, and dumps represent components of the late 19th- and early 20th-century White Mountain Mineral Spring Water archaeological site (27-CA-17), which documents the mineral spring water and tourism industry that influenced the history of

the town, the state, and the nation as part of a worldwide trend. The archaeological resources associated with the White Mountain Mineral Spring Water Company and its proprietors supplement the meager documentary information available in the local and state communities.

Nashua (submitted by Marty Dudek, John Milner Associates, Inc.):

John Milner Associates, Inc., assisted by URS Corporation, conducted a Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Investigation at the site of the International Paper Box Machine Company in Nashua for New Hampshire DOT. The project area included the city's proposed location of the Rotary Common Park and associated public spaces along the north and south banks of Salmon Brook. The site's primary significance dates from the period of early 19th- to 20th-century industrialization when it became the home for a succession of mills and manufacturing ventures due to its proximity to Salmon Brook, a substantial and dependable source of hydropower. One such venture was that of Elias Howe, Jr., inventor of the first American-patented sewing machine in 1846. The site was eventually eclipsed in commercial importance when railroad lines were constructed closer to factories on the nearby Nashua River during the 1870s. But in 1903, Elie Labombarde, the New York-born son of French-Canadian immigrants, founded the International Paper Box Machine Company (IPBMC) which manufactured machines that cut and assembled pasteboard boxes. The IPBMC grew to become a thriving business with domestic and international clients. During the early 1940s, its facilities were given over to the war effort; the post-war period saw the resumption of the company's normal manufacturing activities until the early 1970s when the third generation of the Labombarde family ceased operations. JMA's historical and archaeological work at the IPBMC site resulted in recommendations for in situ preservation of the remaining vestiges of Nashua's historic industrial past as a regionally unique example of an early Euroamerican settlement and industrial community.

Massachusetts

71 Joy Street, Beacon Hill, Boston (submitted by Mary Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University):

In late August 2006, Boston City Archaeologist Ellen P. Berkland and Boston University Professor of Archaeology and Anthropology Mary Beaudry were invited by homeowner Michael Terranova to excavate at his Beacon Hill property before he completed renovations to an attached shed. Terranova, an

amateur historian, learned through his research on the property that the 3 1/2-story house was built in 1840 for Robert Roberts, a free black man who was active in the abolitionist movement in Boston. Roberts is also known for having written and published in 1827 *The House Servants' Directory*, a guide for butlers and household staff based on his own experience as butler to Massachusetts Governor Christopher Gore.

Roberts did not live in the house at 71 Joy Street but rented it to relatives and other notable members of Boston's free black community, among them Hosea Easton (Roberts' brother-in-law), a nationally known abolitionist, and Peter Lew Freeman, a descendant of a black fifer who fought in the American Revolution. Excavations took place over five days and focused on a brick privy vault, the specifications of which were described in detail in the 1840 building contract for the house and shed. The vault contained two deposits, the upper one consisting largely of rubble and household refuse generated during an 1870s renovation of the property, the lower a nightsoil deposit containing materials from the 1860s or early 1870s. Analysis of the finds as well as of the latrine soils is in progress; artifacts included a large Ayer's Sarsaparilla bottle, many smaller medicinal bottles and vials, glass tumblers, a white granite plate in the Gothic pattern, a ceramic container for toothpaste powder, a ceramic "box" or pin tray missing its lid, fragments of several shoes, and an intact leather boot. This effort represents the first opportunity Boston archaeologists have had to investigate a domestic deposit firmly associated with members of 19th-century Boston's vibrant and politically active African-American community and will provide interesting comparisons with finds from the extensive excavations carried out at the nearby institutional sites of the African Meeting House and Abiel Smith School.



A selection of medicinal bottles and vials from the nightsoil deposit in the 71 Joy Street privy.

Deerfield (submitted by Siobhan Hart, University of Massachusetts Amherst): The Department of Anthropology at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, in conjunction with Historic Deerfield, Inc., conducted its Field School in Archaeology in June and July 2006. The field school took place in the Pocumtuck homeland, known today as the town of Deerfield, MA, in the middle Connecticut River Valley. Under the direction of Elizabeth Chilton, and led by graduate students Siobhan Hart, Kimberly Kasper, and Angela Labrador, 12 students participated in the field school. Two of these students, one from Thailand and one from Indonesia, were funded by a scholarship from the Henry Luce Foundation and administered by the American Council of Learned Societies.

The UMass Field School focused on an archaeological site believed to be the location of a 17th-century Native American fort in order to learn more about pre- and post-contact Native American lifeways and history. It is believed that this fort was attacked by a group of Mohawk sometime between January and March of 1665, just prior to the establishment of a Euroamerican settlement at Pocumtuck (later renamed Deerfield). Since the late 19th century, locating the fort has been of interest to a diverse group of stakeholders, including professional and amateur archaeologists and historians, members of Native American and Euroamerican descendant communities, local institutions, and landowners. Today, this fort is a place on the Pocumtuck/Deerfield landscape that anchors discussions about Native American presence and historical erasures in New England.

Previous archaeological investigations in the area of Deerfield where 19th- and 20th-century historians place the fort failed to produce any archaeological evidence of a fortification or 17th-century occupation. The UMass Field School sought to determine whether there is archaeological evidence of Native fortification or other activity in the project area and to document looting noted by amateur archaeologists. Field-school testing confirmed that there is an archaeological site with intact 17th-century cultural features present in the project area.

The field crew completed 18 test units, documenting several archaeological features and significant looting in the area. Thirteen features and over 600 artifacts were recorded through excavation, screening through 1/8-inch mesh, and the use of non-invasive geophysical techniques, including ground-penetrating radar, electrical resistance,

and magnetic susceptibility. Documented features include five possible postmolds, the base of a fire hearth (containing fire-cracked rock, charcoal, and Native American pottery), and several large (>1 m diameter) and small (<1 m diameter) circular features. Of these, only one large circular feature was sampled (feature 13). The rest were mapped, photographed, and documented. Feature 13 is a large pit feature approximately 1 m in diameter and 70 cm deep. Fire-cracked rock, Native American ceramics, charcoal, charred maize kernels, freshwater shells, fish bones, glass trade beads, a white clay tobacco pipe fragment, a bone awl, and a metal fish hook were recovered from this feature. Half of the excavated portion of the feature was recovered for flotation.

Public interpretation formed an important component of the field school. A field lab in the Moors House on the Street in Historic Deerfield was open to the public. In this space, students and visitors were encouraged to share their experiences and understanding of Connecticut River Valley Native history with one another.

Cataloging and analysis of materials from this excavation is ongoing. This fall, both undergraduate and graduate students at UMass Amherst are pursuing independent projects focused on the material culture recovered from the site, including a ceramic vessel lot analysis, archaeobotanical and faunal analyses, and research on the glass trade beads recovered. These analyses will culminate in a site report which will discuss the intact cultural resources at the site, identify how much looting has taken place, make recommendations for site protection, and describe site function, dating, boundaries, and significance to Native history in the Connecticut River Valley. This fieldwork also forms a component of Siobhan Hart's dissertation research which focuses on the intersections of archaeology and stakeholder communities in locating this 17th-century Native American fort site. Her project seeks to apply community-based approaches to archaeological research in order to develop a community of stakeholders to work towards a preservation and community stewardship model for this site.

The Summer Village Project (submitted by Marty Dudek, John Milner Associates, Inc): An intensive survey was conducted at Wyman Beach/Long Sought-For Pond, Westford within an overall Project Area comprising approximately 146 acres total. One prehistoric find spot was discovered consisting of a single secondary flake of a fine-grained, unidentified stone. Four historic archaeological sites were identified,

two consisting of standing dwellings with additions dating between the 18th to early 19th century (the James and Jesse Hildreth House Sites), a third site consisting of a mid-19th-century foundation remnant at the edge of a parking lot (the B.F. Tenny Site), and a fourth site consisting of a granite-lined cellar hole associated with late 18th- to early 19th-century artifacts (the Granite Cellar-hole Site). In addition, the Wyman Campground contains cottages and other campground buildings that date from the 1930s or earlier. Additional historic elements on the property consist of two granite property markers, two granite quarry areas, two granite-lined road culverts, and an historic earthen road lined with field-stone walls. No additional archaeological work was recommended for the Wyman Campground within areas within the proposed development area. Four of the five identified archaeological sites had significant landscaping disturbance; no additional archaeological work was recommended. However, historic documentation was recommended for the historic houses. The Granite Cellar-hole Site is located outside of direct project impacts but appears to be undisturbed and may have been abandoned along with the historic road it abuts during the early 19th century. This site may have the potential to address research questions related to the 18th-century settlement of northern Westford.

Harlow Old Fort House, Plymouth (submitted by Kristen Heitert, The Public Archaeology Laboratory): PAL conducted an intensive (locational) archaeological survey at the Harlow Old Fort House (ca. 1677) in Plymouth, MA. The primary research objectives for the project included the identification of a builder's trench associated with the original construction of the house, and the documentation of the stratigraphy and contents of the soil beneath the north bay of the house, believed to have been undisturbed since the 17th century. The work also provides a supplement to the excavations conducted on the property by James Deetz in 1960.

No discrete concentrations of 17th- or 18th-century cultural material, nor any evidence of a builder's trench associated with the original construction of the house, were identified during the survey. In general, the soil both inside and immediately outside of the house has been heavily modified through cutting and filling during restoration work conducted on the property during the 1920s, as well as by landscaping events throughout the 20th century. Although several of the testing units contained remnant A horizons, no potentially significant historic-period cultural-material

concentrations or features were identified within them. A comparison of the materials collected during the most recent phase of work with those collected by Deetz illustrated temporally comparable assemblages of mid-18th- to mid-19th-century domestic debris including creamware, pearlware, redware, English white salt-glazed stoneware, case bottle fragments, French and English gunflints, and ball clay pipe bowl and stem fragments. Several potentially 17th- to early 18th-century items, including delftware sherds and onion-bottle fragments, also were identified, as were several pieces of clearly later 19th-century items such as whiteware and Mason jar fragments.

Perhaps the most surprising and, in many respects, disappointing aspect of the survey at the Harlow Old Fort House was the identification of a substantial degree of landscape disturbance both inside and outside of the house. While this level of disturbance effectively precluded the identification of significant intact 17th- and 18th-century cultural deposits or features, the results were sufficient to address two outstanding questions about historic construction and landscaping activities at the site. First, and most importantly, the excavations revealed that the 1920s "restoration" of the house was far more extensive than formerly understood and included the nearly complete excavation of the north bay of the house, previously believed to be largely intact. Second, based on the stratigraphic and artifact analysis of the test pits excavated along the perimeter of the house and in the yard area, the number, sequence, and extent of berming and filling episodes around the house were more accurately identified. This information filled in gaps in the maintenance history of the house since its acquisition by the Plymouth Antiquarian Society (PAS) in 1920, and provides the society with a clearer picture of how the Harlow House landscape changed throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Connecticut

World War II "Hellcat" Sites: On 19 October 1944, two Grumman F6F-5N "Hellcats" were practicing war maneuvers out of the Charlestown (Rhode Island) Naval Auxiliary Air Field when something went terribly wrong. The two planes collided over the Town of Preston, in a heavily wooded area in the eastern part of Connecticut. The young ensign pilots, both dead, were pulled from the burning planes. Reportedly, the Navy buried much of the wreckage in trenches near the impact points.

The Hellcat sites in Preston were well

known to aviation enthusiasts and local residents, but they did not come to the attention of professional archaeologists until SHPO began considering the implications of the State of Connecticut's divestiture of the 500-acre former Norwich State Hospital. The SHPO requested that a complete archaeological survey be made of the property to determine what prehistoric and historic resources might be impacted by the state's decision. In addition to inventorying dozens of prehistoric sites and the site of a Revolutionary War period tavern, the archaeological survey, conducted by PAST, Inc., recommended that the two Hellcat sites be considered eligible for the National Register.

Each Hellcat site has at its center a visible piece of wreckage from the aircraft. One site includes a landing gear strut embedded in the earth and the other site also has a landing gear strut, as well as a piece of adjacent airframe. The archaeologists excavated a limited number of test pits to confirm that the apparent trenches were in fact where much of the debris from the aircraft was buried. No material was removed from the site. Instead, the locations of the visible remains were mapped using GPS. In order to create a reasonable boundary for each impact site, a metal-detector survey was conducted, working outward from the visible remains. The most frequent and early "hits" were chiefly small fragments of sheet aluminum. After a certain point, the hits dropped off sharply, defining an edge to the debris field.

Both of the Hellcat sites, including the debris fields of 9 acres for one and 1.5 acres for the other, have been designated State Archaeological Preserves. A recent state-sponsored publication on these preserves was authored by Bruce Clouette. For more information on the Hellcat sites and the Preserves program, contact Dr. David A. Poirier (<dave.poirier@po.state.ct.us>).

New York

Olana State Historic Site, Town of Greenport, Columbia County (submitted by Paul Huey, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation): The Archeology Unit of the Bureau of Historic Sites, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, conducted excavations during July 2006 at Olana State Historic Site to uncover the foundations of the wagon shed. Olana was the home and farm of the artist Frederic E. Church (1826-1900). The wagon shed and a connecting structure were built in 1867 west of and adjacent to the still-standing farm stable and were demolished in the 1950s. Test units

were excavated so as to uncover walls and corners according to the dimensions of the structures reported in a 1934 insurance record. Portions of the front and side walls of the connecting structure were found to be represented by tumbled bricks and a line of brick headers set in mortar on a bed of flat stones. This construction is the same as that of the one remaining intact section of similar brick wall in the east foundation of the existing farm stable. Substantial flat rocks that could have supported piers of brick or stone were found at the corner locations. Between the missing piers, brick was originally filled in, apparently to look as though the structures had brick foundation walls which, however, were cosmetic and not load bearing. The brick wall also would have kept out intrusive animals. Artifacts include various tools and interesting early electrical fittings. In addition to this work, testing was completed in the area of Frederic Church's orchard to locate archaeological resources there; this testing was directed by Michael Roets, a graduate of the University at Buffalo and a new permanent staff member of the Archeology Unit.

Ellis Island (submitted by Kristen Heitert, The Public Archaeology Laboratory): PAL has recently completed a number of surveys on National Park Service properties throughout the Northeast. Phase I archaeological investigations were conducted in May on Islands 2 and 3 of Ellis Island, part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. Located in the shared territorial jurisdiction of the States of New York and New Jersey, Ellis Island was the port of entry for over 12 million immigrants entering the United States between the years of 1892 and 1954, and is now home to the Ellis Island Immigration Museum.

The NPS is proposing to rehabilitate the deteriorating seawall surrounding the man-made south island. In advance of these repairs, an archaeological survey was conducted within a 25-foot perimeter of the seawall in several locations known to have had buildings or features associated with the occupation and use of the island. Known historic resources include the former Red Cross Building and Surgeon's House on Island 2, and a small greenhouse at the southern corner of Island 3.

Excavations on the islands identified the remains of the original 1891 breakwater bulkhead along the north side of Island 2 and the foundation remains of the former Red Cross building at the northwest corner of Island 2. Slate curbing associated within a former walkway leading from the seawall to the Surgeon's House also was identified, but the level of soil disturbance surrounding the feature had destroyed its integrity.

Finally, test pits in and around the greenhouse structure at the southeast corner of Island 3 provided insights into its date and method of construction.

New Jersey

Excavations at the Abraham Staats House (28So264), South Bound Brook, Somerset County (submitted by Richard Veit, Department of History and Anthropology, Monmouth University): From 27 May through 3 July 2006, Monmouth University held its annual field school in historical archaeology at the Abraham Staats House in South Bound Brook, NJ. The field school was directed by Richard Veit, Gerard Scharfenberger, and Bill Schindler, ably assisted by Michael Gall, Adam Heinrich, Lauren Milideo, and Allison Savarese. A total of 42 undergraduate and graduate students participated in the class. A generous grant from the Somerset County Historic Trust supported the project.

This was Monmouth University's second season of excavations at the Staats House. A previous study of the site, directed by Richard Veit and Michael Gall, aided by volunteers from Monmouth University and the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, had tested the property with a close-interval grid of shovel-test pits and excavated ten excavation units.

The Staats House is one of the finest Dutch houses in the Raritan Valley. It was owned by the same family from the 1730s through the 1930s. Recently acquired by the Borough of South Bound Brook, it is being restored as an historic house museum. During the Revolutionary War, Abraham Staats, the house's owner, was a well-known patriot. Baron Von Steuben lived with Staats for several months in the spring of 1779, and Washington and his staff are known to have attended a grand entertainment held at the site in May of that year. Like many of their contemporaries, the Staats family owned slaves. During the 19th century, the New Jersey Turnpike (not the current road with the same name) and the Delaware and Raritan Canal bisected the property, causing some rearrangement of the farm's outbuildings. The 19th century seems to have been a period of declining productivity on the farm. In the 1930s it passed out of the family.

The current study focused on identifying 18th- and 19th-century archaeological deposits that could be used to aid the ongoing interpretation of the property. During the past year, two significant discoveries were made regarding the structure. First, a rich body of documentation regarding a pair of lawsuits between members of the

Staats family was discovered. The published proceedings of this trial, and the notes for the trial prepared by Peter Vroom, former governor of the state of New Jersey, provide unparalleled insights into life on the farm in the 1840s. Second, a collection of household furnishings, artwork, and documents, dating from the mid-18th to the early 20th century, was found in a private collection in Washington, DC. These materials, which include a Dutch Kas, a desk purportedly used by Baron Von Steuben, and silhouettes and portraits of family members, strongly complement the archaeological and written record.

Despite frequent torrential rains, this summer's field school excavated six 5 x 5-foot excavation units and 22 shovel test pits. EUs 11 and 12 were located immediately east of the house. They were used to explore a mid-19th-century midden noted during the close-interval shovel testing. The midden proved exceptionally rich, yielding thousands of artifacts, primarily ceramics and shell. Noteworthy finds include clock keys and a United States Navy Button from the 1850s. Moreover, the midden appears to be stratified, and contained small quantities of 18th-century material, and even smaller amounts of prehistoric material (flakes, FCR, and a Late Archaic projectile point) were found underlying the mid-19th-century midden. Although modern pipe trenches cut through both units, the undisturbed portions of the excavation units retained their stratigraphic integrity.

Excavation Unit 13, located on the south side of the house, was used to investigate an 18th-century midden which was buried under fill upcast when a 19th-century wing was added to the house. Although badly disturbed by a large rodent burrow, a light scatter of 18th-century artifacts was recovered, including white salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, tobacco pipes, and buttons.

Excavation Units 14 and 15 explored a foundation initially identified during the earlier phase of testing. They were located on the eastern side of the yard near a collapsing structure. The structure, which was previously believed to be a barn, appears upon further study to be some other sort of ancillary building. Excavation revealed that its footprint was much narrower than expected, measuring roughly 10 feet wide. However, its length (north-south) axis is not known. It has dry-laid stone walls and a dry-laid floor made of roughly shaped slabs of stone. A deposit of late 19th-century domestic and architectural debris was found overlying the floor of the structure. Hinges and door hardware may indicate the location of an entrance to the structure.

The final excavation unit, EU 16, was lo-

cated on the north side of the western wing of the house, near the kitchen wing/slave quarters. Here sheet midden deposits from the late 18th and early 19th centuries were identified.

Analysis of the resulting artifact collection and further historical research are ongoing. A preliminary report on the project will be presented at the New Jersey Forum, formerly the New Jersey History Issues Conference, in November of this year.

James Rhodes, Stoneware Potter, Trenton (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ): Reevaluation of an archaeological assemblage recovered from excavations undertaken between 1976 and 1981, some carefully targeted archival research, and recent monitoring of restoration-related ground disturbance all focused on the Waln House/Eagle Tavern property on South Broad Street in Trenton, have resulted in the identification of the late 18th-century James Rhodes stoneware pottery. On the lot immediately adjacent to the Waln House (built in the mid-1760s and converted into a tavern in the early 19th century), master potter James Rhodes produced a range of distinctive gray salt-glazed stoneware vessels between 1778 and 1784. Comparison with wares made at the recently discovered William Richards pottery site, located a mile away on the Delaware River waterfront in Lambertson, indicates that James Rhodes almost certainly also served as the master potter at the Richards site between 1773-1774 and 1778, at which point he set up his own pottery on South Broad Street. The fate of the Richards pottery remains unclear, although it may have been damaged around the time of the Battles of Trenton in December 1776/January 1777 and never resumed operation.

Found at both the Rhodes and Richards pottery manufacturing sites were examples of the unique applied Bellarmine-like faces that seem to be one of James Rhodes's signature motifs (*Ceramics in America* 2001:239-243; 2003:259-261), along with characteristic vessel forms (with identical dimensions at both sites), such as tankards, jugs, storage jars, porringers, pipkins, bowls, and milk pans. Sherds from both sites display distinctive incised designs (e.g., rosettes) and brushed-on cobalt blue decoration.

The James Rhodes pottery was discovered in August 2005 during monitoring of the City of Trenton's restoration of the Eagle Tavern. Full analysis and reporting of this site are pending. The William Richards pottery was found in 2000 during the reconstruction of NJ Route 29 in South Trenton. Cataloging of the ceramics and kiln furniture was carried out between 2000 and 2004. Draft technical reports from

the Route 29 project are presently under review by the New Jersey Department of Transportation and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. Full publication of the Richards pottery research is planned in the future. Both pottery sites have been excavated and researched by Hunter Research, Inc. of Trenton. Representing two out of only four archaeologically documented 18th-century stoneware kiln sites in the British North American colonies, these contain an exceptionally important body of ceramic reference data for archaeologists, historians, and collectors. For further information, contact: William Liebeknecht, Rebecca White, or Richard Hunter, <www.hunterresearch.com>.

Dunham's Mill Site, Woodbridge Township, Middlesex County (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ): In 2005-2006 historical and archaeological investigations were performed in connection with proposed U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (New York District) wetland replacement/restoration activities and public access improvements along Woodbridge Creek. Carried out by Hunter Research, Inc., this work focused specifically on the site of Dunham's Mill, a key component in the early settlement of the Town of Woodbridge in the late 17th century.

Background and archival research conclusively documented the former existence of a late 18th-century gristmill on the west bank of Woodbridge Creek at the present-day Port Reading Avenue crossing. This facility was owned by William Stone from at least the mid-1760s until 1786 and by Isaac Prall from 1786 until his death in 1789. The mill continued in Prall family ownership but was abandoned and pulled down by 1804. Although a chain of ownership title could not be established back into the late 17th/early 18th centuries linking William Stone to the Dunham family, other archival evidence suggests that the Stone/Prall Mill occupied the same site as Dunham's Mill, founded in 1670-1671 by Jonathan Dunham/Singletary.

Archaeological fieldwork found timber remains of a mill dam/causeway (and possible sluice gate/bridge) in the banks and bed of Woodbridge Creek immediately upstream of the modern Port Reading Avenue crossing. Through correlation with historical data (notably a map of 1790 that divided the estate of Isaac Prall) and limited assistance from dendrochronological analysis, these remains are interpreted as remnants of the hydropower system of the late 18th-century Stone/Prall Mill. They may also be associated with the earlier Dunham's Mill. The core of the mill site, which would likely include remains of a mill building, is pro-

jected to lie on the west bank of Woodbridge Creek beneath and just to the south of the Port Reading Avenue crossing, although the archaeological integrity of this area has been compromised by several reconstructions of the bridge and roadway and by installation of numerous utilities. Additional remains of the mill dam/causeway and an eastern sluice gate/bridge may survive in the wetland to the east of the creek. Evidence of wharfage, bulkheading, and other mill-related buildings may survive on the west bank immediately downstream of the core of the mill site. Topographic, hydrologic, and archaeological evidence all point to the Dunham/Stone/Prall Mill being a tide mill. For further information, contact: Richard Hunter, <www.hunterresearch.com> or Lynn Rakos, <Lynn.Rakos@usace.army.mil>.

Excelsior Pottery, City of Trenton, Mercer County (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ): Between 2001 and 2005, a program of background and archival research coupled with archaeological monitoring during construction was performed on part of the site of the Excelsior Pottery in Trenton. This work was required as part of mitigation of the effects of the replacement of the Southard Street bridge on industrial archaeological resources contained within the Delaware and Raritan Canal Historic District. The Excelsior Pottery, located on the northeast side of Southard Street immediately adjacent to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, was originally established in 1856-1857 and was one of the first industrial potteries in Trenton. Home successively to William Young & Company, William Young & Sons, William Young's Sons, the Willets Manufacturing Company, and the New Jersey China Pottery Company, this facility specialized early on in the production of porcelain hardware, most notably door knobs, but also rapidly developed a strong line of white granite and cream-colored wares. During the 1880s the Willets Manufacturing Company considerably expanded the factory and added Belleek ware and art pottery to its growing repertoire. In the 1890s and first decade of the 20th century, the factory struggled in the face of labor disputes and increasing competition, moving into electrical porcelain production and then reorganizing as the New Jersey China Pottery Company in 1909. The Excelsior Pottery shut down shortly after 1918.

A technical report issued in 2005 presents a detailed history of the Excelsior Pottery site and an overview of its production. Archaeological monitoring activities carried out during the bridge replacement project are described with specific reference to excavations for utilities installations

alongside Southard Street. A sample of ceramic wasters and manufacturing debris recovered during the monitoring operations is characterized and discussed. The information gathered during these studies will be incorporated into the Trenton Potteries Database, a compendium of historical data instituted and owned by the New Jersey Department of Transportation and now maintained with the permission of this agency by the Potteries of Trenton Society. For further information, contact: William Liebeknecht, Rebecca White, or Richard Hunter, <www.hunterresearch.com>.

Deserted Village of Rowland's Mills, Readington Township, Hunterdon County (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ): A program of archaeological data recovery was performed by Hunter Research, Inc. at several historical archaeological sites within the deserted village of Rowland's Mills, a small linear settlement that once ranged along the east bank of the South Branch of the Raritan River. This work was undertaken in connection with the New Jersey Department of Transportation's dualization of NJ Route 31 between the Flemington Circle and Route I-78 just south of Clinton.

The principal goal of the data recovery program was to gather, through archaeological excavation, archival study, and other means of research, an appropriate level of information from those portions of the several sites that would be impacted by the highway improvements, thereby mitigating the adverse effects of the project on archaeological resources considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. All archaeological fieldwork was undertaken within the limits of the proposed right-of-way, slope, and construction easements, and areas purchased or owned by NJDOT. The fieldwork was conducted at various times between early October of 2000 and late May of 2001, with analysis of results and report production taking place over the succeeding five years.

The origins of the village of Rowland's Mills lie in a gristmill established around 1760. This facility was expanded to include a sawmill by the time of the Revolutionary War and subsequently passed through the hands of numerous owners. Beginning in the second decade of the 19th century a village emerged around the mills, loosely strung out along the road between Flemington and Clinton. Taking its name from Rynear Rowland, who acquired the mills in 1838, the village reached its peak in size and prosperity in the mid-19th century and included, in addition to the mill complex, a store, a blacksmith shop, a secondary mill, and several houses. The village went into

decline in the late 19th century and was largely abandoned by the late 1920s when the road was widened, straightened, and designated as State Route 30, the predecessor of modern NJ Route 31.

The archaeological data recovery program focused on the study of the northern section of the village and a series of properties that were mostly developed by Oliver Hart Ewing (1793-1871), who may be considered the village's second most prominent 19th-century citizen after Rynear Rowland. Two house sites, the site of a barn complex, a mill site, a coal shed site, and a blacksmith shop site, all associated with Oliver Ewing, were subjected to archaeological data recovery excavation. Extensive study of a collection of early/mid-19th-century daybooks and account ledgers from the blacksmith shop was also undertaken and proved a valuable complement to the archaeological investigations. Documentation and artifacts gathered from this data recovery project have been donated to the County of Hunterdon and will be overseen by the Hunterdon County Cultural and Heritage Commission at the Hunterdon County Records Retention Center/Warehouse in Raritan Township. For further information, contact: Richard Hunter, <www.hunterresearch.com>

U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST

Reported by Thad Van Bueren
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California

Finger/Sengstacken Site, San Jose: The Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University excavated and analyzed the contents of a pit filled with artifacts after the 1 July 1911 Calaveras earthquake. The quake damaged many glass grooming and health artifacts and ceramic tableware items in use at the family of Margarita and Tillie (her daughter) Finger and Mary Sengstacken (sister/aunt). The artifacts speak of chronic digestive problems suffered by one or more of the women and of the recent purchase of most of the ceramic tableware, probably replacing those broken during the 1906 earthquake. The work was sponsored by the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration.

The Finger/Sengstacken women have left a contribution to posterity that relates to their misfortunes: the death of Otto Finger (husband/father), living through and rebuilding after two major earthquakes, and,

most of all, Tillie's affliction with mental illness, likely bipolar disorder. Although contemporary mores found institutionalizing the mentally ill an acceptable, even commendable practice, Tillie's mother and aunt chose to keep her at home and list her in the city directories. The documentary record has allowed us to reconstruct the major events in Tillie Finger's life and its sad end. Institutionalized the last 8 weeks of her life, Tillie died at the age of 42 of septicemia probably from being restrained. But the remains of objects used in her home speak to the quality of life provided by her family and their resilience in the face of many kinds of adversity. For more information, contact Sunshine Psota at <psota@sonoma.edu> or <adrian.praetzelis@sonoma.edu>.

Historic Contexts for Mining, Mojave National Preserve: A four-phase framework was developed by the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University that outlines mining history in the Mojave National Preserve in San Bernardino County, CA. The work was sponsored by the National Park Service. The historic contexts provide a framework that researchers can utilize for the evaluation of mining sites: Silver Mining in Mojave National Preserve, 1863 to 1893; Golden Years of Mining in Mojave National Preserve, 1893 to 1929; Great Depression Mining in Mojave National Preserve, 1929 to 1941; and Mining in Mojave National Preserve during World War II and Beyond, 1941 to the present.

Many mines were not worked merely once: most mineral locations were discovered, worked, and abandoned, only to be reopened later, worked, and abandoned again, often several times over. Second, third, and fourth phases of mining reused shafts and surface plants of previous operations, sometimes altering and sometimes destroying the evidence of those earlier events. The historic contexts provide a backdrop, but each individual mine has its own story to tell—about the people who worked and processes that occurred at the site. Silver in the 1870s and 1880s, gold and copper in the 1890s and early 1900s, base metals during World War I, small-scale operations during the Great Depression, iron during World War II, nonmetals following the war, and large-scale open pits in the second half of the 20th century—all created a landscape and history that is recognizable and that continues to affect the area to this day. For more information, contact Heidi Keonig at <keonigh@sonoma.edu> or <adrian.praetzelis@sonoma.edu>.

Sing Lee Laundry Site, Stockton: In 2000 the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University excavated a very

rich deposit associated with the Sing Lee Laundry in Stockton that operated from ca. 1895 to the 1930s. This deposit was subsequently the subject of an interpretive Web site for kids developed by the ASC as well as a technical report. The Web site is popular with local schools and can be viewed at <www.stocktongov.com/discoverstockton>. The work was sponsored by the City of Stockton.

In 2006, ASC prepared a permanent exhibit on the archaeology of the laundry deposit to complement the Web site and highlight the city's Chinese heritage. The exhibit includes three large cases of printed panels, artifacts from the site's large assemblage, and a small 'faux' archaeological site. The exhibit displays some of the artifacts used by the Chinese laundrymen and offers some insights into their everyday lives. The exhibit is located in the foyer of the recently renovated historic Hotel Stockton, just a block from the laundry site. The exhibit was opened to the public in August 2006 with presentations by the Mayor of Stockton, local historian Sylvia Sun Minnick, and many members of the town's Chinese-American community. For more information, contact Annita Waghorn at <annita.waghorn@sonoma.edu> or <adrian.praetzelis@sonoma.edu>.

Mount Lowe Archaeology Project (submitted by Stacey L. Camp, Stanford University, Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology and Archaeology Interdisciplinary Center): The Mount Lowe Archaeology Project is a collaborative effort between Stanford University and Angeles National Forest dedicated to the study of Mount Lowe Resort and Railway, one of the most popular tourist sites in late 19th- and early 20th-century America. Stanford University doctoral candidate Stacey Lynn Camp is director and Co-Principal Investigator of the project.

Located in Angeles National Forest just above Altadena, CA, the resort featured four large hotels, a zoo, bowling alley, post office, miniature golf course, fox farm, an observatory, a World's Fair searchlight, and an extensive railway system that extended from Long Beach and included one of the world's steepest inclines at the time. In the 43 years the resort was functional (1893-1936), over three million visitors were recorded as having toured the site. Today, the site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is protected and maintained by local historians from the Scenic Mount Lowe Railway Historical Committee (<<http://www.mtlowe.net/>>) and Forest Service archaeologists. Up until 2005, no substantial archaeological work (other than trail maintenance and surface surveys)



Section House Excavation: interior of the section house partially excavated (photo by Stacey L. Camp).

had been conducted at the site.

The first two years of archaeological research (2005 and 2006) have been focused on the working population of the resort, and, more specifically, the railway workers employed by Pacific Electric Railway Corporation. The first two phases of the project (2003-2004, 2004-2005) were thus structured around locating historic structures, archival documents, and archaeological deposits relating to the resort's working population. Building upon this data, a team of approximately 20 students and professional archaeologists systematically surveyed, mapped, and conducted test excavations at the site in August of 2005. With the help of local historians Brian Marcroft and John Harrigan and Forest Service employee Mike McIntyre, we located the remains of a section house (Zone 1) on the western slope of Echo Mountain and a labor camp (Zone 2) on the eastern slope of

the same mountain. Three shovel tests, one auger probe, and two 1 x 1-m test excavation units were performed in Zone 1, which produced archaeological materials relating to the time period in which railway workers inhabited the section house (1906-1936). The auger probe, placed in a heavily foliated area behind the section house, helped locate the remains of a cesspool. Twenty-nine shovel tests conducted in Zone 2, however, revealed little remaining material history other than a few bottle stoppers, railway spikes, and ceramic and glass frag-



Archaeologists Working: students excavating a cesspool feature and a unit outside the section house (photo by Stacey L. Camp).

ments. For this reason, no further archaeological work is planned in Zone 2.

The discovery of the section house was particularly exciting as it was during this time period that section houses were built as part of Pacific Electric Railway Corporation's "Americanization" program. The aim of this program was to create a stable, nonstriking workforce by giving immigrant families homes and teaching them English, trade-oriented work, gardening, "proper hygiene," and housekeeping skills. By excavating the remains of this section house, we hope to explore the complexities and contradictions of these programs and how they went about trying to create particular types of immigrant-citizen consumers through material reforms. While archival documents stating the ethnicity, age, and identity of Mount Lowe's railway workers have yet to be recovered, research on Pacific Electric Railway Corporation's hiring practices in the Los Angeles region suggest that the workers were of Mexican-American, Mexican, and/or Eastern European heritage. At present, Stacey Camp is attempting to obtain oral histories from descendants of the section house.

Due to its regional and historical significance, the 2006 field season (19 June -30 July 2006) of the Mount Lowe Archaeology Project focused on excavating the section house. Using the 2005 field season's findings and maps obtained from local historians to guide research, five 2 x 2-m units were placed in the northern and southern portion of the section house, one 2 x 2-m unit was placed in the "gardening/pig pen" area behind the house, one 1 x 1-m unit was placed in a walkway between the house and the restroom, and the cesspool was excavated as a feature. Over 30 volunteers took part in the excavation. Four public outreach programs were also offered in conjunction with the project: two joint Girl and Boy Scouts "Archaeology Career Days" where scouts were able to take part in hands-on archaeological work, a general "Public Archaeology Day" that was advertised in local newspapers, and a "Public Lab Day" where approximately 20 volunteers learned how to properly clean, catalog, and curate glass and ceramic materials from the excavation at Angeles National Forest Service's headquarters in Arcadia, CA.

Though laboratory research is still in its earliest stages, there are several important finds that stand out. Numerous ceramic and glass artifacts with maker's marks were recovered and are currently being analyzed. Some of the small finds include a headless, frozen Charlotte doll, marbles, spoons (one which is possibly hand wrought), an amber earring, several porcelain pieces from a child's tea set, watch parts, several coins

from Canada and the United States dating to the period of occupation, a significant amount of writing instruments (pens, pencils) and materials (lead, chalk), and numerous clothing-related items (buttons, clasps, hooks, snaps, rivets). Preliminary faunal research and metal analysis implies that the section house's occupants were hunting small game in the forest surrounding the resort. Future field research is being planned for the spring of 2007. This research will focus on locating archaeological materials related to resort life for a comparative sample.

This project (archaeological and archival research) has been generously funded and sponsored by an Historical Society of Southern California grant, an Autry National Museum Visiting Scholar Fellowship, Angeles National Forest, Stanford University's School of Humanities and Sciences G.R.O. Grant Program, Stanford University's Archaeology Interdisciplinary Center, and by Stanford University's Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology. The author would like to personally thank the numerous volunteers, local historians, and friends who have contributed their time and energy to the project as well as her doctoral program advisor, Dr. Barbara Voss, whose advice and support has been essential to the success of the project.

Any questions regarding the project should be directed to Stacey L. Camp at <scamp@stanford.edu>. More information on the project can be found online at: <www.stanford.edu/~scamp/mountlowe>.

U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST

Reported by Gifford Waters
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Kentucky

Murray State University's 2006 Field School (submitted by Kit W. Wesler, Professor of Archaeology, Department of Geosciences, Murray State University): Murray State University's 2006 field school completed the second year of excavations at Columbus-Belmont State Park, Hickman County, KY, in June 2006.

The park is the site of a Civil War fortification known as the Gibraltar of the Mississippi. Constructed by Confederate forces under General Leonidas Polk, it was abandoned and then taken over by Union forces as U. S. Grant's army entered Kentucky. The park was created in 1934, after a Mississippi River flood forced the town of Columbus to move to higher ground.

The archaeological project began with

a metal-detector survey. The students flagged "hits," mapped them with a total station, and excavated shovel test pits at every tenth flag. The first area investigated was in the picnic area of the park, and not surprisingly recovered a great deal of modern trash. However, several shovel tests in 2006 detected a buried brick pavement of unknown age and function.

The survey project also investigated an area around "Arrowhead Point," the north-eastern salient of the embankment system. This area is less affected by modern trash. One shovel test penetrated a deep feature, which was subsequently exposed in excavations in 2005 and 2006.

The block excavation revealed two, probably associated features: a small cylindrical pit, possibly a former barrel cistern, and a larger, rather amorphous feature. Both were filled with brick debris and domestic refuse. Field observation of the artifacts suggests that the fill may be from the destruction of a house whose occupants would have been displaced by the construction of the fort. Because an African-American community established itself on a part of the park property following the Civil War, analysis of the assemblage will consider the possibility that the occupants of the destroyed homestead were also African Americans. Unfortunately the Hickman County courthouse burned in the late nineteenth century, and land ownership records relevant to this property are unavailable.

North Carolina

Thomas Wolfe Memorial State Historic Site Artifact Research and Curation (submitted by Tom Beaman, Anthropology Instructor, Wilson Technical Community College & Principal Investigator, Tar River Archaeological Research): As part of a partnership agreement between the Office of State Archaeology and the North Carolina Division of Historic Sites and Properties, this past spring archaeologists "looked homeward" to the late 19th-/early 20th-century childhood home of noted author Thomas Wolfe in Asheville. At the OSA Research Center in Raleigh, under the direction of Dr. Billy L. Oliver, archaeologists Tom Beaman, Nick Jarman, Joy Shattuck, and Amanda Bullman, dozens of volunteers from the Coe Foundation for Archaeological Research and local high school and college students worked to bring the 47,168 archaeological artifacts from the Thomas Wolfe Memorial State Historic Site "home again" with a current inventory by project and upgrade of the collections to modern archival standards. A most impressive feature of these collections were the 9,521

fragments of whole and partial bottle fragments excavated in sound context from the house cistern, from which a total of 1,464 individual bottles were identified and functionally classified. A copy of the lab report on the artifact project and digitization of the associated field records is available for download in .pdf format from <www.coe-foundation.org>. Concurrent efforts by Scott Schumate of ASULAS resulted in the development of a management plan for any future planned or needed archaeological research at the site.

U.S.A.-SOUTHWEST

Reported by Michael Polk
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Arizona

Triplex and Presidio, Tucson (submitted by Homer Thiel, Desert Archaeology, Inc.): Homer Thiel led excavations on historic Block 181 prior to the recreation of the northeast tower of the Spanish Presidio fortress in Tucson. The Presidio was the northernmost Spanish fort in the region, serving to protect the territorial claims of the Spaniards as well as close off the frontier from Apache attacks. The fort's adobe brick walls and towers were completed in 1783, a year after a force of about 500 Apache warriors attacked the community. The City of Tucson is recreating the northeast tower and adjacent walls as part of the Rio Nuevo Project, a downtown revitalization plan.

The Triplex, an adobe home built in the 1860s-1870s and located on the west side of the park, is being restored for use as a meeting and exhibit space. The restoration work resulted in the excavation of its interior after the removal of wooden flooring. Pre-historic Hohokam (AD 650-1150) features were discovered in two rooms, including a pithouse, two inhumation burials, and numerous food storage pits. Presidio era (1776-1850s) trash-filled features were common below three rooms, with a very large number of Mexican majolica sherds and animal bones found. Work in the Triplex backyard resulted in the discovery of an Early Agricultural period (400 BC-AD 50) pithouse, as well as Presidio period adobe mining pits and Territorial period outhouses and another mining pit. Large numbers of artifacts by Soledad Jacome and her four daughters were recovered. Jacome worked as a seamstress and large quantities of buttons, pins, and thimbles point to this occupation. The majority of recovered ceramics were plain whitewares. A few expensive

decorated dishes, as well as numerous porcelain dolls, suggests that Jacome's clients may have occasionally given gifts to the family.

The adjacent parking lot, previously explored in 1954 and 2002-2003, is the location of the recreated presidio tower, walls, and a soldier's home. Archaeological work pri-



An Aesthetic-style teacup, discarded by a resident of the Dodge Boarding House in the 1890s.

marily took the form of hand excavation of the new foundation trenches for the recreated fort corner in the adjacent parking lot. Two Early Agricultural and four Hohokam period pithouses were uncovered. A handful of Presidio era features were located including a roasting pit. Two trenches were placed in large adobe mining pits, filled with trash generated by residents of the Dodge Boarding House, built in the 1890s. The large assemblage of trash recovered will be used to examine the lives of the middle-class Anglo-American residents of the house for the 1890-1915 period.

Construction of the El Presidio de Tucson Cultural Park is currently underway, with planned completion in May 2007. The results of the 2002-2003 fieldwork at the Tucson Presidio and San Agustin Mission are available online at <http://www.cdarc.org/pages/library/rio_nuevo/>.

Lot 7 Excavations, Tucson (submitted by Homer Thiel, Desert Research, Inc.): Homer Thiel coordinated archaeological testing and data recovery on historic Block 185 in Tucson in the summer and fall of 2005. The block was located on the edge of the Santa Cruz River floodplain and the terrace upon which the Presidio fortress was built in the 1770s. The property was used as agricultural fields until the early 1900s, when two homes were built by affluent Anglo-Americans.

Work uncovered a small prehistoric canal as well as several canals dating to the Presidio and American Territorial periods. Also present were several large pits dug

to mine dirt to make adobe bricks for the Presidio. These pits yielded artifacts dating circa 1780-1840, including a partial rosary consisting of a medal featuring the Virgin Mary and about 40 glass beads. Chinese gardeners lived nearby in the 1880s and a trash midden associated with these men yielded ceramics, numerous turtle carapaces, and a fragment of an O'odham ceramic vessel with a face with painted and molded features. Research will focus on the diet and material culture of the Presidio residents and Chinese gardeners.

Depot Plaza Excavations, Tucson (submitted by Homer Thiel, Desert Research, Inc.): Allison Cohen Diehl and Homer Thiel conducted testing and data recovery on the eastern half of historic Block 83 in Tucson in the spring and summer of 2006. This portion of the block was developed after the Southern Pacific railroad arrived in 1880, with the depot located directly across the street. Saloons, restaurants, boarding houses, and a grocery were among the businesses that opened, serving people arriving or departing on the railroad.

Over 280 features were located during fieldwork, including 21 outhouses or wells and 77 planting pits for a large backyard orchard. Unfortunately, 12 of the outhouses/wells had been looted by bottle hunters in the 1970s. Two of the undisturbed features yielded artifacts associated with saloons, including liquor bottles, glassware, poker chips, an embossed Anheuser Busch mirror, and a hand-painted plate-glass front window. Three features, associated with a Chinese laundry, contained many interesting items including "bean cake" jars, two complete opium pipes, and hundreds of buttons. Research will examine the role saloons and restaurants played in Territorial era Tucson.

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