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

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Winter is in full swing once again, although the weather was generally kind to us for the 40th annual meeting. The Williamsburg meetings were a resounding success thanks to the hard work of Conference Chair Bill Kelso, Local Arrangements Chair Ann Berry, Program Chair David Givens, Terrestrial Program Chair Jamie May, Underwater Program Chair John Broadwater, Volunteer Coordinator Meredith Poole, Silent Auction Coordinator Barbara Heath, Workshop Coordinator Jamie Brandon, and a host of staff and volunteers. Ann seemed to be everywhere at once, taking care of every issue and detail. Our Headquarters staff is to be commended for their tireless efforts on our behalf. SHA Executive Director Karen Hutchison and Grace Jan did their usual fine job of keeping the conference running smoothly. Conference attendance was over 1,500 with more than 700 papers delivered. Both the conference organizers and HQ staff and volunteers are to be commended for their dedication and for making such a complex conference run seamlessly. There were great tours, fun receptions, and other events, which were enjoyed by all in attendance. Once again one of the conference highlights was the silent auction. I was truly impressed by the array of donated items.

Another highlight of the meeting was the evening tour of the newly opened Jamestown Visitors Center, the James Fort archaeological excavations, the new exhibits resulting from Bill Kelso's Jamestown Rediscovery Project, and AVPA facilities. The reception had a wonderful turnout.

Once again the public archaeological session was well attended, and was as popular as ever. There was standing room only for Ivor Noël Hume's address, which capti-

vated the audience. Aside from conference attendees the public session had a very good turnout ranging from parents and children to teachers and interested walk-ins. SHA continues to be a leader in the area of public interpretation as seen by the success of the public sessions over the years.

At this year's Board of Directors meeting we voted to create a Co-publications editor position. Annalies Corbin was appointed to the position. Annalies brings a great mix of skills to the Co-publications editorship as well as a record of service to SHA. She will concentrate on developing projects with our partner presses, the University Press of Florida and the University of Nebraska Press.

We have also appointed Alasdair Brooks to be the new *Newsletter* editor beginning in 2008. He will work with current editor Bill Lees over the coming year to make the transition as seamless as possible.

Web site editor Kelly Dixon has completed a number of projects and given SHA a new look on the Web. All of the 1967 through 2000 issues of *Historical Archaeology* are now available for viewing and online research.

There are a number of other issues facing SHA in the coming months. We continue to work on revisions of the Officers handbook, and we continue to clarify the roles and responsibilities of officers and committees. I would like to emphasize that these revisions are not mundane, but are vitally important to the society. It is important to make these revisions so that they accurately reflect our roles, responsibilities, and functions. During this process your officers will also look at our goals and

Continued on Page 2

objectives, for the society as a whole and at the committee level as well. This is a good opportunity to re-evaluate where we are headed as this has not been done for over five years. Needless to say, the membership will be kept apprised of the process and encouraged to make recommendations and comments as we develop any new plans and strategies for the society.

After a somewhat turbulent year on the U.S. legislative front we are hoping for a quieter year. However, our ever-vigilant Nellie Longsworth and the Government Affairs Committee, chaired by Judy Bense, will watch for developments related to historic preservation and site protection. Given our predominately U.S.-based membership our focus is on the U.S. Congress. But there are

international issues we are watching carefully as well. The ever-active and informed ACUA, and our UNESCO/ICOMOS committee, are taking a very proactive role in monitoring preservation and protection issues worldwide. SHA as well as several other organizations has endorsed, in principle, the UNESCO and ICOMOS charters and annexes for best practices in underwater archaeology. As of this writing 16 countries have now signed the charter, and we (SHA) are encouraging various U.S. federal agencies to use the best practices portions of the annex as a model in developing national standards and guidelines. Several states are also endorsing the best practice portions and applying them to their guidelines for underwater archaeology.

In closing, I would like to say that I look forward to another very active year working for the interests of the SHA.

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Québec City Award / Bourse de Québec

Québec City Award

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

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

To apply, submit a letter of interest, a confidential letter of reference from your research director, a copy of your preregistration at the annual meeting, a 500-word abstract of the proposed paper, and a copy of your résumé to the Québec City Award Secretary by 30 June 2007. Further information is available from the Québec City Award Secretary at the following address: William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9; telephone: 418-641-6411 ext. 2149; fax: 418-641-6455; email: <william.moss@ville.quebec.qc.ca>.

Bourse de Québec

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

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

Pour poser votre candidature, faites parvenir une lettre au secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec. Cette lettre doit être accompagnée des documents suivants: une lettre de recommandation confidentielle de votre directeur de recherche, une preuve d'inscription à l'université, une copie de votre inscription préliminaire au colloque annuel, un résumé de votre communication (maximum de 500 mots) et une copie de votre curriculum vitae. Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez contacter le secrétaire du comité de la Bourse de Québec à l'adresse suivante : William Moss, Archéologue principal, Hôtel de Ville, C.P. 700 Haute-Ville, Québec (Québec), Canada G1R 4S9. Téléphone: 418-641-6411, poste 2149; Télécopie 418-641-6455; courriel: <william. moss@ville.quebec.qc.ca>.



Newsletter Editor William Lees congratulates Alasdair Brooks on his appointment.

Board Appoints Alasdair Brooks as Next *Newsletter* Editor

The SHA Board of Directors has appointed Dr. Alasdair M. Brooks to be the next *Newsletter* Editor. He will suceed William Lees who will be concluding his second term as *Newsletter* Editor this year. Dr. Brooks' appointment was made during the Saturday meeting of the board during the recent conference in Williamsburg. He will take office as *Newsletter* Editor during the annual business meeting at the 2008 conference in Albuquerque.

Recommendation of Brooks to the board followed careful consideration of four very qualified applicants by a search committee chaired by Vergil Noble. Other members of the committee were current *Newsletter* Editor William Lees, Kelly Dixon, Charles Ewen, and Thad Van Bueren.

Brooks holds the BA in Anthropology from St. Mary's College, the MA in Archaeological Practice from the University of York, and the DPhil from the University of York. He is currently an Australian Research Council Post-Doctoral Research Fellow at La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia.

Brooks has been a member of the SHA since 1990 and an active participant in SHA conferences since 1995. While in York, he planted the seed that eventually led to the very successful 2005 SHA Conference in York.

Brooks currently serves the SHA Newsletter as Current Research Coordinator for Australasia. He has served several terms as guest newsletter editor for the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology.

Brooks will bring a considerable energy and passion for historical archaeology and the SHA to the table as the next editor, and is committed to "bringing an international voice to the SHA beyond North America."

CHAT 2007: Faith, Hope, and Charity

The 5th annual meeting of the conference group for Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory (CHAT) will be held in Sheffield, UK, 23 to 25 November, and will be hosted by Archaeological Research & Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS), which is part of the Department of Archaeology. The Theme for CHAT 2007 is "Faith, Hope, and Charity: Finding Belief, Desire, and Benevolence in Archaeologies of the Recent and Contemporary Past."

For more information about CHAT, see http://www.bris.ac.uk/archanth/events/chat.html.

Faith, Hope, and Charity: Finding Belief, Desire, and Benevolence in Archaeologies of the Recent and Contemporary Past

Human lives are guided by faith; faith in families and friends, faith in those that work with us or on our behalf, faith in the religious doctrines that shape our beliefs and morals, faith in the secular institutions that govern our day-to-day actions, and faith in the technologies that sustain us and the material world. Hope is more than a wish, it is desire tied to expectation. Hope reveals itself in the trivial, the everyday, the present and the momentary, it looks to the future, but is grounded in the inheritance of the past. Charity draws upon altruism to extend compassion to individuals beyond our immediate kith and kin. It strives to create social cohesion, vet often sets individuals and groups apart. Charity creates institutions, buildings, and landscapes.

CHAT 2007 in Sheffield will explore some of the different meanings of faith, hope, and charity in contemporary and historical archaeology (ca. AD 1500-present). How can these immaterial attributes be studied through material things? It is anticipated that papers will explore (but not be limited to) themes arising from the colonization of new worlds, the clash of cultures, the consequences of violence, archaeologies of contemporary and historic slavery, the creation of diasporic consciousness, the spread of world faiths, utopian communities, ideologies of improvement, archaeologies of hospitals, workhouses, and confinement, the articulation of dissent, peace movements, mass trespass, mechanisms of technological innovation, urban regeneration, environmentalism, archaeologies of sport and leisure, and countercultures.

Death Notice

Charles Fisher

By BOB GARDINIER, Staff writer Used by permission of the Albany, NY, *Times Union*

The death of Charles "Chuck" Fisher will be a great loss to his field of historical archaeology, but his work will live on to enrich generations to come, his colleagues said Monday.

The 57-year-old scientist, who worked ardently to preserve and catalog remnants of Albany's past dug up during various downtown construction projects, died Thursday at home of melanoma, said his wife, Karen Hartgen.

"We were each other's best friends and we both loved archaeology," Hartgen, herself a noted local archaeologist, said of her husband. "We really thought he would make it, but at least we had him here at home with us in the end."

At the time of his death, Fisher was working on a large exhibit of archaeology in Albany for the New York State Museum.

"He basically designed the whole thing, and we wanted to get it together before he died but we didn't make it," said Andrea Lain, an archaeology collections manager at the museum. "I never saw anyone who loved archaeology, loved the puzzle, like him. He did a lot for Albany archaeology."

Fisher could often be seen downtown—an orange hard hat atop his head—poking around holes where remnants of every-day life from the 18th and 19th centuries were unearthed by backhoes.

"His job was to sit and make sense of a pile of rubble," said Stefan Bielinski, director of the Colonial Albany Social History Project at the State Museum and Fisher's co-worker. "That was his world. He was a good scholar and one of the more decent people you could ever meet. This is sad and a great loss to the field."

At the time of his death, Fisher was curator of historical archaeology at the State Museum. Before that, he was an archaeologist for the state Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. He also taught at RPI and the University at Albany.

In 1998, Fisher worked on the find of a 250-year-old skeleton unearthed during an Albany construction project. They called the woman "Pearl," and Fisher worked with Troy artist Gay Malin to re-create her body and facial features.

"A lot of people saw the archaeologist in the street, and that's what they associate with archaeology," Fisher said in a *Times Union* story at the time. "That's really only the beginning. This to me was the only chance we might ever have to find out how Colonial Albanians lived. It's one thing to know they had a tough life, it's another to put a face on the individual who suffered."

Malin remembered his work fondly. "It wasn't work when you worked with Chuck," Malin said. "He never wanted the limelight, and he was such a kindhearted, good-spirited person, passionate about what he did. I will miss the guy tremendously."

Local historical artist Len Tantillo often worked with Fisher in his pursuit of historical accuracy. "Pieces of the puzzle of the past are put together by a lot of people, and each piece is important," Tantillo said. "His work is with us now, and is a part of history. It will be with us long into the future and have a life of its own."

Contributions may be made to the Fisher Fund for Historic Archaeology, in care of John Hart, New York State Museum, CEC, Albany, NY 12230.

Editorial Restructuring and New SHA Co-Publications Editor

Rebecca Allen, SHA Editor

One of the major editorial decisions in 2006 was to reconsider the structure of the current SHA editorial volunteer positions. An Editorial Structure Committee was created to consider the options and implications for a new structure, and made their recommendation to the board in October, which created the following structure of four editors with equal authority to create and maintain publishing opportunities for historical archaeology. The four editor positions are:

Co-Publications editor (Presidential appointment; will attend SHA board meet-

ings but is not a member of the board; new term 2007-2009). Responsible for oversight and coordination of SHA co-published volumes with the University Press of Florida and University of Nebraska Press. Identifies and promotes other co-publishing ventures as appropriate. Annalies Corbin of the PAST Foundation has been appointed as the Co-Publications editor.

Editor (SHA board officer; voting member of the Board of Directors; new term 2008-2010). Responsible for oversight and publication of: *Historical Archaeology; Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology* (Web

site publication); *Book Reviews in Historical Archaeology* (Web site publication); and inhouse SHA brochures and publications. Current editor is Rebecca Allen, Past Forward, Inc.

Newsletter editor (SHA board officer; voting member of the Board of Directors; new term 2008-2010). Responsible for oversight and production of *SHA Newsletter*. Current Newsletter editor is William Lees, University of West Florida.

Web site editor (Presidential appointment; will attend SHA board meetings but is not a member of the board; existing term

2006-2008). Responsible for oversight and production of SHA Web site. Current Web site editor is Kelly J. Dixon, University of Montana.

The Editorial Structure Committee also recommended that this structure pass through a trial phase. If appropriate at a later date, the voting structure and presence on the SHA board can be reconsidered, as well as potential changes to SHA Bylaws. The Editorial Structure Committee emphasized the beneficial presence of and need for editorial representation on the board.

Each editor will create his/her own editorial advisory committee. It is anticipated that the four editors will coordinate with each other, and meet twice per year at the mid-year and annual SHA board meetings. All editors will have access to the SHA Publication Fund for special projects. The editor and Newsletter editor will remain as members of the Budget Committee; they will make recommendations and requests to that committee as appropriate.

As a result of this recommendation, searches for the new positions got underway this fall. Greg Waselkov headed up the search committee to find the new Co-Publications editor, whose term will begin in 2007. We were pleased to recommend Dr. Annalies Corbin for this position, and even more pleased when the SHA board agreed. Annalies is the Executive Director of the PAST Foundation (<www.pastfoundation.org>), and has served the SHA as Associate Editor and Book Reviews editor. I know that she will serve the SHA well as the new Co-Publications editor, and would like to offer her my personal thanks for taking on this important new role.

The Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards for SHA 2008

(application deadline: 15 August 2007)

The Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Fund provides, on a competitive basis, one or more cash awards to defray travel costs of graduate students participating in annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA). Two \$500 awards are available to students presenting papers or posters at the SHA 2008 annual meeting in Albuquerque, NM.

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

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



At the Williamsburg Conference: left, Doug Scott and Lu Ann De Cunzo at the Wednesday Board meeting; right, glass blowing at Jamestown.



People You Should Know

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Please consider submitting brief summaries of your current and ongoing research for publication in the SHA Newsletter!! Please send research news to the appropriate SHA Newsletter Current Research Coordinator at any time during the year. Photos sent as separate digital files in .jpeg format with a resolution of at least 300 dpi may be included for publication (please include caption).

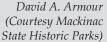
Images of the Past

SHA Newsletter Turns 40

The SHA Newsletter turns 40 years of age with this issue. During its first year, the Newsletter was the responsibility of the SHA Editor David A. Armour. Starting in 1969, a separate Newsletter editor was appointed by the Editor, and in 1976 the Newsletter editor became an officer of the society. There have been seven editors during the past 40 years:

David A. Armour (1968), Mackinac Island Park Commission Jervis D. Swannack (1969-1970), National Historic Site Service (Canada) Karlis Karklins (1971-1974), National Historic Site Service (Canada) Charles S. Lindsay (1975), National Historic Site Service (Canada) Lester A. Ross (1976-1981), Parks Canada Norman F. Barka (1981-2001), College of William and Mary William B. Lees (2002-2007), University of West Florida

The SHA Board of Directors has appointed Alasdair M. Brooks as *Newsletter* editor for 2008-1010.





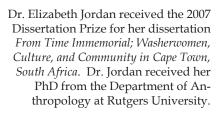
Karlis Karklins: left, at the site of Hudson Bay Company Nottingham House, 1972; below, on the way to Old Fort Point, Alberta, 1971 (Courtesy Karlis Karklins)



Student Paper, Dissertation Prize



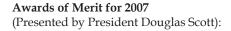
Douglas E. Ross, PhD candidate at Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, won the 2007 Student Paper Competition for his paper Negotiating Familiarity and Practicality at an Early 20th Century Japanese Fishing Settlement in British Columbia.





Awards of Merit





Above left: The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS), Fraser D. Neiman and Jillian Galle, Co-Directors.

Above right: Virginia's Department of Historic Resources' Threatened Sites Program, David K. Hazzard, Director.

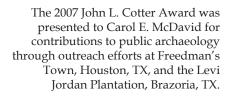
Lower right: Ceramics in America, Robert Hunter, Editor.



James Deetz Book Award John L. Cotter Award



The 2007 Society for Historical Archaeology James Deetz Book Award was presented to Kent G. Lighfoot for his book *Indians, Missionaries, and Merchants: The Legacy of Colonial Encounters on the California Frontiers.*





J. C. Harrington Medal

William M. Kelso



The J. C. Harrington Medal for 2007 was presented to William M. Kelso, Jamestown Rediscovery Project, for lifetime achievement in historical archaeology, in particular through path-breaking excavations at some of the nation's most important historic sites, from Thomas Jefferson's Monticello to English America's first settlement at Jamestown, VA.

Above: Carter Hudgins of Mary Washington University reviews Kelso's career and achievements.

Left: SHA President Douglas Scott presents the 2007 Harrington Medal to William M. Kelso.

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).

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

CANADA-ATLANTIC

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

Newfoundland

Archaeology of the Petit Nord (submitted by Peter Pope, Memorial University of Newfoundland): Dr. Peter Pope and a crew from Memorial University in St John's spent the summer, based in Conche on the east coast of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula, working on an early modern Breton fishing station at Dos de Cheval, Crouse (EfAx-09). From about 1504 until 1904, fishermen from the French provinces of Brittany and Normandy set up shore stations every summer in this area, which they called "the Petit Nord." During a regional survey in 2004, we identified Dos de Cheval as having high potential. It is one of a cluster of fishing rooms scattered around Cape Rouge Harbor. Breton crews are documented here as early as 1541, when Jacques Cartier pressed them for provisions. Our site, traditionally known as "Champ Paya" or "Chien Pagan," appears in official French surveys from 1680 on. We concentrated on three areas: A, where the standing remains of several 19th-century structures are still evident; C, where we landed our boat every day, just as fishermen landed theirs day in day out, centuries

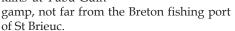
Upper torso of human remains, in Area C at Dos de Cheval, Crouse (EfAx-09). Note the circular hole in the frontal cranium and the associated non-human bones.

ago; and D, which is overlooked by a large oak cross, for centuries a typical feature of Breton fishing rooms.

The waterfront Area C, where fishing crews would have had their stages, turned out to be the most productive. Excavation

indicates that the whole second beach terrace here is anthropogenic—alternating pebble and stone fills laid down since Europeans first used this fishing room, probably sometime about 1510. We found iron nails on the original cobble beach, lying about 75

cm below the present sod. In working our way down to the beach we also recovered an axe, numerous fish hooks, brass buttons, lead jiggers and casting waste, a surprising number of musket balls and gun flints, Normandy stoneware (both Domfront and Cotentin), as well as 18th-century brown faience and early modern coarse earthenwares with a Breton look, including pots which closely resemble type examples from the early modern kilns at Pabu-Guin-



We also encountered the remains of one of the fishermen we were looking for, although we did not expect to find one, in

person, on the beach. This was a robust, adult male, perhaps middleaged, judging by his worn teeth. He is about 175 cm tall (say 5' 10"). There are some indications of violence, particularly a 5-cm diameter circular hole in his forehead. He was interred in a shallow grave cut into the original beach, on his back, his hands clasped in front of him, facing almost exactly magnetic east. A large spike lay across his face and several non-human long bones, perhaps from a caribou, lay under and about his cranium. There was no sign

of clothing. Artifacts in associated strata suggest that the burial dates before 1700. With the advice of Archaeology Unit conservator Cathy Mathias, our lab assistant Sarah Newstead got him back to the lab in St John's in the same number of pieces in which we found him.

Wet weather and the excavation of human remains cut into the time we had for survey work. We did manage to get to the Grey Islands. At Frenchman's Cove (EeAv-03), we identified a large early modern fishing station, consisting of large subrectan-



Full view of human remains, in Area C at Dos de Cheval, Crouse (EfAx-09).

gular cobble platforms, where we collected the base of a large coarse earthenware jar. We also recorded Grey Islands Harbor Cemetery (EeAv-02), which was in use by Anglo-Irish livyers ca. 1850-1950. We revisited Northeast Crouse (EfAx-11), where we located and measured a group of nine memorial oak crosses and collected more Normandy stoneware in surface survey. A day trip just north of Cape Rouge enabled us to locate the early modern French fishing station at Pilier. Several features, including a possible bread oven and a possible ramp, are still visible but we did not recover a single artifact.

This was the first year of a planned three-year investigation to develop an archaeology of the Petit Nord: the maritime cultural landscape of the French, seasonal, shore-based, salt-cod fishery in northern Newfoundland, 1510-1904. Our research is sponsored by SSHRC, with the help of our local partners, the French Shore Historical Society (FSHS), the Québec Labrador Foundation (QLF), and the Smallwood Foundation for Newfoundland and Labrador Studies. Thanks to our hard-working crew of Harley Brown, Melissa Burns, local FSHS excavator Margie Lewis, QLF volunteer Katie Montgomery, FSHS lab assistant Selina Byrne, and lab supervisor Sarah Newstead.

EUROPE

Reported by Paul Courtney <paul.courtney2@ntlworld.com>

United Kingdom

The English Heritage Regional Research Reviews (submitted by Paul Courtney, Leicester, UK): English Heritage, the statefunded central body for English archaeology, has been sponsoring a series of regional reviews of archaeological research geared to the needs of commercial (CRM) archae-The rationale for these reviews was presented in the 1996 EH publication, Frameworks For Our Past, by Adrian Olivier (available on the Web at: http://www. english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/ conWebDoc.2197>). Each region is expected to produce: (1) a resource assessment giving an overview of the current state of knowledge; (2) a research agenda which assesses the research potential of the resource, highlights gaps in knowledge, and defines an unprioritized list of research objectives; and (3) a research strategy which prioritizes a list of research objectives and suggest, ways of implementing them. It is proposed that these documents be reviewed at regular intervals. Eastern England, one of the pilot studies for this national project, has recently held a conference to update their initial publications. As a result a number of additional documents have been placed on the Web (http://www.eaareports.demon. co.uk/framework_review.htm>)

Individual regions have taken slightly different approaches to the compilation and publication process but have all been based on a consultative process based on seminars, the distribution of draft reports, and a final synthesis by selected authors. This writer was responsible for the East Midlands chapter for the period 1500-1750. This involved digesting a series of countybased papers by local-government curatorial staff (the UK equivalent of SHPOs) with additional research. The main problem with synthesizing the county-based papers was the dominance of landscape issues with little regard being given to material culture, excavation, or environmental evidence. Hopefully the final paper rectified this with a more balanced approach, but it also serves as a warning that we still need to campaign if post-medieval archaeology is to be treated equally in developer-funded excavation projects. The process of producing the finished reports has been slow reflecting the fact that despite English Heritage funding the process of production is heavily dependent on voluntary contributions. Nevertheless several published volumes have now appeared and much more material is available on the Internet, often including the more expansive intermediate documents. For historical archaeologists the most welcome aspect has been the inclusion of postmedieval and industrial archaeology in all the regional reviews. In the most recently published reports the post-1500 period has been given equal weight to earlier periods. Recent publications, notably the volumes for the East Midlands and North-West, have assigned separate chapters to the periods ca.1500-1750 and ca.1750-2000. The regional Web sites can be accessed via the ALGOA (Association of Local Government Archaeologists) Web site which gives brief background notes (http://www.algao. org.uk/Association/England/Regions/ ResFwks.htm>). In Wales a separate initiative has been sponsored by Cadw, the Welsh national heritage body (http:// www.cpat.org.uk/research/>).

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Columbia

Archaeology at Pereira, Colombia: Martha Cano, archaeologist and lecturer at the Technological University in Pereira, Colombia, has taken an innovative approach to the study of two sites in Pereira. Cano examined cultural material remains, written documents, and local oral tradition, all of which helped her develop a better understanding of the sociocultural processes at work during the 500-year history of the sites. Narratives of foundation, abandonment, re-establishment, and industrial progress emerged from the excavated remains and documents relating to the sites. In the case of Pereira's Cathedral, "Nuestra Señora de la Pobreza" ("Our Lady of Poverty"), evidence was found of a Spanish settlement dating from 1541 to 1691. The other site, "Salado de Consotá," a source of saltwater from which salt was extracted in earlier times, was rediscovered in 2003. As a result of this research and efforts to promote cultural heritage, these two sites have made residents aware of both change and continuity in the history of the area. The information collected is being used to give a local perspective in educational programs and tourist projects.

Brazil

Archaeology at Joanes, the Amazon basin, Brazil: Fernando Marques, Denise Schaan, and Dorotea Lima carried out a public his-

torical archaeology program at Joanes, a 17th-century Franciscan mission. Joanes is a village of 2,000 located on the coast of Marajó, an island that lies at the mouth of the Amazon River. In the early 17th century, facing competition from Dutch, French, and English traders, the Portuguese founded Joanes to serve as a strategic foothold for the conquest of Marajó and as a bulwark against their European rivals. During the 17th and 18th centuries Joanes was an important religious, economic, and military base at the northern Amazon region. The architectural remains of the old church were discovered by the scientific community in the late 20th century. In 1983, archaeological materials were found during a construction at the back of the local school. After carrying out a salvage project, archaeologists from Goeldi Museum began to worry about the state of preservation of the site, as local residents were finding historic-period and pre-Columbian remains everywhere. In January, a team from the Goeldi Museum and Universidade Federal do Pará, led by Dr. Fernando Marques and Dr. Denise Schaan, started a public archaeology project in Joanes. The major goals are-with the participation of the local community-to reconstruct the history of the site and protect the architectural remains, and build a heritage center. The project is funded by the Pará State Heritage, headed by Dorotea

U.S.A.-MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by Ben Resnick
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Virginia

Revised Guinea Road Cemetery Project (submitted by Charles J. Rinehart, The Louis Berger Group, Inc.): In March and April 2006, Berger completed Phase III data recovery excavations at the Guinea Road Cemetery (Site 44FX1664) in Fairfax County, VA. The investigations were carried out on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) within a proposed permanent utility easement for a road-widening project. Archaeological investigations and archival research have confirmed that the cemetery contained the remains of African Americans from the 1840s to 1870s.

VDOT's investigations of the Guinea Road Cemetery had begun several years earlier with agency right-of-way staff working in concert with cultural resources management staff to verify the location of a cemetery within the limits of the transportation project and identify potential descendants. After archaeological survey and

evaluation studies indicated the presence of an African-American cemetery meeting criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, VDOT cultural resources management staff negotiated and oversaw the implementation of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for treatment of the cemetery which addressed the interests of the descendants (the Gibson-Parker family), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the transportation agency. The MOA stipulated scientific archaeological removal of the cemetery, reinterment of the individuals in consultation with the descendants and the SHPO, a schedule to ensure that the reinterments were completed prior to a planned Gibson-Parker family reunion, installation of historical markers at the reinterment location and the original cemetery location, a public presentation of field results at the family reunion, and dissemination of the data recovery information to the general public via the Fairfax County Public Library and either a Web site or a small exhibit in the local community.

Berger consulted with descendant family members, local and regional historical societies, genealogists, churches, and other researchers to ensure all possible information was collected to understand the 33 in-



Gibson-Parker family members and general public viewing historic marker in Pleasant Valley Memorial Park.

dividuals interred in the Guinea Road Cemetery. A small community developed in the surrounding area during the 1860s and was eventually known as Ilda. Horace Gibson and Moses Parker were two freedmen who settled in the area with their families. According to the Horace Gibson and Moses Parker families' oral history, corroborated by transcriptions in a family Bible, at least six children were buried at the location of the Guinea Road Cemetery. Unfortunately, neither archival records nor oral history provided any additional information about the Guinea Road Cemetery or the remaining people who were buried there.

Following completion of artifact analysis, osteological analysis, and historical

research, Berger delivered a presentation about the cemetery to extended members of the Gibson-Parker family at their reunion on 30 September 2006. This presentation provided details on each step of the process of archaeological and historical investigations from initial survey through the data recovery investigations. The reunion was a weekend celebration of the Ilda community, which rejoined lost relatives from the Guinea Road Cemetery with descendant family members through a reinterment ceremony at Pleasant Valley Memorial Park in Annandale, VA.

U.S.A.-MIDWEST

Reported by Lynn L.M. Evans keyansll@michigan.gov>

Michigan

Fort St. Joseph, Niles (submitted by Erin Claussen, Western Michigan University): Archaeological investigation of the site of Fort St. Joseph (20BE23) in Niles, MI continued for three weeks in July and August 2006 under the auspices of the Fort St. Joseph (FSJ) Archaeological Project, led by Dr. Michael Nassaney of Western Michigan University and in conjunction with the City of Niles and the Fort Saint Joseph Museum. Nineteen Western Michigan University undergraduate and graduate students participated in the 2006 field school.



Excavation of a fireplace feature.

The site of Fort St. Joseph was first established as a Jesuit mission in the 1680s.

During the first half of the 18th century it also took on the roles of garrison and trading post, becoming an important link in the chain of similar frontier settlements that staked out the far reaches of New France and facilitated the fur trade. The fort came under English control in 1761 and was attacked during Pontiac's Rebellion two years later. The English did not re-garrison the post until a brief occupation in 1779; however, French traders remained at the post until roughly 1780. In 1781 a small contingent of French and Native Americans supported by the Spanish governor at St. Louis raided the fort, claiming it for Spain, though they remained at the site for only a day. After this episode the post was largely abandoned, though trade likely still continued in the general area into the 19th

Although the site had yielded numerous European artifacts to early collectors, primarily around the turn of the 20th century at which time it was plowed farmland, its exact location was only confirmed in 1998 by WMU archaeologists. This rediscovery was made possible largely by the work of the late Dr. Joseph L. Peyser who, through extensive documentary research, correctly determined the site was on the east bank of the St. Joseph River in the City of Niles.

Due to the high water table at the site, as in previous field seasons, a sophisticated site drainage system had to be employed prior to excavation. Once this was installed, units were placed in proximity to previously excavated structural features, including a fireplace and a hearth, in hopes of learning more as to the size, orientation, and construction methods of the buildings of which these features were once part. It was also the goal of the unit placements to uncover more clues as to the identities of the structures' inhabitants through the artifact assemblages found in their vicinities.

Artifact recovery procedures included wet screening all soil excavated from the 19th- to early 20th-century plow zone down through the 18th-century occupational zone through 1/8" mesh (pictured), and resulted in a large assemblage of 18thcentury artifacts and animal bone. The objects recovered are indicative of the broad range of activities that took place at the fort and the identities of the site's occupants. They include religious (corpus of Jesus Christ), military (musket balls, gun spalls), commercial (lead bale seals), domestic (faience and other ceramics, glass containers, straight pins), structural (keyhole escutcheon, hand-wrought nails), and personal (finger ring plaque, cuff link, hundreds of glass beads) artifacts. Two of the most exciting finds mentioned above included a corpus of Jesus Christ which would have



Wet screening operation.

been affixed to a crucifix and a cuff link inset with cut glass, evidence of religious beliefs and styles of dress respectively.

Further intact structural remains were also uncovered. Another fireplace evidenced by large intentionally placed stones and oxidized soil (pictured), a trash midden marked by large quantities of animal bone and other domestic debris, and a linear stone feature, possibly part of a foundation, all hinted at the original layout of the fort complex.

The field season included a public education and outreach component as well. Over a three-week period 27 high school students, teachers, and continuing education adults were trained in field procedures as they worked alongside WMU students. Field work culminated in a two-day open house during which the community was treated to lectures, demonstrations, period music, and displays related to the history, culture, and archaeology of Fort St. Joseph.

Currently, plans are being made to return to the field in early summer 2007 with the goal of continuing to expand knowledge of the fur trade in southwest Michigan while engaging the public and encouraging their participation in the project.

U.S.A.-NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>

Maine

A Proactive Historical Archaeological Study of Garland (submitted by Gary D. Shaffer): Over the last few years a study was undertaken by Gary D. Shaffer, USDA/ Natural Resources Conservation Service, to identify the locations of homesteads and industries of the first Euroamerican settlers in the town of Garland, Penobscot County,

ME. These and similar historical archaeological sites that represent the initial Euroamerican settlement in a given location are a major class of the significant sites in the state (i.e., eligible for, or listed on, the National Register of Historic Places [36 CFR 60.4]). Besides documenting the first wave of colonial settlement in this part of central Maine, the study's results will help the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and other agencies with rural planning and assistance activities

to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470f) by considering the effects of undertakings on significant cultural heritage resources. By knowing up front where at least some of the significant sites are located, NRCS can better plan to protect these heritage resources while implementing conservation practices.

A pilot study was in order to examine how well one could use historical records to identify the homesteads and industries of the first Euroamerican settlers in a given rural Maine town. Garland was chosen for the study for several reasons: the presence there of a number of active farms with large animals where NRCS often has business, the existence of considerable documentation of the town's history in the form of publications and archival records, and the proximity of the town to the NRCS State Office to facilitate deed research in the nearby county court house and to allow frequent travel to the town itself. In addition to identifying early Euroamerican sites, the project addressed questions as to the origins of the first settlers, the makeup of their families, their ages and occupations, the spatial patterning of their homesteads, their relationships with other settlers, and their tenure in town.

Massachusetts

The NorthPoint Project (submitted by Kristen Heitert, The Public Archeology Laboratory Inc.): PAL has completed over four years of archaeological investigations conducted for the NorthPoint Project, a large-scale urban development that will transform a nearly abandoned 45-acre industrial site into a new mixed-use neighborhood. The NorthPoint Project will include 20 new residential and commercial buildings, a new MBTA station, approxi-

mately 10 acres of green space, and approximately 1 mile of new roadway and utility infrastructure. The archaeological investigations are being conducted to assist the North Point Cambridge Land Company and the MBTA in fulfilling their cultural resources obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act.

PAL initially conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey that identified the presence of three previously recorded sites within the 45-acre project area that were assigned moderate-to-high archaeological sensitivity for pre-contact/contact-period Native American and post-contact-period industrial resources. The identified sensitive areas consisted of: the Millers River Seawall Site (MHC Inventory #CAM-HA-7) where deeply buried Native American and early historic-period resources may exist, the underground flue and furnace system of the historic New England Glass Company (MHC Inventory #CAM-HA-4), and lead works' furnaces and a clay pothouse associated with both the New England Glass Company and Chadwick Lead Works of Boston. Subsurface testing as part of an intensive archaeological survey was recently completed for the sensitive portions of the proposed project development areas. The archaeological investigations resulted in the belowground location and identification of the probable structural remains (brick/mortar, cut granite, wood) of the 19th-century glasswork factory's central flue for the large octagonal draft stack. Machine-assisted trenches uncovered 41 feet of the central flue and several of the connecting subterranean furnace rooms. Excavations also documented the alteration and re-use of these structures for a late 19th-century boiler house and power plant associated with rail yard operations. The 1850s-1880s furnace/flue system constructed and operated by the New England Glass Company was the first such technological advance of its kind for flint glassworks in the country. It was later used by the West End Railway Company in the late 19th to early 20th century. The furnace and flue system was of solid construction in subterranean masonry vaults below the first floor work rooms and inner courtyards behind North Street. PAL documented the internal configuration of the archaeological remains of this flue system and it will be recorded in the state's inventory for the New England Glass Company Site (CAM-HA-4). No archaeological evidence of the large granite seawall and associated wooden pile and plank wharf documented from the early 1850s to 1902 for the recorded Seawall/ Millers River shoreline was identified in

any of the three trenches. No evidence of the lead works, used by both the New England Glass Company and Chadwick Lead Factory, was identified during subsurface testing. The remains of these industrial works appear to have been removed from the site in the early 1900s by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Sankaty Head Lighthouse Relocation Project (submitted by Joyce M. Clements, Principal Investigator, Gray & Pape, Inc., Northeast and the Caribbean): Gray & Pape, Inc., Northeast and the Caribbean, completed a Cultural Resources Assessment and Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of Sankaty Head Lighthouse, Nantucket, MA. The lighthouse is located at Sankaty Head, a 90-ft.-high sandy bluff on the east coast of the island, just north of the village of Siasconset. Since 1850 when the lighthouse was completed, steady and often severe erosion has reduced the distance between the lighthouse and the edge of the bluff to just 79 feet. In early 2007 the lighthouse will be moved away from the eroding bluff in order to prevent it from toppling into the sea.

The name Sankaty may be derived from Sanquiadene, meaning "cool hill." During the contact period, Wanachmamach and Nickanoose were the two head sachems living on eastern Nantucket and negotiated with the colonists during the colonial settlement of the island. Native Americans fished off Nantucket Island, perhaps using Sankaty Head as a lookout station for whale hunting. During the 17th and 18th centuries the entire eastern shoreline was central to Euroamerican alongshore and offshore whaling and cod-fishing industries.

The lighthouse at Sankaty Head was built in 1850, and supporting structures included a 1 1/2-story brick dwelling house for the lighthouse keeper and his assistant, as well as privies and a barn. An assistant keeper's cottage was built a year or two after the tower and dwelling house were completed, and some time later a small passageway connected the principal dwelling house to the tower. In 1887 the original 1 1/2-story brick keeper's house was razed and replaced with a white, duplex Victorian frame house for the keeper, his assistant, and their families. The old assistant keeper's cottage was torn down prior to 1911, and a new dwelling was probably erected over the original cellar to exploit the existing foundations and cellar cavity. In 1938, when the Coast Guard took over the Lighthouse Service, the existing double keeper's dwelling house was demolished and replaced with a single-story ranchstyle house. Today none of the original dwelling houses, barns, sheds, or privies

remain around the lighthouse, although a dilapidated children's swing set and carousel evoke the occupation period.

Field investigations produced evidence of one feature, interpreted as a builder's trench and brick wall, in the precise location where the Victorian frame duplex appears on historical maps and photographs. The material culture collected from the features and from STPs at the base of the lighthouse closely conforms to the documented history of the site.

Few of the collected artifacts evoke the history of the lighthouse keepers or their families, except perhaps a woman's necklace bead and portions of a man's kaolin pipe. Fill deposits located around the base of the lighthouse also support the documented history of construction, demolition, and repair, all of which are well chronicled by the USCG and local historians. Further from the base of the lighthouse, modest artifact concentrations suggested a wellmaintained landscape, as might be expected from a site occupied by two federal agencies, the USCG and the Federal Light House Board. Coal cinders and clinkers revealed the spot where fireplace refuse was disposed of downslope from the dwelling.

Because the Sankaty Head Lighthouse and associated structures are particularly well represented in historical records, and because excavations produced no pre-contact Native American artifacts, features, or sites, Gray & Pape concluded that little new information would be gained from additional excavations and recommended no further archaeological investigations.

New York

Excavations at Fort Edward (submitted by Nancy Davis, New York State Museum Cultural Resource Survey Program): From July to November of 2006, the New York State Museum Cultural Resource Survey performed extensive archaeological investigations in conjunction with the first phase of the New York State Department of Transportation's reconstruction of Route 4 (Broadway) in Fort Edward, Washington County. The area under investigation, which is located on an important northsouth transportation route at the confluence of Wood Creek (now called Bond Creek) with the Hudson River, is well known both for its prehistoric occupation and for the French and Indian War-era British fort that gave the village its name.

The natural transportation corridor formed by the Hudson River and the Champlain Valley provided an ideal route for prehistoric travel and communication for hundreds of miles north and south. But the high waterfalls in the Fort Edward-Hudson

Falls area forced prehistoric travelers to stop and portage. For this reason, the area became known in early historic times as the "Great Carrying Place." Prehistoric occupation in the area is well known as evidenced by the many sites studied by archaeologists in the last twenty years. Multicomponent sites with hundreds of features, reflecting occupation spanning thousands of years, have been found concentrated near the Bond Creek outlet (the Little Wood Creek Site) and on Rogers Island just north of the mouth of Bond Creek.

During the French and Indian War the fort evolved from a small trading post into a substantial British military complex and main supply base for staging military operations in the Lake George-Lake Champlain corridor. From 1755 to 1759 the facility expanded from a fort structure built on the east bank of the Hudson River to include blockhouses, guardhouses, a settlers' camp, gardens, and extensive breastworks that surrounded a large area north and east of the fort. The facility also extended onto Rogers Island in the river by way of a pontoon bridge. Structures on the island included a large barracks complex, storehouses, officers' huts, rangers' huts, a smallpox hospital, and a burying ground. In 1758 and 1759 tens of thousands of British and Provincial soldiers gathered at this place in preparation for major campaigns on French-held forts to the north.

Just after the American Revolution the fortifications were demolished and the village was built over the site. Today there is almost no visible surface evidence that the fort existed. Compliance excavations for a new sewer line during the 1980s, however, revealed the presence of numerous prehistoric and fort-related features under the section of Broadway from Moon Street to Notre Dame Street.

Data recovery excavations were begun in July of 2006 along this section of Broadway, the most sensitive area for fort-related remains. After the pavement was removed, over 60 units were hand excavated along the alignment of the proposed utility trenches on both sides of the street. At the same time, utility excavations outside this area were monitored by archaeologists for a distance of approximately one-half kilometer. These included trenches for a new water line, storm drainage, natural gas lines, and additional sewer lines.

A considerable number of intact prehistoric and French and Indian War features were identified. Several prehistoric fire hearths were found along with several lithic work areas with dense concentrations of chert flakes. Overall, a wide variety of lithic types was recovered along with a range of different projectile point and tool types. In terms of fort-related features, the outer breastwork ditch, long since filled in and paved over, was intersected in at least four places. The bottom of the ditch was lined with significant quantities of butchered animal bone, wine-bottle glass, broken ceramics, charcoal, ash, a few musket balls or lead shot, hand-made brick, and the occasional personal item (e.g., buttons or cuff links).

Several partially intact brick structures from the French and Indian War period were encountered between three and five feet below the surface, one of which was a brick chimney or fireplace found well east of the fort area. A detailed map of the fort and its environs engraved in 1772 for a history of the war shows a blockhouse at that location, guarding the bridge over Bond Creek. An intact wine bottle and fragments of a square-sided case bottle were found in deposits associated with this feature. Another brick structure appeared to be the remains of a type of oven with part of the fire-blackened firebox, floor, and chimney flue intact. The sides of the firebox tapered inward towards the front, creating a narrow opening, rather than flaring outward to reflect heat into a room. Two other brick fireplaces were revealed in the walls of deep utility trenches during construction. These brick structures were made of coarse hand-made, poorly fired brick, in one case including some stone, and were mortared with gray clay.

Six pit features were found just under the pavement or close to the ground surface. These appear to represent either cooking or refuse pits, containing a large quantity of food bone, ash, and charcoal. Also found in some pits, though in lesser quantities, were clay smoking-pipe fragments, gun flints, fragments of delftware, white salt-glazed stoneware, slip-decorated earthenware, redware, porcelain, wine bottles, a bayonet scabbard tip, buttons, buckles, brick fragments, and lead shot. Some of these 18thcentury features intruded into prehistoric features, so that prehistoric chert flakes and tools were often mixed with 18th-century artifacts.

According to a 1757 plan of Fort Edward, the area in which these features were found was occupied by Provincial troops, companies of men from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island. Interestingly, the presence of such trash pits and the refuse dumped into the outwork ditches appears to contradict the General Orders issued in 1757 by the commanding general forbidding the troops from burying camp refuse and ordering them to dispose of it in the river. Apparently these orders were not followed by all soldiers during the camp's occupation.

Artifact processing is currently under way. Further archaeological monitoring will occur during the next construction season. Final analysis and report writing will follow

Fort Drum Ruins Training: Unusual features have been built at the Fort Drum military installation near Watertown, NY. In an effort to train soldiers and pilots how to recognize such features as cemeteries and ancient ruins, archaeologist Laurie Rush used Defense Department funding to build a Muslim cemetery and a mound of ruins on one of the Army's ranges. The project began when Rush learned of the defiling of Babylon in 2003 by invading U.S. Marines who built a helicopter pad on the ruins of the ancient city, destroyed a 2,600-year-old brick road, and filled sandbags with archaeological fragments. A veteran pilot observing the new "ruins" at Fort Drum said they looked just like the ones over there. The project will give pilots firsthand experience in recognizing and identifying these kinds of sites from the air.

Rhode Island

Newport Tower, Geophysical Surveys and Archaeological Testing Projects (submitted by Joyce M. Clements, Principal Investigator, Gray & Pape, Inc., Northeast and the Caribbean): Following geophysical surveys conducted by Daniel Lynch of Soil Sight, LLC, Providence, RI, Gray &

Pape, Inc. conducted field investigations of the Newport Tower for the Chronognostic Research Foundation, of Tempe, AZ. The remote sensing surveys revealed anomalies that subsequent archaeological investigations and historical research identified as Victorian and early 20th-century walkways, paths, and landscaping, as well as historical and contemporary utility features.

Archaeologists collected small quantities of water-worn cobbles and rounded blocks used in the construction of the tower, as well as lighting materials, camera pieces, buttons, ceramic and glass sherds, and children's toys. None of the artifacts are earlier than the 17th century, and archaeologists identified no structural features associated with the tower. Analysis and interpretation of the assemblage is ongoing.

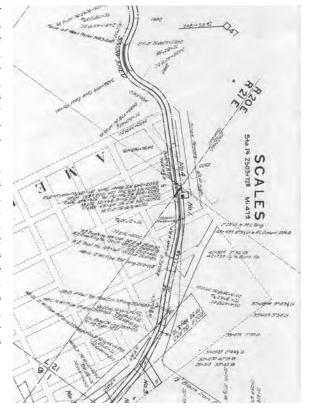
U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST

Reported by Thad Van Bueren khad_van_bueren@dot.ca.gov

Nevada

Scales: During the summer of 2006, the University of Nevada, Reno successfully completed its archaeological field work at the site of Scales, NV located within the Virginia City National Historic Landmark. This research was undertaken as part of Efstathios Pappas' dissertation project with Donald Hardesty advising. The site is an example of a railroad section camp devoted to track maintenance for the famed Virginia and Truckee Railroad and was in use between approximately 1900 and 1938. This project was conducted in cooperation with the Carson City office of the Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Nevada State Museum, and Comstock Historic District Commission.

As part of the Virginia City National Historic Landmark, this project was undertaken to fulfill a number of research questions on both local and national levels. First, this project is timely in that it coincides with the efforts of the Nevada Commission for the Reconstruction of the V&T's efforts to rebuild the portion of the railroad running between Virginia City and Carson City which was abandoned in 1938. This renewed interest and growing support has resulted in increased research into local



railroad history. Section camps in particular have received very little local or national attention, thus allowing this project to fill a significant gap in the literature. Railroad section camps have been mostly ignored by historians and archaeologists due to their small size, unglamorous purpose, and general paucity of documentation. However, in 1890 almost 25% of the entire railroad labor force was made up of section laborers and their foremen. This figure is based on the fact that every railroad was divided into sections between 6 to 12 miles in length, each with its own crew of two to eight trackmen and a foreman. Although section camps were not often built by the railroad in urban settings, they were necessary for maintaining a labor force in remote areas, particularly the American West. The findings of this study will aid public education and possible reconstruction when the railroad is once again in operation.

A second aim of field work was to highlight section camps as typical in many ways of long-term, isolated labor camps which appeared during the industrialization of America. They were longterm settlements devoted to maintenance of industrial infrastructure, and in this way are quite different than periodic camp life or construction camps. Industrial systems with their physical and social landscapes were dynamic and reflected an encounter between peoples of very different personal identities and ideologies. Period literature and accounts indicate this ongoing negotiation and performance within section camps was remarkably uniform in its application throughout North America, and was emblematic of sustainability, maintenance, and stewardship within an industrial context. Although Scales exhibits an industrial trajectory tied to the prolonged contraction of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, as well as shifting ethnic compositions, gender ratios, and changing corporate policies, it is nonetheless a model for other similar camp environments.

Finally, section camps offer a unique opportunity for archaeologists to examine the effect of personal identities operating within an industrial labor environment. These identities include but are by no means limited to class, ethnicity, and gender. From primary-source literature and trade journals, section camps can be typified in the following manner. The section camp was located at the least influential extreme of a corporate hierarchy, and its workers were thus embedded in a social landscape which reinforced the perception of them as being of low class and status. The camps were made up of mostly immigrant single male laborers with only the section foreman integrating his family.

Excavation focused on the section foreman's dwelling and privy, as well as the trackmen's bunkhouse. At the section foreman's compound, 14 1 x 2-m units were excavated both within the boundaries of the foreman's dwelling and in the compound surrounding the structure. A root cellar with intact wooden floor and walls was uncovered which yielded finds such as faunal remains, food-related utensils and vessels, and clothing items. Also documented were landscape and architectural remains such as fence posts, tree locations, plumbing, and house foundations. A number of artifacts relating to the section foreman's wife and children were also recovered.

The section bunkhouse was excavated in the same manner with 12 1 x 2-m units being placed in and around the bunkhouse and dwelling house. These units produced personal adornment items, food-related remains such as bone and bottle glass, architectural remains such as water lines, and foundation piles. Again, artifacts relating to women and children were present as well as more expensive items of personal

the field season and is being conducted at the University of Nevada, Reno historical archaeology lab and will continue through early summer, 2007. Student volunteers and staff have made significant inroads into the sizable collection and some trends have already been identified. Although laboratory analysis is still ongoing, it is clear from the archaeological record that section camp laborers cannot be associated exclusively with consumption of low-status goods. Items of personal adornment, material culture associated with public display, and land-use patterns indicate that residents aspired to at least some degree to middle-class ideals. In the case of the section foreman, he and his family appear to have manipulated their compound in order to mimic an agrarian homestead. This appeal to the nobility of landscape renewal and improvement was in keeping with dominant American middle-class values. This landscape orientation also resulted in the implementation of middle-class gender roles for the foreman and his wife as reflected in the public/domestic dichotomy found in white Victorian



Site of Scales, with fire on the mountain in background.

adornment. This questions typical interpretations of bunkhouses as areas of single gender and low status. These excavations were supplemented with surface collection of the trash scatters associated with each dwelling; large amounts of bottle glass, tin cans, faunal remains, and personal items rounded out the collection. Mapping of the excavated units and surface features was accomplished using both GPS and total station.

Laboratory analysis began following

America. Additionally, the presence of families associated with the bunkhouse also contradicts the idea that corporations were always able to deny low-skilled laborers the gender role of male head of family, an objective of industrial ideology. Although it will require more research to determine, it appears this trend was common amongst most section camps and reflects the agency of and rational choices made by this class of railroad employee.

This project was funded from a variety

of sources including the Society for Industrial Archaeology, Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Nevada Archaeological Association, Am-Arcs of Nevada, Bureau of Land Management, and University of Nevada, Reno. Special thanks are extended to the many volunteers, field-school students, and graduate students who made this project a reality. Any questions, comments, or additional information regarding this project should be addressed to Efstathios I. Pappas at <pappase@unr.nevada.edus</p>

Pioneer America Society Meeting

The Pioneer America Society: Association for the Preservation of Artifacts & Landscapes (PAS: APAL) will hold its 39th annual conference at the Four Points Sheraton Hotel in Hagerstown, MD, on 10-13 October 2007. The co-hosts for this event will be Dr. Paula S. Reed, of Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc., of Hagerstown, MD, and Dr. Susan W. Trail, of the Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick, MD.

"Landscapes in Stasis-Landscapes in Change: Two Views of West Central Maryland Cultural Landscapes" offers the dual conference themes of historic agricultural landscapes and their preservation, and transportation with all of the changes that evolving transportation systems have brought to the landscape. To study these themes, two day-long tours are planned for which the hosts are partnering with C&O Canal National Historical Park and Antietam National Battlefield.

The Thursday tour will examine regional transportation systems with stops at: (1) segments of the National Road and C&O Canal in Maryland, (2) the B&O Railroad Roundhouse in Martinsburg, WV, and (3) Harpers Ferry, WV, where the railroad and canal meet at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. The Saturday tour will take an in-depth look at historic cultural landscapes on Antietam National Battlefield at Sharpsburg, MD. This field trip will provide an opportunity to view several examples of 18th-century through mid-19thcentury farmsteads that are not open to the general public. Finally, an informal caravan tour of Monocacy National Battlefield will be offered on Sunday. It will feature a visit to l'Hermitage, a French Caribbean plantation established in the 1790s by refugees of the St. Domingue slave revolt.

The conference committee is now soliciting proposals for papers, special sessions, and panel discussions on the conference themes. However, presentations on all top-

ics related to material culture that are of interest to the society are welcome. Presenters must be members of PAS: APAL. The abstract deadline is Monday, 2 July 2007.

For further information, please contact Dr. Paula S. Reed, Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc., 1 West Franklin Street, Hagerstown, MD 21740; phone: 301-739-2070; email: <paula@paulasreed.com>; or Dr. Susan W. Trail, Superintendent, Monocacy National Battlefield, 4801 Urbana Pike, Frederick, MD 21701; phone: 301-662-3515; email: <susan_trail@nps.gov>.

Conservation and Collections Care Guidelines for Archaeologists Now Available on SHA's Web Site

FAQs & Facts: Conservation and Collections Care Guidelines for Archaeologists is intended by authors Colleen Brady, Molly Gleeson, Melba Meyers, Claire Peachey, Betty Seifert, Howard Wellman, Emily Williams, and Lisa Young to "provide answers to commonly asked questions and to serve as a resource kit." Developed in response to the needs of archaeologists working in the mid-Atlantic region, FAQs & Facts provides information on current best practices in conservation and collections care in a format consistent in content and design. Now available on the SHA Web site under Research Resources, http://www.sha.org/research_resources.htm, the module uses a Question and Answer format to address the most common questions that archaeologists pose to conservators.

The module is made up of three main sections: Frequently Asked Questions, broken down by categories; Queries by Material Class, relating to conservation processes for specific materials; and Supplementary Materials, including PowerPoint presentations, published papers, a bibliography, and information on storage materials. Frequently Asked Questions is the primary section of the module, and is broken into 13 categories that range from how to handle freshly excavated artifacts to how to plan for disasters. Here readers are led through the processes of project planning, excavation, processing, identification, conservation, curation, and long-term storage in a series of "briefs" that feature clearly written text, useful illustrations, and Web links for more information. Queries by Material Class provides information about the proper identification of artifacts within broad classes, characteristic evidence of decay, treatment recommendations, and storage guidelines for artifacts, environmental samples, and human remains. The format of this section is similar to that of the Frequently Asked Questions section, with concise text and useful illustrations. A single bibliography for the entire module is provided at the end of this section.

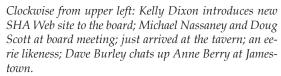
The authors make an explicit call for the regular involvement of trained conservators on archaeological projects. As they state in the introduction, FAQs & Facts "is not intended to provide a cookbook for conservation treatments or procedures," but rather should be seen as a tool to facilitate understanding of conservation and curation issues and to educate archaeologists about the need to work with professionals. How then does the conservation community meet the need for the specialist services that archaeological conservators provide, so that they can routinely be involved in all phases of the archaeological process? A helpful link to the American Institute for Conservation provides a list of 227 conservators for archaeological material with some of those operating outside of the United States. Ready access to conservation services may be a problem for archaeologists who do not work near major metropolitan areas or large research universities, however.

FAQs & Facts provides a wealth of well-organized, practical information to support the archaeological process. Detailed recommendations for appropriate field supplies and treatment of fragile artifacts in the field are provided, as well as advice on whether and how to clean artifacts, preventive conservation issues concerning storage, and exhibiting issues. The material is always clearly presented, organized frequently in simple tables and illustrated by photographs.

The authors acknowledge that the content for this module was developed for archaeologists working in the mid-Atlantic region of the United States, and there may be important gaps in information for users involved with projects elsewhere. It is to be hoped that this module will encourage conservators in other areas to consider building on the solid foundation provided here by creating similar content useful for their own regional audiences. It is clear that a tremendous amount of work has gone into what should prove to be a helpful and valuable resource for the profession (submitted by Barbara Heath, University of Tennessee-Knoxville, and Mark Freeman, Stories Past [<www.storiespast.com>]).

Highlights from Williamsburg 2007 . . .

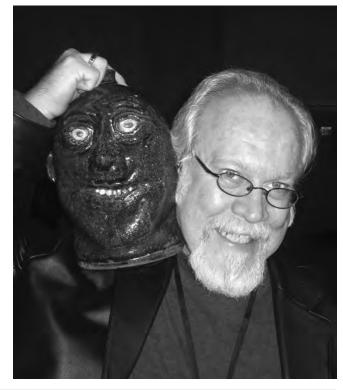














Opinion: The End of Prehistory

Lawrence E. Moore

Recently, I have been writing about ongoing social changes within American society and their effects on American archaeology (Moore 2005a, b; 2006a, b; n.d.). This commentary continues the discussion and focuses on important changes for historical archaeologists. The main forecast is that historical archaeology will emerge within two decades as the premier archaeological research topic in North America. This change will come at the expense of research on prehistory.

The Useless but Useful Divide

In the past I have argued that the arbitrary conceptual divide between prehistory and history is useless, and even detrimental (Moore 1995, 2001). Those comments tried to unify divergences in American archaeological research such that theories and methods could actually support the argument that the past is relevant to the present and future. I still believe that American archaeology's conceptually segmented research paradigm is useless while conducting research.

However, the social structural divide between prehistorians and historical archaeologists now seems to have significant utility. Historical archaeologists, and their society, SHA, continue to go about their business doing the research they prefer in the way they prefer. Historical archaeologists are more structurally diverse and more involved in public outreach programs than are prehistorians. On the other side, prehistorians go about their business with little regard to outcomes from historical archaeology; they are much more focused on being scientists and most begrudge interference from outsiders. The Society of American Archaeology, the largest archaeological organization in North America, is open to all professional archaeologists but we all know that it is primarily a bastion of prehistoric interests. Prehistorians have dominated since the beginning of the pro-

We also understand that this divide is a relic of the history of American archaeology. Prior to the founding of SHA, in the United States the word "archaeology" usually meant prehistoric archaeology, with an additional nod to contact studies, or, it meant archaeology of some far-off continent. This was because, since the inception of American archaeology in the 1830s through the late 1960s, the main topic of

American archaeology was prehistoric research. This precedence of prehistory lingers in many ways. Even though SHA was established in 1967, many archaeological surveys continued to make a distinction between "archaeological" sites and "historic" sites well into the 1980s. Even today California archaeologists give priority to prehistoric interests as site numbers for historic sites are suffixed with /H while non-historic sites get numbers that are unmodified (and the irony is that now historic projects in the state outnumber prehistoric projects [Praetzellis 2004]). The divide gives us marked and unmarked archaeology. In times past, the marked category has been ignored or treated like an unnecessary appendage to prehistory (Moore 2001). Wilkie (2005) described the relationship as a soured romance (with undertones of Adam and Eve).

The history/prehistory divide is also a manifestation of a We/They conception of the world dating to the late 19th century when varieties of social Darwinism were rampant. The word "prehistory" was coined in 1851 and by the time Victorians had molded it according to social Darwinism values it came to represent the They side of the divide. They, the Other, should be treated as scientific specimens from a fossilized natural world. Victorians, of course, thought of themselves as elites in charge of the world, no different than contemporary prehistorians who believe they have unilateral authority to interpret the archaeological record. For prehistorians the Archaeological Other has always been a Victorian conception. Ironically, the Boasians, who generally denounced social Darwinism and gave us culture history, actually reinforced the divide by hardening the segmentation between anthropology and history and sociology; they let the "Savage Slot" (Trouillot 2003) become anthropology's subject.

Since the founding of SHA historical archaeologists have debated the definition of their field. Much of that debate had to do with abandoning the Victorian We/They distinction. Today, historical archaeologists appear to be comfortable with the idea that they do the archaeology of Ourselves in the contemporary global modern world, minus the Victorian divide (Hall and Silliman 2006; Hicks and Beaudry 2006; Little 2006). We understand that We, Ourselves, refers to a heterogeneous pluralistic society that is constantly in motion, a moving

target that is hard to define but is still inclusive. History, We, and all of Them have been lumped together in a single category of humanity. We, contemporary historical archaeologists, also understand that We share interpretive control of the archaeological record with its descendents, and locals, Native Americans, and any interested party who wants into the game (except maybe relic hunters). This is multilateral archaeology. Historians have worked in a multilateral interpretive setting for over a century, so the idea is not new.

Unfortunately, those devoted to prehistoric research are still weighed down by their Victorian divide. And, they are getting beaten up for it. Since the passage of NAG-PRA and the subsequent Kennewick Man legal case, prehistorians have been fighting a rear-guard action to protect their unilateralism. They continue to propose that they do "archaeology" while others do "alternative archaeologies," that is, marked archaeology. In reality, they have been routed; the process of customization (Moore 2006b) is creating multilateral archaeology, and prehistorians will not be able to withstand this wave of social change. Across American archaeology there are already indications of emerging identity crises, especially among prehistorians (Joffe 2003, Moore n.d.); it has been very hard on one ecological archaeologist who is also a relative of George Armstrong Custer (Custer 2005).

Multilateralism has two implications for historical archaeologists. First, it means that the old divide is imploding. Prehistory and history are no longer in conflict because prehistory is retiring—like an old work horse it is being put out to pasture. In 20 years I do expect archaeologists to study sites that date to several thousand years before present; I also expect that the word "prehistory" will not be used to discuss any of the data, as that Victorian word and all its associated concepts will be purged from the discipline by then.

"Prehistory" is quickly becoming anachronistic. This idea was recently impressed on me while reading a news item about a rare shark captured near Japan (MSNBC. com 2007). The subcaption read "Living fossil species has changed little since prehistoric times." Never mind the fact that these creatures continue to live, breed, and demonstrate scientific theories of evolution in action. Imagine if such statements were used today about living peoples, and the

outcry that would come from it. Likewise, do your teenagers really understand what a 'living fossil' is? To my daughter it is an oxymoron; it is not even part of her generation's vocabulary. What this news item identified for me was that "prehistory" is itself a living fossil within our partly fossilized American sciences. A Kuhnian paradigm shift is coming soon and it will be the end of "prehistory."

The second implication of multilateralism, therefore, is that while American archaeology grapples with this significant conceptual change, historical archaeology will become the structural safety net of the profession. Additionally, forecasted expansions in public archaeology will emphasize historic topics (Moore 2005b, 2006b) over those associated with earlier eras. The social structural divide between prehistorians and historical archaeologists protects the latter. Thus, there will be a changing of the guard as historical archaeologists assume the leadership of American archaeology. The Golden Age of archaeology as historical analysis is on the horizon.

Secular Crisis

What would compel scientists to abandon a concept that seems so central to their paradigms? Again, the answer turns on historical change and social transformation.

American archaeology and anthropology have always reflected the trends in American society (Trencher 2000). The last two decades in America have been an era of strong individualism; anthropologists and archaeologists have appropriately focused on agency, free will, as everyone pursued personal research agendas. From 1946 to 1964 American society emphasized social conformity over individualism-anthropology emphasized theories that ignored agency (culturology, cultural ecology, functionalism, and structuralism) and archaeology was a big team event conducting salvage projects under coordinated research plans. The years between 1964 to 1984 saw a tug-of-war in American society between conformity and individualism; this dialectic is known in American history as a spiritual awakening. The passion with which archaeologists embraced, then abandoned, the New Archaeology was the same passion that gave American society riots, rage, and rights consciousness. From 1929 to 1945 America endured a secular crisis, suffering from economic depression and then total war. During the war archaeological fieldwork basically stopped; during the Depression it was carried out in management crisis mode as that is the best way to describe how New Deal archaeology was implemented. The four-part cycle just described (secular crisis, era of social conformity, spiritual awakening, and era of individualism) is best described by Strauss and Howe (1991, 1997).

Since 11 September 2001, America has been in a new secular crisis. During secular crises strong individualism continues until the climax when social conformity abruptly takes over. Other traits include severe social and political polarization, governmental and institutional dysfunction, and heightened fear, anxiety, and urgent desires to solve external social problems; the climax of this crisis has not come yet. Crisis eras are the great exclamation points of American history: the Glorious Revolution (1675-1704), the American Revolution (1773-1794), the Civil War (1857-1865), and the Depression-World War II (1929-1946). Dramatic social transformation is the outcome of secular crises. If America is in crisis and headed for transformation then so is both American archaeology and American

Obviously, political crisis grips America today. We are witnesses to an escalated conflict between the West and most of the Rest. I doubt that it will be the End of the West; more likely it will lead to a stronger multilateralism between the West and the Rest. In the past it has also been said that the non-West did not have History. But now they do; and they claim the authority to interpret their History as they desire. It has also been said that there would be an End of History. But that too has been wrong as History has been redefined such that its exclusivity has become more inclusive.

As we come to understand the ramifications of these changes it will become apparent that ending "prehistory" is a symbolic concession towards multilateralism. Giving up "prehistory" will be an act of social grace not seen in American science since anthropology gave up "race" as a biological category for scientific study.

The Little Acorn that Will

I guess the relationship between prehistoric and historical archaeology has always been misunderstood. Maybe we have thought of it as two siblings vying for attention from an anthropology parent. Or, maybe it was as two combatants eyeballing each other to see who would flinch first; one being the big dog and the other the underdog. Or, we have Wilkie's romantic duo contemplating reunion after drifting apart.

Today, I see the relationship in botanical terms. The great tree of "prehistory" is aged and waning. Its contribution to society is becoming less apparent as each year passes. Soon, all anyone will care about is paleo, and someday that too will become, like prehistory, passé. They are history.

Historical archaeology is the little acorn

that fell from that tree. It is growing strong and waxing elegantly. Its canopy is wide and tall, and will eventually overshadow its parent. With every day that goes by, its relevance to society is more evident. It is one of those trees that you just want to lean on as you enjoy the day.

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Editor's Note: Responses to this Opinion piece may be sent to editor William Lees at <wleengeuwf.edu>.

New National Register Listings

Reported by Erika Seibert

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

American Samoa, Western District. Old Vatia. Listed 2 November 2006.

Arkansas, Conway County. Seven Hollows—Petit Jean Mountain Site #1 (Rock Art Sites in Arkansas TR). Listed 20 September 2006.

Arkansas, Pope County. Archeological Site 3PP141 (Rock Art Sites in Arkansas TR). Listed 8 November 2006.

Arkansas, Pope County. Archeological Site 3PP142 (Rock Art Sites in Arkansas TR). Listed 8 November 2006.

Arkansas, Yell County. Archeological Site 3YE958 (Rock Art Sites in Arkansas TR). Listed 8 November 2006.

Colorado, Gunnison County. Chance Gulch Site. Listed 6 December 2006.

Delaware, Sussex County. Roosevelt Inlet Shipwreck. Listed 16 November 2006.

Virginia, Chesterfield County. Town of Bermuda Hundred Historic District (Prehistoric through Historic Archeological and Architectural Resources at Bermuda Hundred MPS). Listed 8 November 2006.

Virginia, Petersburg Independent City. Pocahontas Island Historic District. Listed 3 November 2006.

Wisconsin, Richland County. Bloyer Mound Group (Late Woodland Sites in Archeological Region 8 MPS). Listed 18 September 2006.

In addition, the following archaeological properties were designated National Historic Landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior:

California, Lake County. Borax Lake Site. Designated 20 September 2006. Florida, Monroe County. Mud Lake Canal (Southern Florida Sites Associated with the Tequesta and Their Ancestors Theme Study). Designated 20 September 2006.

Announcing the 2008 SHA Dissertation Prize

The 2008 SHA Dissertation Prize will be awarded to a recent graduate whose dissertation is considered to be an outstanding contribution to historical archaeology. A prepublication contract to have the dissertation copublished by the SHA and the University Press of Florida and a \$1,000 cash prize will be given to the individual with the winning dissertation. The cash portion of the prize will be paid when the revised dissertation is acceptable to the press.

To be considered for the 2008 prize, which will be awarded at the annual meeting in January 2008, nominees must have defended their dissertations and received a PhD within three years prior to 30 June 2007. Two unbound copies of the dissertation must be provided to James E. Ayres, chair of the SHA Dissertation Prize Subcommittee, by the date noted below. The dissertation copies will not be returned (unless the reviewers have made comments they wish to pass on to a nominee).

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

Nominees must be willing to accept a prepublication contract with the University Press of Florida, and winning the prize will, as with all SHA publications, require assignment of the copyright of the manuscript and any royalties from the publication of the paper to the SHA.

The dissertation must not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Deadline for receipt of all materials (nomination letters and copies of dissertations) is 16 July 2007.

The subcommittee is expected to reach a consensus on the winner no later than 16 October 2007.

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

How to Be an Archaeologist

From the Student Subcommittee, Academic and Professional Training Committee

Linda M. Ziegenbein, University of Massachusetts, Amherst Alicia B. Valentino, Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.

The topic of this year's forum was "Working in Archaeology: CRM vs. Academics," but what quickly became apparent was that rather than "versus," a more appropriate word would have been "and" since similar skills are needed to succeed in either field. In fact, the division between academic and CRM archaeology was dismissed as not reflecting the reality that archaeology typically requires cooperation between the academy and federal or state agencies.

Our guests included Timothy Scarlett (Michigan Technological University), Michelle Terrell (Two Pines Resource Group), Rob McQueen (Summit Envirosolutions), and Kelly Dixon (University of Montana). David Zamod of the New Jersey Department of Transportation joined the discussion and offered his insights from the agency side. Tellingly, all of the participants have both academic and cultural resource management experience, further underscoring that any separation between the two spheres is fictitious.

The forum also addressed the misconception that one can solely be an historical archaeologist. Many historical sites contain prehistoric components and, as an archaeologist, you should have more than a glancing familiarity with prehistoric artifacts. It goes without saying that you need to be somewhat knowledgeable about the cultures which produced those artifacts.

So what are the skills that one needs to succeed in archaeology? What skills should you cultivate to make yourself more marketable when on the job market?

Know Thyself. Students who are interested in pursuing careers in archaeology are encouraged to develop long-term plans. Being a good student is second to demonstrating an intellectual commitment to the field. Honestly assess your strengths and weaknesses and cultivate the tools you need to be an archaeologist.

Get field experience. If you do not know that archaeologists do not use gardening trowels to excavate, you are not going to find a job. Take a field school or volunteer on a project so as to become familiar with field techniques. If you are thinking about attending graduate school, know that there is no right amount of experience you

should have before going. Instead, be familiar with what your chosen school(s) recommend. Some schools do not require any field experience; others strongly encourage prospective applicants to acquire some. Make sure you get some field experience before going to graduate school, however. You do not want to wait until after receiving your graduate degree to discover what fieldwork entails.

Know artifacts. While no one expects a new archaeologist to be an expert in artifact typologies, it is important that you can identify cultural material. Can you differentiate between a brick fragment and a rock? Can you identify a flake? If you cannot, you should try to get laboratory experience. Find out if there is a professor or a graduate student who needs someone to process artifacts from a field excavation. They will often very happily accept volunteers.

Know how to write. The length of the field season varies depending on geographic region and people who can write can get jobs filling out paperwork and writing field reports during the off-season. Send a writing sample in with your application; a paper you have written for an archaeology or anthropology class that has been heavily re-edited is an acceptable sample to enclose. One of the participants said that, in comparing applications, demonstration of writing ability will trump a degree when deciding who to hire.

Be willing to say "I don't know, but I'd love to learn." No one expects you to be an expert and, even if you have field and laboratory experience, no one will expect you to have mastered every skill an archaeologist needs. If you do not know how to do something, admit it and ask to be taught. People would rather teach you how to use a compass than have to spend even more time (and money) trying to find you in a forest. Own up to your mistakes and try to not repeat them.

Be a good colleague. The world of archaeology is small and historical archaeology even more so. The chances are great that the person you are hoping will hire you knows the person you are bad-mouthing. Similarly, expect any potential boss to know at least some of the people with

whom you have worked. Expect them to ask about you. Try to get along with your co-workers. As one of the participants said, "The work we do is too important for egos."

Get involved. Attend local conferences or be active in local archaeological organizations. It is often easier, and less intimidating, for students to get involved with these smaller organizations than larger national or international ones. Ask if they need help collecting submissions for their "Current Research" section. It will give you a reason to contact archaeologists and the companies they work for in your area. The more contacts you have, the better.

Be eclectic. While the era of overspecialization is over or dying, knowing graphics programs, Geographic Information Systems software, or surveying programs will make you more competitive and, more importantly, increase your chances of working during the off-season.

Finally, enjoy it! Despite its low pay and occasional frustrations, this is a rewarding career. Remember, no one will tell you that they always hoped to grow up to be an auditor for the IRS.

Industrial Archaeology Now Online

Industrial Archaeology, The Journal of the Society for Industrial Archeology, is available online at The History Cooperative. This group includes several premier history journals and is sponsored by the University of Illinois Press, the Organization of American Historians, the American Historical Association, and the National Academies Press. A recent issue of IA is available free for this year, along with additional back issues as we mount them over the next few months, at <www.historycooperative.org>.

A powerful search engine will make the journal more useful and accessible, and we expect to see library access increased in the coming months.

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

The ACUA invites SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Entries must be received by 1 December 2007. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by 31 January 2008. Images will be displayed at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA Web site.

General Conditions of Entry:

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

Print Entry Conditions:

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

Six Categories:

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

Definitions:

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

Ethics Statement

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

	ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival	
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Minutes of the Wednesday Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Hyatt Regency, Sacramento, CA, 11 January 2006

President Judy Bense called the meeting to order at 8:35 a.m.

Present: Rebecca Allen, Judith Bense, Ann Giesecke, Barbara Heath, Joe Joseph, Terry Klein, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Kim McBride, William Moss, Doug Scott, Mark Staniforth, and Greg Waselkov. Also present: Kelly Dixon, Karen Hutchison, Grace Jan, Nellie Longsworth, and Michael Nassaney.

I. Adoption of Minutes

The minutes of the Mid-Year Board Meeting, held at SHA Headquarters, were reviewed. President Bense called for the approval of the minutes. Hearing no amendments or objections, the minutes for meetings were approved.

II. Reports

A. Officers

President (J. Bense)

Bense reported that 2005 was a good year for the SHA. She stated that the transition to MSP has helped the society move forward and thanked Karen Hutchison and her staff for all of their efforts. She reviewed a few SHA activities and developments during 2005 including the following:

- 1. The transition and upgrade of our Web site;
- 2. The completion of the membership survey;
- 3. The establishment of an Executive Committee;
- 4. And taking on a leadership role in Washington with the attack on Section 106. The SHA consultant Nellie Longsworth took the lead on the issue and successfully maintained productive dialog and relationships with the key players on this very important issue.

Bense reported that the SHA was involved with other several significant issues including working on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) new archaeological initiative and the reorgani-

zation of the Cultural Resources Section of the National Park Service (NPS). She stated that she participated in two national "summits" in Washington DC over the last year.

Bense reported that the Executive Committee met at various times during the year to discuss general SHA business, the Web site, the endorsement of the conservation brochure at St. Mary's City, and some of the issues regarding the online registration system.

Secretary-Treasurer (S. Mascia)

Mascia presented an update on the efforts completed regarding the curation of SHA records. She stated that Ronn Michael and Rick Sprague have both reviewed and cataloged all of the materials that they have collected. During the fall of 2005, they shipped the boxes to the Smithsonian.

Mascia reported that in order to guarantee the secure status of the membership's e-commerce transactions, Kelly Dixon proposed that the SHA make the transition to real-time processing of credit card information and set up an Internet Merchant Account. Verisign was chosen because it was a recognized security certificate authority and an Internet Merchant Account Bank with America was set up.

Mascia further reported that the SHA is in better financial shape than it has been in several years and will end the year in the black. The only unusual expenditure was for the Matrix online registration system. Mascia stated that the Budget Committee has been working on the proposed 2007 Conference Budget and the Draft Investment Policy to present during the Saturday board meeting.

Editor (R. Allen)

Allen reported that four journals were printed and distributed to the membership during 2005. These volumes were a joint effort by the Editor and Editor Emeritus Ronald Michael. In addition, she reported that the society is continuing co-publication activities with the University Press of Florida. She reported that UPF co-publishes the winner of the dissertation prize, at the recommendation of the Dissertation Prize Committee which is chaired by Jim Ayres. She stated that Larry McKee is cur-

rently the Co-Publication Liaison with UPF, and is actively soliciting new manuscripts. Allen reported that Past Forward, Inc. and the Sonoma Wine Company are sponsoring a wine reception and book signing during the conference that will highlight the joint UPF-SHA publication *Unlocking the Past*.

Allen also reported that she and LouAnn Wurst have negotiated two new joint book contracts for joint publication with the University of Nebraska Press, for publication in 2007. They are also actively seeking new manuscripts for the Historical Archaeology of the West and the Material Culture series. She stated that Dave Burley has helped to create and launch the new Internet Technical Briefs on the SHA Web site. With the assistance of Greg Waselkov and the Editor, Dave has written the Technical Briefs Mission Statement, selected an editorial crew, and written the guide to authors.

Allen stated that in 2005 she and Greg Waselkov conducted a search for a new Web site Editor. Kelly Dixon, at the University of Montana, was chosen and is currently working on launching the new SHA Web site. The Web site Editor will coordinate very closely with the SHA Editor, and will join the Editorial Advisory Committee. Allen expressed her thanks to the committee members who have volunteered over 3,000 hours of their time for the SHA during 2005.

Newsletter Editor (W. Lees)

Lees reported that three issues were published in 2005. He stated that the inclusion of conference materials in the *Newsletter* worked very well. He also reported that he was still looking into publishing the *Newsletter* on the Web.

B. Headquarters (K. Hutchison)

Hutchison provided the following information on headquarters activities for 2005:

Membership: The SHA membership currently stands at 2,322, roughly a 10% increase over the number reported in June 2005. The membership is as follows: 1,363 Regular members, 372 Institution members, 353 Student members, 13 Friends, 70 Adjunct members, 1 Developer, 116 Retired members, and 34 Life members.

2005 Conference: The York Archaeological Trust will be sending the final donation for the York conference in the amount of £9,700 (\$16,662). The final outstanding business from the conference is SHA's VAT refund, which is expected to be sent to headquarters during the spring of 2006.

SHA 2005 Elections: The SHA 2005 Elections were conducted primarily by online balloting for the first time this year. 133 ballots were mailed to members who did not have email addresses on file with the SHA. The remaining members (1,728, excluding Institution members) were contacted by email regarding the availability of the online balloting. The number of ballots cast in the 2005 elections (644) is roughly the same as that in 2004 (647) and represents 35% of the membership.

SHA 2006 Conference: Headquarters' work on the 2006 conference has been largely devoted to processing abstract submissions and registrations, working with the Conference Committee on logistics and other matters, producing the awards, and handling the financial reporting. There has been a considerable amount of work devoted to the online abstract submission and conference registration system; that system is a work in progress and further modification will be needed to ensure that difficulties experienced this year are resolved in a satisfactory manner. She stated a task force would be set up to work on improving the system.

Action Item: Doug Scott will work with Pat Garrow, Hutchison, Headquarters Staff, and the Conference Committee to update the SHA conference manual.

Staffing: Noelia MaGowan joined the MSP staff in October as the SHA's Member Services Manager. Trixie Bradfield joined the staff in November as a Meetings Manager, working with Grace Jan. Her responsibilities will include the SHA.

C. Standing Committees (Highlights of Reports and Action Items)

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (M. Staniforth)

Staniforth reported that the board of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) has been involved in the following issues and has undertaken the following actions:

Alabama Underwater Cultural Resources Act: Alabama Underwater Cultural Resources Act was under threat of being repealed – ACUA Deputy Chair Matt Russell and other ACUA members sent letters and lobbied on this to ensure that the legislation continues to help protect and preserve un-

derwater cultural heritage in Alabama.

Graduate topic in ethics, treasure hunting, and archaeology: Jerome Hall in collaboration with other ACUA members has been developing a syllabus for a one-semester graduate topic consisting of 13 lectures of one hour each on issues of ethics, treasure hunting, and archaeology.

National Geographic: The ACUA Chair wrote to National Geographic expressing concern about the publication of articles by treasure-hunting companies in the magazine and urging them to bring their publications and editorial policies in line with the mainstream of international opinion prohibiting the sale of artifacts from underwater sites.

National Historic Preservation Act: ACUA Deputy Chair Matt Russell and other ACUA members sent letters and emails to the House and Senate Committees about proposed amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. It was suggested that the proposed legislation, if adopted, would severely limit the use of the NHPA to preserve America's heritage, including that located underwater and that without the attention and protection afforded by the NHPA to our past today, we will lose this heritage for future generations

Portuguese-language brochure: ACUA member Filipe Castro has translated the "Underwater Archaeology" brochure into Portuguese. The brochure published by SHA is currently available in English, French, and Spanish.

Smithsonian Magazine: The May 2005 issue of the Smithsonian Magazine contained an advertisement of coins for sale from the SS Republic placed by Odyssey Marine Exploration, a treasure-hunting company involved in the commercial exploitation of shipwreck sites such as HMS Sussex. The ACUA Chair and other ACUA members sent letters to Smithsonian.

Treasures from the Deep exhibition and lecture series, Plymouth, UK: The ACUA Chair and other ACUA members wrote emails to Martin Read at the University of Plymouth, UK about the Treasures from the Deep exhibition and lecture series suggesting that commercial salvage activities are seen as ethically unsound and destructive to historic shipwrecks in Asian waters by the worldwide maritime archaeological and maritime museum community.

So you want to be a Collector? (seminar), Sydney, Australia: The ACUA Chair wrote to express concern that organizations like the Art Gallery of NSW and The Asian Arts Society of Australia (TAASA) should support Mr. Augustine Vinh's presentation on collecting Vietnamese shipwreck ceramics at the 'So you want to be a Collector?' seminar that took place at the Art Gallery

on 13 Saturday August 2005.

Underwater Archaeology Field School accreditation: ACUA members Della Scott-Ireton and Amanda Evans (student member) have been working on a draft proposal for accreditation of Underwater Archaeology Field Schools that will be available at the ACUA meeting in January 2006. Once approved this will go to RPA for consideration.

ACUA Policies and Procedures: ACUA emeritus member Toni Carrell has been working on updating the ACUA policies and procedures.

Staniforth also reported that the ACUA would also look into Web site development and ways to provide more information to the membership.

Conference (P. Garrow)

Garrow reported that the main focus of the Conference Committee for the upcoming year would be the 2007 Jamestown conference. He also reported that a venue for the 2008 meeting was identified. He stated that the committee is recommending Albuquerque for 2008 with Howard Higgins of TRC as the proposed Conference Chair. Terry Klein, of Statistical Research, will be proposed as the Program Chair. The site visit, conducted by the Conference Committee Chair and Grace Jan of the Headquarters Office, confirmed that the proposed conference hotel, the Hyatt, has both ample room and meeting space to accommodate the meeting. The hotel is located adjacent to a revitalized section of Albuquerque, and other ample restaurants and shopping.

Staniforth made a motion to approve Albuquerque as the site for the 2008 Annual Conference. Seconded by Lees. Motion carried.

Garrow reported that Toronto would be the proposed location for the 2009 Annual Conference. He also stated that the committee was looking into a possible venue in Central America.

Garrow thanked the Sacramento Conference Committee for all of their hard work on the current conference. Dana McGowan introduced her committee to the board.

D. Presidential Committees and Coordinators (Highlights of Reports and Action Items)

Academic and Professional Training

Bense reported that the committee is busy working on the conference workshops, the student paper competition, and the dissertation prize.

Awards (M. Beaudry)

Beaudry reported the committee will be

presenting the following awards at the Sacramento conference:

J. C. Harrington Medal: Don Hardesty was chosen to receive the medal; Don Fowler has prepared the presentation essay and sent it to the Editor.

John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology: Timothy E. Baumann was chosen to receive the award; Vergil Noble has prepared his presentation essay.

Awards of Merit: Three Awards of Merit will be presented:

- 1. The California Department of Transportation, for the Cypress Freeway Archaeology Project;
 - 2. Julia Bendimez Patterson;
- 3. The Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, San Jose, CA.

Deetz Book Award: The Deetz Award Committee, comprising three Past Presidents, received 19 submissions for the prize. The panel selected as best among these books Jane Perkins Claney's Rockingham Ware in American Culture, 1830–1930: Reading Historical Artifacts (University Press of New England, 2004). Julia A. King will make the presentation.

At its meeting in Sacramento, the Awards Committee will discuss and vote on the relevant awards to be presented in 2007 at Jamestown, VA.

Waselkov reported that Edward W. Tennant and Teagan A. Schweitzer received the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards.

Moss reported that Charles Dagneau received the Québec Travel Award.

Government Affairs (A. Giesecke and N. Longsworth)

Giesecke and Longsworth reported that 2005 was a busy year for the committee and Longsworth has been very busy on behalf of the SHA. Longsworth stated that the most important issue was the attack on historic preservation. They also reported that the committee has made significant efforts toward keeping the board and the membership apprised of all their activities throughout the year.

Giesecke stated that Longsworth's most important role is provide education to Congress on issues that SHA is concerned with.

Advisory Council (J. King)

King reported that she is the Chair of the Archaeology Committee, which is a task force to address archaeological issues that are before the council. She stated that the society was asked to put forth an individual who could represent the issues of the diverse group of archaeologists involved in the committee. Dan Roberts was chosen for this position. The topics that the committee is looking to include: New Section 106 Ar-

chaeology Guidance; Heritage Tourism – to expand the President's Preserve America; and to revisit the policy statement for the treatment of human remains. King stated that Roberts will update SHA on the committee's activities and guidance policies.

Bense thanked King and Roberts for all of their efforts. Bense also suggested that the board consider Nau, the Chair of the Advisory Council, for an award.

History (R. Schuyler)

Schuyler reported that the SHA Oral History Project is continuing. He also reported that he would be stepping down as chair and would be recommending Richard Veit to the president to succeed him.

InterSociety Relations (M. Zierden)

Zierden reported that the InterSociety Relations Committee continued normal activities during 2005. The committee is diverse and members attended numerous conferences during the year. She also reported that the York conference was very successful in strengthening the relationship between SHA and European archaeological groups, particularly the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology. The 2007 meetings in Williamsburg will likely provide an opportunity to continue these relationships. A list of members and their activities was presented to the board. Zierden encouraged board members to help find representatives to several organizations that do not have liaisons at this time.

Membership (B. Heath)

Heath reported the following activities of the Membership Committee during the second half of 2005:

- 1. Membership Survey: With the participation of the board, Editorial Advisory Committee, Gender & Minority Affairs Committee, and Public Education Committee, the committee refined the questions and format of the survey and posted it online on 21 November. The survey contained four broad profile sections designed to help us understand the personal backgrounds, employment history, level of professional activity, and research interests of our membership. More focused questions related to membership services, publications, and the performance of headquarter staff, and solicited broader views of the state of the profession. As of today, 719 individuals, representing just over 37% of individual members, have responded.
- 2. The committee collaborated with

- Dean Snow of the SAA to do an informal sample of professional archaeologists in targeted states and compare that count to data compiled from the 2000 census. The goal of this exercise was to gather more precise data about the number of archaeologists who do not currently belong to SAA or SHA.
- 3.The committee also answered routine queries from individuals about membership status and corresponded with headquarters periodically about the status of membership renewals.
- 4

Heath reported that the goal of the committee for 2006 is to analyze and report on the survey results.

Public Education and Interpretation (K. McBride)

McBride reported that the committee was very busy again this year. She stated that during the year they continued the relationship with Project Archaeology and the K-12 Subcommittee. She also reported that members worked hard on the Public Forum for the current conference.

McBride thanked Allen for the generous sponsorship of the Unlocking the Past booksigning reception. McBride stated that the committee was seriously looking into merchandising options for the promotion of the project. The committee was researching selling items with the image from the cover of the book on CafePress. She reported that a survey will be conducted during the booksigning reception and she will present the results at the second board meeting. She also reported that the artist who created the painting was willing to donate a portion of the proceeds from his sales of prints to the SHA. McBride asked the board for support with this endeavor.

Lees made the motion that the committee members move forward working with the painter on selling the images of *Unlocking the Past*. Seconded by Giesecke. Motion carried.

UNESCO Committee

The committee reported that they would be asking for funding from the SHA for participation in the 2008 Meeting in Québec City. It was also reported that the committee had prepared a revised Mission Statement for approval by the board. Moss moved that the board adopt the revised Mission Statement of the UNESCO Committee. Seconded by Giesecke. Motion carried.

Web site Advisory Committee (K. Dixon)

Dixon reported that she has been very

busy since taking on her new role. She reported that there were numerous problems encountered when the Web site was moved to its new home at the University of Montana. She stated that she has been working closely with her new committee to redesign the appearance of the Web site. Bense thanked Dixon for her hard work.

IV. Old Business

None.

V. New Business

Action Item: Scott will send a monthly

email to the board providing updates on society activities.

Hearing no further new business, Mascia made a motion to adjourn. Seconded by Joseph. The meeting was adjourned at 4:05 p.m.

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of The Society for Historical Archaeology, Hyatt Regency, Sacramento, California, 13 January 2006

The meeting was called to order by President Judy Bense at 5:05 p.m. in the Hyatt Regency in Sacramento, California. She welcomed all members who have attended the conference and supported the society during the year.

President Bense asked for additions or corrections to the minutes for the 2005 Business Meeting. Hearing none, the minutes stand approved.

President's Report (J. Bense)

Bense thanked the Conference Committee and the SHA headquarters staff for their efforts during the last year. Bense stated that she was pleased to announce that our membership was up 10% for 2005.

Bense reported that the SHA was very visible in Washington D.C. during 2005 and attributed this to the fact that the society has become more actively involved with the help of Nellie Longsworth. Bense stated that she was very honored to have served the society as president.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report (S. Mascia)

Mascia reported that curation of the society's stored materials and papers is a project that began several years ago. She stated that during the past year Ronn Michael and Roderick Sprague reviewed the data that they had collected during their many years of service to the society. The organized materials were then transferred to the Smithsonian during the fall of 2005. This ongoing project will continue as more of the society's data is organized for transfer in 2006.

Mascia reported that the SHA is currently in better financial shape than it has been in several years. The balance sheet currently indicates that the society's income for 2005 totaled approximately \$475,490

and the expenses totaled \$409,515. The profits from 2005 were used help negate the debt accrued during the previous few years. The society's investment accounts total \$188,158 and Mascia stated that she was hopeful that we will begin to replenish the General Endowment Fund in 2006.

Editor's Report (R. Allen)

Allen reported that the society produced four journals during the year and things are moving forward with setting up future copublications. She stated that she was very pleased with the response to the "Unlocking the Past" reception, and thanked all of those who helped with this event. She announced that a change to the journal would be moving book reviews to the Web site in the future.

Allen also reported that the Editorial Advisory Committee had spent over 3,000 volunteer hours working for the society in 2005

Allen introduced the new Web Site Editor, Kelly Dixon, to the membership. They announced that the Web site was moved to the University of Montana in 2005. Dixon announced that the Web Site Committee was working on recreating the programs and getting the membership portion of the site running by the end of the month.

Newsletter Editor's Report (W. Lees)

Lees reported that the membership received three issues of the *Newsletter* this year and there will be four produced in 2006. He also announced that conference registration materials would be included in the *Newsletter* in the future.

Headquarters Report (K. Hutchison)

Hutchison thanked the outgoing Past President William Moss and the outgoing Secretary-Treasurer Sara Mascia for their assistance during 2005. She stated that the SHA made a small profit on the 2005 annual meeting in York and thanked Harold Mytum for all of his efforts.

Hutchison also thanked the incredible number of volunteers that make the society run smoothly and asked the membership to thank the 2006 Conference Committee for all of their efforts.

Standing Committees

ACUA Report (M. Staniforth)

Staniforth reported that George Fischer has retired as treasurer and that Della Scott-Ireton was taking over that position. He stated that Annalies Corbin, Claire Peachey, and Dolores Elkin were elected to serve the ACUA.

Staniforth reported that the underwater brochure has been translated into Portuguese. He also reported that the ACUA would be working on Web site development.

Conference Committee Report (P. Garrow)

Dana McGowan reported that as of the business meeting, there were 744 individuals registered for the conference. She stated that there were 359 people who attended the Silent Auction/Wine Tasting and that \$3200 was raised from the silent auction.

Pat Garrow reported that the upcoming conference will be held in the following locations, Williamsburg/Jamestown in 2007, Albuquerque in 2008, and Toronto in 2009. He stated that the committee is researching locations, including Central America, for a venue for 2010.

William Kelso invited the members of

the society to come to Jamestown in 2007. He stated that the conference would be the "first" event of the anniversary year and that the committee was busy planning lots of exhibits, receptions, and events for the conference.

Nominations and Elections Committee (W. Moss)

William Moss reported that there was a very strong slate of individuals that were running for positions. He thanked all of the members who ran for office and announced the following results:

Lu Ann De Cunzo - President-Elect Sara Mascia - Treasurer Michael Nassaney - Secretary Margaret Purser - Director Nick Honerkamp - Director

Presidential Committees

Academic and Professional Training Committee

Bense announced that Mark Warner has been appointed to take over as chair of this committee. This is a very busy committee that works on the Guide to Departments, the Student Forum, the Student Paper Contest, and numerous other activities.

Awards Committee (M. Beaudry)

Beaudry announced that the committee would be presenting several awards at the 2006 banquet including the following:

Awards of Merit to CalTrans, Julia Bendimez, and the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project. She also announced that the Deetz Book Award was being presented to Jane Perkins Claney; the John L. Cotter Award to Tim Baumann; and the J. C. Harrington Medal to Donald Hardesty.

Beaudry announced that the committee has selected William Kelso as the J. C. Harrington Medal winner for 2007.

Government Affairs Committee (A. Giesecke and N. Longsworth)

Giesecke expressed the society's appreciation of Nellie Longsworth who has worked tirelessly on our behalf in Washington on the following issues: the reauthorization of the Historic Preservation Act, the "Battle" over the fate of Section 106, and the Native American Preservation Act, as well as many others.

Giesecke also thanked the membership for the letters sent out on behalf of the society and all of those who came to Washington to lobby on our behalf. She also invited the members to join the committee and get involved with their activities.

History Committee (R. Schuyler)

The Oral History project is still active.

R. Schuyler is ending his term as chair and Richard Veit will be taking over.

Membership Committee (B. Heath)

Heath reported that she has spent the last year learning about our membership through the survey. She stated that the survey went online in November and closed at the end of the year. Heath reported that 719 members responded (38%) and the committee will be working on analyzing the data.

Public Education and Information Committee (K. McBride)

McBride reported that this very large committee that has put in numerous hours getting things done. She stated that the society would continue to reap the rewards of the long-term *Unlocking the Past* project and thanked Rebecca Allen for hosting the reception for this important book at this conference.

She reported that the committee conducted a marketing survey at the reception and had collected 106 responses regarding the sale of the "Unlocking" image.

McBride asked the members to come to the Public Session and stated that the committee will continue to submit *Newsletter* columns.

UNESCO Committee (P. Leshikar-Denton)

Peggy Leshikar-Denton reported that she was working on revising the committee and defining its mission. She stated that the committee will continue to work on supporting the UNESCO Convention and will continued letter writing to encourage its ratification.

Old Business

Bylaws Modification report (W. Moss)

Moss reported the passing of two modifications to the bylaws: the first one permitting the executive director to work with the treasurer on financial matters, and the second being the creation of the Executive Committee. These modifications were approved by over 85%.

Dissertation Prize (J. Ayres)

Ayres announced that Elizabeth Keller of Syracuse University was the winner of the Dissertation Prize. Keller thanked the society for the honor and expressed her appreciation to Doug Armstrong for his support.

Student Paper Prize

John Roby was chosen to receive the Student Paper Prize at the 2006 conference.

Bense thanked Moss for his service to

the SHA.

New Business

Bense presented Douglas Scott as the new SHA President. He thanked the membership and stated that he was looking forward to his term. Scott also thanked Bense for her leadership during 2005.

G. Waselkov presented the resolution of thanks:

Whereas we are gathered here in the historic city of Sacramento, at the 39th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, to exchange information and ideas with our colleagues, renew old friendships, and make new ones, and to enjoy the hospitality of the city of Sacramento;

Whereas the Society appreciates the hard work and financial support of the people and institutions who have made this a very successful meeting, namely the Conference Chair Dana McGowan, Program Coordinator Sannie Osborn, the Local Arrangements Chair Stacy Schneyder, the Terrestrial Program Chair Thad Van Bueren, the Underwater Program Chair Jerome Hall, Digital Publishing and Multimedia Coordinator Michael Ashley, the Volunteer Coordinator Danny Gilmour, the Silent Auction Organizer Anmarie Medin, the Plenary Session Organizer Kent Lightfoot, the Opening Reception Organizer Adela Morris, the Public Session Coordinators Mary Praetzellis, Adrian Praetzellis, Michael Ashley, Eric Blind, Liz Clevenger, Anthony Fassero, John Ristevski, Joshua Seaver, and Ruth Tringham, the Press Liaison Margaret Purser, the Digital Presentation Coordinator Oliver Monson, Workshop Coordinator William D. Updike, and Conference Committee Co-Chairs Barbara and Patrick Garrow;

Whereas the Society is deeply appreciative of the outstanding planning, coordination, and support for this meeting provided by staff at SHA Headquarters including SHA Executive Director Karen Hutchison; Vice President, Meetings, Grace Jan; and Management Solutions Plus President Beth Palys;

Whereas we are also deeply indebted to those persons and organizations whom have generously given volunteer, financial, and other support to make this meeting a success, including Albion Environmental, Inc., ArchaeoCommons, Archaeological Research Center, ASM Affiliates, Basin Research, California Department of Transportation, Charles Cheek, College of William and Mary, Julia Costello, CyARK, Lu Ann DeCunzo, EDAW, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Garcia and Associates, Ann Giesecke, Gray and Pape, Rob-

ert Greenwood, Chris Hoffman, Jones & Stokes Associates, Julia King, William Lees, Kim McBride, Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute, Vergil Noble, Pacific Legacy, PAR Environmental Services, Inc., PastForward, PAST Foundation, Mary & Adrian Praetzellis, Presidio Trust & the Presidio Archaeology Lab, Margaret Purser, Susan Henry Renaud, Robert Schuyler, Douglas Scott, Donna Seifert, Angela Smith, Sonoma State University, Catherine H. Spude, SRI Foundation, Leslie Stewart-Abernathy, SWCA, Keith Syda, The Alexandria Archive, University of California, Berkeley, University of Nevada Press, University of San Diego, URS Corporation, and Terrance Weik;

Whereas we look forward to learning about the accomplishments and honoring the recipients of the SHA awards, and are

deeply grateful for the work of Committee Chair Mary Beaudry and the Awards Committee in selecting these fine honorees;

Whereas we have had the pleasure of enjoying comfortable accommodations and generous service provided by the Hyatt Regency, and appreciate the efforts of their staff;

Whereas the Society owes a deep debt of gratitude to our outgoing president, Judy Bense;

Whereas Past President William Moss, Directors Barbara Heath and Kim McBride, are leaving their respective offices, having made meaningful and lasting contributions to the Society during their tenure;

Now therefore be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology declares its deepest appreciation and gratitude to all those who helped advance the SHA mission during 2005 and who made this annual meeting such an enjoyable event.

SHA Member R. Sprague made a motion that as a matter of policy when a major or critical amendment is proposed to be made to the Society for Historical Archaeology Bylaws or Constitution, the amendment will be presented to the membership as a single item with a vote on the ballot separate from any group of routine editorial changes to these documents. Anita seconded the motion. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

Minutes of the Saturday Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Society for Historical Archaeology, Hyatt Regency, Sacramento, CA, 14 January 2006

President Doug Scott called the meeting to order at 5:02 p.m. at the Hyatt Regency, Sacramento, CA. Present: Rebecca Allen, Judith Bense, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Ann Giesecke, Barbara Heath, Nicholas Honerkamp, Joe Joseph, Terry Klein, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Kim McBride, Margaret Purser, Doug Scott, Mark Staniforth, and Greg Waselkov. Also present: Karen Hutchison and Nellie Longsworth.

I. Announcements and Opening Remarks

President Scott welcomed the new board members and announced that the public archaeology session in the convention center was an overwhelming success, having attracted over 1,250 visitors.

Kim McBride (Public Education and Information) reiterated the success of the "Archaeology Roadshow" and remarked on the considerable time and effort that went into planning it. Many students and teachers responded to the numerous flyers and other advertising directed at local schools and throughout the region by the organizers.

Linda Derry suggested, and the board approved, a change of the name of the committee to "Public Education and Interpretation Committee."

There was considerable interest in the

paraphernalia (e.g., t-shirts, coffee mugs, refrigerator magnets) associated with the "Unlocking the Past" artwork by Martin Pate. The committee will pursue marketing these goods through CafePress. Some discussion followed concerning how much merchandise we can sell as a non-profit organization. Hutchison indicated that this was determined by the size of our operating budget; if the proceeds amounted to less than 2-3% of the budget, this would be allowable. We would need to look into this if profits exceeded 8-10%. There was also a guestion about where the money would go (to a dedicated account or general fund) and if the committee could access the money to support the development of more lesson plans or a workbook. The board seems amenable to use of the funds to assist the committee with expanding their activities.

Kim McBride is stepping down as chair of the committee, to be replaced by Margie Purser.

II. Old Business

A. Standing Committee Updates

Conference Committee Update

Though no one from the committee was in attendance, Scott assured us that all went well with the conference; in particular, many of the unpaid presenters have now paid their registration fees and others will soon be tracked down. Total registered: 887, including 414 regular members, 141 regular non-members, 153 student members, 78 student non-members.

Budget Committee (S. Mascia)

Mascia distributed copies of the draft investment policy. Discussion revolved around the general endowment fund and if this was a misnomer as it is actually a reserve fund. The board agreed to change the name to the "General Reserve Fund."

Several other changes were suggested and agreed upon; Mascia will make the changes in the final draft. Action item: Lees motioned to accept the investment policy as revised. De Cunzo seconded. Approved.

The 2006 budget was distributed, based on requests made by committees last spring. Some minor changes were discussed, including a \$1,000 bonus for our Washington contact (Longsworth) that was approved. The changes amounted to an increase of \$3,800.

Action item: Mascia motioned to accept the 2006 budget as revised. Giesecke seconded. Approved.

Action item: Mascia motioned to delete the UNESCO allocation of \$3,500 from the 2006 budget. Honerkamp seconded. Approved.

Hutchison presented a proposed summary of services for the 2007 conference in Williamsburg. The base fee for 2007 will

be \$92,500 based on 800 registrants with an extra \$15,000 for each additional 200 registrants (thus, the fees would increase \$15,000 if we reached about 850 registrants and another \$15,000 if we had over 1050 registrants). Hutchison was excused as the board discussed the proposal.

Action item: Lees motioned to accept the fee structure as proposed, beginning at \$92,500. Bense seconded. Approved.

B. Presidential Committee Updates

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (M. Staniforth)

The council had some concerns regarding publication, in that the society is no longer publishing the proceedings as it once had. However, there are now two (up from one) ACUA members on the HA publication committee/editorial board/editorial advisory committee. Hopefully, they will encourage contributed papers, as well as thematic issues in underwater archaeology. The newly created Journal of Maritime Archaeology is also a publication outlet, thankfully. There is also a desire to make additional information besides the abstracts available from presented papers (e.g., PowerPoint presentations on the Web) in lieu of publication. ArchaeoCommons may be able to assist by putting papers online.

Development Committee (J. King)

Julia King will chair this committee in

2006 and focus on Jamestown in an attempt to attract sponsors for the 2007 conference.

Editorial Advisory Committee (R. Allen)

There are currently 30 members on the committee. They recently discussed the following recommendations. A major goal of the committee is to distribute the *Journal* widely, especially to non-members, and liquidate our costly back stock. It was suggested that we place back issues (older than five years) online and make them available to members and the public at no cost.

Action item: Mascia motioned to put PDF files of back issues (1967-2000) online and have a blowout sale of hard copies available to the public at the 2007 conference (cash and carry inexpensively, perhaps \$2-3/issue). Purser seconded. Approved.

The book reviews will be moved to the Web site. Increasing Web costs can be off-set with money from the CD fund.

Action item: Giesecke motioned to move \$7,900 from the CD fund to the Web Site Editor's Fund to be used at the editor's discretion. Joseph seconded. Approved.

Other Old Business

A question was raised about the disposition of underwater proceedings. It is planned to put these online in the future as well. There was a suggestion that back issues of journals could be donated to libraries that cannot afford subscriptions. Allen responded that it is extremely costly to make such donations.

There was discussion about the format and timing of committee meetings at the 2006 conference. The committee meetings roundtable approach was generally thought to be undesirable, especially if papers or other significant events were scheduled at the same time. Perhaps next year it could be coordinated with the lunch hour and we could reduce the roundtable luncheons to a single day? Or we could move the meetings to Wednesday and shorten the board meeting? It was suggested that the time and place of the future committee meetings be left up to the 2007 conference committee.

III. New Business

The board decided to hold its mid-year meeting on the weekend of 23-25 June 2006.

Information was sought on the SHA's inter-society relations with the AAA. The nominating committee of their Archaeology Division is interested in identifying SHA members who may want to hold office. The committee will be directed to SHA's representative to AAA, Russell Skowronek.

It was agreed to send future issues of the *Journal* to Nellie Longsworth.

It was noted that pop-ups are showing up on our Web site. Is this a regular occurrence?

Scott adjourned the meeting at 7:46 p.m.

Minutes of the Mid-Year Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Society for Historical Archaeology, SHA Headquarters, Rockville, MD, 24 June 2006

I. Call to Order

President Doug Scott called the meeting to order at 8:18 a.m. at the SHA Headquarters, Rockville, MD and welcomed all of the board members.

Present: Rebecca Allen, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Ann Giesecke, Nicholas Honerkamp, Joe Joseph, Terry Klein, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Michael Nassaney, Margaret Purser, Doug Scott, Mark Staniforth, and Greg Waselkov. Also present: Karen Hutchison, Beth Palys, Nellie Longsworth, and Noelia MaGowan.

II. Minutes

The minutes of the 14 January board meeting, held in Sacramento, were reviewed and approved with minor amendments. The 11 January board meeting minutes were not yet ready for review.

III. Reports

President's Report (D. Scott)

Scott underscored his desire to keep the board informed of current issues through regular email correspondence. The board concurred that this was useful. Among the most pressing issues was the one related to Matrix and the updates needed to our online conference registration system.

Scott participated in a conference call with the National Park Service to provide feedback that will assist NPS as the agency re-evaluates and potentially expands its role in public education and interpretation. He also filed a letter to the Keeper of the Register with regards to site 45BN1437, a WWII trash dump associated with the Hanford nuclear facility. The site was determined not to be eligible for the National Register based on inadequate recording and evaluation. The letter pointed out the potential significance of the dump and its value to the field of historical archaeology.

Scott also discussed SHA's potential

involvement in the Preserve America Summit, a two-day conference to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the National Historical Preservation Act, announced by First Lady Laura Bush. Scheduled for fall, 2006 in New Orleans, the summit will have a number of focus areas, some of which are directly pertinent to the mission of SHA. The summit focus areas will be developed over the summer by 11 panels consisting of 10-12 experts who will be charged with developing program and policy recommendations. President Scott, Lu Ann De Cunzo, and Nellie Longsworth recommended 12 SHA members to the ACHP and Mrs. Bush as potential panelists in three areas: "Building a Preservation Ethic and Public Appreciation for History," "Coordinating the Stewardship and Use of Our Cultural Patrimony," and "Determining What's Important." Among these were also the names of three experts in underwater archaeology which Scott felt would be an important addition to the summit and its planning efforts. Scott has already been asked to co-chair the "Determining What's Important" panel with Antoinette Lee of the ACHP.

Secretary's Report (M. Nassaney)

Nassaney encouraged all board members and committee chairs to transfer copies (electronic or otherwise) of official SHA records for permanent archiving. By definition, all records created by officers (i.e., elected and appointed, committee chairs, subcommittee chairs) while acting in their official capacity, are official records of the society. These records will be deposited with the National Anthropological Archives on an annual basis, probably in spring after the annual meeting.

Nassaney also presented the following minutes of a conference call held on 2 May 2006:

President Doug Scott called the voices to order at 3:05 p.m. (EST). Audible members: Rebecca Allen, Judith Bense, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Nicholas Honerkamp, Joe Joseph, Terry Klein, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Michael Nassaney, Margaret Purser, Doug Scott, and Mark Staniforth. Also audible: Karen Hutchison and Beth Palys.

Opening Remarks

President Scott indicated that he expected that everyone should be acquainted with the issues that had arisen regarding the services that Matrix has been providing the SHA and the need for additional expenses to meet our needs for the 2007 annual meeting. Karen Hutchison provided a synopsis of the memo she had prepared on 1 May 2006 re: Matrix Online Abstract Submission and Conference Registration System.

Editor's Report (R. Allen)

Journal editor Allen reported that there are several joint publications in the works and several other co-publications remain in print and continue to bring in royalties to the society. Members will be able to access the Journal online by the end of this summer. Allen indicated that she is working on providing opportunities to publish more of the ACUA proceedings in the Journal.

Allen announced that the inventory reduction sale is now underway. A motion was made and seconded to have net profits from inventory reduction sale go to the publications fund and all other proceeds from publications go to the operations fund. Motion approved.

The board discussed plans to make complete sets of SHA publications available in central locations globally. A motion was made and seconded to keep five (5) sets of SHA publications internally at our office headquarters in Rockville. Motion approved.

Finally, we are entering negotiations with Parks Canada to make available some of their out-of-print publications online. This will prove to be a useful service to the society and the field of historical archaeology.

Newsletter Editor's Report (W. Lees)

Alas, Lees announced that he will complete his second term of office as *Newsletter* Editor in January 2008 and indicated the need to search for a replacement. He also discussed the need for making the *Newsletter* broadly available in hard copy and online and reported that the *Newsletter* will again be published four times in the upcoming year.

SHA Memorials Editor's Report (W. Lees)

No memorials had come to the attention of the editor.

Headquarters Report (K. Hutchison)

Hutchison announced that the 2006 conference made a \$15,000 profit. She is currently busy working with the 2007 Conference Committee on preparations for Jamestown. She asked that all board members fill out a Conflict of Interest Policy form. A motion was made and seconded to accept the conflict of interest statement as amended. Motion approved.

Due to factors beyond our control, there were 22 people on the 2006 program that did not register. These people should be encouraged to pay up. Our policy states that if someone on the program fails to present a paper, they will not be allowed to present in the following year. No final decisions were made on whether or not a penalty should be imposed, though we will

work to avoid this situation in the future.

Hutchison provided an update on progress with Matrix and the system design for the upcoming conference. She indicated that the system has been tested and she has every reason to believe it will serve our needs.

The Conference Procedures Manual draft was circulated to the board and they have been asked for their comments on the draft by 31 August. Hutchison will prepare a revised draft to be discussed in January at the annual meeting.

Discussion followed after which a motion was made and seconded to accept the \$585 fee for changes to give the Conference Committee and staff the ability to "delete" abstracts from the system and to modify the confirmation message that submitters receive to direct them to go back and verify that their abstract is correct.

Motion carried with one vote against.

De Cunzo was asked to report on her meetings with Dana McGowan, Tobi Brimsek, and an SHA group (Pat Garrow, Judy Bense, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Michael Ashley, Joe Joseph, Michael Nassaney) at the SAA last week in San Juan. There were concerns for determining how well the program is working and if it is fulfilling our needs. There was a sense that we need an IT specialist to assist us so we can make informed decisions about matters that extend beyond (some of) our expertise. Michael Ashley, who worked with the 2006 Conference Committee, is able and willing to be of assistance to us.

Further discussion followed after which a motion was made and seconded to table the \$14,000 fee for an upgrade and associated changes and accept the annual maintenance fees up to \$3,000.

The discussion underscored the fact that we should obtain detailed specs on what we will receive for annual maintenance and see if Michael Ashley will serve as liaison.

Motion passed unanimously.

Scott indicated that we should broadcast a message explaining to the membership that we will change the procedures.

The conference called ended at 4:20 p.m.

A motion was made and seconded to accept the minutes of the conference call. Motion approved.

Treasurer's Report (S. Mascia)

Mascia reported that SHA is financially stable. She presented the 2005 audit, which showed that actual revenue (\$483,446) exceeded budgeted revenue (\$430,830) by \$52,616. And actual expenses (\$417,888) were below budgeted expenses (\$443,192) by \$25,254. The good news is that revenues exceeded expenses by \$65,558!

A motion was made and seconded to accept the 2005 audit as presented. Motion approved.

Mascia also presented the balance sheet. The board requested that we determine the fees we pay to manage our finances, determine how much the reserves have decreased in the hopes of building them back up, and encourage the Membership Committee to re-evaluate membership categories.

A motion was made and seconded to accept the financial report as presented. Motion approved.

Standing Committee Reports

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (M. Staniforth)

Staniforth announced that the board of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) has been involved in the following issues and has undertaken the following actions:

- 1.ACUA member Filipe Castro has translated the "Underwater Archaeology" brochure into Portuguese. The brochure will be published by SHA. Filipe has also arranged the translation of the brochure into several other languages and these will be posted on the ACUA Web site.
- 2.ACUA emeritus member Toni Carrell completed an update of the ACUA policies and procedures, which were accepted by the ACUA board at the Sacramento meeting.
- 3.At the Sacramento meeting the following nominees were accepted for the 2007 election slate for three positions on ACUA: Jason Burns, Marc-Andre Bernier, Susan Langley, Ian Oxley, Nathan Richards, and Matt Russell.
- 4.ACUA has recently filed with the IRS for 501C status as a not-forprofit organization.
- 5.For the 2007 SHA conference the Education Sub-committee is developing a workshop/forum on graduate schools and career development for underwater archaeology students.
- 6.ACUA has discussed the ethical issues involved with holding a tour during the 2007 SHA conference at a museum that has breached the accepted code of ethics and the UNESCO Convention.
- 7.The ACUA Chair and other ACUA members wrote emails expressing concern at a proposal by a treasure-hunting company (Deeptrek)

to enter into a contract with the government of the British external territory of St. Helena Island in the Atlantic Ocean. The proposal would allow for the sale of up to 70% of the artifacts from a range of shipwreck sites around the island including the Dutch East India Company ship *Witte Leeuw* (1613).

Budget Committee (S. Mascia)

Mascia presented some amendments to the 2006 budget, including an increase of \$4,000 for scanning documents, \$3,681 for Cold Fusion split between the Publication Fund and the Web site Fund, and \$3,500 for student interns to work with the Web Site Editor from the Web Site Fund. A motion was made and seconded to approve the budget as amended. Motion approved.

Conference Committee

No formal report was presented.

The revised Conference Manual has been distributed. Comments should be submitted to President Scott by 31 August 2006. The board recognizes that better coordination is needed between the Conference Committee and the board. Headquarters will arrange schedules for standing and presidential committees to meet in Williamsburg. It was noted that preparations for the 2007 conference are moving along well. We have a tentative offer to hold the 2010 annual meeting somewhere in Florida.

Nominations and Elections Committee (J. Bense)

Four nominations were made for Board of Director positions: Reginald Auger, James Bruseth, Robert Clouse, and Don Weir. A motion to accept this slate was made, seconded, and approved. The board did express some concern regarding the lack of gender diversity in this slate.

Presidential Committee Reports

Academic and Professional Training Committee (M. Warner)

The Academic and Professional Training Committee continues to fulfill its basic obligations to SHA by serving as judges for both the student paper competition and the dissertation prize. Both competitions received very solid submissions this year, though the total number of submissions for the student paper competition was down considerably from the previous year. The other regular contribution from the APT has been the production of the Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater

Archaeology, which was spearheaded by Alicia Valentino and Julie Kloss last year.

The APT coordinated with the Editorial Advisory Board to organize and host an open forum on analytical methods in historical archaeology at the annual meeting in Sacramento. The committee also began developing an operations guide for the APT. The document will include position descriptions for various posts within the committee (such as Employment Coordinator, Continuing Education Coordinator) as well as listings of standing committee responsibilities and deadlines. The goal of producing such a document is to provide clarification to SHA members on what the committee responsibilities are as well as to serve as a guide for APT committee mem-

Will Updike should be thanked for his three years of service as the Continuing Education Coordinator. Jamie Brandon of Southern Arkansas University has assumed that position for 2007-2009. There had been some ambiguity in the membership of the APT, but we are now actively recruiting new members.

Awards Committee (M. Beaudry)

Beaudry reported that at the annual meeting in Sacramento, the SHA Awards Committee voted on the recipient of the 2007 and the 2008 Harrington Awards and approved three nominations for the 2007 Award of Merit.

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

The Awards Ceremony in Sacramento went off very smoothly and kept within the prescribed time frame, thanks to the efforts of the headquarters staff in coordinating all aspects of the event.

The names of the award recipients are as follows:

2007 J. C. Harrington Medal: William Kelso will receive the Harrington Award in Williamsburg.

2008 J. C. Harrington Medal: James Ayres will be presented with the award in 2008.

2007 John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology: Only one complete nomination for the Cotter Award has been received as of this date with another in the form of a suggestion only.

2007 Awards of Merit:

- 1. Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks for its Threatened Sites Program.
- 2. Fraser Neiman and Jillian Galle for the Monticello Archaeology Program's Digital Archaeological Archive of Chesapeake Slavery (DAACS).

3. The journal *Ceramics in America* and its editor, Robert Hunter.

Deetz Book Prize

The following individuals agreed to serve as the judges for the 2007 Deetz Award: Julie King, Vergil Noble, and Terry Majewski. There are about a dozen books eligible for the competition. Announcement of the winner is slated for late September, 2006.

Curation Standards Committee (R. Sonderman)

Sonderman reported that he continues to stay abreast of the development of a federally sponsored nationwide deaccessioning policy for archaeological collections. The Council for Maryland Archeology is also holding discussions aimed at developing a similar set of standards. Two areas of focus are to develop: (1) a deaccession policy for existing collections and, (2) a policy directed at collecting strategies that could lead to a reduction in the numbers of objects to be curated.

As the hurricane season approaches, it has become abundantly clear that archaeologists and curators are in desperate need to be educated and trained in how to prepare and respond to an emergency affecting archaeological resources in the field and to archaeological collection repositories. With the assistance of CCMC committee members, the chair has submitted a symposium abstract titled: Emergency Preparedness and Response: The Impacts to Archaeological Sites and Collections in the Wake of a Natural Disaster, to be sponsored by the CCMC committee for the upcoming 2007 SHA conference. In addition, plans are in progress to develop a pre-conference workshop sponsored by the CCMC committee to provide a practical primer on the treatment of archaeological specimens damaged by natural or artificial agents.

Development Committee (J. King)

The Development Committee has been exclusively focused on fundraising in support of the upcoming Williamsburg/Jamestown conference. And they have been having some success!

The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology has committed \$5,000 to SHA for the meeting. Robert Hunter (Chipstone Foundation) has pledged \$1,000 to \$2,000 in support of conference activities. Other contributions include \$200 from the Council for Maryland Archeology, \$500 from the Department of Archaeological Research at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, \$500 from the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, \$200 from Keith Heinrich, and a donation of publications for the Silent Auction from the Archeologi-

cal Society of Maryland.

Negotiations are ongoing to obtain support for the Silent Auction from Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the CRM firm, URS Greiner. Letters soliciting support from past and current board members will also be sent. Efforts are underway to solicit support from CRM firms that have always been generous to SHA and board members have been asked to call people they know and encourage them to contribute. Donors can contribute amounts that earn them acknowledgment from categories ranging from "Red Ware" to "Porcelain," with varying wares in between. And once again, SHA board member Nick Honerkamp has offered the services of his band, Gravity's Rim, to play at the post-Banquet and Awards dance at a reduced cost.

Barbara Heath has agreed to coordinate the collection of Silent Auction items, such as books, CDs, antiques, gift certificates, and anything else that an archaeologist might bid on. Feel free to contact her at <Barbara@poplarforest.org> to make your donation. We hope to exceed the \$3,000 +/-that was raised last year. The committee is also exploring the idea of inviting presses to support a reception or other event at which refreshments are served and autographed books could be offered. Please share additional ideas and suggestions.

King notes that the ad hoc conference fundraising committee is only part of the SHA Development Committee. She is asking the board to identify a new chair for the Development Committee to begin serving after the Williamsburg conference. Some of the committee members are qualified and willing, such as John Chenoweth who has previous development experience.

The Conference Fundraising Committee requests that the board:

- 1.Review the list of CRM firms that you will be willing to approach on behalf of SHA.
- 2.Share the names of firms that we may have overlooked.
- 3. When you receive your SHA letter from Doug Scott, contribute as generously as you can.
- 4. Assist in identifying a new chair of the Development Committee.

Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (C. Nickolai)

No report.

Government Affairs Committee Report (A. Giesecke and N. Longsworth)

There are currently 18 members on the Government Affairs Committee. The list will be reviewed annually to determine continued participation.

Last year the National Parks Subcom-

mittee produced a "discussion draft" of proposed amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. The issue of greatest concern to the SHA was the change to Section 106 during federal undertakings to limit review to only properties on or listed eligible by the Keeper of the National Register. On 22 and 23 June, Terry Klein, Joe Joseph, Donna Seifert, and Nellie Longsworth met with Rep. Pearce, chair on the House National Parks Subcommittee, to discuss his concern about changes needed to Section 106. With no bill introduced, time may be running out for the legislative process this year and the discussion draft appears to be dead.

The House Appropriations Committee has made its recommendations for the 2007 budget. Despite modest increases and decreases in various programs, their recommendations reflect the effort to retain funding for core, mission-essential programs through reductions to grants programs, land acquisition, and construction.

Congress's Katrina Hurricane Recovery funding includes \$43 million for historic preservation: \$40 million for historic preservation grants to stabilize and repair damaged historic properties in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama; and \$3 million for SHPO offices in those states to carry out Section 106 reviews.

The Preserve America Summit was again discussed. It is important that archaeologists and cultural resource managers be invited and fully participate in the event.

The 14-mile border fence between Mexico and the U.S. below San Diego will proceed without any environmental review. It was argued that the fence is essential for our national safety. This type of streamlining of government projects challenges the Historic Preservation law as well as the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

Nine nations have ratified the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage.

The Department of State transmitted to Congress proposed legislation that will lead to increased protection of the RMS *Titanic* and its wreck site. By enacting this legislation, the U.S. will become a leader in the international community in protecting perhaps the most important shipwreck in history.

Finally, Longsworth brought the Congressional Historic Preservation Caucus to the attention of the board. The caucus brings together members of Congress who understand the value of America's historic places. Ask your representative to join the caucus by contacting Mike Wiehe in Representative Michael Turner's office (R-OH) or Claire Lohr-Meyers with Representative

Brad Miller's office (D-NC)!

History Committee (R. Veit)

Veit reported that the History Committee is actively engaged in its oral history project that involves compiling oral histories from the SHA's early presidents and winners of the Harrington Award. We are currently working with Ivor Noël Hume and Stanley South. The hope is that these oral histories will be published upon completion.

Inter-Society Relations Committee (M. Zierden)

Zierden expressed a concern about improving working relations with headquarters.

Membership Committee (B. Heath)

The Membership Committee met in Sacramento and set forth the following goals for 2006 relating to the survey:

- 1.Download the survey database in order to structure queries that Survey Monkey does not provide, and begin data analysis.
- 2.Prepare a brief summary statement about survey results to include in the SHA *Newsletter*.
- 3. Begin work on data analysis to be presented at a future SHA conference (2008) in workshop or session.

4.

To date, the committee has succeeded only in our first task of downloading the database, which is now ready for analysis. Data were presented on changes in membership categories from 2005 to 2006. The total number of regular, institutional, and student members has declined by about 10% on average.

Public Education and Interpretation Committee (M. Purser)

Purser reported that the PEIC had several very large projects already underway this spring including the "Unlocking the Past" project, the continuing development of the project Web site, the production of K-12 curriculum modules based on the text, and a range of public outreach activities designed to get the word out to the educational community about the project. Highlights of these activities include:

*A model of an educational resource designed to accompany the (2005) PEIC popular book, *Unlocking the Past: Celebrating Historical Archaeology in North America*, was submitted to the PEIC chair for the board in early January and was made available during the annual conference to the membership for their review.

*The presentation of the "Unlocking"

Web site at the SAA meetings in Puerto Rico.

*A small market testing of items bearing the "Unlocking" image. A report with the survey results was published in the spring SHA *Newsletter*.

*The formulation of initial plans to promote the project at the upcoming NCSS conference this fall in Washington, DC.

President D. Scott consulted with Patrice L. Jeppson about education partnership possibilities prior to the April 6 NPS/SAA teleconference on heritage education that SHA was invited to participate in.

PEIC member Patrice L. Jeppson lobbied legislators on Capitol Hill to advocate for NEH funding as part of Humanities Advocacy Day activities (1-2 March 2006). Legislative staff members were interested to learn that the NEH funded archaeology-based teacher workshops to help prepare educators for teaching American history.

Patrice L. Jeppson has contacted K-12th grade-directed archaeologists at AIA, ASOR, and The Archaeology Channel about presenting a joint archaeology table at NCSS this fall under the banner "Alliance of Archaeology Educators."

Patricia Samford is working with several archaeologists in North Carolina to develop a one-day teacher workshop that will be given in October, in advance of "North Carolina Archaeology Days." This two-day event will be held at the North Carolina Museum of Natural History.

Committee chair Margaret Purser is participating in a federal grant administered through the "Teaching American History" program aimed to help 4th, 5th, and 6th grade teachers meet both national language arts and social studies curriculum standards by using local historical resources and themes.

Given the very strong positive results based on the survey of public and professional reactions to "Unlocking the Past" paraphernalia, the PEIC recommends that SHA go forward with the On-Line store to make these items available to the members and the public. A motion was made and seconded to set up the On-Line store with Café Press. Motion approved.

A motion was made and seconded to set up an account to receive any profits from the sale of the Unlocking image items and be dedicated to the PEIC with annual review. Motion approved.

Register of Professional Archaeologists (R. Clouse)

Clouse reported that RPA participated in the meeting of the ACPH archaeology task force reiterating the ethical responsibilities and the research standards that Registered Professional Archaeologists agree to. RPA also asked to be added as a consulting party in the discussions surrounding the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers programmatic agreement on sites along the Missouri River Main Stem System and alerting the USACE of possible ethical issues relative to RPA standards.

RPA has been asked to be a party in the discussions related to claimed ethical violations by American archaeologists in Peru.

RPA wrote a letter to elected officials in Utah and alerted RPAs in the state that the State of Utah was attempting to pass (and eventually did pass) legislation that removed the RPA requirement for archaeologists working in Utah.

RPA completed a needs assessment last fall and a copy of the results of that survey was sent to SHA President Scott.

RPA Annual Board Meeting was held at SAA meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Some of the high points are summarized below:

- 1.At last count there were 1,876 registered and paid RPAs. Another 53 committed to registration at the SAA conference. This is very nearly three times the number that were ever members of SOPA.
- 2. Charles "Chip" McGimsey received a Special Achievement Award for his tireless work on the Gordon Tucker grievance case and William D. Lipe was awarded the RPA's highest award, the McGimsey-Davis Distinguished Service Award, for his lifelong commitment to public archaeology.
- 3.Three Task Forces have been created to address important issues highlighted in the 2005 Needs Assessment:

Communication: Chaired by presidentelect Bill Andrefsky that will address how RPA can better communicate and receive feedback from RPAs and the broader archaeological community.

Continuing Professional Education: Chaired by SAA representative Don Weir to evaluate the role of and need for CPE as a part of professionalism in RPA registration.

Recruitment and Registration Requirements: Chaired by Robert Clouse (SHA representative) that will attempt to find additional ways to increase registration of RPAs, particularly among archaeologists employed in the academy, evaluate the minimal requirements for registration (e.g. requirements for field work experience), and make a recommendation for other categories of RPA such as field technicians who might not otherwise be eligible for regular

membership.

Finally, only one grievance was filed by an RPA against another RPA; investigation indicated that the complaint was without standing.

UNESCO Committee (M. Leshikar-Denton)

Leshikar-Denton reported that in 2005 the UNESCO Committee instituted threeyear terms and trimmed the committee to 22 active members and two advisory members

The UNESCO Committee was established in 1999 to monitor the development and negotiation of the draft Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, and to recommend an official SHA position on relevant issues. With the adoption of the convention at the 31st session of the UNESCO General Conference in November 2001, the committee's role changed from supporting the convention's passage to supporting its international implementation and ratification. At June 2006, seven nations, including Panama, Bulgaria, Croatia, Spain, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, and Portugal have ratified the convention. The convention will be implemented when 20 countries have ratified it.

UNESCO has held a series of regional conferences throughout the world in order to assist countries in understanding the UNESCO convention and to encourage its ratification.

A letter-writing campaign remains high on the UNESCO Committee's to-do list. Letters are being sent from the SHA President to various agencies and organizations informing them of the adoption of the convention, pointing out its highlights, and encouraging the use of the convention's Annex Rules in their programs and activities.

A sub-committee is currently working on draft letters to NOAA, USNPS, and USACE, asking these U.S. federal agencies to adopt the annex to the UNESCO Convention into working documents and operations guidelines, such as the USNPS guidelines, for consistency. The letter-writing campaign will also focus on other federal and state agencies, international agencies, professional societies, diving organizations, and maritime history organizations.

The UNESCO Committee is working with U.S. state agencies to strengthen their underwater archaeology programs, paying particular attention to incorporating the convention's Annex Rules in state program guidelines, consistency of state legislation with the convention, and training. Members have organized State Underwater Archaeology Manager's Meetings (SUAMM), as well as the annual Government Managers Meeting held at the SHA conference.

A key SHA UNESCO Committee initiative continues to be maintaining a formal relationship with the ICOMOS ICUCH. This relationship helps further SHA's goals for promoting ethical and scientific underwater research worldwide by supporting ICUCH's efforts to provide training for those interested in underwater cultural heritage in developing countries. This relationship includes a society representative sitting as an associate member (non-voting) of ICUCH, attending the organization's meetings, and participating in its deliberations and programs.

UNESCO Committee members are organizing symposia for SHA 2007 Williamsburg and WAC-6 in Kingston, Jamaica on successful examples of international and interagency cooperation for the protection and management of the world's shared and finite underwater cultural heritage.

A new UNESCO/ICOMOS/ICUCH publication on Underwater Cultural Heritage at Risk has been published in 2006. It is available electronically from the ICO-MOS Web site http://www.international.icomos.org/risk/2006/index.html. Leshikar-Denton noted that there are 10 articles in the volume by SHA UNESCO Committee Members and Observers at the 2006 Sacramento meeting.

Web Site Editor's Editorial Advisory Committee (K. Dixon)

Dixon reported to us via conference call. She was pleased to announce that the new SHA Web site is up and running. It is currently divided into two major sections, one for members only and the other with public access. There are lots of new features on the site including juried links, book reviews, conservation FAQs, style guide, dissertation awards, and employment opportunities, to name just a few. Support from the Web site Publications Fund will allow us to develop further Web site capabilities, such as internal databases, ecommerce, and flash pages. The fund will also support the hire of students to assist with the development of educational page designs and material associated with public and professional outreach. The board recognizes the dedication and hard work that Dixon has put into redesigning the Web site. We began to discuss ways to provide assistance to Dixon who both manages and edits the Web site. The enormity of this task will require greater resource allocation should we want the Web site to continue to expand and improve.

IV. Old Business

There was no additional old business.

V. New Business

Mascia presented the 2007 budget that projects income to exceed expenses by over \$25,000. A motion was made and seconded to adopt the budget with amendments. Motion approved.

Scott asked for comments on a letter he drafted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in response to the Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects as published in the *Federal Register*, vol. 71, no. 49, dated 14 March 2006. The letter expresses SHA concerns about documentation and the consultation process associated with human remains.

Allen wanted the board to know about the significant time commitment associated with editorial roles in the organization as currently structured. She suggested that SHA consider restructuring the editorship to reflect actual practice by designating four editor positions: Web site, *Journal*, *Newsletter*, and Co-publication. These positions will serve to redistribute some of the editorial responsibilities. The implications of such a restructuring for board composition would need to be explored.

Allen also announced that she would not be seeking another term as journal editor. A search committee will be established to identify qualified candidates to fill the position.

Hearing no new business, Scott adjourned the meeting at 5:15 p.m.

SHA 2008 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

Please note the deadlines for submissions of news for UPCOMING ISSUES of the SHA Newsletter

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