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President's Corner

Douglas D. Scott

This winter and spring has been a relatively quiet one for your officers, although that is not to say that there has been no activity. We have had a good deal of interchange via email that has allowed us to keep well informed, and move quickly to address issues that have come to our attention. Among other items we sent a letter to Hawaiian Governor Linda Lingle expressing our support of the state historic preservation office and some concern over a large number of vacant staff positions, especially in the archaeology area. Governor Lingle took time to respond to our letter in a very positive tone about resolving the staffing issues.

On the home front Joe Joseph was appointed our new *Historical Archaeology* journal editor with Mary Beth Reed as co-editor. Joe and Mary Beth have begun the transition process working closely with current editor Rebecca Allen. Kudos are in order for Rebecca for her diligent efforts in working with outgoing SAA Editor David Anderson in co-publishing the John Cotter memorial volume through the SAA Press. The book was recently released. Dan Roberts and David Orr worked very hard on this joint publication effort, and congratulations are extended to each and everyone for a successful endeavor.

Annalies Corbin, the new co-publications editor, is also hard at work. She has several new and exciting projects in the works as well.

An issue of some substance on which your officers are working is revision of the society's Long-Range or Strategic Plan. In 2001 the board put discussing and updating the SHA strategic plan on hold due to other higher-priority issues. We dusted off the document late last fall and have begun

the process of rethinking the plan and issues associated with that effort. We are looking at the membership survey results as a guide to what are the most important issues for the society today. We have literally just begun the re-evaluation process, and it will take some time to work through the various issues and establish what issues and priorities SHA can and will focus on in coming years. Be assured the membership will be kept fully informed on the process as well as priority development.

On the legislative front in the U.S. — we are watching developments related to the Department of Agriculture's so-called Farm Bill as our top issue of the moment. One provision in particular has real potential effect for historical archaeology. That provision allows landowners to set aside, by various means, historic farmsteads and ranches, not just for their historic significance, but also for their archaeological potential. This expanded Farm Bill reauthorization is being carefully watched by the Government Affairs Committee. Both Judy Bense and Nellie Longworth had a big hand in the last Farm Bill, and they are equally active in the current legislative round.

Within the U.S. historic preservation arena SHA is monitoring ACHP developments with the Preserve America initiative. The council met on 10 May to consider the summit recommendations. Those recommendations have real potential to influence the practice of historical archaeology for the next decade. SHA has been and continues to be a part of the review process.

In the international arena the ACUA and the UNESCO committee are diligently

Continued on Page 2

following the process of ratification of the underwater charter. Both ACUA and the UNESCO committee members are actively advocating for adoption of the charter in a variety of international venues. SHA has sent letters to several U.S. agencies recommending that as they revise their various cultural resource regulations they consider using the charter's best practice ideas as a model for updating policy, guidelines, and regulations. U.S. agencies cannot adopt the charter without the U.S. government signing on, but cultural resource professionals in those agencies and policy makers can employ those concepts in their work as valid international standards. Thanks to the hard work of the ACUA members several states have adopted the charter concepts and best practice guidelines at the state government level.

SHA Executive Director Karen Hutchinson and I were privileged to attend the presentations of the Presidential Preserve America Award ceremony held in the White House East Rose Garden on 9 May. Four awards were presented, two in the heritage tourism category and two in the private preservation area. None directly involved archaeology, but the recognition of the value of historic preservation at the presidential level is very important. Check the Preserve America Web site for the award criteria; perhaps there is a project of which you are aware that deserves recognition. Among the ceremony's attendees were former SHA presidents Sue Henry Renaud and Julia King, who were there in their official capacities. ACRA President Karen Hartgren also attended. SHA and archaeology were very well represented, I am pleased to note.

Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference

The Third Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference will be held at DePaul University, Chicago, IL on Saturday 3 November 2007. This year's conference theme will be "Engaged Archaeologies" and will explore the many ways historical archaeologists in the Midwest are engaging local communities and interested constituencies. The program will include a series of topical presentations and discussions, a poster session showcasing student research, and a book discussion. Please look for mailings and announcements for this conference. Registration will be open from 1 July to 15 October. Please contact Jane Eva Baxter, conference co-organizer at <jbaxter@depaul.edu> for more information.



At the White House (left to right): Sue Henry Renaud, Doug Scott, and Julia King.

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Peruvian-North American Agreement Regarding Professional Archaeological Conduct Is Reached

By Jeff Altschul, President, Register of Professional Archaeologists

As President of the Register of Professional Archaeologists I am pleased to announce the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Register and the Colegio Profesional de Arqueólogos del Peru (COARPE). The MOU represents more than two years of negotiations between the register and the COARPE. The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) played a pivotal role in the negotiations, and the parties would like to acknowledge the SAA's encouragement and efforts to bring this MOU to fruition.

At its heart, the MOU is about professional conduct and responsibility. It speaks to how archaeologists from different countries will treat each other and the archaeological resources they investigate. Importantly, the MOU provides a mechanism by which North American archaeologists can apply for permits to conduct archaeological investigations in Peru and by which opportunities will be made available for Peruvian archaeologists to perform and participate in archaeological work in North America.

What is this all about?

There is a long history of North American, particularly U.S., archaeologists working in Peru. For the most part, archaeologists from the two countries have worked together well. Concerns, however, had been raised by Peruvian archaeologists over a number of issues, including the failure of U.S. archaeologists to fulfill permit requirements, their lack of proficiency in Spanish, the failure to publish in Spanish or to make presentations at regional meetings, and ethical breaches of conduct. Recently, the Peruvian permitting system was changed to afford Peruvians greater control over their heritage. Previously, foreign archaeologists could apply to the Ministry of Culture for permits to conduct archaeological investigations. The recent changes limited permit application to members of the COARPE.

Though it is not impossible for foreign archaeologists to join the COARPE, it is difficult. U.S. and other foreign archaeologists were understandably concerned and many felt that unless the permitting situa-

tion could be resolved they would need to move elsewhere to pursue archaeological projects. Andeanists raised their concerns with the SAA.

The Peruvians' concerns focused on professional conduct and research standards. In recognizing these concerns, the SAA turned to the organization that it sponsors which focuses on ethics and standards, the Register of Professional Archaeologists. The SAA requested that the register enter into a three-way discussion with the COARPE to determine if there was any common ground through which a solution could be reached. In these discussions, we learned that the missions of the COARPE and the register are similar. Both are dedicated to raising professional standards and to improving the conduct of archaeology.

At the SAA annual meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the parties agreed to have the register draft a proposal that would grant comparable rights to U.S. and Peruvian archaeologists working in each other's country. Because a significant number of Canadian archaeologists are listed in the register and Canadian archaeologists also are a presence in Peru, the COARPE agreed to include Canadians in the agreement. Over the last year, the MOU has been the subject of scrutiny by representatives of the SAA, the register, and the COARPE and by legal counsels of the latter two. It has been revised numerous times, all of which has made it a better agreement.

What does the MOU do?

The MOU allows archaeologists who are citizens of or working in the United States or Canada, who are registered professional archaeologists (RPAs), and meet other requirements of COARPE membership (such as proficiency in Spanish and previous experience in Peru) to apply for permits from the Ministry of Culture to perform archaeological investigations in Peru. By virtue of requiring RPA membership as a permit requirement, the COARPE guarantees that U.S. and Canadian archaeologists can be held accountable through the register's grievance procedures.

Likewise, Peruvian members of the COARPE who wish to pursue archaeologi-

cal opportunities in the U.S. and Canada and who meet the requirements for listing in the register can become RPAs. Grievances filed against members of the COARPE who are also listed in the register for professional conduct within Peru will be adjudicated by the COARPE; otherwise grievances will be administered by the register.

The formal signing ceremony of the MOU took place at the RPA Forum at the SAA annual meeting, Friday, 27 April 2007, in Austin, TX. The signed Spanish version of the MOU and its English counterpart are posted in the Members Only section of the RPA's Web site (<www.rpanet.org>). If you have questions or comments about the MOU please contact me through the RPA's business office (<info@rpanet.org>).



Candidates' Information

2007 SHA and ACUA Elections

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

For SHA President

John D. Broadwater, Ph.D.

Education: B.A. Engineering, University of Kentucky (1966); M.A. American Studies, The College of William and Mary in Virginia (1989); Ph.D. Maritime Studies, University of St Andrews (2000). Current Position: Chief Archaeologist, National Marine Sanctuary Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (2007). Past Positions: Program Manager, Maritime Heritage Program, NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program (2002-



2007); Sanctuary Manager, NOAA's Monitor National Marine Sanctuary (1992-2004); Adjunct Lecturer, Maritime Studies Program, East Carolina University (1984-2006);

Senior Underwater Archaeologist, Virginia Department of Historic Resources (1978-1990); Marine Archaeological Research Services, Inc. (Vice-President, 1972-1975, President, 1975-1978). Professional Service: Board member, Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (1985-2004; Vice-Chair 1988-1992); SHA Strategic Planning Committee (2002-2004); SHA UNESCO Committee (2001-present); Underwater Program Chair, SHA 1991 and 2007 conferences; AIA Underwater Archaeology Interest Group (1999-present); Marine Archaeology Committee, Marine Technology Society (2000-present); delegate to the Preserve America Summit (2006). Research Interests: maritime history and archaeology; demonstrating the relevance of maritime archaeology to a broader understanding of the human record; state, national, and international cultural resources management. Selected Publications: *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings from the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference: Richmond, Virginia 1991* (editor)(1991); eight entries, *British Museum Encyclopaedia of Underwater and Maritime Archaeology* (1997); *Charting a New Course for the Monitor* (1998); "Protecting and Managing the Underwater Cultural Heritage in U.S. Waters Through the National Marine Sanctuary Program," in *Memorias del Congreso Científico de Arqueología Subacuática ICOMOS* (2001); "Timelines in Underwater Archaeology" and "Digging Deeper: Deepwater Archaeology and the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary," *International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology* (2002); "From Collier to Troop Transport: The Betsy, Yorktown, Virginia," in *Beneath the Seven Seas* (2005); two entries, *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia* (in press); "Naval Battlefields as Cultural Landscapes: The Siege of Yorktown," in *Methods and Topics of Historical Archaeology on Military Sites* (in press).

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as president? If elected SHA president I believe that my training and experience will help me guide the growth and effectiveness of the society as well as respond to the diverse needs of our members. Over a period of more than thirty years, I have planned and directed maritime archaeology projects and cultural

resources management programs: I helped create and direct Virginia's underwater archaeology program and NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program and I directed two complex underwater archaeology projects. I have been an SHA member for most of that time, have attended most of the annual meetings, and have served on various committees, especially the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology. Although my specialization is maritime archaeology, I strongly believe that all SHA members share the same basic professional interests, needs, and goals, and I have endeavored to maintain an inclusive perspective throughout my career. I am confident that my extensive and varied administrative experience in state, federal, academic, and private organizations provides me with the appropriate skills for society leadership. In addition, I will have ample time as president-elect to work with SHA officers and committees to develop a comprehensive understanding of current issues and to become fully engaged in society leadership. In this phase of my career I would like to "pay forward" the guidance and mentoring from which I have benefited while a member of SHA.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's mission and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? As SHA president-elect, my primary intent would be to actively support the society's officers and committees in their ongoing efforts to define current SHA needs and to update our goals and priorities. I have studied the 2006 member survey results and spoken to numerous SHA officers and members, and it seems evident that the current board is on a wise and prudent course of action. Upon becoming president, I would attempt to engage as many officers, committees, and members-at-large as possible in a concerted effort to fully implement our updated long- and short-range goals. I would help the board establish a decisive course for professional excellence, financial stability, resource preservation, political activism, education, and outreach. Specifically, given my current level of understanding, I would strive to: (1) maintain SHA's excellent program of dissemination of knowledge (journal, annual conference,

newsletter, and Web site); (2) support SHA committees and the ACUA, and seek creative ways to fund their priorities; (3) expand our outreach, education, and political activities in order to educate lawmakers and the public regarding the significance of our goals and the need for strong resource protection; (4) remain alert for threats to preservation laws and policy, and take action when appropriate; (5) increase our international membership and our involvement in international research and preservation issues; and (6) remain flexible and encourage feedback from the membership. I hope you will give me the opportunity to serve you as SHA president.

William B. Lees, Ph.D., RPA

I worked on my first archaeology project my first summer out of high school, and have since earned the B.Sc. in Anthropology from University of Tulsa in 1975; the M.A. in Anthropology from Michigan State University in 1982; and the Ph.D. in Anthropology from Michigan State University in 1988. I currently serve as Executive Director of the Florida Public Archaeology Network at the University of West Florida where I am establishing a network of eight



public archaeology offices throughout the state. Previously I have been Vice President of Development and Special Programs at Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.; Director of the Historic Sites Division of the Oklahoma Historical Society; and Public Archaeologist at the Kansas State Historical Society. My current professional service includes: Society for Historical Archaeology *Newsletter* Editor (2002-2008), member, SHA Board of Directors (2002-2008) and SHA Budget Committee (2002-2008), and SHA Memorials Editor (2000-present); Society for American Archaeology, Pub-

lic Education Committee. My previous professional service includes: Society for Historical Archaeology, member, Board of Directors (1992-1995), 2001 annual meeting program chair, continuing education coordinator (1996-2001), long-range planning committee chair (1993-1996), 1993 annual meeting conference chair; Register of Professional Archaeologists, President (1998-1999); Society of Professional Archaeologists, President (1997-1999), President-Elect (1995-1997), Secretary-Treasurer (1993-1995), Assistant Secretary-Treasurer (1991-1993), Standards Board member (1990-1991), Membership Committee chair (1989-1991); Plains Anthropological Society, President (1996-1997), Vice President (1995-1996), member, Board of Directors (1994-1997), 1992 conference co-chair; Society for American Archaeology, government affairs network state representative (1995-2000), committee on public archaeology (1986-1993), invited delegate to "Renewing Our National Archaeological Program" first and second conferences and "Save the Past for the Future Part II" conference; Kansas Anthropological Society, editor of publications and executive committee member (1989-1993).

My recent research has focused on the excavation of the 1838 wreck of the *Heroine*, a western river steamboat submerged in the Red River, Oklahoma; and Civil War battlefields, material culture, and memorials. The *Heroine* allowed me to segue into underwater archaeology, which I have thoroughly enjoyed. Most of my research on the 19th century, whether carried out on the Great Plains or in the Southeast, has been part of another major thread in my career—bringing archaeology to the public. A related interest of mine is the value of archaeology for the public, reflected recently in a forum that Julie King and I organized at the SHA conferences in York and Sacramento, which developed into a forum recently published in *Historical Archaeology* 41 (20).

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as president?

The SHA has always been my favorite archaeological organization and I have really enjoyed my service to the society. I have been actively involved in the SHA since attending my first conference in Philadelphia in 1976. I served a term on the board during the early 1990s, and am completing a two-term run on the board as *Newsletter* editor. I have also served as conference chair and program chair, and have served on a variety of committees as chair or member. I am quite familiar with the SHA, and there should be no question that

I will enjoy serving this organization in yet another capacity, that of president. I also believe that my involvement in both terrestrial and underwater archaeology, and with their associated communities of professionals, provides me with a familiarity with the breadth of our society that is important in leading it fairly and wisely. Most of all, I will bring to the presidency my dedication and hard work, and my passion for ensuring that our current and future members will also feel the SHA is their favorite organization.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's mission and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?

One of the biggest challenges the SHA has faced and will always face is providing the type and quality of services that the membership desires, at a cost that is within the realm of comfort of both our regular and student members. Our services generally focus on publications, our annual conference, the financial management of the society, committee projects, and increasingly our Web presence. The SHA has been blessed with a very high quality of services, and we have never been lacking in new and good ideas to pursue. As the cost of doing business increases (for example, as we embrace, as we must, a robust Web presence) and as our membership (and primary revenue source) remains relatively stable, we are constantly being squeezed financially, and we must make choices (decrease services, find efficiencies, or raise dues or conference fees). It is time for the society to undertake a reanalysis of its programs and goals, including an analysis of the way it delivers its major services. We have healthy but limited resources, and we need to make certain we can deploy our financial and human resources to support those activities that count the most, and that we look for ways to do our work more efficiently. I plan to capitalize on the current interest on the board for needs assessment and strategic planning, and would emphasize both that this be accomplished and that the resulting plan implemented. With regard to efficiency in the delivery of services, I am specifically interested in the conference. I am convinced there are ways we can find to decrease the amount of conference space required and to make hotel negotiation easier, while at the same time increasing opportunity for discussion among participants.

I am also dedicated to ensuring that the SHA remain relevant and essential to our base of terrestrial and underwater archaeology, and that to finding ways to increase the relevance of SHA as an international

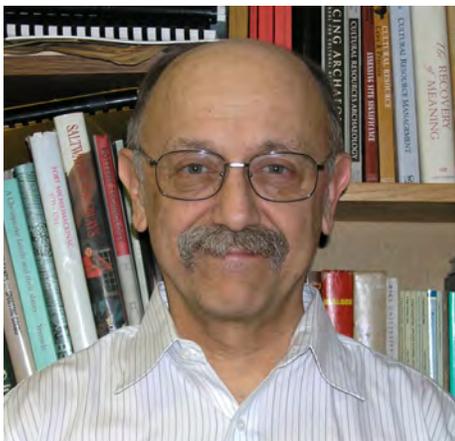
organization. To do this we need to ensure that our publications, Web site, and conferences serve these constituencies.

I would be honored to serve SHA as president, and can guarantee that I would enjoy the assignment!

For SHA Board of Directors (two positions)

Charles D. Cheek, Ph.D.

Education: B.A. Sociology, Catholic University of America (1966); M.A. Anthropology, University of Arizona (1970); Ph.D. Anthropology, University of Arizona (1971). Current Position: Vice President, Director of Cultural Resources, John Milner Associates, Inc. Past Positions: Associate Director, Cultural Resources, John Milner Associates (1995-2006); Principal Archeologist/Project Manager, John Milner Associates (1984-1995); Assistant City Archeologist, Baltimore Center for Urban Archeology (1983-1984); Lecturer, University of Maryland (1982-1984); Senior Archeologist, Soil Systems, Inc., Alexandria, VA (1982-1983); Lecturer, Pennsylvania State University (1981-1982); Director of Plaza Operations, Copan Archeological Project, Honduras (1978-1981); Co-founder, Archeological Research Associates, Tulsa, OK (1974-1980); Assistant Professor, University



of Tulsa (1971-1978). Professional Service: American Anthropological Association: Practicing Anthropology Work Group (2006); Society for Historical Archaeology: Nominating Committee (2001); National Archaeological Collections Management Conference, San Diego (1998); Council for Maryland Archeology: Member, Board of Directors (1995-1994), Curation Committee (1990-present), President (1989); Society for Historical Archaeology: Curation Committee (1992-present); Society for American Ar-

chaeology: Nominating Committee (1990); Historic Preservation Review Board, Washington, DC: Member (1984-1992); Oklahoma Council for Archeological Preservation: President (1975-1976). Recent Publications: Maya Community Buildings: Two Late Classic Popal Nahs At Copan, Honduras. *Ancient Mesoamerica* 14(1):131-138; (1999) An Evaluation of Regional Differences in Colonial English Foodways. In *Old and New Worlds*, Geoff Eagan and R.L. Michael, eds., pp. 349-357. Oxbow Books, Oxford; Introduction. Perspectives on The Archeology of Colonial Boston: The Archeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts, edited by Charles D. Cheek. Special issue, *Historical Archaeology* 32(3):1-10; (1997) Setting an English Table: Black Carib Archeology on the Caribbean Coast of Honduras. In *Approaches to the Historical Archaeology of Mexico, Central & South America*, Janine Gasco, Greg Charles Smith, and Patricia Fournier-Garcia, eds., pp. 101-110. Monograph 38. The Institute of Archeology, University of California, Los Angeles; (1994) (co-author with Donna J. Seifert) Neighborhoods and Household Types in Nineteenth-Century Washington, D.C.: Fannie Hill and Mary McNamara in Hooker's Division. In *The Historic Chesapeake: Archeological Contributions*, Paul Shackel and Barbara J. Little, eds., pp. 267-282. Smithsonian Press, Washington, DC; (co-author with Amy Friedlander) Pottery and Pig's Feet: Space, Ethnicity, and Neighborhood in Washington, D.C. 1880-1940. *Historical Archaeology* 24(1):34-60. Research interests: historic foodways, late-19th-century historical archaeology, middle-class behavior, urban archaeology, historic and prehistoric ceramics, Latin American historic archaeology, Mid-Atlantic archaeology, archaeological method and theory.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as an officer or board member? I have worked in the three important settings for historical archaeology: cultural resource management, academia, and public programs. I have served on an historic preservation review board and have been active in assessing the crisis in curation. These experiences have developed my concern for the appropriate treatment of cultural resources whether they are in the ground, above ground, or in curation facilities. I have also been a strong advocate for getting the most information out of archaeological material as part of our responsibility to the resources and the public. I have learned that the best results come from collaboration between people with different skills and personalities. I will bring

a broad perspective on the field and work together with the other board members to address the challenges we face.

If elected to serve as an officer or board member, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? One of the purposes of SHA is to "promote scholarly research and the dissemination of knowledge concerning historical archaeology." We cannot do that without devoting some of our attention and resources to the preservation of the resource base, the education of our members, the training of new historical archaeologists, the education of the public, and the education of our clients. We also cannot forget that there are resources in other countries and SHA's recent efforts in fostering more international participation are important in addressing our basic purpose. However, as with all societies we have limited means to address these purposes and budgets constrain our decisions. If elected to the board, I will use my experience to help identify the best use of the society's resources. I also want to raise the profile of the curation issue to a higher level than is currently the case.

Harold Mytum, M.A.

I obtained my M.A. at Cambridge University, England, by which time I had already begun to direct historical archaeology excavations, and then completed my doctorate at Oxford University. After being a research fellow at Newcastle I joined the staff at the University of York where I served as Head of Department for five



years, and am now Director of the M.A. in Historical Archaeology. I have active research programs in Wales, Ireland, and Yorkshire, partly through a field school with students from North America and Australia as well as the UK, and collaboratively with the York Archaeological Trust and community archaeologists at the 'slumland' excavations at Hungate, York. I am also examining the Ulster Scots diasporas in North America (Pennsylvania and North Carolina) and Australia (New South Wales). I have written two books on mortuary archaeology, *Recording and Analyzing Graveyards* (2000) and *Mortuary Monuments and Burial Grounds of the Historic Period* (2004).

I am committed to serving the interests of the Society for Historical Archaeology, am on the Editorial Board and Conference Committee, and was Conference Chair for the 2005 annual meeting held in York. My considerable experience serving other societies, being Editor of *Medieval Archaeology* for eight years and Campaigns Officer for the Society for Church Archaeology, is vital experience for the board. I am on several national and regional advisory boards in the UK and Ireland, and am a member of the Council for British Archaeology Education and Training Committee. I have significant experience in teaching and learning projects, curriculum design, and quality assurance, aspects of higher education that have been more to the fore in Britain than in other parts of the world.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a board member? If elected to the board I would bring considerable experience in management and committee work, and a long involvement and interest in education and the public interpretation of archaeology, concerning which I have also carried out research. I would be committed to:

- expanding the international profile and membership of the society;
- evaluating and developing university training in historical archaeology, both in field schools and in class;
- encouraging student involvement in the society, and quality research and publication from students; and
- extending still further the public outreach role of the society and its members.

I would wish to support collaboration between the society and other organizations to further these goals, and also the dissemination of research through the Web or in co-published printed formats. In this way the society's aims can be met on a

wider front without diluting the available financial and staffing resources.

Robyn Woodward, Ph.D., RPA

Education: B.A. History of Art, Queen's University, Kingston, ON; B.Sc. Conservation of Archaeological Materials, University College, Cardiff, Wales; M.A. Anthropology (Nautical Archaeology), Texas A&M University; and Ph.D. Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC. Current



Position: President, RPW Consulting Ltd., established 10 years ago to manage part-time university teaching, lecturing, and contract archaeological projects; Director, Sevilla la Nueva Archaeological Project, Jamaica. Research Interests: Spanish colonial and maritime archaeology. Recent Publications: "Medieval Legacies: The Archaeology Of An Early 16th Century Sugar Mill At Sevilla La Nueva, Jamaica" (Ph.D. diss., Simon Fraser University, 2006); "Taino Ceramics in Post-Contact Jamaica" in *The Earliest Inhabitants: The Dynamics Of The Jamaican Taino Culture*, L-G Atkinson, ed., University of West Indies Press, Kingston, Jamaica (2006); "Oceans of Destiny: Underwater Archaeology of the Americas" in *Old And New Worlds: Historical/Post Medieval Archaeology Papers from the Societies' Joint Conferences at Williamsburg and London 1997*, A. Egan and R. Michael, eds., Oxbow Publications, Oxford (1999), and numerous papers in the *Underwater Proceedings of the Society of Historical Archaeology* and book reviews in *Historical Archaeology*. Board Experience: Advisory Council On Underwater Archaeology (ACUA): Associate Member (1994-1996), Member and Secretary (1996-2005); Conference On Historical And Underwater Archaeology, Underwater Program Chair

and Editor of the *Underwater Proceedings*; Archaeological Institute Of America (AIA): General Trustee and Chair, Underwater Archaeology Special Interest Group (2002-2008), Member, Fellowship Committee (2002-2005), Member, Executive Committee and Professional Responsibility Committee (2005-2008), and Chair, Underwater Archaeology Theme for the 2005 AIA annual conference in Boston, MA; Institute Of Nautical Archaeology (INA): Associate Director (2004-2007), Director 2007; Vancouver Maritime Museum: Trustee (1990-1992), Vice-President, Board of Trustees (1992-1993), President, Board of Trustees (1993-1995), Member, Executive Committee (1995-1999, 2006-present), and Chair, Council of Governors (2000-present); Underwater Archaeology Society Of British Columbia: Conservation Director (1991-1995), President (1995-1999), Member, Executive Committee (1999-2003); Vancouver/Richmond Regional Health Board (Now Vancouver Coastal Health Authority—has the responsibility to plan and manage all hospital, long-term, community, and mental health services for the largest health region in western Canada): Vice-Chair (1994-2000), Chair (2001), Chair, Health Planning, Education and Research Committee (1995-2001), Member, Executive and Finance Committee (1994-2000), Director, Greater Vancouver Regional Health District (1996-1998), British Columbia Health Risk Management Society (1998-2001); and Health Association of British Columbia: Vice Chair (1997-1998), Chair (1998-2000); Vancouver Foundation Education Committee (our committee reviewed all grant applications with regards to education from the largest public foundation in Canada); United Way Leadership Committee (2006-present). Awards: YWCA Woman Of Distinction (2000); Volunteer and Community Service (Vancouver, BC).

What do I believe I can contribute to the SHA if elected to the position of member of the SHA board? Over the past 28 years I have participated in both historic and nautical archaeology projects as a volunteer, conservator, and director. I have also had the opportunity to lecture for community/travel programs and teach archaeology in a university setting. I have an extensive background in creating opportunities and encouraging the development of partnerships between professional, community, and institutional stakeholders. I will endeavor to use my diverse background and experience to increase both our professional and avocational membership and assist the society in building meaningful partnerships with other professional societies and stakeholders.

What priorities would I emphasize taking into consideration SHA's mission and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? Over the past 200 years, discoveries in the multidisciplinary field of archaeology have transformed our understanding of the past and opened up vast new theoretical and technological horizons. Through its conferences, publications, awards, and educational programs the SHA has provided professionals, academics, and students with venues to disseminate their latest discoveries and inspire people of all ages to learn all they can about the people and cultures of the past. I believe we must strengthen and expand these core activities of the society and provide timely access to the most current developments in our field, be they from terrestrial or maritime academically oriented research or CRM-based projects. Financial oversight and expanding the financial development abilities of the SHA will be key factors in the realization of these goals. I will draw on my considerable experience in these areas to assist the society in meeting its financial challenges.

As a member of the board I would also encourage the new generation of archaeologists and educators in the early stages of their professional careers to participate in SHA's various committees so that they will be better prepared to take on leadership roles in the future.

Finally, from working for academic departments, research institutes, avocational societies, and government agencies in developed or developing countries, I have gained an acute awareness of the urgent need to heighten public understanding concerning our threatened archaeological heritage. While the SHA and ACUA have taken on a leadership role in the promotion of resource protection both in North America and abroad, as a board member I will continue to advocate for our various education endeavors around this issue.

Lisa Young, B.A., B.Sc.

Education: B.A. Anthropology, Mary Washington College; B.Sc. (First Class Honors) Archaeological Conservation, University of Wales, Cardiff (1996). Current Positions: President and Chief Conservator, Alexandria Conservation Services, Ltd. (1997-present) Project Conservator, Historic St. Mary's City, MD (1996-present); Consultant, University of Delaware, Alexandria Archaeology Museum, Mount Vernon Archaeology, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, University of Mary Washington, Winterthur Museum and Gardens,



John Milner Associates, MNCPPC-NHRD, USAID, INA Egypt, and the National Park Service. Past Positions: National Air and Space Museum, Save America's Treasure initiative (1999-2004); Museum Conservator, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution (1997); Conservation Post-Graduate, Agora Roman Excavation, Athens, Greece (1996); Conservation Consultant, Cynon Valley Museum Service, Aberdare, Wales (1996); Assistant Archaeologist, MNCPPC, Prince George's County, MD (1990-1995); Pre-program Conservation Intern, Mount Vernon Archaeology (1993). Professional Service: President, Washington Conservation Guild (2005-2007); Board of Directors, Washington Conservation Guild (2001-2004); Professional Associate Member, American Institute for Conservation (1996-present); Curation Committee, Council for Virginia Archaeology (1996-present); Member, Council for Maryland Archaeology (1996-present); Session Participant, Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference (1993-present); Conservation Session Organizer, Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference (1999-present); Society for Historical Archaeology, Curation Committee (1999-present); Society for Historical Archaeology, Inter-Society Relations Committee, American Institute for Conservation (1998-present). Teaching Experience: Conservation lectures and workshops to archaeological field and laboratory classes at Historic St. Mary's City, MD, George Washington University, University of Mary Washington, University of Delaware, Montgomery College, Mount Vernon Archaeology, and Gunston Hall Archaeology; Instructor for the National Preservation Institute, "Conservation Strategies for Archaeologists I and II" and "Conservation for Field Archaeologists"; Instructor for

USAID, INA, Egypt, Waterlogged Organics Module. Research Interests: polymer deterioration and preservation; collaboration between archaeologists and conservators in the mid-Atlantic region of the U.S.; conservation education; conservation surveys. Selected recent publications: *The Preservation, Storage and Display of Spacesuits* (co-author), NASM, Smithsonian Institution (2001); *Planning to Preserve the Past for the Future: A Detailed Conservation Survey of Archaeological Artifacts at Historic St. Mary's City*, IMLS Conservation Support Grant, Final Report (2003); "Conserving Our Past," in *Unlocking the Past: Celebrating Historical Archaeology in North America* (Lu Ann De Cunzo and John H. Jameson Jr., editors), The Society for Historical Archaeology (2005); Conservation FAQs (co-author), The Society for Historical Archaeology, electronic version on SHA Web site (2006).

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA if elected as a board member? As a conservation professional, who began in the field of archaeology, I believe my expertise in the discipline of archaeological conservation is what I would bring to SHA. I feel my contribution would be a voice between the two disciplines, and I hope to lend support to the further collaboration of the two fields. I believe I would be able to best serve the SHA by bringing a different perspective to the organization, and would continue to serve on the Curation, Collections Management and Conservation Committee while gaining a better understanding of how the SHA operates as a whole. I am also a strong advocate of education and reaching beyond the classroom curriculum to provide all students, interns, and archaeological professionals with the necessary tools so as to further their knowledge and understanding of conservation, and to provide more opportunities for the incorporation of conservation into the field of terrestrial and underwater archaeology.

If elected to serve as a board member, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's mission and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? One of the fundamental goals of the SHA is education and collaboration – which best describes the discipline of archaeological conservation. For the past five years, I have served on both the SHA curation committee and the Inter-Society Relations Committee in order to bring a positive voice of conservation to the SHA. I would continue to support this within SHA and beyond, and I hope to bring more vis-

ibility to SHA by promoting the organization at conservation meetings and societies. I would also look for opportunities to bring professional workshops to SHA so that members could benefit from the many specialties of conservation, and participate more within the field. I support the SHA in disseminating information to their members and the public and in finding new ways to do this via their Web site. An example of this is the Conservation FAQs which I co-authored with a group of mid-Atlantic archaeological conservators, and which has recently been published on the SHA Web site. I recognize finances are limited, as with any organization, and I encourage the SHA to find new ways to provide more member benefits such as high-quality annual meetings while keeping expenses down. I support the SHA and look forward to serving on the board if elected.

For SHA Nominations and Elections Committee (two positions)

Jason Burns, M.A., RPA

Jason Burns is a Navy veteran who graduated from the University of Florida with his B.A. in Anthropology in 1996. After working as a field technician, Burns continued his education at the University of West Florida (UWF), where he took his M.A. in History/Historical Archaeology, special-



izing in underwater archaeology, in 2000. While in graduate school, Burns worked on the 1997/1998 excavations of the 16th-

century Emanuel Point ship in Pensacola before focusing his thesis on a Norwegian shipwreck and its socioeconomic links with Pensacola's historic Norwegian community. His master's thesis, *The Life and Times of a Merchant Sailor: The Archaeology and History of the Norwegian Ship Catharine*, was subsequently published in the Plenum Series in Underwater Archaeology in 2003.

Upon graduating from UWF, Burns worked as an archaeologist on the CSS *Hunley* recovery off Charleston, SC before moving to St. Augustine, FL to work for the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP). From 2000 to 2003, Burns served as LAMP's Director of Conservation and participated in all facets of the underwater archaeology program. During this time, Burns was also fortunate to assist on the 2002 CSS *Alabama* project off Cherbourg, France. Burns then served as the first underwater archaeologist hired by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (2003–2006) and was responsible for building a statewide underwater archaeology program for Georgia. Burns currently serves as the Maritime Archaeology Principal Investigator/Project Manager for Southeastern Archaeological Research Inc., Maritime Division and is responsible for all aspects of the underwater archaeology contracting process.

Burns' professional research has focused on submerged cultural resources management and public education, while his personal research focuses on 19th-century merchant fleets and their transition from sail to steam, and the expansion of world commerce by shipping nations after 1850. Burns is also the founder and Webmaster of <www.geocities.com/underwaterarchaeologyjobs>, an underwater archaeology and maritime history jobs site.

Burns currently serves on the board of the Florida Archaeological Council, Florida's professional archaeological association.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA as a member of the 2008 Nominations and Elections Committee? I bring a diverse background to the committee and can pull from many disciplines to put forth a balanced slate of candidates for SHA elections.

If elected to the 2008 Nominations and Elections Committee, what are the primary issues that you would emphasize in the nominations process, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the

society? I would make sure the committees are well rounded to include practitioners in the many disciplines that are represented throughout SHA including archaeologists, conservators, underwater archaeologists, and historians, and I would try to seek nominations from all membership levels, including students.

Edward M. Morin, M.A., M.S., RPA

Education: B.A. History, Westfield State College (MA) (1975); M.A. American Studies, Saint Louis University (1978); M.S. Public Archaeology, Rensselaer Polytechnic University (1980). Current Position: Program Manager/Senior Archaeologist, URS Corporation (1999-present). Past Positions: Staff Archaeologist, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Applied Archaeology Center (1991-1999); Principal Investigator, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.



(1983-1991); Staff Historical Archaeologist, American Resources Group, Ltd. (1980-1983); Project Director, Prairie Homestead Farm Site, Macon County Conservation District (1980). Professional Service: Executive Vice-Chair for US Membership, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (2002-present); Elections Chair, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (2001-2002); Co-Chair for the 2002 Wilmington, DE Annual Conference and Program Chair for the 2005 Trenton, NJ Annual Conference, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. Research Interests: urban and industrial archaeology.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA as a member of the 2008 Nominations and Elections Committee? I believe that I would be an asset to the committee because of my previous experience serving as the elections chair for two years and as Executive Vice-Chair for US Memberships for the past 5-1/2 years for the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology.

ogy. Serving in these capacities has made me very aware of the importance of finding qualified candidates to run for the various positions. The members elected to these positions will ultimately determine the success or failure of any organization. In addition, I have been in the profession for close to 30 years and have worked in both the private and public sectors. This has given me the opportunity to work and communicate with a large number of colleagues who would provide a very diverse pool of potential candidates to draw from and serve the organization.

If elected to the 2008 Nominations and Elections Committee, what are the primary issues that you would emphasize in the nominations process, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? I think that the most important issue for the nominations process is to provide the SHA membership with a sufficient and diverse pool of qualified candidates for each position. Providing a slate of candidates who are both qualified and willing to serve, if elected, will ensure the continuation of the organization's mission and keep it financially solvent.

Della A. Scott-Iretton, Ph.D., RPA

Education: B.A. Anthropology, University of West Florida (1990); M.S. International Relations, Troy University (1991); National Association of Underwater Instructors #13824 (1991); M.A. Historical Archaeology, University of West Florida (1998); Ph.D. Anthropology, Florida State University (2005). Current Position: Director, Northwest Region, Florida Public Ar-



chaeology Network (2006-present). SHA Service: Member (1997-present); Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA), Member of Board and Treasurer

(2005-2008); Associate Editor, Co-Publication Liaison; 2010 Conference Committee. Past Positions: Underwater Archaeologist, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (1998-2006); Museum Educator, Historic Pensacola Preservation Board (1995-1998); Field Supervisor, Pensacola Shipwreck Survey and Emanuel Point Ship Excavation (1992-1995). Research Interests: public outreach and education in archaeology; public interpretation of maritime cultural resources; development of accessible underwater and terrestrial archaeological sites for preservation and heritage tourism. Recent Publications: (2007) *Out of the Blue: Public Interpretation of Maritime Cultural Resources*, co-editor with J. H. Jameson, Jr.; (2006) *Preservation Through Education: Florida's Shipwreck Preserves*. In *Underwater Heritage at Risk*, R. Grenier, ed.; (2003) *Submerged Cultural Resource Management*, co-editor with J. D. Spirek; (2003) *Florida's Underwater Archaeological Preserves: An Exercise in Community Participation in SCR Management*. In *Archaeologists and Local Communities: Partners in Exploring the Past*, L. Derry and M. Malloy, eds.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA as a member of the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee? As a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee I can contribute my experience in terrestrial, underwater, academic, governmental, and contract archaeology toward identifying SHA members who are willing and able to serve the society. I have developed a wide network of professional colleagues representing diverse specialties through my active participation in SHA, as well as in other regional, national, and international archaeology events and conferences. Many of these people are willing to serve their profession in general, and SHA in particular, but are unfamiliar with the process of running for office or committee. I intend to educate SHA members about the need for direct participation in their society and how they can become actively involved.

If elected to the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee, what are the primary issues that you would emphasize in the nominations process, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? If elected, I will focus on targeting, encouraging, and securing the nominations for office of SHA members with a wide variety of specializations, skills, and abilities. SHA is fortunate that its members have such a

vast array of knowledge and experience. The SHA community includes members of long standing who know how the society operates and have a long institutional memory, as well as recent members who are eager to serve their society with new ideas and enthusiasm. This experience and passion should be harnessed for the benefit of the entire SHA membership. I will strive to identify members who represent the diverse arenas of historical archaeology, both terrestrial and underwater, including academics, cultural resource managers, public servants, and educators, who can apply their abilities to the continued growth and development of the society.

Betty L. Seifert, M.L.S.

Education: M.L.S., Rutgers (1964). I have been an active member of SHA for 20 years. In my time as a conservator of archaeological artifacts, both maritime and terrestrial, I have worked with many professionals in the U.S. and abroad to preserve the cultural record. I have presented workshops in field conservation at SHA conferences, and served on the board of the ACUA from 1991 to 2001. I am currently on the SHA UNESCO Committee.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical state-



ment, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA as a member of the 2008 Nominations and Elections Committee? As a conservator for 30 years, and as deputy director of the Maryland Archaeologi-

cal Conservation Laboratory (1998-2007), I have worked with many professionals on many projects. I believe that through my many contacts, I can find good candidates to represent the broad constituency of SHA.

If elected to the 2008 Nominations and Elections Committee, what are the primary issues that you would emphasize in the nominations process, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? As a growing society, it is necessary to find candidates to represent broad world perspectives. Archaeological sites are facing increasing pressure from development, war, and desperate economic stresses. The society also faces management and economic stress. My goal will be to seek candidates with vision and a realistic, problem-solving approach to society goals.

For Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (three positions)

Dave Ball, M.A., RPA

Education: B.A. Anthropology, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA (1992); M.A. Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL (1998). Current Position: Senior Marine Archaeologist and Dive Safety Officer for the U.S. Department of the Interior Minerals Management Service



(2003-present). Past Positions: Marine Archaeologist, Minerals Management Service (1999-2003); worked for various CRM firms as a staff archaeologist and marine archaeologist (1992-1999). Research Interests: Gulf of Mexico marine archaeology, remote sensing, deepwater archaeology, 19th-century seafaring.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? I have over 15 years of experience in archaeology and have directed field research at both terrestrial and underwater archaeological sites across the U.S. In addition to the experience I have with federal and state regulatory issues, I have a strong background in public outreach. Additionally, as senior marine archaeologist for the MMS, I have been at the forefront of recent discoveries and archaeological investigations of deepwater shipwreck sites. My experience in regulatory issues and deepwater archaeology will provide an important contribution to both ACUA and SHA.

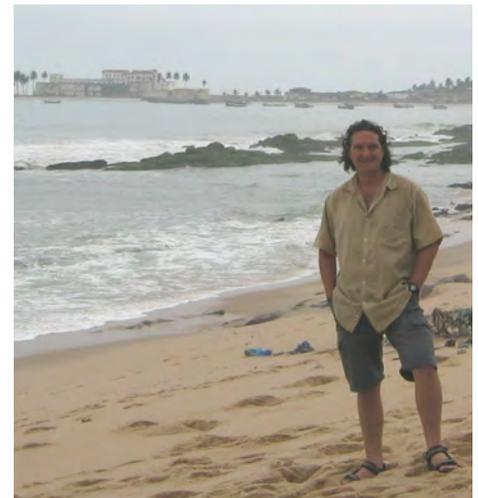
If elected, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? If elected to the ACUA, there are two priorities that I would emphasize for consideration by ACUA and SHA. One priority would be expanding public outreach. While we as archaeologists are involved with a subject that easily captures public interest, it is often difficult for the public to distinguish between archaeology and salvage. I therefore believe it is critical to the mission of both ACUA and SHA that we strive to incorporate public outreach whenever possible. If elected to the ACUA, I would work closely with other members of the board to encourage further outreach efforts for marine archaeology. For example, while SHA has done well in developing a public session at our annual conference, the one thing that remains underrepresented in this forum is underwater archaeology.

The other priority that I would emphasize is archaeology in deep water. Until recently, shipwrecks in deep water have been considered off limits, due primarily to the prohibitive costs of accessing these sites. However, in recent years technology has advanced to a point that it is now not only possible to conduct cost-effective surveys to identify these sites, but also to conduct archaeological research on these sites as well. While we have already seen examples of robotic efforts to remove artifacts from shipwrecks in deep water, very few have been examined scientifically. Having recently completed fieldwork on a 200-year-old shipwreck in 4,000 feet of water, I believe the same archaeological standards achieved on land can be expected at any depth underwater. In the next few years, ACUA will need to address a number of issues regarding deepwater shipwreck sites.

My experience in deepwater archaeology will benefit both ACUA and SHA as we, as an organization, face future challenges in the deepwater environment.

Greg Cook, M.A.

Greg Cook is a nautical archaeologist at the University of West Florida's Archaeology Institute. His duties with the institute include both teaching and conducting nautical archaeological research projects, locally and internationally. Greg's M.A. thesis from Texas A&M University focused on the excavation and interpretation of a colonial sloop wrecked off of St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, and his Ph.D. research involves the first shipwreck investigation in Ghana. Greg also has extensive experience in underwater cultural resource management in the U.S. and the Caribbean. His research interests include maritime trade, ship construction, and culture contact. He has been a member



of The Society for Historical Archaeology since 1992, and is serving as SHA Underwater Program Chair for the 2008 meetings in Albuquerque, NM. His current research project centers on the investigation of a potential Spanish colonial wreck site in Pensacola Bay, FL dating to 1559.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? I have been fortunate to accumulate a wide range of experience in nautical archaeology, from cultural resource management to academic research projects in the southeastern U.S., the Caribbean, and West Africa. These experiences have impressed upon me the importance of nonrenewable underwater cultural resources and the numerous approaches that can be taken to preserve and study them. Considering that the stat-

ed goal of the ACUA is to serve as an international advisory body on issues relating to underwater archaeology, conservation, and submerged cultural resource management, I feel that my background will allow me to contribute to ACUA's goals in a positive manner. I understand the obstacles as well as the benefits of conducting and promoting the preservation of submerged cultural heritage in the U.S. as well as in developing nations, and hope to continue this effort through ACUA/SHA.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? My priorities as a member of the ACUA would include three central issues that I feel strongly about: the training of future nautical archaeologists, public outreach, and ethical standards for our discipline. As an educator both in the classroom and in our 10-week field methods course every summer, I have an interest in exploring the most efficient and beneficial ways to train the next generation of underwater scientists. From survey and excavation to artifact recovery and ship construction to the investigation of prehistoric inundated sites, underwater archaeology has expanded to such a degree that students hoping to enter the discipline will benefit from a well-rounded approach to underwater archaeology. My experience as a board member for the Florida Public Archaeology Network and the Pensacola Archaeological Society has impressed upon me the importance of public outreach and education, which should be a primary component of our research projects. The public is necessary for continued preservation of our submerged cultural resources and the connection between the public and archaeology should be strengthened if we hope to protect our heritage. Finally, the issue of ethics within the field continues to be a primary focus, both in classroom settings as well as in our dealings with the public. As technology improves more individuals have access to underwater resources, creating new issues in ownership and conservation. I would hope to contribute to the ACUA's advancement of these issues during my service with the council.

Amanda M. Evans, M.A., RPA

Education: B.A. Anthropology, Indiana University (1998); M.A. Anthropology, Florida State University (2005); Ph.D. in progress, Geography and Anthropology (anthrogeography and geology), Louisiana State University (2005-present). Current Po-

sitions: Senior Marine Archaeologist, Tesla Offshore, LLC (2005-present); Instructor, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University (2006-present). Previous Experience: Archaeological



Assistant, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (2004-2005): archaeological resource monitoring, section 106 training courses, and public outreach lectures and events; Archaeological Data Analyst, Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation (2003-2004); Administrative Assistant, Anthropological Center for Training and Research on Global Environmental Change (ACT): grant preparation and submission and peer-reviewed manuscript submissions in NSF-funded research office (2000-2002); underwater archaeological fieldwork and cultural resource management (CRM) in the Cayman Islands, Dominican Republic, Belize, Bahamas, Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico (1997-present). Professional Affiliations and Service: The Society for Historical Archaeology: Member (2002-present), Member, UNESCO Committee (2005-present, Secretary since 2006); ACUA: Graduate Student Associate Member (2005-present); Register of Professional Archaeologists: Member (2005-present); Society for American Archaeology: Member (2005-present); Sigma Xi: Member (2006-present). Research Interests: geophysical remote sensing, prehistoric and historic marine archaeology, Quaternary landscape reconstruction and site formation processes, submerged CRM, public outreach, deepwater archaeology, Maritime Caribbean.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can con-

tribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? I currently serve on the ACUA. Three years of associate membership, as well as my work in archaeology over the past 10 years in government, CRM, and academia in the U.S. and abroad has equipped me with a balanced view of issues facing our field. During my present ACUA and SHA UNESCO Committee terms, my work has focused on creating collaborative partnerships with terrestrial colleagues and strengthening existing programs to specifically address underwater sites. I have worked on developing preliminary guidelines for underwater field schools, amending the RPA ethics statement to address the commercial sale of artifacts, and established a listserv for students interested in underwater archaeology. If elected to the board, I would continue this work, and contribute specifically in the underrepresented areas of prehistoric submerged cultural resources and deepwater archaeology.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? Key issues to be addressed in the next ACUA term are advocating protection and management of archaeological resources, upholding high professional standards, disseminating information, and public outreach. At the forefront today are international initiatives supported by the society, such as advocacy for the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. It is essential for underwater archaeologists to work cooperatively with our terrestrial colleagues as well as natural resource managers to protect and promote submerged cultural resources. Underwater archaeological sites worldwide deserve the same protection afforded more often to terrestrial sites. The ACUA should encourage all governments to preserve their underwater cultural heritage, whether shipwrecks or submerged prehistoric sites, and provide information and assistance to those who accept the responsibility. Additionally we can target states and countries currently lacking submerged CRM programs. I would especially continue to work towards increased funding for the ACUA through external sponsorships in order to provide tangible services and products to the SHA membership and to further the goals of the ACUA.

Jefferson Gray, M.A.

Since 2002 Jefferson Gray has served as the first superintendent superintendent of

the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary in Alpena, MI. Designated to protect an estimated 200 shipwrecks, the 448-square-mile sanctuary is the only one on the Great Lakes. Jeff also oversees the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center, a facility dedicated to research, education, interpretation, and preservation of the Great Lakes and their rich maritime history. Additionally, the sanctuary oversees the Thunder Bay Sanctuary Research Collection, one of the nation's most extensive 19th-century Great Lakes maritime archival collections. Jeff also serves as an executive member of NOAA's Maritime Heritage Program.



Before joining NOAA, Jeff served as the State Underwater Archaeologist (1998-2002) and as the Assistant State Underwater Archaeologist (1996-1998) at the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). At the WHS, Jeff initiated the Wisconsin Maritime Trails Program, a heritage tourism program encouraging the preservation of the state's historic maritime resources through education and outreach. Jeff also worked with the state Attorney General's Office to defend Wisconsin's claim to a historic shipwreck under the Abandoned Shipwreck Act and has taught workshops on cultural resource law.

Jeff is a current board member of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, and has served on the board of directors and as president of the Wisconsin Underwater Archaeology Association, an avocational group. He holds an M.A. in Maritime History and Underwater Archaeology from East Carolina University and a B.A. in Anthropology from Beloit College.

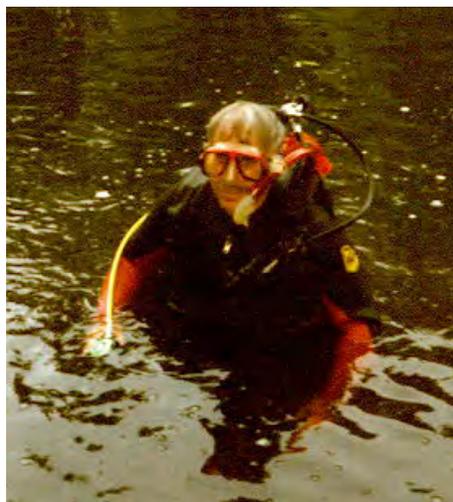
Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? Managing cultural resources at both the state and federal levels has given me a broad perspective on many issues faced by underwater archaeologists, resource managers, and the public at large. I believe that providing the public with "access" to our work, and when appropriate, to the sites themselves, is critical to preserving archaeological sites. Through innovative outreach and education programs we can gain public support to for research and preservation.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society? With the challenges of funding being a major issue facing the field of archaeology, ACUA/SHA needs to encourage resource sharing and collaboration among the membership. It is critical that SHA/ACUA/SHA work with other archaeologists and members of the historic preservation community to leverage more support for the field, not only to protect and expand existing programs, but also to foster the development of new programs and research opportunities.

Additionally, it is important for SHA/ACUA/SHA to continue their work with policy makers and law enforcement, at both the local, federal, and international level, to implement more effective protection of archaeological sites, whether under water or under ground, prehistoric or historic.

Victor T. Mastone, M.A., M.B.A.

Education: B.A. History and Anthropology, University of Massachusetts-Boston



ton (1977); M.A. (with thesis) Anthropology (1983) and M.B.A. Arts Administration (1984), State University of New York-Binghamton. Victor Mastone is the Director and Chief Archaeologist of the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources (1987-present). He is former Assistant Secretary for Administration and Finance for Massachusetts' Executive Office of Environmental Affairs. Vic has been a Guest Investigator and consultant with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. He is the editor of the ACUA's forthcoming

2007 Underwater Archaeology Proceedings. He is a member of the SHA's UNESCO Committee. He was Underwater Program co-chair for the 2003 SHA conference. Vic has been co-organizer of the annual (international) government maritime managers' meeting held in conjunction with the SHA meetings since 1995. He is the Vice President of the North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH), chair of its Preservation Committee, and co-program chair for its conferences (2006-Manitowoc, WI; 2008-Pensacola, FL). Vic was a member of the steering [program] committee for the annual Conference on New England Archaeology. He was a member of the U.S. Secretary of Interior's National Maritime Heritage Grants Advisory Committee and NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration's Peer Review Panel. He was previously employed as a research associate with the Public Archaeology Facility at the State University of New York at Binghamton.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? I have over 25 years of experience in the field of archaeology and cultural resources management. My experience, inside and outside our discipline, involves dealing with program management, public outreach, broad policy initiatives, and legislative efforts. Through my broad archaeological and cross-disciplinary background and knowledge, I bring to the table grounded practical experience that will provide a strong contribution to the ACUA and SHA.

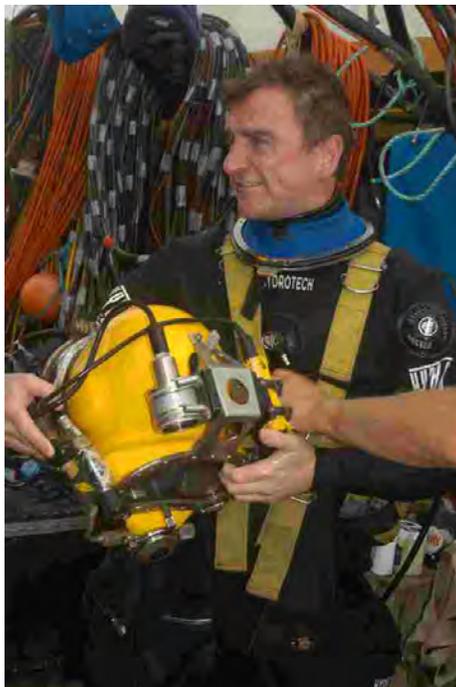
If elected, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? ACUA efforts must focus on essentially three main areas: increasing public awareness and appreciation of our submerged cultural heritage, potential weakening of public protection efforts, and ensuring maritime archaeology is part of mainstream archaeology. Both academic

and government historic preservation programs and efforts are threatened today as much for these issues as due to the current economic climate.

The ACUA/SHA relationship provides a rather unique opportunity to foster the development of our discipline and the protection of our cultural heritage. The joint efforts on the passage of the UNESCO Convention and the ongoing efforts for the international implementation of the convention as best management practice clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of this relationship. In 2007, the ACUA re-established its annual Underwater Archaeology Proceedings. As the editor for the forthcoming volume, I see this as not only a means to disseminate current research, but as an important publication outlet for students and new professionals as well. I would work to maintain the annual proceedings as an ongoing publication effort.

**Ian Oxley, M.Sc., F.S.A. F.S.A.
Scot.**

Education: B.Sc., University of East London (1987); M.Sc., University of St Andrews (1998); Ph.D. Candidate, Heriot-Watt University (1998-present). Current Position: Head of Maritime Archaeology, English Heritage (2002-present). Past Positions: Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic Scotland (2001-2002); Research Assistant, University of St Andrews (1998-2001); Deputy Director, Archaeological Diving Unit, University of St Andrews (1992-1998); Archaeologist, Archaeological Diving Unit, University of St Andrews (1988-1992); Archaeological Sci-



entist, The Mary Rose Trust (1984-1988); Environmental Archaeologist, The Mary Rose Trust (1983); Assistant Environmental Archaeologist, The Mary Rose Trust (1982-1983); Diving Finds Supervisor, The Mary Rose Trust (1981-1982); Diving Finds Assistant, The Mary Rose Trust (1980-1981); Archaeologists Assistant, West Yorkshire County Council Archaeological Unit (1979-1980); Archaeological Supervisor, Dept of Archaeology, University of Manchester (1979); Archaeological Excavator, Dept of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Manchester (1979). Professional Service: Institute of Field Archaeologists: Member of Council (1992-1995); Member, Validation Committee Member (1993-1995); Hon. Editor (1992-1994); Hon. Secretary, Maritime Affairs Special Interest Group, IFA (1991-1993); University of St Andrews: Director of Scottish Maritime Studies Development Association; Secretary, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies Management Committee; Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies Postgraduate Liaison Officer (1991-1992, 1993-1994); Maritime Fife, Director, University of St Andrews (1994-1998); Heriot-Watt University: Research Student Rep., Staff/Postgraduate Student Committee (1999-2000); Founder and Director, Scapa Flow Maritime Archaeology Project (2000-2001); Nautical Archaeology Society: Training Programme Manager (1986-1988); Tutor (1985-present); NAS Executive Committee Member (1986-1991); NAS Sub-Committee on Training Member (1989-1992); Founder/developer NAS Training Programme (1985); NAS Part II Project/Reports Co-ordinator (1989-1993). Research Interests: marine historic environment management, environment of historic shipwreck sites. Recent Publications: (2004) M. J. and I. Oxley, Advances in research into the in situ management of historic shipwreck sites. In *Preserving archaeological remains in situ?: Proceedings of the 2nd Conference 12-14 September 2001*, D. Bowsher, editor, pp. 72-78. Museum of London Archaeology Service, Allen, London; (2005) Underwater environmental archaeology and the Mary Rose. In *The Archaeology of the Mary Rose, Vol. 4, Before the Mast: Life and Death Aboard the Mary Rose.*, J. Gardiner and M. J. Allen, editors, pp. 501-503. The Mary Rose Trust Ltd, Portsmouth, UK.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? I have over 25 years of experience in UK maritime archaeology covering a time of rapid and significant change in our understanding of the wider value and significance of our submerged heritage, and most importantly of its fragility. During that time I have de-

veloped widespread contacts in the UK and European maritime archaeological sectors. I would use those networks to enable the ACUA/SHA to widen the debate on the issues it deals with in developing the discipline, raising awareness, and increasing the protection of the underwater cultural heritage of the world.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society? My priority would be helping to ensure that the ACUA/SHA has access to the best possible advice and information to achieve its objective of being an international advisory organization whose mission is to educate scholars, governments, sport divers, and the general public about underwater archaeology and the preservation of underwater resources.

Update on the Activities of the Advisory Council's Archaeology Task Force

By Daniel G. Roberts

Introduction

Since last reported in this space (spring 2006), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) Archaeology Task Force (ATF) has been moving forward on its three primary initiatives. It will be recalled that these initiatives include: (1) revisiting the ACHP's existing (1988) Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Human Remains and Grave Goods, (2) crafting archaeological guidance documents for Section 106 practitioners and participants, and (3) identifying strategies for maximizing the potential for archaeological resources under the Section 106 process to enhance heritage tourism and public education. During this period, the ATF, expertly chaired by Julia King, has been focusing its efforts on crafting a new policy statement on human remains to replace the existing (1988) policy. My role with the ATF, along with Kay Simpson, is to serve as a nonvoting resource and participant representing SAA, SHA, ACRA, and RPA, and to report on the ATF's activities to those organizations.

Human Remains Initiative

In developing a new policy statement on human remains, the ATF was guided by several overarching tenets, including: (1) the policy would pertain to burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects of all peoples while being mindful of the unique legal standing held by American Indian tribal governments and Native Hawaiian organizations due to provisions of NAG-PRA and tribal sovereignty; (2) it would apply only to federal undertakings subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; and (3) it would emphasize the consultation process codified by Section 106.

During the ATF's deliberations on this topic, informational exchange sessions were held at the SAA, SHA, and ACRA annual meetings and regional consultation meetings on a government-to-government basis were held in various venues around the country with American Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. An

initial "notice of intent" was published in the Federal Register in September 2005, and a draft statement was published for public comment in the Federal Register in March 2006. In all, over 250 letters of comment were received, including responses from the professional archaeological organizations, tribal governments, Native Hawaiian groups, federal and other agencies, and individual citizens. All comments were considered by the task force, and a revised policy draft was sent in December 2006 to all parties who had commented previously. Fifteen letters of comment were received on this draft, including comments from SAA, RPA, and ACRA. The ATF then took into account all new comments, and crafted a group consensus document for consideration by the full ACHP in January 2007.

On Friday, 23 February 2007, the ACHP unanimously adopted a new Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects. The text of the policy consists of eight (8) principles, together with explanatory subtext and definitions. Following are the preamble and the eight principles. The complete text of the policy statement can be found at <http://www.achp.gov/archaeology>.

Adopted 23 February 2007

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING TREATMENT OF BURIAL SITES, HUMAN REMAINS AND FUNERARY OBJECTS

Preamble: This policy offers leadership in resolving how to treat burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects in a respectful and sensitive manner while acknowledging public interest in the past. As such, this policy is designed to guide Federal agencies in making decisions about

the identification and treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects encountered in the Section 106 process, in those instances where Federal or State law does not prescribe a course of action.

This policy applies to all Federal agencies with undertakings that are subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 16 U.S.C. § 470f), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800). To be considered under Section 106, the burial site must be or be a part of a historic property, meaning that it is listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) encourages Federal agencies to apply this policy throughout the Section 106 process, including during the identification of those historic properties. In order to identify historic properties, Federal agencies must assess the historic significance of burial sites and apply the National Register criteria to determine whether a property is eligible. Burial sites may have several possible areas of significance, such as those that relate to religious and cultural significance, as well as those that relate to scientific significance that can provide important information about the past. This policy does not proscribe any area of significance for burial sites and recognizes that the assessment must be completed on a case-by-case basis through consultation.

The policy is not bound by geography, ethnicity, nationality, or religious belief, but applies to the treatment of all burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects encountered in the Section 106 process, as the treatment and disposition of these sites, remains, and objects are a human rights concern shared by all.

This policy also recognizes the unique legal relationship between the Federal government and tribal governments as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes and court decisions, and acknowledges that, frequently, the remains encountered in Section 106 review are of significance to Indian tribes.

Section 106 requires agencies to seek agreement with consulting parties on measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate ad-

verse effects to historic properties. Accordingly, and consistent with Section 106, this policy does not recommend a specific outcome from the consultation process. Rather, it focuses on issues and perspectives that Federal agencies ought to consider when making their Section 106 decisions. In many cases, Federal agencies will be bound by other applicable Federal, Tribal, State, or local laws that do prescribe a specific outcome, such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The Federal agency must identify and follow applicable laws and implement any prescribed outcomes.

For undertakings on Federal and Tribal land that encounter Native American or Native Hawaiian human remains and funerary objects, NAGPRA applies. NHPA and NAGPRA are separate and distinct laws, with separate and distinct implementing regulations and categories of parties that must be consulted.¹ Compliance with one of these laws does not mean equal compliance with the other. Implementation of this policy and its principles does not, in any way, change, modify, detract or add to NAGPRA or other applicable laws.

Principles: When burial sites, human remains, or funerary objects, will be or are likely to be encountered in the course of Section 106 review, a Federal agency should adhere to the following principles:

Principle 1: Participants in the Section 106 process should treat all burial sites, human remains and funerary objects with dignity and respect.

Principle 2: Only through consultation, which is the early and meaningful exchange of information, can a Federal agency make an informed and defensible decision about the treatment of burial sites, human remains and funerary objects.

Principle 3: Native Americans are descendants of original occupants of this country. Accordingly, in making decisions, Federal agencies should be informed by and utilize the special expertise of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the documentation and treatment of their ancestors.

Principle 4: Burial sites, human remains and funerary objects should not be knowingly disturbed unless absolutely necessary, and only after the Federal agency has consulted and fully considered avoidance of impact and whether it is feasible to preserve them in place.

Principle 5: When human remains or

funerary objects must be disinterred, they should be removed carefully, respectfully and in a manner developed in consultation.

Principle 6: The Federal agency is ultimately responsible for making decisions regarding avoidance of impact to or treatment of burial sites, human remains and funerary objects. In reaching its decisions, the Federal agency must comply with applicable Federal, Tribal, State, or local laws.

Principle 7: Through consultation, Federal agencies should develop and implement plans for the treatment of burial sites, human remains and funerary objects that may be inadvertently discovered.

Principle 8: In cases where the disposition of human remains and funerary objects is not legally prescribed, Federal agencies should proceed following a hierarchy that begins with the rights of lineal descendants, and if none, then the descendant community, which may include Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

Discussion

The new policy statement differs from the 1988 version in several ways. While both versions encourage disinterment of human remains only when absolutely necessary, and then in a respectful and dignified manner, the new policy places greater emphasis on early and meaningful consultation and further emphasizes that it is the lead federal agency's responsibility to make the decisions. Whereas the 1988 policy specified that scientific study followed by reburial was the preferred approach or outcome (if avoidance was not possible), the new policy statement is silent on preferred outcomes. The new policy also gives weight to the wishes of lineal descendants and descendant communities in the treatment and disposition of human remains, and in particular calls out the importance of consultation with Indian and Native Hawaiian tribes and organizations. Importantly, the new policy allows for the disinterment of human remains with or without field recordation in a manner developed through consultation.

The ATF worked diligently on this difficult issue through many long hours of sometimes spirited debate, and all members are to be heartily congratulated for their efforts. There is much to like about the new policy statement. It does a better job of stressing early and meaningful consultation whenever human remains and associated funerary objects are an issue. It

better emphasizes that there is no "cook-book recipe" for addressing the disturbance and disposition of human remains, and that all such instances are unique and should be treated on a case-by-case basis. And it correctly recognizes that human remains elicit strong emotional and spiritual responses in many people, and as such their disturbance and disposition should be viewed more broadly as a human rights issue.

Like most consensus documents, however, not all provisions of the new policy statement will necessarily be embraced by everyone. Some Indian and Native Hawaiian groups may feel that the policy does not go far enough in taking into account their spiritual concerns or unique legal standing. Other stakeholder groups may feel that the new policy fails to define what constitutes a "descendant community," and emphasizes Indian and Native Hawaiian spiritual concerns over their own. Consultants, regulators, and other practitioners may feel the document focuses too much on process and not enough on providing practical guidance, together with examples of a range of acceptable outcomes. And some in the professional community may feel that knowledge to be gained from the scientific study of human remains will now be more difficult to achieve as an outcome of the consultation process. In short, the new policy statement is not a perfect document for all stakeholders, nor can it ever be.

By adopting this new policy, the ACHP clearly is making a break with the past. By avoiding declarative language regarding preferred or suggested outcomes, the ACHP is putting considerable faith in the effectiveness of the consultation process to achieve viable results. By including specific reference to the wishes of lineal descendants and descendant community groups during that process, however, the ACHP also seems to be saying that knowledge from the scientific study of human remains is a privilege to be gained by consultation with those individuals and groups most directly affiliated with and affected by the treatment of ancestral remains. This is a shift in emphasis that many archaeologists will embrace, but not all. In any event, it will not escape most archaeologists that the new policy is silent in recognizing that scientific study is sometimes an appropriate way to identify ancestral affiliation and, in turn, descendant communities. It will likewise not escape most archaeologists that the new policy is also silent in providing guidance in cases where lineal descendants or a descendant community cannot be identified.

Section 106 Guidance Initiative

With regard to the Section 106 guidance initiative, several ATF subcommittees have been busy circulating internal working drafts on a number of topics, including: what constitutes a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties; what is appropriate consultation; what is appropriate application of the National Register criteria; and what are appropriate alternative mitigation strategies. The intent will be to produce a Web-based document organized in question-and-answer format that will provide guidance to Section 106 practitioners and participants on the topics noted above, as well as others still in development. The development of a draft document is currently scheduled for completion in late summer 2007.

Heritage Tourism Initiative

With regard to the ATF's heritage tourism initiative, an interactive workshop was held at the SHA annual meeting on 12 January 2007 in Williamsburg, VA and a similar workshop is scheduled for 27 April 2007 at the SAA annual meeting in Austin, TX. The Williamsburg workshop was well attended, audience participation was high, and excellent ideas were voiced. Especially beneficial in providing a context for the discussion were the comments of Dr. Joan Poor, a cultural economist from St. Mary's College. Comprehensive minutes were taken at the workshop, and these and similar minutes from the Austin meeting will form the bases of the ATF's work on this initiative in the coming months.

All SAA, SHA, RPA, and ACRA members are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the issues and topics of the ATF's charge. Questions and comments can be addressed to Dan Roberts at <droboterts@johnmilnerassociates.com> or Kay Simpson at <ksimpson@louisberger.com>

¹ The ACHP's publication *Consulting with Indian Tribes in the Section 106 Process* and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers' publication *Tribal Consultation: Best Practices in Historic Preservation* provide additional guidance on this matter.

The View From Here: Student Perspectives on the SHA

By Shannon Dunn, Ben Barna, and Will Robinson

Membership in professional organizations, attendance and participation in conferences, and access to benefits including networking and publications are important for students considering further work, study, or a career in a given field. Students are an especially valuable group of members for any organization as they represent the long-term future and potential directions of the society.

In an effort to gain information on student perspectives on the SHA, the authors produced a survey which was hosted at the SHA Web site. We hope that by gaining some perspective on the academic, employment, and personal or life status of students, the SHA can better serve this important group; we also provided opportunities in the survey for students to voice their perspectives on the society, and these are summarized below. We received 97 responses to the survey, which represent a diverse group of students and former (but recent) students.

The vast majority of our respondents were from the United States; we also received seven responses from students in Canada, two from Australia, and one each from Brazil, Germany, and Jordan. Dividing the U.S. and Canada into geographic regions, the Northeast (New England, New York, Pennsylvania) was most represented (38%). The Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Pacific West, and Southeast were represented by roughly 10% each. As was our intention, we received most of our responses (93%) from current students, most of whom are graduate students.

Employment and 'life' status

Of the 78 graduate student responses, most indicated that they are single and without children, and most are employed in an academic job such as teaching, research, or graduate assistant. Only four graduate students with academic employment also reported current employment in CRM firms. Another 14 graduate students are currently "shovel bumming" but are not employed academically. This work may or may not be related to their thesis or dissertation projects, and it would be interesting to investigate the relationship of CRM to

students' research interests. Twenty-one graduate students have worked for government agencies within the past two years. Of those currently without academic positions, seven are working for government agencies.

Seventeen undergraduate students responded to the survey. Only two reported being married, one of whom has adult children. One undergraduate student is currently employed academically, as a research assistant. The average over the last two years has been roughly two undergraduate students employed academically. Three undergraduate students reported working for CRM firms, and this is also average for the past two years. One undergraduate respondent is currently working for a government agency.

It was not determined whether respondents' major concentrations were related to historical archaeology. While the sample size is quite small, undergraduates are on the whole much less likely to be employed within historical archaeology while they are in school. This is not surprising, but raises the question of how many undergraduate students are working their way through school in unrelated occupations.

Seven "former" students responded to the survey. Six are recent (within the last five years) graduates. Three are currently employed academically as an adjunct professor, a lecturer, and a research assistant. Roughly half of all former students reported having worked in CRM or for government agencies within the last two years.

Membership

About a third of respondents are current SHA members, and nearly all agreed that attendance and participation at professional conferences are important for professional development, networking, and exposure to current research, but only just over one-half were able to attend the SHA's most recent conference at Williamsburg due to the costs associated with attendance. Among those who did attend, papers and sessions were chosen by each participant's level of interest in the topics presented; social events and the student forum were also popular.

Student perspectives

Responses to the survey's open-ended questions indicate a series of themes across categories including membership benefits and opportunities for improvement. Many of these themes are relevant to both students and the general membership, but students seem to be especially concerned with issues such as networking, mentoring, training, and job placement.

Survey respondents recognize and are grateful for the benefits associated with SHA membership including receipt of the journal and *Newsletter* and lower rates for membership and conference registration for students. Opportunities for networking, publication, and paper presentations were also commonly listed as benefits of SHA membership. These were, however, the most commonly listed points for potential improvement as well.

Finances were the primary theme of concern throughout responses, and were mentioned in relation to a broad series of categories. Many were concerned that the rates for conference attendance and membership are climbing along with costs of travel to conferences. Several people commented on the absence of student hotel rates at the most recent conference and noted that the combined cost of membership, registration, and travel were prohibitive to their attendance, representing a substantial percentage (or the entire amount) of a month's wages for many students. Additionally, members of both student and non-student status from outside of the U.S. may

be especially affected by rising costs, which will have a direct impact on the organization's insularity. Suggestions for ameliorating this problem varied from reducing costs for membership and conference attendance to expanding conference and membership scholarships and exploring sponsorship for students.

Other themes that arose throughout responses included the establishment of a mentoring program, expanded networking opportunities, job placement services, references to funding resources, training sessions, and the future of the organization. The mentoring program should include both academic and nonacademic pairs or groupings. An online or published list of members, along with their affiliations and research interests, would aid in networking and collaborative research efforts. Job placement and funding opportunities could be advertised through listservs, on the SHA Web page, and through discussion boards, and could be expanded to include pre- and postdoctoral awards and scholarships for undergraduate and field research. Training sessions, as called for in survey responses, would focus on a variety of field methods not always present on any given site, and could be conducted much like the current conference workshops. All of these suggestions, and the ability of the SHA to address them, relate directly to the organization's goals and directions for the future. Several respondents would like to see less North American emphasis in the organization's publications, conference proceedings, and general focus, with more inclusion of research from diverse regions

and collaboration with relevant organizations worldwide, much as with the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology in 2005.

Finally, the existence, roles, and membership of the SHA Student Subcommittee, about which one question asked specifically, are unknown to a large number of respondents. Among issues suggested for the subcommittee to consider addressing were job placement, cost reduction for participation in the organization and its events, and the expansion of opportunities for students to publish, potentially in a student-specific and/or online publication. Though the activities of the Student Subcommittee are visible to those who know where to look—in this regular article in the *Newsletter*, in the student forum at conferences, in the guide to graduate programs in historical archaeology (also in the *Newsletter*)—we hope that the outcomes of this survey will help provide motivation both for the subcommittee and the organization as a whole to take observable steps toward improving services especially for its student membership. We hope, too, that students and other members take a more active role in helping ensure the continued improvement of the organization!

We would like to thank those respondents who took the time to complete the survey as well as the patient help of SHA's Web team with publishing the survey and collating results. If your response was not represented in our summary above, please be assured that it will still be distributed to SHA subcommittee members for further discussion.

New National Register Listings Reported by Erika Seibert

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first quarter of 2007. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Weekly List" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/>.

Alaska, Bristol Bay Borough-Census Area. DIL-161 Site. Listed 22 January 2007.

Florida, Dade County. *Populo* (shipwreck). 1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS, Additional Documentation Approved, 7 February 2007.

Indiana, Randolph County. Fudge Site. Listed 21 March 2007.

New Mexico, Dona Ana County. Summerford Mountain Archeological District. Listed 22 January 2007.

North Dakota, Cass County. Sprunk Site. Listed 9 January 2007.

Pennsylvania, Dauphin County. Calver Island. Listed 17 January 2007.

Virginia, Accomack County. Pocomoke Farm. Listed 15 February 2007.

Virginia, Chesterfield County. Dale's Pale Archeological District. Prehistoric through Historic Archeological and Architectural Resources at Bermuda Hundred MPS, Listed 19 January 2007.

Washington, San Juan County. San Juan Lime Company—Cowell's. Listed 6 March 2007.

Wisconsin, Crawford County. Cipra Wayside Mound Group. Late Woodland Stage in Archeological Region 8 MPS, Listed 7 February 2007.

Wisconsin, Manitowoc County. *Rouse Simmons* (shipwreck). Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS, Listed 21 March 2007.

Wisconsin, Richland County. Shadewald I Mound Group. Late Woodland Stage in Archeological Region 8 MPS, Listed 7 February 2007.

Greetings from the New Journal Editors

The editorship of *Historical Archaeology* is poised to move through its second transition, as Rebecca Allen retires at the end of this year and Mary Beth Reed and I take our turn at the helm. Rebecca has transformed the editorship from a position to a conglomerate, and we look forward to working with Annalies Corbin, Co-Publications Editor, and Kelly Dixon, Web site Editor, on the SHA's publications in all their various forms.

As journal editor, I will be responsible for the solicitation and review of articles and thematic publications and as co-editor Mary Beth will oversee the compilation, preparation, printing, and shipment of each volume, working with our copy editor and vendors. Over the remainder of the year we plan to develop an Editor's Handbook to record all of the things we are learning from Rebecca and Ronn Michael, so we have something to pass on to whoever is next in line.

We would both like to see the review process streamlined so that we can get articles into print in a more timely fashion. The first step we see in this process is to improve the quality of articles that are sent on for review. I have asked the associate editors to actively search for promising manuscripts in their regional and topical areas of expertise, and while presolicitation by an associate editor is not a prerequisite to publication, I strongly encourage you to submit a manuscript if asked to do so by one of the associate editors. I am willing to review article abstracts and rough drafts if you would like to have an opinion of the potential for your paper to see print, and I will also return submitted drafts to authors if I do not think they are ready for review. One point that will result in an automatic return of a manuscript is failure to follow the *Historical Archaeology* Style Guide. The associate editors are spending too much time determining if authors can read a guide and follow instructions; once my term begins, I will only send manuscripts out for review that are submitted in accordance with the style guide. If you are not familiar with it, the current version is available on the Web site (<www.sha.org/publications/style_guide.htm>); read it and follow it when preparing your manuscript for submission to the journal.

To speed up the transmittal of manuscripts and review comments we plan on handling more of the review process over the Internet. The way the review process works is that when a manuscript is submitted, the journal editor selects an associate editor who is best suited to handle that review and who can fit it into their schedule, and submits the manuscript to the associate. The associate editor then identifies and contacts three peer reviewers and provides them with copies of the manuscript and solicits their comments. Peer reviewers are asked to identify the strengths and weaknesses in a manuscript, make recommendations for its improvement, and advise the associate editor as to whether the manuscript should be published or not. The associate editor then advises the author of the comments and whether or not the manuscript has potential for publication. The vast majority of articles that appear in *Historical Archaeology* have gone through at least one round of revision, so if an associate editor contacts you and asks that you prepare a second draft for review, this is a positive sign that your manuscript has potential and a strong prospect for publication. We want your article to be its best once it is published; we are not asking for a second draft out of spite.

One of my immediate goals is to recruit more article manuscripts for the journal. We currently have a plethora of thematic issues, but are short on contributed papers, and as a result we will publish three thematic issues next year. I would like to see no more than two issues each year devoted to thematic subjects, but we need more individual papers if we are going to make this happen. If you have that draft that you have been looking for the right time to polish and submit to *Historical Archaeology*, the time is now.

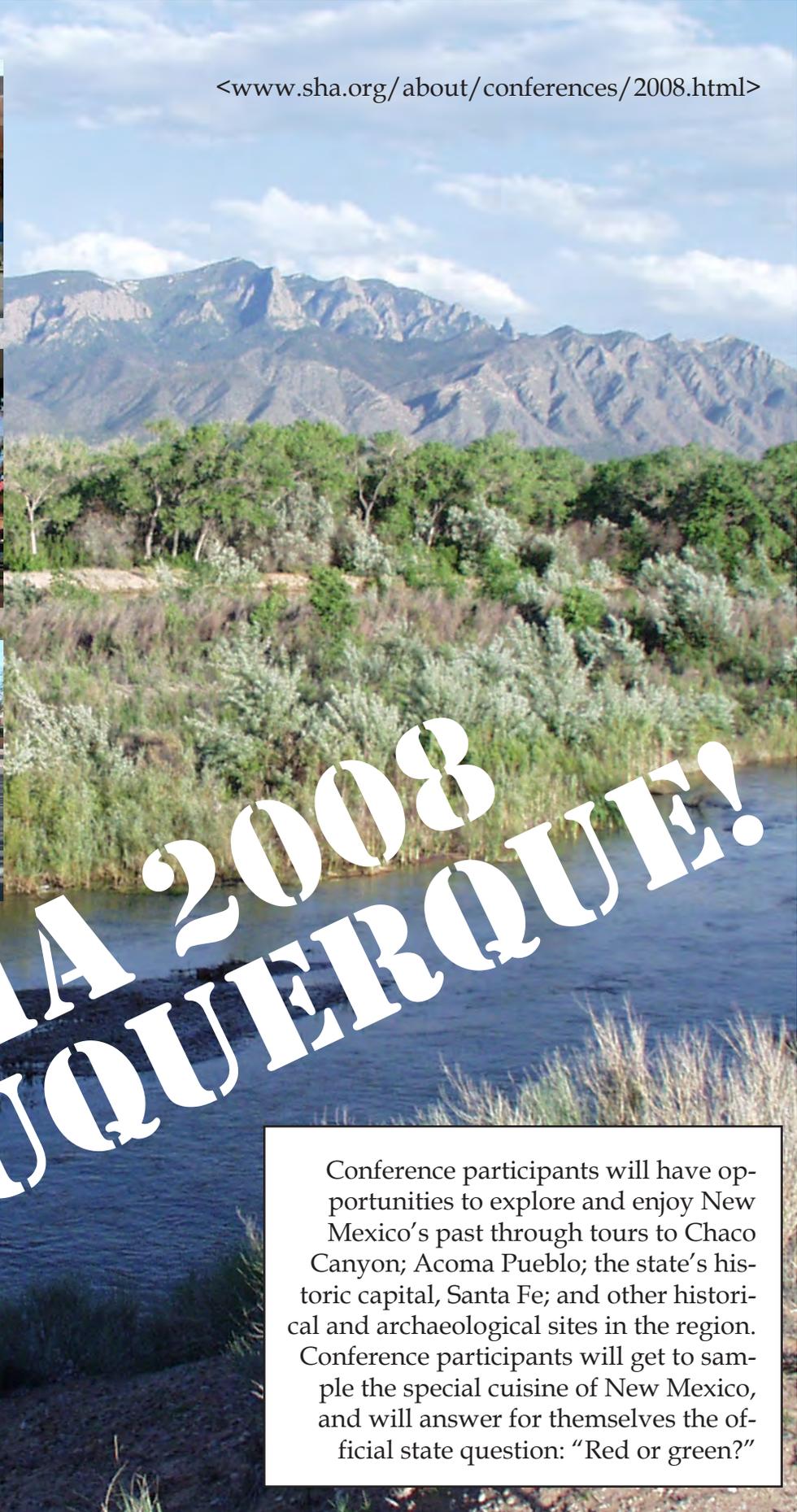
Rebecca Allen's term runs through the end of the year and Mary Beth and I take over at the January conference. So, send your manuscripts for the rest of this year to Rebecca, but I will be glad to answer any questions and comments. We are very appreciative of all of the hard work that Rebecca has done as editor and of her guidance in creating this new editorial structure, and we will do our best to fill her shoes.

J. W. (Joe) Joseph, Ph.D., RPA
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Joe and Mary Beth at the 2005 SHA Banquet, York, England.

www.sha.org/about/conferences/2008.html



SHA 2008 ALBUQUERQUE!

Conference participants will have opportunities to explore and enjoy New Mexico's past through tours to Chaco Canyon; Acoma Pueblo; the state's historic capital, Santa Fe; and other historical and archaeological sites in the region. Conference participants will get to sample the special cuisine of New Mexico, and will answer for themselves the official state question: "Red or green?"

Death Notice

Marjorie Ferguson Lambert

By Shelby J. Tisdale

Marjorie Ferguson Lambert, 98, died on 16 December 2006, in Santa Fe, NM. Born in Colorado Springs, CO on 13 June 1908, Marjorie earned a B.A. in social anthropology from Colorado College in 1930 and a M.A. in archaeology and anthropology from the University of New Mexico in 1931. In a career spanning more than six decades Marjorie has left her imprint on southwestern anthropology, archaeology, and history. She devoted her life to the study and advancement of our understanding of the presence of humans upon the landscape of the American Southwest in the past, as well as to the preservation of the arts and cultures of the living Native American and Hispano peoples of New Mexico in the present. She became a professional archaeologist and museum curator at a time when there were relatively few women establishing full-time careers in either profession.

Marjorie's life experiences were intricately involved with the development of southwestern archaeology and its supporting institutions, including the University of New Mexico, the School of American Research, and the Museum of New Mexico. The choices she made throughout her career were influenced early on by an intriguing cast of characters, in particular Edgar L. Hewett, Sylvanus G. Morley, Alfred V. Kidder, Kenneth Chapman, and Harry P. Mera.

One of the early pioneers of ethnohistorical and ethnoarchaeological techniques, Marjorie hired Native American and Hispano men as crew members on her excavations. She often consulted them about her findings and incorporated their oral traditions and histories into her analyses and interpretations of the past, making her approach much different from other archaeologists at the time. Between 1932 and 1936 she supervised archaeological excavations at Tecolote, Puaray, Kuaua, Giusewa, and Pa'ako in New Mexico.

When Marjorie joined the Museum of New Mexico staff in 1937 as the curator of archaeology she was one of the first women to occupy such a major curatorial position in this country. Marjorie enjoyed a 32-year career with the Museum of New Mexico even though this limited her archaeological pursuits and the projects on which she could work as compared to her earlier career development. Nevertheless, she was able to get away to do some work at Yuque Yunque, the first Spanish capital near Oke Ovinge Pueblo known as San Gabriel, in 1944, and then to carry out survey and cave excavations in Hidalgo County in 1960. It was here that Marjorie and Richard Ambler recovered a hunting net of human hair, measuring 151 feet in length, from U-Bar Cave.

Marjorie authored almost 200 articles for *American Antiquity*, *El Palacio*, *New Mexico Anthropologist*, and *New Mexico Magazine* as well as two monographs for the School of American Research and several review articles and forewords to books. In addition to her numerous publications, Marjorie gave countless lectures and organized numerous museum exhibits introducing the general public to New Mexico's Native American and Hispano peoples. Marjorie's dedication to anthropology and archaeology was recognized on several occasions through the various professional awards she received including the 50th Award for Outstanding Contributions to American Archaeology by the Society of American Archaeology in 1984, the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Award in 1988, and the Byron S. Cummings Award from the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society in 1996. She was also recognized locally for her years of service to Santa Fe's arts and cultural organizations, and Marjorie and her husband Jack were recognized as Living Treasures of Santa Fe in 1988. The Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents named Marjorie as Curator Emeritus of the Laboratory of Anthropology and she served as a board member for the School of American Research from 1971 to 1989.

It was important to Marjorie that anthropology and archaeology be relevant and accessible to the general public. She always had the deepest respect for the numerous Native Americans and Hispanos whom she knew and worked with throughout her career, many of whom became lifelong friends. These friendships were strengthened through her interest and concern for the preservation of their arts and cultural traditions. Her active involvement in the Indian Arts Fund, the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs (now the Southwest Association on Indian Arts or SWAIA) and the annual Santa Fe Indian Market, and the Spanish Colonial Society and the annual Spanish Market also brought her into contact with numerous artists, as well as their supporters and patrons.

Recognized as one of the "Daughters of the Desert" by Barbara Babcock and Nancy Parezo (University of New Mexico Press 1988), Marjorie Lambert blazed the trail for the next generation of women archaeologists and anthropologists to follow.



More Photos From Williamsburg

Clockwise from left: Harrington Medalist Bill Kelso's table at the banquet; quenching a mighty thirst (identity masked); President Doug Scott and wife Melissa Connor receptioning; attendees enjoy the Jamestown reception; touring the William and Mary Department of Anthropology.



Current Research

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

AFRICA

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

ASIA

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

AUSTRALASIA

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

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

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

CANADA-ONTARIO

Jon K. Jouprien, <jouprien@niagara.com>

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

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

CANADA-QUÉBEC

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

CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

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

CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

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

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MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

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

MIDDLE EAST

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

UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

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

U.S.A.-ALASKA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

David Starbuck, <dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALASIA

Reported by Alasdair Brooks
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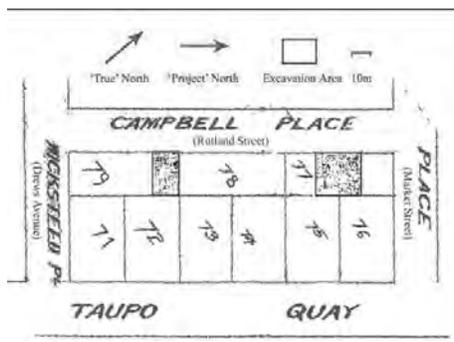
New Zealand

Excavations on Whenua Hou/Codfish Island (submitted by Ian Smith, University of Otago): Archaeological investigations were conducted during January 2007 on Whenua Hou/Codfish Island under the direction of Ian Smith (University of Otago) and Atholl Anderson (Australian National University). Whenua Hou is a small (ca. 5.5 x 3.5 km) island just west of Stewart Island, near the southern end of New Zealand. It played a significant role in the 19th-century history of southern New Zealand, with sealing gangs landed there in 1808 and 1809, and one of New Zealand's first mixed-race communities founded there in 1826 by former sealers and their Maori partners. The island is now managed by descendants of this community in conjunction with the Department of Conservation, primarily as a protected habitat for endangered birds.

A program of historical and archaeological research was instigated by Rachael Egerton (Department of Conservation) to assist with preparation of a conservation plan for the historic heritage of the island. This included the preparation of a two-hundred-year history of human settlement on the island by Angela Middleton (soon to be published by the DoC) and a two-week archaeological investigation. The latter involved surface inspection and an auger survey of suspected locations of past human settlement, test pitting and small-scale excavations.

The site of the 1826 to ca. 1850 village was located and three areas within it were sampled. One of these was a house site, which disclosed the stone base of a chimney and remnants of split wooden planks that had formed the walls and floor. Artifacts included both typical Maori forms and relatively small numbers of European items, reflecting the limited contacts that this community had with the wider world. Other areas included midden scatters and a possible garden area. Beneath all of these we encountered substantial deposits from an earlier Maori settlement. Artifacts from these deposits suggest that it may date from early in New Zealand's prehistoric sequence, and this will be tested by radiocarbon dating. Both phases of occupation yielded substantial assemblages of fauna that will provide a valuable record of changes over time in ecology and resource use on the island.

Early Wanganui: Excavations of Town Sections 77 and 79 of the UCOL Development Block (submitted by Matthew Campbell, Warren Gumbley, and Beatrice Hudson, CFG Heritage Ltd.): In December 2006, archaeological excavations were conducted in two areas of the city block being developed by the Universal College of Learning (UCOL), Wanganui, New Zealand. Wanganui is on New Zealand's North Island, approximately 200 km (120 miles) north of the national capital of Wellington. Excavations of parts of two Town Sections within the block, Sections 79 and 77, were conducted over a three-week period. The Town Section divisions were established by the New Zealand Company in 1842.



Plan showing the excavated areas and their relation to Town Sections 71-79 (modified from LINZ map from 1925, ref. DP7422).

Section 79 contained the house of Thomas Bamber, a blacksmith who was the mayor of Wanganui from 1878 to 1880. Valuation rolls from the 1870s record Bamber as having a six-roomed dwelling and a smithy on the section. Early photographs show a large house present on the section from the early 1860s, and it was probably built in the early 1850s. The house stood, though much modified, until 1995 when it was demolished. This site is of interest due to its potential to provide information regarding domestic life during the early settlement of Wanganui and also for its relation to a prominent figure in Wanganui's history.

Numerous postholes outlined Bamber's house, as well as alterations and additions over time. Several pits on the Rutland Street frontage contained scrap iron, presumably relating to Bamber's occupation as a blacksmith. They appear to predate the house. At the other end of the site, a thin layer of dark soil that may

have been garden soil was scattered with dispersed bone, broken ceramics, and other artifacts. Two wells were also found—both had had their brick linings removed, presumably for recycling.

Section 77 was of interest as it was the site of the Wanganui Hotel, which dates from the late 1850s to the 1880s. Historic photographs show that the hotel comprised three adjoining buildings, the smallest of which may have been a dwelling for the innkeepers. Part of the hotel was replaced by a large, two-story building by the 1880s, and today the 1914 Public Trust building fronts onto Market Place. The excavation included the area at the back of the Public Trust building where the small building and gardens of the hotel had stood. Other businesses also used parts of Sections 77 in the 19th century.

The foundations of at least three different structures were identified. Some of the large, deep postholes uncovered in the southern end of the site may have been associated with the late-19th-century Thompson and Lewis bottling factory, which had badly affected the older archaeology of part of Section 77 and much of Section 78. Remains of two, possibly three, brick fireplaces were uncovered, at least one of which matches the position of one shown in historic photographs of the hotel. Two wells were discovered. As with Section 79, neither was lined with brick.

A number of bottle dumps were uncovered towards the southern end of the site. These were filled with both whole and broken bottles. Of particular note was the very large number of bottles with paper labels



A bottle dump behind the Wanganui Hotel during excavation.

still adhering to them. These labels showed that the majority of bottles had originally contained alcohol—gin, beer, wine, and cognac. Some 'salad oil' bottles had two labels; for instance, a Red Cabbage label was pasted over a J.T. Morton Raspberry Syrup label.



Three different Old Tom Gin labels produced by two manufacturers.

An initial appraisal indicates that almost all of the recovered artifacts from both sections, but particularly those from the Section 77 bottle dumps, were produced in the period from the later 1850s to the mid-1870s.

Queensland

Caboonbah Homestead (submitted by G. Mate, K. Murphy, J. Prangnell, L. Terry, School of Social Science, University of Queensland): A long-term project to be undertaken by archaeologists from the University of Queensland has just commenced at Caboonbah Homestead near Esk, an hour northwest of Brisbane. Caboonbah Homestead has had a varied history. Constructed around 1890, it was for 40 years the home of Henry Plantagenet Somerset, a landowner and later Member of Parliament for the district. In subsequent years it was turned into a guest house where several older local residents remember honeymooning. The homestead is currently owned by SEQ Water and managed by Brisbane Valley Historical Society. It is now heritage listed and houses a collection of local memorabilia.

Recent clearing of overgrown vegetation in the gully at the rear of the house led to the discovery of the original dumping areas. Closer inspection showed a range of relatively undisturbed artifacts from the various periods of occupation of the homestead. Artifacts are scattered across the whole slope to the rear of the property with domestic material lying directly behind the homestead. In addition, there is a concentration of farm equipment in a second gully near the original location of the stables. The first fieldwork aimed to investigate the domestic dump and was planned to coincide with the Caboonbah Homestead Festival, on 26 August 2006. Initial work involved mapping of the slope and identifying the main concentrations of artifacts. We then carried out an excavation in the main gully, where conditions were fairly challenging due to the steepness of the slope! Two pits were opened up approximately 6 m apart

down the gully. Both pits initially yielded artifacts from all stages of occupation. However, the first pit continued to a depth of 80 cm and produced a range of artifacts from the late 19th century at lower levels. Finds included a variety of primarily high-quality ceramics, metal, complete glass bottles, household wares, and butchered animal bones. Although time constraints (and, believe it or not, rain in drought-stricken Queensland) curtailed the excavation in the August season, we returned to the site to continue excavations in early February 2007. The heat was a factor in excavations, as can be expected at this time of year. However, with the aid of some innovative field accommodations (six tarps) we were able to expand on the excavations from August and extended the pits across the gully. Similar artifacts to those excavated in August 2006 were found in the adjacent pits, with special finds including a toy train wagon, a fragment of Royal Doulton ceramic, and a number of complete bottles, in situ. The original line of the 1890s gully appears to have been identified through site stratigraphy, and this will help with decisions on the next phase of excavation.

As the Brisbane Valley Historical Society and the Queensland Heritage Council are both fully supportive of and very interested in the work, this project appears to have a long-term future. The site has a wealth of information on a higher-class household, providing an opportunity to make comparisons with recent historical archaeological investigations in Queensland which have focused on working-class sites such as Mill Point, Paradise, and Mount Shamrock.

Tasmania

Port Arthur (submitted by Richard Tuffin, Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority): Nestled in the forested reaches of Tasmania's southeast region, the Port Arthur Historic Site is regarded as one of the state's—and indeed Australia's—most recognizable cultural heritage icons. Originally a far-flung outpost of the British Empire, established

for the incarceration and reformation of recidivist convicts, the historic site is today a tourist destination attracting over 240,000 visitors a year and boasting a long history of cultural heritage management. With many of the original buildings no longer standing, the management of the site's substantial subsurface archaeological values is an ongoing task. A key element is the program of research and public interpretation carried out over the summer months. This short article reports on archaeological investigations carried out on the site of the Commissariat Officer's quarters (1834-1890s) in 2006 and 2007.

Port Arthur's European chapter opened in 1830, when a handful of convicts and their guards began a small timber-getting operation on the edges of Mason Cove, a small inlet on the eastern side of the Tasman Peninsula. Three years later, the settlement was rebadged as a destination for convicts who had reoffended in the colony while still under sentence. Over the following four decades, the station evolved into a complex penal enterprise embracing the whole peninsula. Hundreds of buildings and thousands of convicts, military, civil officers, administrators, and their families were scattered throughout the landscape, engaged in meeting the various punitive, industrial, economic, and reformative goals of the convict system's colonial and imperial overlords. After the abandonment of Port Arthur for convict purposes in 1877, the Tasman Peninsula was released for private landholding. The former Port Arthur penal station became a town, in part servicing the needs of the burgeoning tourist trade keen to experience the 'horrors' of the convict era. This township amidst the ruins of a convict settlement continued until the 1980s, when the historic site came under the auspices of the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority.

The recent archaeological investigation focused on the site of the Commissariat Officer's quarters, built in 1834 to house the settlement's Medical Officer and Commissariat Officer. The building was a single-story weatherboarded structure, originally divided into two quarters comprising three



1836 elevation of the Commissariat Officer's quarters (AOT CON 87/17)

rooms each.

Between 1834 and 1848 the Commissariat Officer was Thomas Lempriere. Lempriere brought with him his wife Charlotte and seven children. The Lemprieres lived in these quarters until 1848, during which time five more children were born. During the Lemprieres' occupancy the building was modified a number of times to cope with the demands of the growing family. After 1848 both quarters were occupied by a succession of civil officers until the settlement's close. In the early 1890s the building was sold and demolished for salvage. The site was not substantially modified during the township period. The 2006 and 2007 archaeological investigations were the first disturbance to the area.

Over the course of the excavations, two 6 x 2 m trenches were opened, placed to intersect with major wall alignments and probable living spaces. During both seasons structural fabric was found at a relatively shallow depth, capped by a layer of debris laid down during the building's demolition and salvage. This layer provided indications of how the building was demolished: wall and ceiling plaster (some of which yielded traces of paint decoration) had first been knocked off the surfaces and then overlaid by the mortar-and-brick debris from the demolition of the brick-

ements. These latter items included the decomposed remnants of flooring joists and floorboards. The foundation was formed from rough mudstone and dolerite rubble mortared to form a solid footing for supporting the flooring and walls.

The demolition debris capped intact occupation deposits. Sections of these wafer-thin deposits were carefully excavated, the fine silt yielding a rich assortment of artifacts. The artifact analysis is still in progress, but the assemblage provides a detailed account of the people who lived in these quarters. As might be expected, domestic items were prevalent: hundreds of dressmaking pins and needle-working tools were recovered, as were clothing accoutrements and personal adornment items. Pieces most likely relating to the military and civilian guard of Port Arthur were found: regimental and naval buttons, percussion caps, and musket balls. A number of pieces were able to be linked to a specific period of occupation, including a brass Port Arthur constabulary button (post-1860s) and a Commissariat Staff button (possibly relating to the Lemprieres' tenure).

The importance of this excavation lies in the ability it possesses for shedding light on Port Arthur lives otherwise shadowed by time. The recovery of items such as the decorated wall plaster, gilded buttons, or

a scrap of red textile add color to our often monochrome imagining of the past. We also see this excavation as a 'test case' for archaeology at Port Arthur. The historical record, though generally sparse, is comparatively informative about some of the occupants of this building. Thomas Lempriere kept a diary that spanned over a quarter of his time spent at Port Arthur. In this he recorded the minutiae

of daily life: the games of chess with fellow officers, the regular dinner parties, the birthday parties for children, and the quiet

moments spent painting, reading, studying, or collecting for his private museum. Through this diary we have a rare glimpse of family life at a highly regimented and controlled penal station. One of the challenges of the current project is to compare the relatively detailed accounts of both historical and archaeological texts at this site.

Both excavations were accompanied by a program of public interpretation—run by Tim Owen in 2006 and Richard Tuffin in 2007. Daily tours of the excavation were offered, as well as comprehensive trenchside signage. The ever-popular public excavation opportunity was also offered, allowing members of the public a chance to experience this aspect of archaeology first hand. Both years' public archaeology programs were met with great enthusiasm, following a successful formula that has become a constant fixture in Port Arthur's summer activities.

2007 is also the 30th anniversary of archaeology at the Port Arthur Historic Site, with a program of talks, events, demonstrations, and ephemera being on offer. To find out more about the 30th anniversary, or previous investigations, visit us at <www.portarthur.org.au>.

Victoria

Life on the Edge—The Pre-Gold Rush Settlement of South Gippsland: The Winter 2006 *SHA Newsletter* described fieldwork undertaken on an 1848 to early-20th-century cottage in the early Gippsland town of Port Albert as part of this Australian Research Council-funded project on the early European settlement of regional Victoria. Susan Lawrence and Alasdair Brooks, assisted by Sam Spiers, Zvonka Stanin, and La Trobe University undergraduate volunteers, returned to the field November and December to complete the fieldwork component of the project. Two further sites were excavated: Greenmount, a ca. 1846 to early-20th-century pastoral homestead and the 1848-1858 'parsonage' of the Reverend Willoughby Bean, the first resident Anglican minister in Gippsland (the southeastern section of Victoria). Both sites had been the subject of previous geophysical survey work (described in a previous newsletter) which had demonstrated that significant subsurface archaeological deposits survived in both locations.

The Greenmount homestead was constructed shortly after the Buckley family acquired the property in 1846. No evidence of earlier European settlement was identified, though Aeneas McDonnell, the 16th Lord Glengarry, had engaged in a failed attempt to resettle his Highland Scottish Clan in the immediate vicinity for 11 months in



Fieldwork at the Commissariat Officer's quarters; the ruins of the Port Arthur penitentiary are in the background.

nogged walls. Below the demolition layer were the intact remains of wall foundations, a brick chimney base, and other building el-

1841-1842. The Buckleys lived in the homestead until subdividing and selling their property in 1906. The homestead itself was abandoned around this time, though local residents state that at least one outbuilding was lived in until the 1930s. From the specific perspective of the current project, the Greenmount site proved disappointing. Excavation of a builders' trench in the kitchen area to the rear of the house proved that the homestead had been substantially

its within the limited time available, the two fieldwork crews were consolidated at Bean's Parsonage.

In contrast to Greenmount, the Rev. Bean site promises to provide extensive insight into early settlement in Gippsland. Bean was sent to Gippsland in 1848 in the hope that his past experience as one of the earliest settlers of New South Wales' Central Coast region in the 1820s would prove invaluable from both the personal and pas-

with a significant plowzone component). While analysis and interpretation are still very much ongoing, we are confident that the site will provide an important insight into life on this early Australian settlement frontier. Cast-iron furniture components, crystal stemware, and a varied ceramics collection appear to indicate that Rev. Bean attempted to maintain as comfortable a replica of a British middle-class lifestyle as possible.

Perhaps the most curious artifacts so far recovered from the Gippsland excavations are several fragments of ca. 1720-ca. 1790 white saltglazed stoneware. Initially, these were thought to relate to a single vessel recovered from the Bean site, merely indicating that at least one household item was some 50 years old when brought to Gippsland. The identification of a single fragment of the same ware type in the recent post-excavation cataloging of artifacts from the project's previously excavated Port Albert site, however, raises the possibility that these surprisingly early materials were more generally available in Gippsland in the pre-gold rush period. This is but one of several areas to be researched in the coming months.

Western Australia

St Mary's Cathedral, Perth (submitted by Fr. Robert Cross): Archaeological investigation of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (alternatively, St Mary's), Perth, commenced on 1 September 2006, with a site inspection of the cathedral by Fr. Robert Cross and Dr. Shane Burke. The investigation came about through the chance offer on the part of priest Fr. Cross to locate and exhume the bodies of two bishops, buried within the walls, using proper archaeological procedure. Before the offer, the plan was to employ a local funeral director for the work.

Over the years, the exact location of the burials had been forgotten, and the documentary evidence was conflicting. What started as a simple offer to exhume the bodies has become a massive archaeological project that will take probably one or more years to complete satisfactorily, and will provide material for several academic studies, one of which is already underway.

The building of St Mary's in Victoria Square Perth commenced in March 1863, and was completed in January 1865. Its architectural style was Victorian Free Gothic. It was substantially redecorated and added to in 1905 in a Federation Gothic style. In 1926-1930, the sanctuary of the 1865 Cathedral was demolished and a new transept



Contemporary image of Bean's 'parsonage' - precise date unknown.

remodeled in the late 19th century, and no specifically pre-gold rush archaeological features were identified. Rather than further disturb what is an important site in its own right in a potentially vain attempt to identify pre-gold rush features or depos-

toral perspective. Bean lived at the site with his wife, three or four children, a female relative of his wife, and an additional male whose personal or professional relationship to the family remains unclear. Geophysical survey and a contemporary painting of the site both indicated that the property originally consisted of two buildings.

Bean was recalled in 1858, and a local newspaper recorded that the house burned down in early 1861. It has remained undeveloped pastoral crop and grazing land ever since, and is therefore a potentially invaluable example of an undeveloped short-occupation site (and is also a rare Australian example of an historic site



In situ artifacts at the Bean site at the base of the plowzone.

and sanctuary of Inter-war Gothic style was added to the existing Federation Gothic building. It was originally planned to completely demolish the original 1865 building as funds became available, but this never occurred. This building history gave rise to a juxtaposition of two buildings, the older eastern section termed the '1865 Cathedral' and the newer 1926-1930 section called the 'Cavanagh Cathedral' after the architect.

Due to changes in the liturgical practices of the Catholic Church that could not be easily accommodated in the Cavanagh Cathedral, church authorities recently decided to retain all of the extant Cavanagh Cathedral and demolish approximately half of the extant 1865 cathedral while joining the remaining sections with a glass-walled semicircular structure. The original conservation plan indicated only two areas requiring archaeological investigation: the identification of materials used for previous pavements in the cathedral grounds, and the identification of the historical interior and exterior paint schemes.

However, a site inspection by Dr. Burke and Fr. Cross identified 16 items requiring archaeological investigation, notably:

- Locating the graves of Bishop Griver and Bishop Gibney. Bishop Matthew Gibney, Western Australia's bishop between 1887 and 1910, is famous for administering the sacraments of the church to a seriously wounded Ned Kelly, the iconic Australian bushranger, at the siege of Glenrowan. In Western Australia he was instrumental in establishing the Roman Catholic education system and famous for his fight to obtain government funding for Catholic schools.

- Archaeological surveying, recording, and excavation of the graves.

- Exhumation of coffins and bodies and transfer thereof to temporary storage.

- The collection, analysis, and interpretation of above- and below-floor-level artifacts.

Many of the aspects requiring archaeological investigation have been completed or are underway, and preliminary interpretations about the site's use made. The brick-lined grave containing the caskets of Bishops Griver and Gibney was found and the remains removed. Photography and the salvaging of items earmarked for destruction, and sorting of above- and below-floor-level artifacts continues.

The dry, slightly alkaline sand below the floorboards has provided ideal preservation conditions for organic items like newspaper (the oldest dated to the 1860s) and admission cards to the cathedral's 1865 opening (many with the invitee's name on the back). Other artifacts found (some in abundance) include tram tickets, human fingernail clippings, human teeth, builder's

tools, coins, forged, cut and wire nails, bobby pins, religious items (including rosary beads, palms, prayer book pieces, medals, and crucifixes) and clothing items (including thousands of small glass and plastic beads, collar and cuff studs, and gloves).

The St Mary's Cathedral archaeological project is probably the largest of its type ever undertaken in Western Australia. As of early 2007, the sieving of approximately 1,300 bags of excavated material from below the floor of the cathedral (each bag containing between 15 and 45 kg) was nearing completion. It is expected that these bags will yield in excess of 20,000 artifacts to be sorted, cleaned, and accessioned.

The project will also produce a substantial photographic record and has already given rise to a number of print and television media articles. In time, the project will provide vital material information for the interpretation and understanding of Western Australian colonial and post-colonial society and ecclesiastical history.

The project could not have developed as it has without the support of many individuals. Special thanks needs to be given to the many students from the Archaeology Society of Western Australia, the University of Notre Dame Australia, and friends of the archaeological community of Western Australia for their assistance during all stages of the project. Without their help, the project could not have advanced as far as it has.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by Pedro

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Brazil

Colonial Archaeology in Belém, Pará State, Brazil: Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi has a historical archaeological unit, under the direction of Fernando Luiz Tavares Marques. The unit carried out a large-scale field study, from 2001 until late 2006, focusing on the colonial remains of the first Portuguese settlement in the Amazon basin. From 1580 until 1640 Portugal was under Spanish rule and the administration of the Portuguese colonies in America, Africa, and Asia suffered as a result. The Portuguese, however, were keen to maintain a separate administration both at home, in the Iberian Peninsula, and in the colonies. This concern for independence even under Spanish rule led to several initiatives, such as the building of a Portuguese fortress in the Ama-

zon basin in 1616 and the ensuing colonial settlement. In defiance of Spanish rule, it was called Feliz Lusitania, that is, Happy Lusitania (a name used to refer to Portugal since the Middle Ages and still in use in the Portuguese-speaking world). When Portugal regained independence, the settlement developed further with the participation of Catholic missions, especially the Jesuits. In the 18th century, the Portuguese strengthened the Amazon settlements and in 1751 the reformer Portuguese Prime Minister Pombal created a specific local administration, the so-called Greater-Pará and Maranhão State. The military presence was reinforced and the Jesuits expelled.

The Archaeological Unit's work consisted of several shovel tests, exploratory trenches, and excavations, and it also studied the iconographic, documentary, and topographic information available in different archives. The histories of different buildings were established, in particular illuminating the strategic use of the riverfront buildings during colonial times.

The artifacts recovered numbered in the thousands, including pottery, ceramics, smoking pipes, bottles, weapons and ammunition, coins, and also lithics and bone objects. Even though there were imported wares, such as ironstone, most artifacts (notably pottery and pipes) betray a mix of native and European features. The presence of other native material, such as lithics, stresses that the local society was very much a mixed one, with an impressive, even if expected, native influence. Another important feature, according to the excavators, is the presence of religious artifacts, Catholic and native, again in a unique mix.

UNDERWATER (WORLDWIDE)

Reported by Toni Carrell

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Maryland

Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMA): MMA continued its federal partnerships in 2006 with the completion of a remote sensing survey of waters adjacent to Assateague Island National Seashore, initiated in 2000. More than 31,400 submerged acres were surveyed and a handful of wrecks examined and assessed at the request of the National Park Service which funded the endeavor, covering waters in both Virginia and Maryland. In addition, the state surveyed 7,040 acres of state waters seaward of the park boundary.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was promulgated with the MD

Department of Natural Resources to use Coastal Zone Management (NOAA) monies to continue the coastal remote sensing survey northward to the Delaware line, an additional 6,400 acres. This project will be initiated in spring 2007.

Continuing partnerships include managing the U-1105 Historic Shipwreck Preserve, which is carried out through MOUs with the Naval Historical Center and St. Mary's County, and with monitoring and buoy deployment/retrieval being handled by the Institute for Maritime History. Another continuing activity is serving as the SHPO representative to Homeland Security/USCG with all the other state and federal members as per the Programmatic Agreement signed by the NCSHPO in 1999 for emergency response to pollution and hazmat spills in Region III of the Eastern Seaboard. This group is working on updating the Area Emergency Contingency Plan and also creating a major maritime training exercise called Nautical Shield 07 for next September.

Finally, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Georgia was seeking a home with another federal agency for a side scan sonar it was retiring and the National Park Service staff at Ft. McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine agreed to accept it and then deposited it with the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program to serve as backup equipment but also in order to make it available to students or nonprofit organizations undertaking research in this area.

The Maryland SHPO underwent some reorganization during 2006, adjusting to a transfer to the Department of Planning from the Department of Housing and Community Development and, more recently, the Office of Archaeology was dissolved and its members integrated into other areas of the SHPO. One member of the maritime program staff was reassigned and another left the SHPO and moved to another state. Fortunately, this happened after the completion of fieldwork and although it has made compliance assessment more onerous, it has not been as difficult as if the timing had been different. One position has just received approval for filling at a higher salary. The other position will have to be recouped in the future.

The program is currently providing oversight to two noncapital grants. One is to a doctoral student at FSU through the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum to locate and study the distribution of shipyards over two counties. This builds on a previous master's thesis from the College of William and Mary which examined comparable data for two counties adjacent to those being studied at present. The State

Underwater Archaeologist sits, or sat, on these committees. The second grant is to the Institute for Maritime History which is undertaking a survey of the lower Potomac River and assisting in the development of a searchable GIS shipwreck database. The latter was constructed as part of a senior thesis largely by a student now pursuing a master's degree at Texas A&M University. These projects were presented at the Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference (MAAC) in March. Another student is continuing work on digitizing files for the database. NOAA also contributed a large amount of survey data from its hydrographic survey of Chesapeake Bay.

Budgetary constraints limited conference participation and attendance to two, the SHA meetings in Sacramento and the MAAC in Virginia Beach. Publications this year were limited to gray literature reports.

Massachusetts

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary: The National Marine Sanctuary Program released its first-ever status report evaluating the health of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, home to one of the richest and most productive marine ecosystems in the nation. This report presents an initial summary of the pressures and trends affecting sanctuary resources. The completion of the condition report is the first step in the sanctuary program's efforts to compile similar evaluations of every site in the National Marine Sanctuary System with several more reports slated for completion in 2007.

The condition report identified the principal threat to maritime archaeological resources in the sanctuary as contact by bottom-fishing gear. An additional concern regarding these historical sites is the fact that once damaged, there is no potential for recovery, as there is for water, habitat, and living resources. The new management plan for Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary is scheduled for release in the summer of 2007 and will recommend a number of management actions that will address these concerns.

Summary of the condition report's status and trends pertaining to the current state of the sanctuary's maritime archaeological resources is as follows: (excerpt from <<http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/science/condition/state.html>>): (1) The integrity of the sanctuary's maritime archaeological resources is fair, though there is evidence of prior and continuing damage caused primarily by commercial fishing gear on both shallow and deep wrecks; (2) Few shipwrecks have the potential to leak sub-

stantial amounts of toxic materials and no evidence of new risks (e.g., hull deterioration) is apparent; and (3) Both commercial and recreational fishing activities are degrading maritime archaeological resources. The most destructive activities are trawling and dredging, which permanently impact the integrity and archaeological value of the resource.

A copy of the entire report is available at: <<http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/science/condition/>> and the condition report press release available at: <http://stellwagen.noaa.gov/news/newsreleases/20070419_CR.html>. For more information contact Deborah Marx at <Deborah.Marx@noaa.gov>.

South Carolina

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) Maritime Research Division (MRD): Dr. Thorne Compton, Senior Associate Dean for the College of Arts and Science at the University of South Carolina, continues as SCIAA's Interim Director pending the hiring of a new director. Plans continue for SCIAA's move to a new facility. Renovations to an existing 38,000 square ft. facility are slated to commence in 2007, with the staff moving in later in the year. The state's archaeological collections, which SCIAA curates, currently occupy more than 5,000 square feet. Moving them to the new facility will more than triple the space available for them and place them in compliance with 36 CFR 79 standards. Additionally, the division has been working collegially with the university's Belle Baruch Marine Institute and the Department of Geology to maintain two of their Acoustic Doppler Current Profilers (ADCP) deployed off our coast as part of the South Carolina Nearshore Monitoring System.

Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program: In November 2006, Ms. Lora Holland joined the Maritime Research Division as the fourth manager of the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program in the division's Charleston office. Lora came to SCIAA out of The University of West Florida's Maritime Archaeology Program via the Warren Lasch Conservation Facility, where she interned in 2006. Like her predecessor, Lora plans to concentrate on the following aspects of the program:

- Revitalize the program by strongly interacting with the sport diving community, dive shops, and clubs in the state, through presentations, practical education in the form of workshops and field training courses, and communication via the Maritime Heritage Web site, monthly e-grams and a listserv for the Hobby Divers;

- Forge new relationships within the dive and maritime communities; and
- Fully integrate the data provided by the Hobby Divers in their quarterly reports into the division's GIS.

Cooper River Underwater Heritage Dive Trail: On a beautiful sunny day in November 2006, MRD staff removed four mooring buoys from the trail's historic sites for the season and assessed the condition of the sites on the heritage trail. During the installation of the buoys in May, we had decided not to install the fifth buoy on the 1705 ferry landing/shipwreck site in deference to a family of alligators who occupied the bank adjacent to the site. The infrastructure of buoys, mooring blocks, and trail lines that were replaced in spring 2005 showed definite signs of needing maintenance, and some ships' timbers on three sites need to be reattached to the hulls. This work will be completed before reopening the trail next spring.

MRD Web Page Development: The MRD is busily transforming their Web page, first posted in 1999, to better reflect the division's diverse management and research interests. We intend to launch the revised site early next year. Major themes of the Web page include current and past research projects, the sport diver archaeological management program, special projects, and state legislation affecting submerged cultural resources. Rich in content, the Web site will include links to MRD research reports, newsletter articles, and slideshows. We hope the information presented will serve to inform Web site visitors about the diverse maritime archaeological legacy in South Carolina waters.

Port Royal Sound Survey: Work continued in 2006 in Port Royal Sound to ascertain the identity of several magnetic and acoustic anomalies there. Using a sub-bottom profiler provided by the USC Marine Geology Department, the MRD attempted to locate the remains of the American Civil War Army gunboat, USS *George Washington*, sunk by Confederate artillery in 1863. Earlier magnetic survey of the wreck site area, determined by contemporary correspondence and nautical charts, generated a surprising number of likely magnetic anomalies for *George Washington*. Deployment of the sub-bottom profiler was intended to determine those anomalies showing potential as the remains of the gunboat. Two large sub-bottom reflections, over 100 ft. (30.5 m) in length, along with corresponding magnetic contours, indicated two potential locations for the wreck. Side scan sonar, along with visual reconnaissance of the shoreline during low tide, of the project area did not reveal any protruding structure from the bottom. Future fieldwork, in-

cluding hydroprobing and limited excavation if warranted, will hopefully reveal one of these deflections to be the final resting place of *George Washington*.

Another aspect of the Port Royal Sound Survey centers on investigating the archaeological components related to the Station Creek naval repair facility operating during the American Civil War. Two ex-whalers intended for the Stone Fleets off Charleston Harbor were diverted for use as floating machine shops to repair vessels associated with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Naval correspondence from the time period indicated that both of the vessels were abandoned in the creek near the end of the war. Repair facilities were then removed to a small adjacent island. Remote sensing operations of the area in the early 2000s detected a number of acoustic and magnetic anomalies. Ground-truthing revealed the presence of modern debris, along with some items associated with the repair facility, including remains of one of the ex-whalers. In response to a compliance issue to permit a dock in the area in 2005, the MRD reviewed the magnetic and acoustic data, and noted a potential sonar anomaly that bore a resemblance to ballast stones. Believing we had found the elusive second wreck, we ground-truthed the anomaly, and found instead an uneven terraced bottom with a number of oyster clumps. To try and find the final resting spot of the second vessel this past year, we widened and more fully explored the area with sonar. Unfortunately, sonar failed to reveal the presence of the second shipwreck. Future fieldwork in the area will include additional ground-truthing of magnetic anomalies to ascertain their association with the repair facility, as well as hoping to locate the remains of the other floating machine shop.

Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon's Capitana Survey: Working with funding from the South Carolina Archaeological Research Trust, in 2006 the MRD continued the remote sensing survey to locate the lost *Capitana*. The vessel, described contemporaneously by the Spanish historian Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdes as a *nao*, possibly named *Chorruca*, is believed to have wrecked off Winyah Bay, SC in 1526 during a failed attempt by the Spanish to establish the first European settlement in North America. The MRD is working in collaboration with Drs. Scott Harris and Eric Wright, coastal geologists from the Department of Marine Science at Coastal Carolina University, who are reconstructing the 1526 shoreline and entrance to the bay to help guide the placement of survey priority areas. The 2006 fieldwork focused on a region of historic shoals guarding the pre-19th-century channel into the bay.

During August, MRD staff surveyed approximately 27.25 square km (10.5 square mi.) of the estimated 104 square km (40 square mi.) of priority areas encompassing the approaches to the bay and within Winyah Bay proper. Additionally, this year the MRD ground-truthed and identified the sources of six of the most promising magnetic anomalies offshore and six sites within the bay. Unfortunately, nothing of a 16th-century vintage appeared in the test excavation holes. Finds included two probable 19th- or early-20th-century steamships, buried unidentified iron objects, mooring blocks, an iron box-like object, a 6 ft. long admiralty-type anchor with a broken shank and ring missing (which probably explains why it was buried in the seafloor rather than still on a vessel), a length of tow cable, and a towing bitt, which projected from the sandy seafloor like a fire hydrant. The project was supported in part by numerous volunteers who provided services from diving and logistics to dinners at a local seafood restaurant, provided by the restaurant owner, and no-cost use of a banner plane and pilot to fly aerial photography of the survey area. Additionally, Richard Lawrence and Caroline Gillman-Bryan (Julep) from the North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Unit joined us for part of the survey. Funding has just been secured for a 2007 field season to continue our work in the high-probability areas.

Australia

Department of Archaeology, Flinders University: 2006 was a great year for the Program in Maritime Archaeology at Flinders University. Eleven students have completed and submitted Master of Maritime Archaeology (MMA) theses during the year and overall the program has grown considerably. Jennifer McKinnon from Florida started work in January 2006 as the new lecturer in Maritime Archaeology and in March Jason Raupp took up a part-time position (three days a week) as the Maritime Technical Officer. Dr. Susan Briggs continued on a 0.5 contract until June when she left to take up a position with the NSW Heritage Office as a Graduate Heritage Officer. Ph.D. student Claire Dappert started on a 0.2 Lecturer A contract in July tutoring and teaching both in the graduate program in maritime archaeology and more generally for the Department of Archaeology.

Associate Professor Mark Staniforth attended the 2006 SHA Conference as well as the ACUA and SHA board meetings in Sacramento in January 2006 and he also attended the SHA mid-year meeting in Washington DC in June. At the SHA conference he was the co-chair with Amanda

Evans of a symposium titled "At the Edge of the Known World: Vernacular Boats and Ships as Technological Adaptations to New Environments" where he presented a joint paper (with Rick Bullers) titled "Nineteenth Century Australian Wooden Shipbuilding."

The 2006 Maritime Archaeology field school was held at Mount Dutton Bay, near Coffin Bay on the Eyre Peninsula of South Australia between 1 and 14 February 2006. Students examined the historic jetty at Mount Dutton Bay which is unique in that it is the only known jetty to have been constructed on a private pastoral lease in South Australia. The jetty was used to ship the wool clip to Port Adelaide or direct to markets in the United Kingdom. Participants in the field school also surveyed the *Caprice*, an oyster-cutter dredge that was used to harvest native oysters from the surrounding bays and sank at its moorings near the end of the jetty.

Regular master classes were held on every second Friday during the year and in addition to SCUBA diving included visits to the various archival repositories (Archive Day) and a visit to the Swamp (aka the Garden Island ships' graveyard). The latest innovation for 2007 will be student fieldwork practicums (for credit) offered in association with organizations and government agencies including the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, Heritage Victoria, and the Lighthouse Archaeology Maritime Program (LAMP) in St. Augustine, Florida.

Undergraduate teaching in maritime archaeology continued in 2006 with 16 undergraduate students enrolling and completing ARCH 3005 Underwater and Coastal Archaeology in semester 2 of 2006. In addition, Andrea Smith (supervised by Associate Professor Mark Staniforth) completed her Honors (4th year) thesis in July 2006 titled "The Maritime Cultural Landscape of Kangaroo Island: a case study of Kingscote and West Bay."

Rick Bullers won the inaugural Maritime Archaeology Staff Prize for 2005 (\$250) for his Master of Maritime Archaeology thesis titled "Quality of Construction of Australian-built, Colonial-Period Wooden Sailing Vessels: Case Studies Of Vessels Lost In South Australia And Tasmania." Subsequently Rick has been awarded an Australian Postgraduate Award (APA) scholarship to undertake a Ph.D. within the Australian Shipbuilding Project and has started fieldwork with the support of Heritage Victoria on Australian-built shipwrecks in Port Phillip Bay. The other new Ph.D. student in 2006 is Claire Dappert who earned her master's degree from East Carolina University and has been awarded an Endeavour International Postgraduate

Research Scholarship (Endeavour IPRS) to undertake research on "US Shipbuilding Activities in the Maritime Cultural Landscape of Australia." Claire has started her fieldwork with survey work on Kangaroo Island where the *Independence* was built by American sealers in 1803 and she will also conduct survey work on Cape Barren Island in early December 2006.

The Department of Archaeology is excited to announce the launch of the new Flinders University Maritime Archaeology Monograph Series (MAMS). Previously, the department published the Maritime Archaeology Monographs and Reports Series (MAMARS) as a way to offer research conducted by students to a broader audience and this is still MAMS goal. MAMS will reprint MAMARS issues 1-7 in a new format with a higher level of editing, and these will be available for sale in early 2007. The three newest publications by Rick Bullers, Kylli Firth, and David Nutley will be available in December 2006. Look for several new MAMS in 2007, including Debra Shefi's "The Development of Cutters in Relation to the South Australian Oyster Industry: An Amalgamation of two Parallel Developing Industries."

United Kingdom

Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS): The NAS has charitable status and is a company limited by guarantee. Its business is conducted through an executive committee which is supported by subcommittees for management, publication, and outreach, each with terms of reference defining the subcommittee's particular responsibilities. The society's constitution is set out in the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, and a Statement of Principles defines the society's values regarding archaeological and heritage practice. The society has explicit policies on education, data protection, and health and safety. Its offices and staff are housed within Fort Cumberland, Portsmouth, UK.

Membership: The society's membership remains stable at around 600, with about a third of the membership located outside the UK. Under a new system which allows for a degree of semiautonomy, two regions have been established in Scotland and in the North East of England. The main aims of the regionalization of the society are to better meet the needs of local grant-aiding bodies and to generate more regional activity.

NAS Scotland, supported by Historic Scotland, carried out two research-driven projects in Scotland; in North Uist, featuring an unnamed moderately sized wooden sailing vessel; and at Unst in Shetland,

which also involved members of DEGUWA recoding a fishtrap, likely to be of Norse/Celtic origin. NAS Scotland also supported the University of Southampton in the ongoing recording of collection of ethnic craft, A World of Boats exhibition, located in Eyemouth.

NAS NE continued to offer NAS training courses and carried out a second season of research on the Saltburn Rutways. A Heritage Lottery-funded, Young Roots project entitled "Dig, Dive and Discover" in conjunction with Hartlepool Divers, Hartlepool's Library Service, and Hartlepool Port-Cities, introduced 14 cadets to diving and maritime archaeology and included field work on the Middleton Sands Wreck.

In September NAS NE was awarded an English Heritage grant to establish the North East of England Maritime Archaeology Research Archive. The regional group also received an award under NAS' Joan Du Plat Taylor awards scheme. Activities in Wales supported by CADW are managed directly by the society's staff in Portsmouth and included a number of presentations and training courses.

The NAS received support from the following organizations: English Heritage; CADW (Wales Heritage Agency); Historic Scotland; British Sub Aqua Club Jubilee Trust; PADI Project Aware; and Crown Estates. Additional support is also received through contributions from individuals and organizations.

The NAS continues to provide editorial services for the peer-reviewed *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, currently published twice a year by Blackwell. The society's quarterly newsletter *Nautical Archaeology* is distributed to all members, either in hard copy or electronically, and is also made available at public events. The NAS has agreed with Blackwell to produce the second edition of the *NAS' Handbook of Underwater Archaeology*, which should be available in 2007.

On behalf of the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee, the society published the proceedings of the Burlington House Seminar, a seminar aimed at discussing and raising awareness of the UNESCO Convention. Robert Grenier of ICUCH presented the case for the convention. The resultant Burlington House Declaration was presented to the government seeking a re-evaluation of its current decision not to ratify the convention.

The NAS is planning a series of publications covering archaeological research undertaken by society members. The first will cover the results of the Sound of Mull Archaeological Project, carried out on the west coast of Scotland.

The NAS Web site is also a means of

reaching out to a wider public, as well as providing information on forthcoming courses, projects, and events.

The NAS continues to provide training courses following a progressive qualification model and offers volunteers a variety of opportunities to participate in archaeology projects. During the year the society laid out an education policy committing itself to equal opportunities, welfare, and quality assurance.

During the year the society formed a Training and Advisory Board consisting of experts drawn from outside the society. The main aims of the board are to ensure that the NAS Training courses deliver a consistent, quality learning experience; that the NAS Training portfolio of qualifications and training courses are relevant to the needs of the sector; that appropriate educational standards are maintained and that best practice from other organizations and sectors is taken into account in the training and education services.

CADW (Wales) and Historic Scotland continue to financially support the society's training program. Scotland has its own Training Officer, with Wales activities organized from the NAS' offices in Portsmouth.

The NAS remains committed to working closely with the UK's recreational diver agencies to ensure that the basic training of every diver includes information relating to the protection of the underwater cultural heritage.

NAS Training continues to be franchised to organizations outside the UK, most notably Parcs Canada and the Australian Institute of Maritime Archaeology. Through this system the society continues to promote international cooperation and aims to establish an international standard for avocational training.

The NAS provides a range of opportunities for volunteers to contribute to research, organized by it and by partner organizations. Since 2004 the society has run a project in collaboration with the National Trust at the Stourhead estate, Wiltshire, England. The project is an innovative research activity in and around the man-made decorative lake. The project also provides the society with a high-profile outreach opportunity. The project is expected to continue until 2008.

An award from the Heritage Lottery Fund will fund a two-year Dive into History project that will consist of training and outreach initiatives and will target a wide range of audiences, including younger and ethnic groups. A number of field schools were completed at Purton and Portishead (SW of England) with a collaborative project with the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology taking place in For-

ton Lake, Gosport, Hampshire, England, grant aided by the Local Heritage Initiative scheme.

Additional projects were organized on the historic submarine *Holland V* and on the Edderline Crannog in collaboration with Nottingham University. NAS Part I course members carried out a monitoring survey of the *Coronation* (a Protected Wreck under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973). NAS organized an international exchange visit to Roskilde Viking ship center, and carried out a UK-wide project to encourage divers to record wrecks in the UK—Wreckmap Britain 2006 (sponsored by BSAC Jubilee Trust, PADI Project Aware, and Crown Estate).

An NAS 'trade stand' was present at the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) general conference and the IFA Maritime Affairs Group conference, as well as at both the London and Birmingham recreational diving exhibitions to promote Wreckmap Britain as well as the other activities of the society.

Meetings of Interest

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

Recent Publications

The new Flinders University *Maritime Archaeology Monograph Series* (MAMS) is now available. These publications are edited versions of theses and reports produced by staff and students in Maritime Archaeology at Flinders University in recent years. AIMA provided financial support for these publications and the Program in Maritime Archaeology and the Department of Ar-

chaeology extends thanks for that support. Ten volumes are available:

1. *The Archaeology of aircraft losses in water in Victoria, Australia, during World War Two.* Julie Ford
2. *Investigation of a survivors camp from the Sydney Cove shipwreck.* Mike Nash
3. *Understanding the Sleaford Bay try-works: an interpretive approach to the industrial archaeology of shore based whaling.* Adam Paterson
4. *A nice place for a harbour or is it? Investigating a maritime cultural landscape: Port Willunga, South Australia.* Aidan Ash
5. *An assessment of Australian built wooden sailing vessels (constructed between 1850-1899) operating the South Australian intrastate trade: methods and materials.* Rebecca O'Reilly
6. *The history and archaeology of Gaultois Shore-based Whaling Station in Newfoundland, Canada.* Mark Staniforth and Martin McGonigle
7. *Convict probation and the evolution of jetties at Cascades, the Coal Mines, Impression Bay and Saltwater River, Tasman Peninsula, Tasmania: an historical perspective.* Rick Bullers
8. *Quality Assured: Shipbuilding in Colonial South Australia and Tasmania.* Rick Bullers
9. *Bound for South Australia: 19th century Van Diemen's Land Whaling Ships and Entrepreneurs.* Kylli Firth
10. *The Last Global Warming? Archaeological Survival in Australian Waters.* David Nutley

For further information on MAMS see: <<http://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/archaeology/research/publications/MAMARS/index.php>>.

U.S.A.-GULF STATES Reported by Kathy Cande <kcande@uark.edu>

African American Life from Slavery to Tenancy at Strawberry Plains: Terrance Weik (Anthropology Department, University of South Carolina) has completed preliminary archaeological research on African American rural life at the Strawberry Plains Audubon Center (SPAC). Strawberry Plains is a 2500-acre property located in northcentral Mississippi, near the town of Holly Springs. The property was owned by the Davis and Finley families for over 130 years of its existence as an agricultural enterprise (from 1845 until the mid-20th century). Central themes that are being investigated include the transition from slavery to freedom, the construction of landscapes, frameworks of cultural belief, exploitive labor systems, and the dynamics of commu-

nity transformation.

Weik's archaeological survey was conducted at the SPAC during 2003 and 2004. The survey located physical evidence of over 40 habitation spaces and activity areas. These locations were classified as artifact scatters, structures, or ruins (e.g., chimney falls). Surface and subsurface testing was conducted in the vicinity of the Davis House complex, which includes domestic and work areas, burial grounds, three slave/tenant house sites, and the Davis House dependencies. To the east of the Davis House complex were numerous tenant house clusters and sites, and former agricultural fields.

Artifacts that were recovered during the survey resemble items found in late antebellum through 20th-century farm and plantation sites in the United States: medicine and soda bottles, cans, boards, buttons, brick, window glass, semiporcelain ceramics, and nails. Some of the most striking materials include large stoneware milk jugs which also served as butter churns. Such an artifact may be useful in discerning the household scale of production that some historians feel is neglected in archival sources.

Structural remains are abundant at Strawberry Plains. Unfortunately, none of the enslaved laborers' houses still exist. They probably resembled late-19th-century sharecropper homes that were photographed in surrounding areas of Marshall County. Photos of sharecropper homes suggest they were hewn-log cabins that had shutters, chimneys made out of timber and clay, and piers of tree trunk sections. However, various materials such as bricks, nails, and stone piers probably were recycled over generations. Many tenant houses had two or three rooms, clapboard or board-and-batten exteriors, brick chimneys, and corrugated metal roofs. Horseshoes hanging on the walls of some structures provide opportunities for exploring how the buildings were impacted by human beliefs. Cardboard attached to structure walls and modified cans found adjacent to houses speak to ways that tenants recycled in order to make due with humble material conditions and the methods they devised to fortify their homes from the elements.

Weik's archaeological survey is part of an interdisciplinary effort that was realized from 2003 to 2005. Dr. Phil Ensley, a San Diego veterinarian, was instrumental in securing funding, publicity, and cooperation from various scholars, officials, and politicians. The project was funded by the Mississippi Humanities Council and the Strawberry Plains Audubon Center. Dr. David Wharton's University of Mississippi research involved the collection of oral his-

tories from former tenants and members of the neighboring Strawberry Missionary Baptist Church. The oral histories provided information on farming, music, herbalism, and family life. Documents provided another point of access to the history of the place. For example, a Finley family store ledger provided information on the race and name of customers, dates (e.g., 1871), goods exchanged, and types of transactions. The link between the ledger and actual inhabitants of Strawberry Plains has yet to be established. Some items on the ledger, such as snuff, directly relate to artifacts found at Strawberry Plains (e.g., snuff bottles). More high-tech methods of studying the past were also fruitful. Remote sensing conducted by Jay Johnson's University of Mississippi geophysical team located burial shafts in the cemeteries, fence lines, and possible structures.

During public presentations at a church and a community center, descendants and public audiences provided interpretive insights into the meaning and uses of various artifacts and forms of evidence. A signed World War II ration book found in a tenant home by Weik provided a direct link to former residents who lived on the tenant farm as youths, as well as links to white community members (officials at the time). The ration book provides an important means of looking beyond mundane themes such as sanitation to broader national factors of consumption and global circumstances of production and conflict.

U.S.A.-NORTHEAST Reported by David Starbuck <dstaruck@frontiernet.net>

Massachusetts

John and Priscilla Alden Family Sites National Historic Landmark Nomination, Duxbury, MA (submitted by Edward L. Bell, Massachusetts Historical Commission): Since 2001, Tom McCarthy (History Department, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis) has been conducting research to prepare a National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination for the John and Priscilla Alden Family Sites, in Duxbury, MA. The nomination includes the ca. 1630 Original Alden Homestead Site, partially excavated in 1960 by pioneering, self-taught, historical archaeologist Roland Wells Robbins (1908-1987). His 1969 publication, *Pilgrim John Alden's Progress: Archaeological Excavations in Duxbury* (Plymouth: The Pilgrim Society), has been cited by a bevy of scholars in an effort to understand findings from other 17th-century sites throughout New

England, and for comparisons with sites in the Chesapeake region. The Original Alden Homestead Site has provided crucial comparative data, particularly for the interpretation of "First Period" architecture and for studies about redware. Artifacts from Robbins' dig were part of the major 1982 exhibition, "New England Begins," at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. A series of re-examinations of the artifact collections has been undertaken by several well-regarded historical archaeologists, but there has not been a comprehensive attempt to integrate Robbins' meticulous field documentation curated at the Henley Library at the Thoreau Institute at Walden Woods, in Lincoln, MA. The curated archaeological collections and additional artifacts and features from as-yet-unexcavated areas at the site have enormous potential to provide comparative data to inform pressing, nationally important research questions about history, life experiences, and material culture in early-17th-century North America.

Many New England historical archaeologists have contributed information to McCarthy that helps to establish the significance of the historic property and its associated archaeological collections. McCarthy's contacts include Emerson (Tad) W. Baker (Salem State College), Mary C. Beaudry (Boston University), Edward L. Bell (Massachusetts Historical Commission), Craig S. Chartier (Massachusetts Archaeological Professionals), Karin J. Goldstein (Plimoth Plantation), Daniel P. Lynch (Soil Sight), Mitchell T. Mulholland (Archaeological Services at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst), and Robbins' biographer Donald W. Linebaugh (University of Maryland). Notably, one of the property's areas of significance is its association with Roland Wells Robbins. The property reflects a formative period in the history of historical archaeology in New England, and locates Robbins' activities within the reconstruction, restoration, and recreation trends in U.S. historic preservation. The final NHL nomination will be a useful research overview of relevant scholarly research in the history, archaeology, and architecture of 17th-century New England homestead sites; of the prospects of retrospective archaeological collections research projects; and, following Linebaugh's thorough biographical research, of Robbins' role as a well-known practitioner during an incipient period in the development of New England historical archaeology. The nomination will be considered by the Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board later this year.

U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST

Reported by Thad

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The California Department of Transportation is making available at no cost copies of several data-recovery reports on major historical archaeology projects completed in the past decade. Articles on all of these projects have previously appeared in the *SHA Newsletter* and also in most cases in *Historical Archaeology*. Each volume/set is briefly described below. If you would like to receive any of these publications, please email your request with your mailing address to <Thad_Van_Bueren@dot.ca.gov> and indicate, where appropriate, if you want a CD or hard copy.

Cypress Freeway Block Technical Reports (7-volume set on a single CD)—Detailed information on over 120 assemblages associated with specific households in Oakland, CA. A wide variety of groups is represented, from unskilled working-class households to upper-middle-class families, immigrants from numerous countries, and native-born whites and African Americans. The results are presented in a standard format to facilitate comparisons. Entitled *Block Technical Reports: Historical Archaeology, I-880 Cypress Replacement Project*; the authorship varies by volume (2001).

Bayshore Freeway Comprehensive Report (spiral-bound hard copy and CD)—Seven assemblages associated with a diverse group of households from San Francisco, CA. Technical details are presented in a format similar to the Cypress report, but this volume also includes interpretations. Entitled *SF-80 Bayshore Viaduct Seismic Retrofit Projects: Report on Construction Monitoring, Geoarchaeology, and Technical and Interpretive Studies for Historical Archaeology*, edited by Mary Praetzelis (2004).

Central Freeway Comprehensive Report (CD)—Three assemblages associated with emerging middle-class Jewish households and an Irish household headed by a woman from San Francisco, CA. Technical details are presented in a format similar to the Cypress report and interpretations are also provided. Entitled *Report on Technical and Interpretive Studies for Historical Archaeology: Central Freeway Replacement Project*, by Michelle St. Clair and Marjorie Dobkin (2006).

Los Angeles Aqueduct Construction Camp (perfect-bound hard copy)—Results of data recovery at the Alabama Gates

camp occupied in 1912-1913 by nearly 150 workers. Entitled *Building the Los Angeles Aqueduct: Archaeological Data Recovery at the Alabama Gates Construction Camp*, by Thad M. Van Bueren, Judith Marvin, Sunshine Psota, and Michael Stoyka (1999).

U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST

Reported by Gifford Waters

<gwaters@flmnh.ufl.edu>

North Carolina

Eagles Island Ships' Graveyard Project (submitted by Calvin Mires, Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University): Between 2005 and 2007, students in the Program in Maritime Studies conducted archaeological investigations of abandoned watercraft at Eagles Island, N.C. Located along the west bank of the Cape Fear River directly across from downtown Wilmington, Eagles Island once bustled with daily activities of a thriving maritime industry. For most of the 19th century, Wilmington was North Carolina's most significant port due to an enviable location allowing access to inland, coastal, and ocean waters. A thriving maritime industry emerged that focused on exporting products derived from the abundant pine forests, such as tar, pitch, turpentine, barrel staves, and lumber. Eagles Island became the depot for many of these items. Storehouses, railways, docks, and boat slips were built on the island to serve the needs of the marine vessels coming into and going out of Wilmington. In the 20th century, however, Wilmington's maritime industries fluctuated with local and global economic conditions. By the middle of the century, the once-vibrant industry no longer existed. Vestiges of this history—abandoned vessels, wharves, and other artifacts—remain as important reminders of Wilmington's important place in North Carolina's history. These underappreciated sites are increasingly under threat from souvenir hunters and developers.

Dr. Nathan Richards and Sami Seeb (at the time an M.A. student in the program), directed several investigations over the two-year period, with assistance from Maritime Studies students, the NC Underwater Archaeology Unit, and the Submerged Resources Center, National Park Service. The overall goal of the project was to determine how the archaeological remains of the vessels reflected the social, political, economic, and technological events and processes of Wilmington and surrounding communities. The methodology for the surveys consisted of site survey, detailed examination for sig-

natures of abandonment and salvage, and photography. Guided by a research design based on Richards' work with ships' graveyards and deliberately abandoned ships in Australia, Seeb combined the archaeological data collected during these surveys with historical research and previous archaeological work for her M.A. thesis, "Cape Fear's Forgotten Fleet: The Eagles Island Ships' Graveyard, Wilmington, North Carolina," completed in March 2007. For more information visit the project's Web site: <http://www.ecu.edu/maritime/pro_eag.htm>.

Two Albemarle Sound Rivers Project (submitted by Calvin Mires, Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University): Faculty, staff, and students from the Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina University (ECU) have finished remote sensing operation on two rivers, the Roanoke and the Perquimans, in northeastern North Carolina. These rivers enter North Carolina's Albemarle Sound and are part of the Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine System (APES).

Previous archaeological surveys by East Carolina University (ECU) and the NC Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB) located numerous submerged sites in the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. This project concentrated on previously unevaluated segments of the Roanoke and Perquimans rivers.

In August and October 2006, the Program in Maritime Studies used a Marine Sonics 600 kHz side scan sonar and a Geometrics 882 cesium magnetometer to survey the Roanoke River. A supplemental survey was conducted by the Department of Geology, using multibeam sonar to provide enhanced and three-dimensional detailing of the Roanoke River and portions of the Albemarle Sound.

In March 2007, Maritime Studies surveyed the Perquimans River using the same magnetometer and a Klein 500 kHz side scan sonar. The change of sonar was necessary due to a combination of boat logistics, new Coast Guard regulations affecting use of generators on boats, and an update in the program's side scan software to Sonar Wiz. This new software allowed for real-time mosaic of side scan data for the Perquimans survey and reduced time in the postprocessing phase. There was no multibeam survey of the Perquimans River at the time, but there are tentative plans to return with multibeam sonar in the future.

Data collected by remote sensing is being combined with historical and cartographic research to locate various historical submerged cultural resources, such as landings, ship abandonment, wrecks, and obstructions within the two rivers. Two

students in the Program in Maritime Studies are using this data for their M.A. theses.

Funding for the Two Albemarle Sound Rivers Project was provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Office of Exploration with in-kind

contributions from ECU and local support. In particular, the Program in Maritime Studies would like to thank Harry Thompson and the staff at Port O'Plymouth for their help with the Roanoke River survey, and Ken Reis, who graciously hosted the

Perquimans River survey team. The project was under the direction of Lawrence Babits, Nathan Richards, and Frank Cantelas from the Program in Maritime Studies and J. P. Walsh from the Department of Geology.

Minutes of the Wednesday Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Society for Historical Archaeology, Governor Jefferson Boardroom, The Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg, VA, 10 January 2007

I. Call to Order

President Doug Scott called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m.

Present: Rebecca Allen, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Anne Giesecke, Nicholas Honerkamp, Joe Joseph, Terry Klein, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Michael Nassaney, Margaret Purser, Doug Scott, Mark Staniforth, and Greg Waselkov. Also present: Robert Clouse, Annalies Corbin, Kelly Dixon, Pat Garrow, Karen Hutchison, Grace Jan, Julia King, and Don Weir.

II. Adoption of Minutes

The minutes of the 24 June 2006 mid-year board meeting held at SHA headquarters were approved.

III. Reports

A. Officers

President (D. Scott)

Scott indicated that a written report was previously submitted to the board for their review. In that report he noted that 2006 has been a busy year for the SHA and its officers. The society's most obvious accomplishments are a successful conference, a top journal and *Newsletter*, good camaraderie, and strong international connections. Behind the scenes the hard work of officers, editors, and our headquarters staff at MSP has made much of that work appear seamless. In addition, we are seeking candidates for the Journal Editor, *Newsletter* Editor, and Co-publications Editor; the conference manual has been updated; considerable progress has been made on the Web site thanks to Kelly Dixon and Rebecca Allen;

the SHA remains active in monitoring developments in historical preservation that affect the SHA both in the U.S. and internationally; and finally, SHA was represented at the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Preserve America Summit designed to advance historic preservation programs and policies.

President-Elect (L. De Cunzo)

De Cunzo also had previously submitted a written report in which she noted her pleasure in being back on the board. In addition to the time she has spent studying budgets, reports, policy and procedure documents, and getting to know our new management team at MSP, her principal activities involved development, the 2007 conference, and restructuring our editorial team.

Secretary (M. Nassaney)

Nassaney reported on the results of the three board votes conducted by email this past fall. On 14 September 2006 the board unanimously approved the addition of no more than \$8,000 to the 2007 budget to hire a student to assist Kelly Dixon with the Web site.

On 26 September 2006 the board approved a motion (by a vote of 10 in favor, 2 against, and 1 abstaining) as an amendment to the 2007 conference budget to authorize the expenditure of not more than \$6,500 to be taken from the 2007 conference profits to update and implement the online registration process for the upcoming conference.

On 30 October 2006 the board unanimously approved a motion that the SHA board create the position of Co-Publication Editor to oversee the SHA's program of co-publication that is currently the responsibility of the editor. The co-publication editor will serve a term of three years (renewable), is appointed by the president,

and is accountable to the board and officers. The co-publication editor will attend board meetings, but will not have a vote. The co-publication editor may appoint an Editorial Advisory Committee, as well as associate and special editors as needed.

Treasurer (S. Mascia)

Mascia reported that SHA is in good financial health and we have realized a net profit of \$58,613.03 for 2006.

Editor (R. Allen)

Allen noted that the restructuring of our editorial team has led to four board-approved editorial positions: journal editor, *Newsletter* editor (both voting), co-publication editor, and Web site editor (board participating but not voting). Allen introduced Annalies Corbin as the co-publication editor candidate selected by a committee chaired by Greg Waselkov. After some discussion, President Scott appointed Annalies Corbin as the co-publication editor for the term 2007-2009.

The Editorial Advisory Committee volunteered over 2,100 hours last year.

Allen recognized two long-time members of the Editorial Advisory Committee for their service. Sarah Turnbaugh, who retired from the EAC in 2006, worked for the committee for 25 years. Bill Turnbaugh, who will retire as associate editor next year, has worked for the committee for 21 years. She recommended that the society also recognize them for their exemplary service.

Waselkov reported that the editorial search committee is contemplating co-editors to replace Allen as the journal editor.

Newsletter Editor (W. Lees)

Lees noted that four issues of the *Newsletter* were prepared and mailed this past year. He also indicated that he would be

retiring from the editorship after six years of service. Four candidates have been identified as replacements. The *Newsletter* will continue to be delivered in both paper and electronic forms until the board and membership decide otherwise.

B. Headquarters (K. Hutchison)

Hutchison reported that membership is up about 10% to 2,416 members. A total of 640 votes were cast in the past election, less than 1/3 of those eligible to vote. The major activities for the staff in 2006 were the conference, the program, and the Matrix online system. The registration and abstract submission process generally went smoothly. We will be billed again next year to update and clean up the system for the 2008 conference. We have a fully functional on-line system that we can rely on in the future, though training is needed to prepare the final program and updates. Also, reprogramming may be needed should we want to redesign the system with new specifications. As of 1 January there were 1,322 registrations; we anticipate exceeding 1,500, which would make this the largest meeting ever.

C. Standing Committees

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (M. Staniforth)

Staniforth reported that two new members were elected to the ACUA: Marc-André Bernier and Susan Langley. Matt Russell was re-elected for a second term.

Staniforth also raised some concerns regarding paper and photo competition submissions that led to a discussion of issues surrounding violations of the ethics statement and procedures for sanctioning members.

Budget (S. Mascia)

Mascia indicated that the Budget Committee will be meeting this week and a report will be available on Saturday.

Conference (P. Garrow)

Garrow reported that the conference manual has been revised, marking the completion of a major task. An update on the Albuquerque meeting will be presented on Saturday. The 2009 meeting is scheduled for Toronto. We are exploring Jacksonville, FL for the 2010 meeting, and looking at an international venue for 2011.

Nominations and Elections (J. Bense)

Bense announced that nominations were being accepted for president-elect, two board members, and two positions on the nominating committee.

D. Presidential Committees and Coordinators

Academic and Professional Training

Work is underway to develop an operations guide for the committee to make its functions more explicit. The technical brief series will be expanded to make valuable information more broadly accessible to the archaeological community. The committee welcomes new members to carry out its mission.

Awards

The 2007 awards were announced: J. C. Harrington Award in Historical Archaeology, William M. Kelso; John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology, Carol McDavid; SHA Awards of Merit: The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (Fraser D. Neiman and Jillian Galle, Co-Directors); Virginia's Department of Historic Resources' Threatened Sites Program (David K. Hazzard, Director); and *Ceramics in America* (Robert Hunter, Editor). Kent G. Lightfoot will be the recipient of the James Deetz Book Award. Amanda M. Evans and Bryn A. Williams received the Ed and Judy Jelks Travel Awards. Etienne Taschereau received the Québec City Award.

Curation Standards

The committee is sponsoring a session at the Williamsburg meeting on emergency preparedness for the preservation and conservation of archaeological materials.

Development (J. King)

Julia King reported on the activities of the committee. She thanked the board for its active role in fundraising this year. Various organizations and individuals donated over \$46,000 to offset the costs of the 2007 conference.

Gender and Minority Affairs

No report was presented.

Government Affairs (N. Longsworth)

Longsworth reported that lobbying efforts of the House of Representatives in June were successful. We were able to

introduce language that reflects our concerns over the Section 106 process. There will be lots of discussion on earmarks for bills on the Hill. The Farm Bill is one area where we can have an impact. The conservation sector and the energy lobby that wants crops for fuel will struggle over this bill; we will carefully monitor the process to see where SHA interests fall. A bill was introduced to consider new definitions of Indians and tribes and the disposition of related material remains that may influence historic preservation. The committee hopes to be able to provide regular Web updates of their work.

History

No oral report was presented.

Inter-Society Relations

Activities of the Inter-Society Relations Committee continued as usual during 2006. Several representatives attended conferences, distributed membership and informational brochures, and offered journal sales.

Membership

No report was presented.

Public Education and Interpretation (M. Purser)

Purser (chair) reported that the committee has been very active this past year. A major focus has been promoting *Unlocking the Past* through a curriculum guide and related products like bookmarks, coffee mugs, and other paraphernalia. Purser brought the National Conference for Social Studies to the board's attention as a potential market for historical archaeology. The goals of the committee will be reconceptualized in the near future as part of the strategic plan.

Register of Professional Archaeologists (R. Clouse)

Clouse reported that the register has been very busy in 2006. The board of directors created three task forces to implement the needs assessment: continuing professional education, communications, and recruitment. A fourth task force on requirements for RPA listing was established in the summer. The register actively promoted professional ethics and standards by holding forums and roundtables at various archaeological venues and by commenting on selected agencies' initiatives and projects that impinge on our ability to live up to our professional standards. The register has been working with similar organizations in foreign countries to promote archaeological ethics and standards worldwide. Continuing professional education is important for

setting minimal standards in the field. It was suggested that SHA could play a role in establishing guidelines and RPA may be able to certify CPE courses that could be held in conjunction with SHA.

UNESCO Committee

UNESCO has held a series of regional conferences throughout the world to assist countries in understanding the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, and to encourage its ratification. The committee also asked the SHA board to formally endorse the UNESCO Convention Annex. In response, the SHA board voted unanimously to endorse the ICOMOS Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996) and the Annex to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001) as models for best management practice and encourages the timely adoption of their Articles, Rules, and Principles into the provisions and guidelines of all programs involved in the management of underwater cultural heritage, to the extent compatible with ap-

plicable state and federal law.

Web Site Advisory (K. Dixon)

Dixon reported on the activities of the Web Site Advisory Committee. She began with a demonstration of the new SHA Web site, which stimulated a lively discussion concerning its potential uses.

IV. Old Business

SHA Policies and Procedures Manual

Scott called for the formation of a committee to help revise the manual, also known as the handbook. Allen, De Cunzo, Nassaney, and Scott volunteered to serve on this committee. We will defer a discussion of the strategic plan until the mid-year meeting; the process will be discussed further on Saturday.

SHA Conference Manual

The revisions to the manual are now complete.

V. New Business

Ten archaeologists participated in the Preserve America Summit this past fall. The preliminary summit process and outcomes have been developed and a response from SHA is expected by Tuesday. A number of issues should be addressed. We realize that archaeology is not well understood by the preservation community and efforts to support SHPO and TPO are needed. For instance, panel discussions focused on the built environment at the expense of below-ground remains. Also, it was noted that archaeological terminology for integrity does not match with architectural terminology currently in use. It was suggested that there should be performance measures identified as to how funding is used and there is a need for more state support and collections management.

Scott recounted his recent testimony in Iraq and he was thanked for his contribution.

Hearing no new business, Scott adjourned the meeting at 3:55 p.m.

Minutes of the Saturday Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Society for Historical Archaeology, Governor Jefferson Boardroom, The Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg, VA, 13 January 2007

I. Call to Order

President Scott called the meeting to order at 5:05 p.m.

Present: Rebecca Allen, Alasdair Brooks, Robert Clouse, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Nicholas Honerkamp, Joe Joseph, Terry Klein, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Michael Nassaney, Margaret Purser, Doug Scott, Mark Staniforth, and Don Weir. Also present: Annalies Corbin, Kelly Dixon, Karen Hutchison, Grace Jan, and Vergil Noble.

Noble introduced Alasdair Brooks as a candidate for *Newsletter* Editor. After brief discussion, Scott appointed Alasdair Brooks as the new *Newsletter* Editor replacing William Lees.

II. Adoption of Minutes

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the 11 January 2006 minutes. Motion passed.

III. Reports

A. Standing Committees

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (M. Staniforth)

Staniforth reported that the committee met on Friday. Staniforth's term as chair will end and he cannot be re-elected so a new chair will represent the committee on the board. A sponsorship committee has been created to find support for the photo competition awards. Staniforth and Giesecke met with Tim Sullivan, the director of the Mariner's Museum, to discuss issues of mutual interest. He is prepared to consider some of the society's concerns regarding the museum's acquisition policy. The next World Archaeological Conference will be in Dublin in July 2008 and several ACUA members are keen on developing a session for the conference.

Budget (S. Mascia)

A motion was made and seconded to award Nellie Longworth a \$3,000 bonus for 2006 for her hard work. Approved.

A motion was made and seconded to increase Longworth's consulting fee from \$12,000 to \$15,000 for 2007. Approved.

A motion was made and seconded to support Grace Jan's site visit to Albuquerque in advance of the 2008 conference in the amount of \$1,500. Approved.

A motion was made and seconded to compensate Management Solutions Plus an additional \$15,000 for the 200 registrants over 1200 and a prorated fee for the remaining registrants (approximately \$8,000) to be adjusted at the end of the conference. Approved.

Conference (K. Hutchison)

Hutchison reported that the conference attracted 1,562 paid registrants. A total of 170 tickets were sold for the silent auction.

Journal Editor (R. Allen)

Over \$10,000 was collected for sales of back issues of the journal *Historical Archaeology* and hundreds of issues were donated to the public. The editorial search committee has met with a prospective journal editor who will be submitting a letter of intent for board review in the near future.

Web Site Editor (K. Dixon)

The advisory committee met and discussed the Web site. Many committees are hoping to have information on their activities posted online. A question was raised as to whether we wanted the minutes of the board meetings and all committee meetings to be accessible to the public on the Web.

Newsletter Editor (W. Lees)

No news reported from the *Newsletter* editor who is delighted that a very capable successor has been identified.

Nominations and Elections (J. Bense)

Bense reported that a few nominees have been made for the position of president-elect and 14 names have been suggested for the board and Nomination Committee openings.

B. Presidential Committees

Academic and Professional Training

The committee will be working to redefine their mission.

Awards

No report was presented.

Curation and Collections Management

No report was presented.

Development (L. De Cunzo)

De Cunzo announced that President Scott had appointed a new chair of the committee, John Chenoweth. The responsibility of conference development will be transferred to the SHA Conference Committee beginning with the 2008 conference. Efforts to define the goals and mission of the committee and develop a campaign to support the 2008 meeting are in order.

Gender and Minority Affairs

The committee is being revitalized to become more active.

Government Affairs (J. Bense)

The committee met and discussed the Farm Bill. They will be trying to identify people who have connections with farms in order to encourage them to lobby their congressmen.

Communications in the *Newsletter* will be sporadic as news becomes available.

Mention was made of an effort to expand the coastal zone for the protection of shipwrecks to 12 miles.

History

The committee is actively working on their oral history project to interview past J. C. Harrington Medal awardees and other senior historical archaeologists.

Inter-Society Relations (L. De Cunzo)

De Cunzo remarked that we would not have many publications to send to meetings anymore. However, the society will have a presence on the Web. The Web site may be a way to advertise the organization at meetings and promote membership. The efforts of our new co-publications editor should also result in additional publications to promote to colleagues in our sister organizations. Our reciprocal book-room space arrangement with SAA and efforts to establish a similar relationship with AAA in the future are positive developments.

Membership (D. Scott)

The committee should consider a re-examination of our membership fee structure.

Public Education and Interpretation (M. Purser)

The committee will get material on its activities on the Web site and insure that it has been edited for content. The committee would like to publicize and promote the fact that Carol McDavid's award was on the basis of public archaeology. The public session on Saturday was well attended with over 200 present for the Ivor Noël Hume lecture. An informal survey was conducted to determine where the attendees lived. There were many teachers at the event. It was suggested that the board look at the relationship between this committee and the local conference public education committee to ensure coordination.

Register of Professional Archaeologists (R. Clouse)

Clouse reported that the register soon hopes to have an agreement with the Peruvian archaeological organization that will

qualify RPA archaeologists to work there. The next meeting of the group will take place at the SAA. Board members are welcomed to attend.

UNESCO (M. Staniforth)

Efforts continue to encourage more organizations in the U.S. to endorse the annex and charter as best practice.

IV. Old Business

Allen noted that all of the new editors would be present during executive sessions for discussion, even though some have no voting rights.

V. New Business

The mid-year meeting will be held in Rockville at headquarters on 15-17 June 2007, and it may include two days for strategic planning.

Hearing no more new business, Scott adjourned the meeting at 7:20 p.m.

New Ground: Australasian Archaeology Conference

"New Ground": Australasian Archaeology Conference will convene at the University of Sydney, Australia on 21-26 September 2007. New Ground will combine the annual conferences of the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Inc (AIMA), the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA), the Australian Archaeological Association Inc (AAA), and the Australian Association for Maritime History Inc (AAMH). The Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc (AACAI) is also formally involved in the conference.

New Ground will focus on presenting and discussing new research and advances in theory, methods, and practice, building connections between archaeologists, and defining future directions for Australasian archaeology in both regional and global perspectives. The forum will bring together educators, researchers, consultants, government archaeologists, students, and other practitioners grappling with some of the most topical issues in archaeology today. The focus will be on how together we can break "new ground."

For full details of all sessions and other information on this conference, go to <http://www.newground.org.au/>



In attendance at the SHA Board of Director's 2007 mid-year meeting in Gaithersburg, MD: Standing, Left to Right: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Joe Joseph, Don Weir, Mark Staniforth, Terry Klein, Kelly Dixon, Nick Honerkamp, William Lees, Margaret Purser, Nellie Longworth; Kneeling, Left to Right: Alasdair Brooks, Doug Scott, Sara Mascia, Michael Nassaney, Bob Clouse.



SHA 2008 ALBUQUERQUE!!

WWW.SHA.ORG/ABOUT/CONFERENCES/2008.HTML

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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