



Alasdair Brooks, DPhil, *SHA Newsletter* Editor, CAM ARC, Cambridge, United Kingdom

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President's Corner

Lu Ann de Cunzo

As I begin my 30th year as an SHA member, I feel extremely fortunate to serve as president at this moment in the society's history. We have a strong and stable foundation—of people, programs, services, and, increasingly, resources—and are poised for future growth. As archaeologists do, I have looked back as I think ahead, to SHA's many accomplishments over the past three decades, and the changes in our society and our profession.

Three phenomena within historical archaeology are shaping our future: 1) our acknowledgment of the global nature of our practice as the archaeology of the modern world and of the recent past; 2) changes in the relationships between scholars and publics, as we rethink the nature of archaeological authority, and begin to embrace collaborative research; and 3) technological innovations that are transforming our means of communication and interaction, including Web 2.0 on the immediate horizon and unimagined other virtual realities in the years to come.

In the past 30 years, SHA has grown in the number and diversity of our members, programs, services, and resources. We have struggled through the changes in organizational structure necessary to accommodate this growth and to allow for more—these changes are not now, and never will be, complete. Throughout this time, SHA has been central to my professional growth, and provided memories I treasure. This is what SHA has offered us all and must continue to offer. It is what has provided continuity over the decades. SHA is an organization built on the contributions of volunteers. For many of us, voluntarism is what keeps our growing conference a personal annual meeting of old friends and new colleagues.

Our society continues its strong tradition of commitment, caring, and even passion about what we do. This is something to be proud of personally and collectively. In 2007 alone, at least 250 individuals gave their time, energy, ideas, and resources to make SHA. You have our thanks, and I am honored to serve with you all.

The 2008 annual conference team recently demonstrated just how able and committed our volunteers are. The Albuquerque meetings were a great success and on behalf of SHA, I extend our thanks and congratulations to Conference Chair Howard Higgins, Local Arrangements Chair David Phillips, Program Chair Terry Klein, Assistant Program Chair Stephanie Ford, Terrestrial Program Chair Paul Shackel, Underwater Program Chair Gregory Cook, Volunteer Coordinators Phillip Young and Harding Polk, Public Session Coordinator Carol Ellick, Silent Auction Coordinator Karen Dunning, SHA Workshop Coordinator Jamie Brandon, and their staff and many volunteers. Along with our Headquarters staff members led by SHA Executive Director Karen Hutchison and Kate Fitzgerald, they ensured that the meetings ran like a well-oiled machine. Neither snow nor movie filming (well, maybe Matt Damon, but only momentarily) diverted them from their task. More than 1,000 people attended the meetings with more than 525 papers, posters, and forums presented. The dinner reception at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History, complete with mariachi band, was a highlight of the conference, as were the tours to Acoma and other heritage sites. The delighted faces and excited conversation of children that filled the Public Session hall was the kind of moment that we live for,

Continued on Page 2

as they are the future caretakers of our heritage.

In the coming year, we at SHA are looking to the future too as we begin a strategic planning process. The first step involves a Members' Needs Assessment in which I strongly encourage you all to participate. The officers and board, editors, and committee chairs need all our members' voices to contribute insights into the challenges facing us, our profession, and the resources we protect and study. Our core question is what SHA's place can and should be in making the profession of historical archaeology what we believe it should be. We will invite our members to complete an assessment survey online or to request a printed copy to fill out and return later in February. Our planning consultant, Association Research, Inc., will have the results tabulated for board consideration at our mid-year meeting. Each committee will also participate in the needs assessment process. The details of our strategic planning process are not finalized, but the needs assessments will not be the only opportunity for your voice to be heard. I will report more fully in future columns and in other communications.

A second agenda item for 2008 relates to our new editorial structure of Journal Editor, Website Editor, Co-Publications Editor, and Newsletter Editor. This structure will require a constitutional and bylaws change. President-Elect and outgoing Newsletter Editor William Lees will chair a task force to draft those changes. Pending review and approval by a By-laws Committee and then the Board of Directors, they should come before the membership for a vote during our annual election. Over the next few years, as our strategic planning initiative identifies big goals and how best to achieve them, we may propose other changes to our core documents. This is a serious undertaking, which the Board will consider with due care and thought.

Another part of the question, "Where is SHA going?" is literally, where are we going for our annual conferences after Toronto, Ontario, in 2009, and Amelia Island, Florida, in 2010? SHA's ongoing internationalization initiative is occurring at a time during which the United States' economic position in the world is changing, and we are learning valuable economic lessons as we try to plan meetings in international venues. We are seeking invitations from local committees in the U.S. and abroad, and will announce our plans as soon as they are finalized.

Let me conclude this first column with notes of thanks to the many volunteers who

have served SHA in the past year, especially our board members, officers, editors, committee chairs and members, as well as our Headquarters staff at MSP. Several individuals and groups deserve special thanks. First, to our outgoing President Doug Scott, whose service as our first 4-year presidential officer demonstrated his commitment to SHA, and his success in the past 2 years affirms the rightness of our decision to adopt a 2-year presidency. Terry Klein and J. W. Joseph, who, as our new Journal Editor, will not be going very far, have completed 3-year terms as Directors of the Society. Outgoing Associate Editors William Turnbaugh, Glen Farris, and Judy Turnbaugh, outgoing Editor Rebecca Allen, who with her editorial team brought SHA's publications program into the 21st century, and William Lees, outgoing Newsletter Editor and incoming President-Elect, have served the society selflessly. I also thank outgoing

ACUA Chair, Mark Staniforth, for all he has taught us about underwater issues and the international perspective he brought to the SHA board. They have all earned our gratitude for the many accomplishments of SHA under their leadership. In 2007 and 2008, the society sponsored two extremely successful conferences. The past few years have also witnessed the successful expansion of the SHA publications program, and I thank you all for guiding us through this growth. The officers and board have also taken a pro-active role in national and international initiatives to protect, preserve, and learn from our archaeological heritage. This ensured that SHA had a voice at the Preserve America conference, in the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, on Capitol Hill, and in many other efforts to educate individuals and groups about the historical and cultural value of archaeological resources.

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Over the past year, SHA has also benefited from the efforts of our Treasurer Sara Mascia, who has kept her eye on the balance sheet; Secretary Michael Nassaney, who has recorded our deliberations for the future; and our government affairs consultant Nellie Longworth, who is helping SHA to be THE voice of archaeological heritage in Washington, D.C. Kelly Dixon, Chris Merritt, and Spectral Fusion continue to perform miracles for us on the World Wide Web, creating a bigger and better website than anything we could have imagined, and one which continues to grow. Annalies Corbin has completed her first year as Co-publications Editor, and asks us all to look forward to seeing new SHA-University Press of Florida and SHA-University of Nebraska Press publications soon. At Headquarters, Karen Hutchison and her team at MSP have handled our affairs with professionalism and aplomb.

Inter-Society Relations Committee chair Martha Zierden completed two terms chairing our largest committee and a crucial link to the organizational world beyond SHA. Parliamentarian Roderick Sprague, who has served SHA in so many capacities, is also stepping down from this post after a generation of service, and we thank him for ensuring that our meetings over the years have been conducted with more than a modicum of parliamentary order!

I also welcome the following new members of the SHA leadership team: Directors Robyn Woodward and Charles Cheek, ACUA Chair Matthew Russell, Journal Editor Joe Joseph and Co-Editor Mary Beth Reed, Newsletter Editor Alasdair Brooks, Inter-Society Relations Committee Chair John H. Jameson, Jr., and Parliamentarian Vergil Noble.

The coming year promises to be a full and productive one, and I look forward to serving SHA.

EDITORIAL

Alasdair Brooks

This is my first ever edition of the *SHA Newsletter*, and I would like to take a moment to acknowledge my immediate predecessor's work (for which I now have a much greater appreciation!); I'm sure that the rest of the society will join me in thanking outgoing Editor (and now President-Elect) Bill Lees for his hard work on behalf of the SHA over the past six years.

This newsletter has been prepared under slightly more stressful conditions than might have usually have been the case for

an editor's first issue as I was briefly hospitalized halfway through the publication's preparation; I would very much like to thank President De Cunzo for her support during the slightly unusual circumstances under which this newsletter was compiled. Hopefully the remaining issues during my term will be edited under calmer (and more pain-free) conditions! I nonetheless apologise for the slight delay in bringing this edition of the newsletter to you.

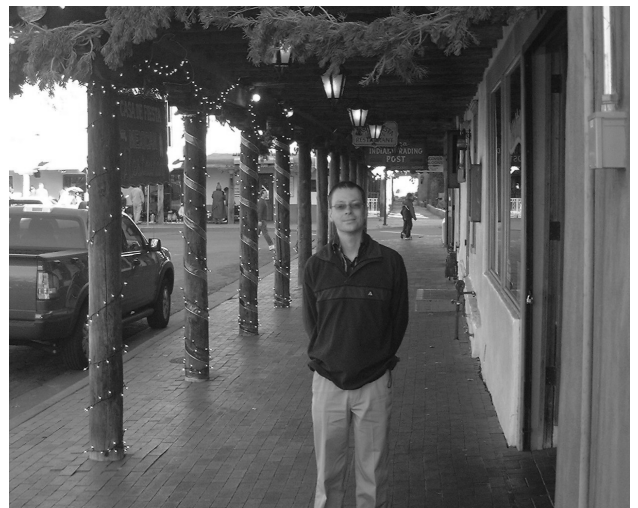
Many society members will have noticed that I am one of the few SHA officers or board members to have been based outside of North America. While I have previously worked in the USA (and my original undergraduate degree is American), over the last 20 years my slightly peripatetic career has taken me, at various times, between my native United Kingdom, the USA, and Australia. I hope to draw on that international experience to broaden the international reach of the newsletter.

That ours is an international discipline is perhaps sometimes imperfectly reflected in a newsletter that serves a society where almost ninety percent of the membership is based in the United States; add in the Canadians, and only some five percent of our membership is currently based outside of North America. The simple noting of this demographic fact is not meant in any way to imply a criticism of the SHA membership or of past editions of the newsletter; it remains entirely appropriate that the news focus should, for the most part, be on the Western Hemisphere given the current geographical distribution of our membership. We are nonetheless perhaps occasionally guilty of imperfectly sharing news with our colleagues who belong to international sister organizations, such as the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology and the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology, but who might not also be SHA members. The reverse is also true; our international colleagues are not always able, for any number of reasons, to fully engage with the SHA. It is my particular hope that, in coming years, colleagues based outside North America, whether in Europe, Africa, Asia, South America, or Australasia, can be encouraged to submit their research to this newsletter. I write this not in the expectation that these hoped-for increased contributions will in any replace the existing emphasis on North American news in this newsletter, nor in the expectation that they

will somehow replace contributions to the excellent existing newsletters of our sister organizations. It is rather my hope that the *SHA Newsletter* will increasingly be seen by our international colleagues as a supplementary means for sharing their news with an additional audience they might not currently be reaching.

It is for that reason that this newsletter, for the first time, sees 'Great Britain and Ireland' separated from 'Europe' as a current research region; I would like to thank Jim Symonds of Sheffield University for agreeing to take on board the responsibility of becoming the first ever separate current research coordinator for Britain and Ireland. I would also like to thank Paul Courtney for agreeing to continue to serve as the 'Europe' current research contact for the time being. Given that the only British story in this edition of the newsletter is from Cambridge, and that the summer newsletter will feature another Cambridgeshire story (this time from my own employers), British and Irish colleagues are very much encouraged to start submitting news before the SHA's primarily North American membership starts to gain the misconception that most current historical archaeology in these islands is based on the western borders of East Anglia. This is a vibrant and exciting time for historical archaeology in Britain and Ireland, as it is indeed in Australia and New Zealand, Africa, South America, and other parts of the world, and I very much hope to see this international diversity at least occasionally reflected in these pages in the coming years.

Otherwise, I will close by quickly confirming that it is an honor and a privilege to serve as your Newsletter Editor, and I hope to maintain the high standards set by Bill Lees, Norm Barka, and the other past editors of this publication.



The New Newsletter Editor in Old Town Albuquerque.

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Please consider submitting brief summaries of your current and on-going research for publication in the *SHA Newsletter*. The editor is particularly eager to encourage increased current research contributions from colleagues working outside of North America. Please send research news to the appropriate *SHA Newsletter* Current Research Coordinator at any time during the year. Photos should be sent as separate digital files in .jpeg format with a resolution of at least 300 dpi (please include a caption).

Images of the Past

Harrington Medalist's opium past



2008 Harrington Medalist James E. Ayres demonstrating the use of Chinese opium-smoking paraphernalia, 1970. This activity was part of an exercise informing the public of the value of performing historical archaeological research. These artifacts were collected in 1968 within Tucson, Arizona's urban renewal area (photo courtesy of the *Tucson Daily Citizen*).

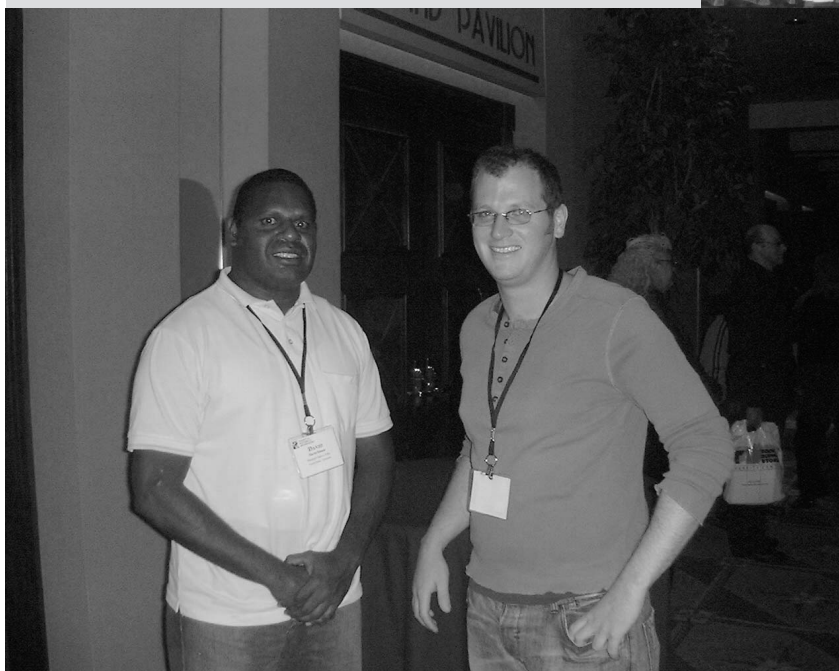
Images from Albuquerque 2008



The SHA Board at the annual business meeting.



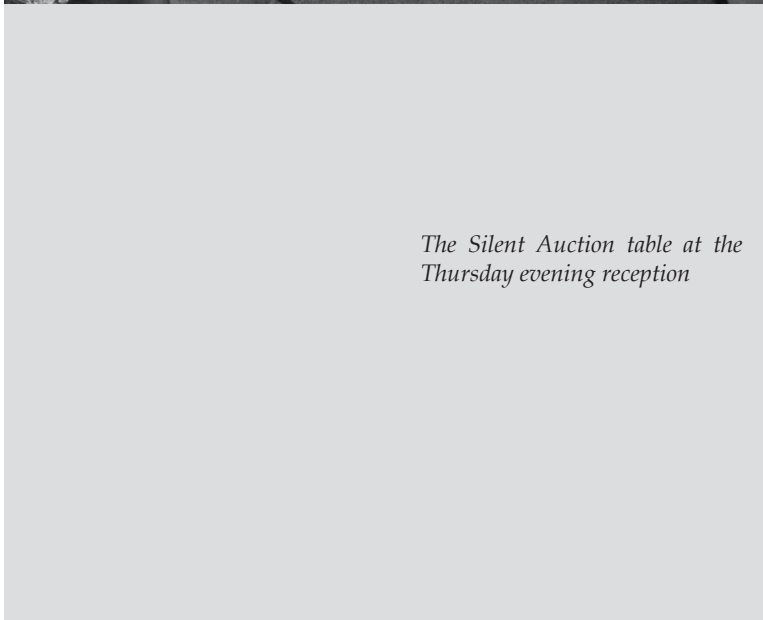
The ACUA Photography Competition board in the conference bookroom (see page 51 of this newsletter for an entry form for next year's competition!)



David Bosun (left), from the Torres Strait Islands, Australia, and Jeremy Ash (right), from Melbourne, Australia – two of the more jet-lagged conference participants.



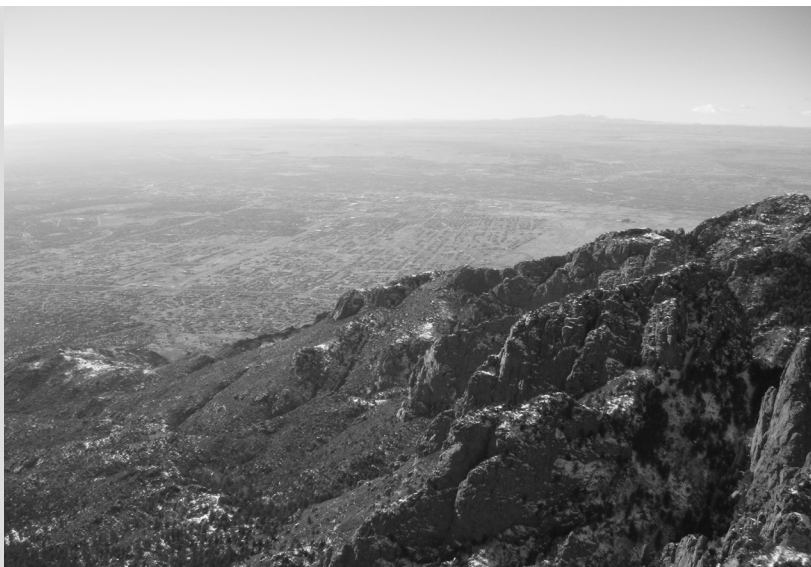
The mariachi band at the Thursday evening dinner reception at the Albuquerque Museum (and yes, they did play La Cucaracha; at least once).



The Silent Auction table at the Thursday evening reception



The Rio Grande and Sandia Peak from Coronado State Monument



Albuquerque (center and left middle distance) as seen from the top of Sandia Peak

2008 SHA AWARD WINNERS

J. C. Harrington Medal Recipient for 2008

James E. Ayres

John L. Cotter Award Recipient for 2008

*Shannon Lee Dawdy,
(University of Chicago)*

James Deetz Book Award Recipient for 2008

*Mark P. Leone
The Archaeology of Liberty in an American Capital: Excavations in Annapolis
(University of California Press)*

Society for Historical Archaeology Awards of Merit for 2008

Presented to

*The Submerged Resources Center of the U.S. National Park Service
Larry E. Murphy, Chief*

The City of Tucson, Arizona for the Rio Nuevo Archaeology Project
Marty McCune, City of Tucson, Department of Urban Planning and Design
and
William H. Doelle, President, Desert Archaeology, Inc.

Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Awards for 2008

Jun Sunseri
(UC-Santa Cruz)

and

Jodi Barnes
(American University)

Call for Manuscripts

J. W. Joseph, Editor and Mary Beth Reed, Co-Editors
Historical Archaeology

As we take over the editorship of *Historical Archaeology*, we are pleased to be able to say four words that haven't been said by an HA Editor for decades...

There Is No Backlog!

For much of its history, *HA* has had a backlog of accepted manuscripts waiting for publication. The result has been that the wait between acceptance and publication has been measured in years rather than months, which has frustrated many authors hoping to see their work published before it or they turn historic. Moving the book reviews online has given us more page space for articles, but the backlog has also hurt the number of submissions to the journal, which has been declining. As a result, we are now at a point where we can publish articles within a year of acceptance, but we are also at a point where we need manuscripts to publish.

If you have a manuscript that was previously submitted to *HA* that you have been slow to revise and return, polish it and send it in. If you have that great paper that everyone tells you deserves to see print, give it a final tune-up and ship it to us for review. Remember to follow the style guidelines (www.sha.org/publications/style_guide.htm) when you are preparing your paper, and feel free to use color graphics, as we are moving toward composing the journal in color, converting to grayscale for printing, but posting the color copy on the website. We look forward to seeing your work and to working with you toward publication.

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OPINION

Electronic Symposium: Evaluating the Evaluation Session

James G. Gibb and Carol McDavid

Traditional conference sessions last several hours, are held mostly in the dark, presenters read papers in otherworldly voices dehumanized through amplification. The audience sits quietly and receptively for extended periods in chairs designed for dining, not reflecting. One presentation ends after 20 minutes; next talk begins. No questions, no comments: the standard lecture format was designed to convey knowledge from the knowing to the unknowing. The conventional format hardly promotes discussion and can sap life rather than energize. At the 2008 conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology we tried a new format and our experience was gratifying.

We organized Evaluation of Public Archaeology: Principles, not Protocols because we wanted to discuss issues with colleagues. Each contributor submitted a paper for posting on the SHA website weeks before the conference and read the papers of the other contributors. During the four-hour symposium, each of the eleven contributors summarized their paper in five to ten minutes, some using slides, and then fielded questions from the other contributors and from the audience, engaging all in a lively discussion. At the end of the presentations and discussions, we discussed the efficacy of the format. Did it elicit discussion? Did the summaries adequately form a basis for discussion, both for the contributors and the audience (the latter, presumably, not having read the papers beforehand)? And did the new format energize and stimulate? Yes, yes, and yes.

All of the participants enjoyed the format. Several things worked well, others could stand improvement. Encircled chairs, two deep in some areas, eased direct communication on a human scale. Contributors had read the papers before the conference, allowing each to reflect on the ideas and experiences of the others. Three contributors from the United Kingdom and two from Canada offered an international perspective, and all participants (contributors and audience) appeared willing to engage with one another. Areas in which we could improve include timely submission of papers for web posting (not all of us met the 18 December

deadline for posting on the SHA website), and a clearer statement of how the symposium would be run, its goals, and expectations of the contributors.

Participants suggested several enhancements to the electronic format. Access to papers at the conference site, perhaps in the book room, would allow participants to read posted papers. Online discussions among the contributors, originally planned, did not materialize but should be encouraged. Papers should be limited to 20 pages unless accompanied by an extended summary. All papers should remain accessible from the SHA website for post-conference discussions that might more easily lead to the development of less ephemeral products while still involving input from others. Room arrangements (auditorium seating and lecterns on platforms) should be modified to accommodate this more inclusive, human-scale approach. Enough time needs to be scheduled to allow for plenty of discussion, both of individual papers and as wrap-up: four hours with one break for ten contributors worked very well. Some participants felt that papers did not need to be posted until right before the conference; some liked having access some weeks ahead.

Digital technologies provide opportunities for sharing and discussing ideas: the Internet provides worldwide, almost instantaneous communications and the high-lumen computer displays eliminate the need to immerse conference rooms in near-total darkness. We can see one another and therefore more easily converse. The electronic symposium format gave our contributors the opportunity to convey specifics about their work without using precious conference time. We used that time to ask questions and discuss issues immediately after they were raised. And, at the end of the presentations, we had ample time to evaluate the session (a fitting conclusion given the subject of the symposium). While care must be taken to ensure that this new type of SHA session is properly moderated, this approach should be adaptable for any organized symposium and the discussions should advance our understanding of each session's subject matter beyond what most of us would achieve through the conventional format.

Please direct comments to Jim Gibb at JamesGGibb@comcast.net, 2554 Carrollton Road, Annapolis, MD 21403 USA, or Carol McDavid at mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org.

SHA COMMITTEE NEWS

2008 Student Subcommittee Forum Report

By Efstathios I. Pappas

The SHA Student Subcommittee is proud to report a very successful forum at the 2008 annual meeting in Albuquerque. The forum entitled "Get Your Research Off the Ground: Obtaining Permits, Permissions, and Funding for Graduate Student Research" was devoted to pragmatic discussion of this daunting task for student researchers. The panel consisted of Judy Bense of the Uni-

versity of West Florida, Eugene Hattori, curator of Anthropology at the Nevada State Museum, and Adrian Praetzelis of Sonoma State University. Panelists were selected based upon their extensive experience with the process of instigating and organizing projects of diverse backgrounds. In addition, these panelists have a great deal of experience working with graduate students and mentorship. The student subcommittee forum was organized and chaired by this report's author, a doctoral candidate at the University of Nevada, Reno.

The forum was divided into two parts, the first being a panelist discussion of questions posed by the session chair. Discussion covered a variety of issues beginning with a general outline of the

permits and permissions that must be obtained prior to undertaking field research. Dr. Hattori discussed the specific permitting process which exists in the state of Nevada, and how it differed in other parts of the United States. Drs. Bense and Praetzellis noted the variety which exists between states with Dr. Bense also raising the issue of international requirements. The panelists also stressed the importance of coordinating this process with one's faculty advisor so that professionalism and ethical conduct are maintained at all times.

Related to collaboration between student and advisor was the need to realistically assess student project size. Each panelist agreed that research projects must be achievable within a reasonable amount of time. It is a common problem for graduate students to become mired in their degree program, and Dr. Bense in particular urged students to select projects which were achievable and realistic. Dr. Praetzellis noted that it is the responsibility of the student to seek second opinions regarding the scope of research, and that students have a great deal of power to determine their academic course within a graduate program.

Of prime importance during discussion was the roles of students and faculty advisors while undertaking a new student research project. The panelists provided very candid discussion of the degree to which students should self motivate, and to what degree faculty were required to assist student projects. This included identifying potential issues such as advisors who do not engage with their students, and student funding which may be inadequate. This discussion served to empower students by providing an understanding of their obligations as well as those of their advisors and programs.

A topic which was visited repeatedly was the issue of artifact curation. All panelists repeatedly highlighted the necessity for specific planning regarding collection curation while beginning to plan research projects. Drs. Praetzellis and Hattori stressed the expense and difficulty in finding adequate curation space, while Dr. Bense described the ethical issues archaeologists must navigate while treating and caring for artifact collections.

The second part of the forum was dedicated to questions from students in attendance. The forum was well attended with numerous students actively engaging with the panelists. Following directed discussion, several students were able to receive specific suggestions after posing questions regarding prospective or ongoing projects.

In sum, the panelists admonished graduate students to consider the following key points. First, work closely with your faculty advisor. Advisors are here to help you succeed and will serve as your guides to navigating this process. Second, choose a project and research questions which can be achieved in a reasonable amount of time. Third, even if you are familiar with the permitting process in one region, realize that it may be radically different in a different state or nation. Fourth, plan your curation strategy early in the process to avoid the creation of orphaned collections. Finally and perhaps most importantly, start your project, earn your degree, and become the archaeologist you strive to be. Remember, being a student is merely a means to an end.

The Return of the Public Education and Interpretation Committee Column

By Margaret Purser

With this issue of the *SHA Newsletter* we are happy to announce the return of a column sponsored by the SHA's PEIC. Committee member Brian Crane provided a tremendous service by editing

the column for a number of years. That task has now been picked up by myself and committee member John Davis of the Oklahoma Historical Society. Discussions at our committee meeting in Williamsburg a year ago and follow-up emails show that committee members would like to see the column serve as a showcase for real-world examples of public archaeology in action, with as broad a range of venues, audiences, and sites as possible. If you know of such projects, or are participating in one yourself, please send your contributed column text and photos to John Davis at jdavis@okhistory.org. Please check in a current issue of the newsletter to find details on format, photo sizes, and so on. We will fit in as many examples as space allows for each season's newsletter. Just as a reminder, the newsletter deadlines for 2008 are 1 May (for summer), 1 August (for fall/autumn), and 1 November 1 (for winter).

The Public Session at the Albuquerque Conference

By Carol J. Ellick and Margaret Purser

One of the highlights of the recent Albuquerque SHA conference was the Public Session, held on Saturday, 12 January. The event was organized and run by Carol J. Ellick of SRI Foundation and a hard-working volunteer staff of six. Carol (with laryngitis) and her staff had less than an hour to convert the conference book room setup into an interactive exhibit space complete with a separate room for viewing videos.

There was no slow start to this event! As the clock approached 1:00 p.m., 48 middle-school students, parents, teachers, and a principal from the Bernalillo School District waited patiently outside the door. The district provided the bus transportation and students gave up their Saturday to participate. In spite of having to brave the movie-set security barricades, navigate past the blood drive in the hotel lobby, and work their way up to the exhibit hall on the second floor, over 400 people attended the three and a half hour event.

The session entitled "Hands on History" included 22 local individuals and organizations and participants from as far away as San Francisco, California and Pensacola, Florida. Visitors participated in archaeological and historical-period activities that included everything from sorting pot sherds to trying on dive gear. People made cornhusk dolls, cordage bracelets, took tree-ring samples, analyzed artifacts, and helped map the room using a transit and rod. There were archaeologists, students, docents, and Civil War reenactors in period dress.

Getting the word out without paid advertising is always chancy. Did anyone forward the announcements, post the notices, or forward the emails? The biggest worry is, will people show? In the case of this public session, announcements were posted on community calendars. Television and radio stations were contacted. Information was emailed to the newspaper with follow-up phone calls. Notices were sent to archaeological societies and museums for forwarding to their memberships. But, what worked best was emailing an announcement entitled "Hands on History, a free event for teachers and students" to every superintendent in every school district in the state. The success was evident by the comments on the evaluations: "I heard about it from my child's teacher." "A notice came home in my son's backpack." "From the home school network."

Every public session seems to have its own character and personality. The strong focus on hands-on activities at this one (every presenter was required to include a hands-on component at their table) tended to encourage people to stay, in some cases for up

to two hours. Children started out by decorating their own bag and stayed engaged by having an "Archaeological Map" page that asked questions and provided places to put stickers on completion of specific activities. The bags were prestuffed with information from local archaeological organizations with the hope of continuing to provide resources that satisfy their interest in archaeology and history.

The last question on the evaluation asked visitors, "Would you attend a similar event if held in the future?" The answers were unanimous: "Yes." Some went on to say, "Yes, it was fun, but we

ran out of time." "Definitely, thank you!" and "Yes. It was a lot of fun to do the hands-on projects and talk to people who work in the field."

Comments back from participants indicated that everyone was quite happy with the setup and the attendance. A few even ventured to say that they would do it again! Many thanks to everyone who helped make this event great and to session volunteer William R. Allen (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) for the great photographs.

Albuquerque Public Session Photographs



Children weighing artifacts on a scale.



A costumed interpreter discusses artifact use.



A demonstration of musket use.



A budding zooarchaeologist is shown a bone chart.

Third Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference

Conference report by Rebecca S. Graff
University of Chicago

Organized around the theme of “Engaged Archaeologies,” the third Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference took place at DePaul University in Chicago, Illinois on 2 and 3 November, 2007. Participants from institutions throughout the Midwest explored the diverse ways archaeologists can effectively work with their many public constituencies. Through formal presentations and informal conversations, conference participants talked about the challenges of finding ways to balance research goals, student training, and the concerns of various stakeholders in their historic archaeological projects.

Anna Agbe-Davies and Jane Eva Baxter (DePaul University) introduced their ongoing work at historic sites in Chicago’s Bronzeville and Pullman neighborhoods, respectively, in their presentation “Developing a Community-Based Urban Archaeology Program: The DePaul University Program in Urban Historical Archaeology.” Michael Nassaney (Western Michigan University), the person behind the first Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference, shared his work at Michigan’s Fort St. Joseph in his talk “Experiential Pedagogies and Archaeological Practice: Engaging Students in Collaborative Research.” Mark Branstner (Illinois Department of Transportation) and Lynne Evans (Mackinac State Historic Parks) discussed their encounters with avocational archaeologists, school groups, and other site visitors in a session titled “Cultural Resource Management and Public Archaeology.” A lunchtime poster session provided undergraduate and graduate students at institutions in the Midwest with the opportunity to share their own research projects with these experts in the field. Lively and productive discussions followed each session, and continued on throughout the day.

Prior to the conference, each registrant received a free copy of Paul Shackel and Barbara Little’s *Archaeology as a Tool of Civic Engagement* (2007, Alta Mira Press), and the final session led by keynote speaker Paul Shackel (University of Maryland) gave the participants a chance to discuss the book, their own experiences, and the implications of both for public archaeological projects in the Midwest. Shackel started the session with a presentation of his recent work at Illinois’ New Philadelphia site and how his research on the town founded by free blacks engages with contemporary residents of the region and descendant communities.

This conference was organized by Anna Agbe-Davies and Jane Eva Baxter and was generously supported by the Department of Anthropology, the University Research Council, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and the American Studies Program of DePaul University.

NEW PROPERTIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Reported by Erika K. Martin Seibert, National Register of Historic Places

The following archaeological properties were listed in the United States’ National Register of Historic Places during the fourth quarter of 2007. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check “Weekly List” at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/>.

Arkansas, Benton County. **Van Winkle’s Mill Site**. Listed 11/15/07.

Minnesota, Lake County. **Benjamin Noble** (Shipwreck) (Minnesota’s Lake Superior Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 9/20/07.

New York, Herkimer County. **Yale—Cady Octagon House and Yale Lock Factory Site**. Listed 9/29/07.

Pennsylvania, Monroe County. **Shawnee—Minisink Site**. Listed 11/09/07.

Wisconsin, Door County. **Joys** (Shipwreck) (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS). Listed 11/21/07.

South Carolina, Calhoun County. **Fort Motte** (38CL1). Determined Eligible 9/24/07.

Wisconsin, Kewaunee County. **Daniel Lyons** (Shipwreck) (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS). Listed 10/03/07.

Wisconsin, Racine County. **Kate Kelly** (Shipwreck) (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS). Listed 11/21/07.

Death Notice

J. Richard Steffy, a quiet genius who built his own field

By DALE LEZON

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A giddy smile spread across J. Richard Steffy's face whenever he solved a riddle about ancient shipbuilding. His passion for nautical archaeology twinkled in his eyes.

Steffy, regarded as a founding pioneer of the study of ancient maritime construction and professor emeritus at Texas A&M University, died [December 2007] of chronic lung disease. He was 83.

"He was a genius," said his colleague George Bass, a professor emeritus at Texas A&M who also is considered a pioneer in the field. Before Steffy, people who studied ancient ships were considered underwater archaeologists, Bass said. After he revolutionized the field, Bass added, they were known as nautical archaeologists who not only studied ancient ships but reconstructed them from fragments found on the sea floor. "That," Bass said, "is how good he was."

In the early 1970s, Steffy helped reconstruct an ancient Greek ship from fragments hauled up off the coast of Cyprus. It was the first time a ship had been rebuilt in such a manner, Bass said.

Another colleague and one of Steffy's former students, Cemal Pulak, said intuition often led Steffy to amazing discoveries.

"Suddenly, he'd start smiling as he finally figured out something in his mind," Pulak said. "He'd say, 'I get it. I get it.' "

Steffy was the first person to look at flattened shipwrecks on the sea floor and figure out how to put them back together, said Paul Johnston, curator of maritime history at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C. "He was the Sherlock Holmes of ancient ship reconstructors," Johnston said.

Career change

John Richard Steffy was born May 1, 1924, in Lancaster, Pa., and grew up in the nearby town of Denver.

At the outbreak of World War II, he enlisted in the Navy and served 3 1/2 years in the Atlantic theater. After the war, he studied pre-engineering at Lancaster Area College and electrotechnology at the Milwaukee School of Engineering.

He worked for almost 25 years with his father and brother in the family's electrical contracting business, M.G. Steffy & Sons, of Denver, Pa., before changing careers to follow his true passion — the study of ancient ships.

Bass, then a professor of archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania, said he first met Steffy in the 1960s. Steffy had read one of his articles about ancient shipbuilding in *National Geographic* and contacted him about it. Bass said Steffy told him that he wanted to build ship models, but not home accessories to be displayed on mantels. He wanted to construct accurate, detailed scale models to help him understand how ships were built and worked.

Astonishing insight

Several years later, Bass said, Steffy told him that he had decided to leave the family business and devote himself full-time to nautical reconstruction. "I said, 'You're crazy. You'll starve,' " Bass said.

In 1973, Bass founded the Institute of Nautical Archaeology to study ancient ships. One of the first hires was Steffy.

With another passionate expert, Michael Katzev, the trio built the institute into an internationally respected program that excavated ancient shipwrecks around the world. At first, the institute was headquartered in Cyprus, but it moved to Texas A&M after war broke out on the island, Bass said.

Texas A&M also established a graduate program in nautical archaeology and hired Bass and Steffy as its first faculty members. Steffy worked on dozens of projects, studying and reconstructing ships raised from where they had lain for centuries.

International accolades were showered on him. In 1985, he was named a MacArthur Fellow for his contributions to archaeology and technical history. One of his books, *Wooden Shipbuilding and the Interpretation of Shipwrecks*, is considered the bible of the field, Bass said.

"My dad did all of this without any formal training," said Loren Steffy, his youngest son and a business columnist for the *Houston Chronicle*. "His success was driven by his passion for ships and a relentless work ethic, but his achievements were muted by his humility. He was always looking for answers to the next puzzle."

Bass said Richard Steffy showed his brilliance shortly after deciding to leave his family business.

A woman called them to her New Jersey beachfront home to tell them she had found an ancient Viking ship partially covered in sand. Steffy stared at the wooden fragments and said the ship had been built in Maine in the 19th century. Later, the woman searched newspaper files at a nearby library and found an account of a ship that had been built in Maine in the 1800s and had sunk off the coast near her home.

"He just astonished me," Bass said. "He knew the ship just by looking at the fragments."

**The Society for Historical Archaeology
Annual Business Meeting
Friday, 12 January, 2007
Williamsburg, VA**

Minutes

President Scott called the meeting to order at 5:05 p.m. He welcomed all members to the 40th annual business meeting.

President Scott asked for the approval of the minutes for the 2006 Business Meeting. Hearing no objections, the minutes were approved.

President's Report (D. Scott)

Scott thanked the conference committee and the SHA headquarters staff for their efforts in making this the largest SHA meeting ever.

Secretary's Report (M. Nassaney)

No report presented.

Treasurer's Report (S. Mascia)

Mascia reported that our total income for 2006 is approximately \$486,382 and our total expenses were \$427,768. Thus, we realized a profit of over \$58,000. Our investments also total about \$210,000. Thanks to our headquarters staff for their efforts in assisting us to become financially solvent.

Editor's Report (R. Allen)

Allen reported that the editorial position has been split into three: web site editor, co-publications editor, and journal editor. Annalies Corbin has been appointed to a three-year term as co-publications editor. A new journal editor will be appointed for 2008.

We have held a successful tent sale to liquidate back issues and we hope that members will collect unsold copies of the journal for institutional libraries.

Kelly Dixon invited the membership to visit the SHA website.

Newsletter Editor's Report (W. Lees)

Lees reported that four issues of the newsletter were published this year. Lees' second term as newsletter editor is nearing an end and a replacement will soon be appointed. Bill thanked the many people who assisted him over the years.

Headquarters Report (K. Hutchison)

Hutchison introduced the staff to the membership and thanked them for their work in helping to run a smooth conference and making it a huge success. She also extended thanks to Bill Kelso for his staff's help with the conference. 2006 was a good year for the society. Many back issues of the journal have been sold which brings in income and reduces the cost of storage. Our membership now approaches 2500, about a 10% increase over last year. The society enjoys a solid committee structure and a committed board that makes for a strong and vibrant organization.

Standing Committees

ACUA Report (M. Staniforth)

Staniforth reported that two new members were elected to the ACUA: Marc-André Bernier and Susan Langley. Matt Russell was reelected for a second term. He also thanked John Broadwater, the ACUA program chair, for his efforts with the conference and offered congratulations to the winners of the photo competition.

Conference Report (P. Garrow)

Garrow called on Bill Kelso who announced that he was very pleased to kickoff the 400-year anniversary celebration of Jamestown with this conference. Ann Berry also thanked the membership, staff, and

volunteers for their participation and support.

It was announced that there were 1527 registered participants to date and all events have been well attended.

Garrow noted that the conference committee has completed the revisions to the conference manual. Upcoming venues for the conference include Albuquerque (2008), Toronto (2009), Florida (2010), and an international destination in 2011.

Terry Klein invited the membership to next year's meeting and promised good Southwestern food and cold beer.

Nominations and Elections Committee (J. Bense)

Judy Bense reported that there had been a very strong slate of individuals that were running for positions. She thanked all of the members who ran for office and announced that Robert Clouse and Don Weir were elected to the Board of Directors. She invited members to run for office. And while over 800 members voted, Bense encouraged greater participation in the election process.

Presidential Committees

Academic and Professional Training Committee

No report was presented.

Awards Committee (M. Beaudry)

Beaudry reported that the committee would be presenting several awards at the 2007 banquet including the following:

J. C. Harrington Award in Historical Archaeology, William M. Kelso John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology, Carol McDavid James Deetz Book Award, Kent G. Lightfoot

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)

In addition, the Ed and Judy Jelks Travel Award was made to Amanda M. Evans and Bryn A. Williams and Etienne Taschereau received the Quebec City Award.

Beaudry announced that the committee has selected James Ayres as the J. C. Harrington Award winner for 2008.

Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (C. Nickolai)

Nickolai reported that the committee would be posting their activities on the website and developing a session for next year's meeting.

Government Affairs Committee (A. Giesecke)

Giesecke expressed the society's appreciation to Nellie Longworth who has worked tirelessly on our behalf in Washington in preserving the federal review process and the function of the advisory council. Our voice is being heard on Capitol Hill.

She indicated that we are trying to introduce language favorable to the conservation of archaeological resources in the Farm Bill. Bense will now be chairing this very active committee.

History Committee (B. Pykles)

Pykles reported that the committee is continuing the Oral History project. The committee hopes to sponsor a session at next year's meeting to highlight the career of J. C. Harrington. They also intend to have a more visible web presence.

Inter-Society Relations Committee

The committee continues to work with organizations that have interests in common with the society. We enjoy a reciprocal book room space arrangement with SAA thanks to negotiations conducted by Karen

Hutchinson of headquarters staff. We hope to have a similar relationship with AAA in the future.

Membership Committee (B. Heath)

Heath reported that the committee has not been very active.

Public Education and Interpretation Committee (M. Purser)

Purser reported that much of the work of this very large committee has involved bringing the new chair up to speed. The “Unlocking the Past” project is on-line and it has generated lots of spin-offs (e.g., curriculum, merchandise). Purser urged the members to attend the public session on Saturday.

UNESCO Committee (P. Leshikar-Denton)

Peggy Leshikar-Denton reported that the committee has 23 members. Its major role is to support the Convention and the Annex. Thus far, 11 countries have ratified it. The Convention will be in full effect when 20 countries are on board. Both the ACUA and the SHA have endorsed the charter.

The committee continues its letter writing campaign while working with federal archaeologists, U.S. federal agencies, the Advisory Council, NOAA, and other groups to promote the benefits of the charter. Some agencies recognize the value of the charter and will take it into consideration. The committee has also contacted agencies outside the U. S. in Argentina and Australia.

Efforts are underway to revise the committee and redefine its mission. The committee will continue to work on supporting the UNESCO Convention and will continue letter writing to encourage its ratification.

Dissertation Prize (J. Ayres)

Ayres reported there were 5 submissions, all of which were good. He announced that the winner of the 2007 Dissertation Prize is Elizabeth Jordan of Rutgers University; she was nominated by Carmel Schrire.

Student Paper Prize

Douglas Ross was chosen to receive the Student Paper Prize at the 2007 conference.

New Business

Terry Klein presented the resolution of thanks.

WHEREAS we are gathered in Williamsburg, Virginia on the 400th anniversary of the Jamestown settlement; and as those attending the 40th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology have enjoyed the unique setting of America’s historic triangle of Williamsburg, Jamestown and Yorktown;

And WHEREAS the Society is deeply indebted to our principal host organization, Jamestown Rediscovery and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, for the people, resources, vision, time and energy needed to host this magnificent gathering;

And WHEREAS the Society expresses its deepest gratitude to the commitment and efforts of Dr. William Kelso—Conference Chair, Ms. Ann Berry - Local Arrangements Chair, Mr. David Givens—Program Chair, Ms. Jamie May—Terrestrial Program Chair, Dr. John Broadwater—Underwater Program Chair, Ms. Meredith Poole—Volunteer Coordinator, Ms. Tonia Rock—Public Session Coordinator, Dr. Jamie Brandon—SHA Workshop Coordinator, and Conference Committee Co-Chairs Pat and Barbara Garrow, in bringing together this outstanding program and exceptional conference;

And WHEREAS the Society gratefully acknowledges the contributions made by the Conference Event Co-sponsors, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, the

URS Corporation, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the Greater Williamsburg Chamber of Commerce, and A Catered Affair by Second Street;

And WHEREAS the Society greatly appreciates the work of the Development Committee under the direction of its Chair, Dr. Julia King, and the donations made by many individuals, companies and organizations listed in the program in sponsorship of this conference;

And WHEREAS the Society appreciates the work of Dr. Barbara Heath, Silent Auction Coordinator and the many individuals and organizations who donated items for the Silent Auction;

And WHEREAS the Society greatly benefited from the hospitality, accommodations, and service provided by the Williamsburg Lodge;

And WHEREAS the staff of the SHA Headquarters and Management Solutions Plus are gratefully acknowledged for all that they have done to present this Conference and for the Society.

And WHEREAS SHA Directors Anne Giesecke and Gregory Waselkov and ACUA members Jeff Gray, Jerome Hall, and Victor Mastone are leaving their respective offices, each having served with distinction and having made meaningful and lasting contributions to the Society during their time of service;

THEREFORE be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology hereby declares its deepest appreciation and gratitude to all who advanced the Society’s mission during 2006 and who contributed to making the 40th Annual Conference such a memorable and rewarding event.

Joe Joseph offered the following resolution to memorialize those who have passed away in 2006:

Be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology notes the passing of the following individuals who made significant contributions to the field of historical archaeology:

Dr. Thomas Hale Eubanks, Louisiana’s State Archaeologist since 1994 and President of the National Association of State Archaeologists, who conducted his doctoral research on the rum industry of Tobago, who served as founding director of the Tobago Archaeological Program, and who contributed to our understanding of the sugar industry and the historical archaeology of the Caribbean, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, and Ohio;

Claire Mousseau, the City of Montreal’s resident archaeologist for the past 16 years, whose excavations of the city walls in the Champs de Mars, of the Sailors Chapel, and of other sites helped make history part of Montreal’s daily life, whose design of systems and procedures helped protect Montreal’s archaeological legacy, and whose strong will and spirit helped define historic preservation in Montreal;

Dr. Bruce Trigger of McGill University, for his contributions to the history of archaeology, including his publications, *Archaeology as Historical Science* and *History of Archaeological Thought*;

Dr. John Solomon Otto, whose doctoral research on Cannon’s Point Plantation shaped plantation archaeology of the 1980s, and whose subsequent work on southern culture would result in the publication of *The Southern Frontiers, 1607-1860* and *The Final Frontiers, 1880-1930: Settling the Southern Bottomlands*;

Be it further resolved that their colleagues, students, and friends

in the Society for Historical Archaeology acknowledge their many contributions and regret their passing;

Now therefore be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology declares its deepest appreciation and gratitude to all those who helped advance the SHA mission during 2006 and who made this annual meeting such an enjoyable event.

A motion to accept these resolutions was seconded and approved.

New Board members Robert Clouse and Don Weir were welcomed and outgoing Board members Anne Giesecke and Greg Waselkov were thanked for their service.

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

**The Society for Historical Archaeology
Board of Directors Meeting
Wednesday, 9 January, 2008
Hyatt Regency Fiesta 1 & 2
Albuquerque, NM**

Minutes

I. Call to Order. President Doug Scott called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m. and welcomed all the members present.

Present: Rebecca Allen, Alasdair Brooks, Charles Cheek, Annalies Corbin, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Nick Honerkamp, Karen Hutchinson, Joe Joseph, Terry Klein, William Lees, Nellie Longworth, Sara Mascia, Michael Nassaney, Margaret Purser, Matt Russell, and Douglas Scott.

II. The Board confirmed the adoption of the 2007 Mid-year meeting minutes.

III. Reports

A. Officers

1. President (Scott)

Scott referred the Board to his written report. He congratulated Journal Editor Rebecca Allen and the editorial staff for the seamless transition in their roles. He also noted the letters he had written to the Disney Corporation and *Time Magazine* expressing our concern over their practice of either giving away artifacts or encouraging individuals to invest in antiquities. He remarked on the accomplishments of the organization, namely its successful conference, quality journal and newsletter, good camaraderie, and strong international connections.

2. President-Elect (De Cunzo)

De Cunzo noted new SHA personnel in leadership positions and updated the liaison responsibilities of the Board: Sara Mascia (Chair, Budget), William B. Lees (Conference), Lu Ann De Cunzo (Nominations), Margaret Purser (Academic and Professional Training), Charles Cheek (Curation, pending), Lu Ann De Cunzo (Development), Nellie Longworth (Government Affairs), Robert Clouse (Membership), Margaret Purser (Chair, Public Education and Interpretation), and Robyn Woodward (UNESCO). Her written report also noted her activities with the development committee, planning the Members' Needs Assessment survey, scheduling upcoming conferences, and work with the editors to define editorial position descriptions.

3. Secretary (Nassaney)

Nassaney reported on several email board votes since the mid-year meeting last June. A motion was made and seconded to accept a slate of candidates to serve on the nominating committee. The motion passed

unanimously. Another motion was made and seconded to allocate up to 20% of SHA reserve funds towards a new endowment initiative. The motion was approved unanimously and the board was notified shortly thereafter. In addition, Nassaney indicated that efforts are continuing to transfer the SHA materials currently held by former Secretary/Treasurer Tef Rodeffer to the National Anthropological Archives in Washington, D.C.

4. Treasurer (Mascia)

Mascia reported that the organization is in good fiscal health, and last year's surplus is predominantly due to a highly successful conference. Our investments are doing well considering the current economic climate.

5. Journal Editor (Allen)

Allen applauded the wisdom of creating the new editorial positions and she thanked all of the editorial staff for their help with the journal. She acknowledged the many volunteers who help to make the organization successful and reminded us that they deserve to be recognized. In particular, she thanked the journal associate editors who have worked closely with her for the past four years. William Turnbaugh will be retiring after 21 years of service, Glenn Farris after 18 years of service, and Judy Tordoff after 14 years of service. Editorial expenses came in under budget thanks in part to individuals who have helped to underwrite costs, often through institutional support.

6. Co-Publications Editor (Corbin)

Corbin noted with approval the two dissertation-prize winners who will have their books published by the University Press of Florida. We also have a good relationship with the University of Nebraska Press and our first co-publication with them will appear in 2009. We have two series established with Nebraska (Historical Archaeology of the American West and Material Culture) and we are actively soliciting manuscript submissions. We also hope to continue working with the SAA Press on projects of mutual interest. Royalties from all co-publications have raised about \$15,000 for the organization over the past 7 years. There is interest in providing print-on-demand books. The editors will soon be compiling readers of select articles from past issues of the journal on various topics. Should that prove to be successful, one may be able to create their own reader by selecting journal articles in the future. A lively discussion followed expressing a high level of interest in this innovative production process.

7. Website Editor (Dixon)

Dixon joined us via phone and reported on website activities. She asked us to read the written report previously submitted. She emphasized that the website can serve to generate income by providing options for members and others to donate in support of the organization. Journals published up through 2001 are available to the public online and all are available to the membership. We are considering a collaboration with Amazon.com through which readers can purchase books after reading reviews on our website.

She outlined several priorities as previously requested by the Board.

- a. Finalize the publication explorer to allow viewers to search pdf files of past journals.
- b. Get the public education pages (Exploring Historical Archaeology) launched.
- c. Develop the donation and fund-raising pages.
A larger budget would also allow us to:
- d. complete the newsletter archive to scan and upload 124 back issues (\$2K).
- e. create a map of the world showing locations where field work is taking place and field opportunities are available (\$4K); and
- f. develop pages for each committee to communicate their activities to

the membership (\$2.5K per committee)

Finally, a discussion was devoted to the increasingly popular activity of geocaching and its potential impact on archaeological sites. We began to discuss if we would consider developing and posting on our website some guidelines for the conservation and protection of archaeological resources for geocachers, though no decision was reached.

8. Newsletter Editor (Lees and Brooks)

Lees indicated that the winter issue of the newsletter has been mailed out, and this is the last to be sent under his editorship. Lees sees great potential for the newsletter in the future. The idea of moving the newsletter online was also raised, though no decisions were made.

Job descriptions for the editorial positions were circulated to the Board for comment. There was some discussion about how to proceed with these job descriptions. The decision was tabled until new business.

B. Headquarters (Hutchison)

Hutchinson reported that membership stood at 2505 with 1441 Regular Members; 422 Student Members; 87 Adjunct Members; 377 Institution Members; 35 Life Members; 128 Retired Members; 13 Friend Members; and 2 Developer Members. She also indicated that 40% of the membership voted in the last election, up from 35% in the three previous elections. The following individuals were elected:

President-Elect: William Lees

SHA Board of Directors: Charles Cheek, Robyn Woodward

SHA Nominations and Elections Committee: Della Scott-Ireton and Betty Seifert

ACUA Board of Directors: Amanda Evans, Ian Oxley, and Dave Ball

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

1. Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (Russell)

The ACUA 2008 calendar is now for sale. It includes many of the winning terrestrial and underwater images from past photo competitions. The 2007 *ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings* is now available and can be acquired as either a hard copy or a one-time download. The ACUA has gained 501(c)(3) status and is soliciting funds in support of its activities. The committee is working with coastal states to encourage them to examine standards for archaeological work.

2. Budget (Mascia)

Mascia indicated that the Budget Committee meets tomorrow.

3. Conference (Garrow)

Garrow indicated that this conference seems to be running smoothly and we already have more than 900 registrants. Next year's meeting will be in Toronto (2009), followed by Amelia Island (Florida, 2010). The committee is still exploring an affordable meeting location that can accommodate our needs for 2011.

4. Nominations and Elections (Bense)

Since Headquarters had already announced the newly elected candidates (see above), no formal report was given.

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

1. Academic and Professional Training

The committee is working on an operations manual that outlines the functions of the committee and provides some of its history. Alicia Valentino spearheaded the production of the guide to departments and Jamie Brandon took over as education coordinator and has put together a solid slate of workshops for the conference this year. There was some discussion about changing the Student Paper Prize from a monetary award (currently \$200) to a book award consisting of books donated

from conference vendors and exhibitors. We encourage the committee to consider this suggestion.

2. Awards

Two nominations have been made for the Harrington Award.

3. Curation Standards

Robert Sonderman (Chair) continues to stay abreast of the development of a federally sponsored nationwide deaccessioning policy for archaeological collections. The committee is working on three initiatives: a. retooling the SHA standards and guidelines; b. conducting a state-by-state survey of collections policies, procedures, and requirements; and c. seeing that SHA records currently housed under the care of former Secretary/Treasurer Tef Rodeffer be processed and prepared prior to transmittal to the National Anthropological Archives (NAA). Finally, the name of the committee has been changed to the Curation Committee.

4. Development

We are currently in the silent phase of the Student Awards Endowment. More information will be forthcoming later in the year.

5. Gender and Minority Affairs

No current activity to report on. The committee is reconsidering its charge and future endeavors.

6. Government Affairs

Longworth reported that SHA members are very effective when they lobby in Washington. One major concern is that historic and archaeological sites be eligible for the Farm and Ranchland Protection Program (FRPP). The program has been very successful in saving important farmland sites. On 14-15 June, SHA President Doug Scott, Terry Klein and Nellie Longworth spent two full days on Capitol Hill, lobbying Senate staffers to reauthorize the FRPP language. They further requested to extend the eligibility of historic and archaeological sites to the Working Grassland Program, a major ranchland protection program in the West. After years of level funding, the FY08 Historic Preservation Fund was increased in the House Interior Appropriations for both the SHPOs and Tribes. Finally, the National Register of Historic Places will soon be digitized for all states.

7. History

The History Committee is actively engaged in its oral history project and they expect to have the oral history with Rick Sprague finalized before the 2009 SHA meeting. The interviews with Stanley South and Noël Hume will follow. Joe Joseph has asked the committee to prepare the Rick Sprague interview for publication in the journal.

8. Inter-Society Relations

The Sixth World Archaeological Congress will be held from 29 June to 4 July 2008 on the campus of University College Dublin. The Congress will include a significant underwater component. More information can be found at <http://www.ucd.ie/wac-6/index.html>.

9. Membership

The planned Members' Needs Assessment survey will provide an agenda for this committee.

10. Public Education and Interpretation

The committee year has been involved with the development of the Archaeology Education Clearinghouse, a collaborative project between SHA, SAA and AIA. The pilot project for the Clearinghouse was to fund and staff a booth at the National Council for Social Studies annual conference, which was held 30 November-2 December 2007. This conference is an opportunity to reach hundreds of social science

educators. Our challenge is to develop materials for use by American history teachers and to increase our profile among teachers so they seriously consider incorporating archaeological materials into their curriculum, particularly those that meet national standards.

11. Register of Professional Archaeologists

We continue to subsidize RPA at \$5000 per year and the Board agreed that we should determine how much longer we will subsidize RPA.

12. UNESCO Committee

The committee continues to support the international ratification and implementation of the UNESCO *Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*, and the adoption of its Annex as a “best practices” document, even in areas where ratification is unlikely. Additional ratifications have been forthcoming. The committee has also recorded 14 formal endorsements for the Convention and Annex by professional societies, heritage organizations, states, and agencies. The committee also coordinates a letter writing campaign, with letters sent under the SHA President’s signature in support of the committee goals.

IV. Old Business

A subcommittee has drafted a survey form for the SHA Membership Needs Assessment. It will be distributed to members as well as non-members early next year (2008). It is meant to assess the state of the field and assist in making informed decisions about the role of SHA in the future of the discipline.

Discussion was continued regarding the editors’ job descriptions. We decided to consider bylaw changes to reflect the new editorial structure; the editors’ job descriptions will be revised to reflect these changes. A new committee will be appointed to revisit these issues.

V. New Business

Terry Klein and Stephanie Fort provided a critique of the Matrix Group International’s online abstract submission and management tool for our annual conference. There are a number of shortcomings with the system that need to be fixed to do what we need and want it to do. These revisions are fixable but it will be costly and time consuming. It will cost about \$21,000 for Matrix to make the necessary changes. Discussion revolved around whether we want to have the changes made and if we want Matrix to make them. We decided to meet with Matrix to develop a flow chart and try to involve an IT specialist as our consultant. We will also explore online alternatives.

Meeting adjourned at 4:12 p.m.

**Society for Historical Archaeology
Board of Directors Meeting
Saturday, 12 January, 2008
Albuquerque, NM**

Minutes

President De Cunzo called the meeting to order by at 5:02 p.m. and welcomed the new board members.

Present: Alasdair Brooks, John Chenoweth, Charles D. Cheek, Annalies Corbin, Lu Ann DeCunzo, Pat Garrow, Howard Higgins, Nick Honerkamp, Karen Hutchison, Joe Joseph, William Lees, Nellie Longworth, Sara Mascia, Michael Nassaney, Margaret Purser, Matt Russell, and Robyn Woodward.

Reports

Standing Committees

Conference (Higgins)

Higgins reported that the conference attracted over 1000 registrants and the tours were successful. He raised the issue of the need to provide laptops for the general sessions. The silent auction did not raise as much money as we would have liked; we need to encourage more local donors to provide goods to auction. A number of presenters did not show up to the meeting and did not notify anyone that they would be absent. Our policy states that such members will not be able to present a paper at the next meeting. The SHA needs to identify a mechanism to enforce this policy. All presenters must be registered in advance of their presentation. The roundtable luncheons were poorly attended.

Pat Garrow raised the issue of the 2011 conference and suggested possible venues including Tucson (AZ), San Antonio (TX), Austin (TX), Philadelphia, and Maryland (Baltimore, Annapolis). Europe may prove to be too expensive.

Development (Chenoweth)

Chenoweth discussed the activities of the Development Committee and suggested strategies for effective fundraising. He reminded the Board that people give from the heart; while they may want to support our cause, writing a check is harder. Thus, we should try to make it as easy as possible to give. If giving is a conscious act, it will encourage donors to continue to give. In regards to the Education Awards Endowment project, we are about a third of the way towards our goal; we hope to be two-thirds of the way there before the public campaign begins. The Board is asked to be actively involved in soliciting funds in the silent phase. We will soon have a fundraising page on the web to provide opportunities for members to support the Society.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (Russell)

The council nominated a slate of candidates to run for election.

Budget (Mascia)

On Mascia’s suggestion, Honerkamp made the motion that Nellie Longworth be given a \$2000 bonus for the work she conducted in 2007. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

The committee recommended that the Curation Committee’s request for additional funding be deferred. The committee is asked to move ahead with the three projects it is currently working on and to request additional funding, if needed, at the mid-year meeting.

Mascia made a motion to amend the 2008 budget to include student assistance for Co-Publications Editor (\$4,800), Editors’ special projects (\$11,477), and a Programmer (\$8,040) that will result in an overall deficit (-\$16,935). The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Mascia presented the 2009 conference draft budget and made a motion to approve it. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Journal Editor (Joseph)

Joseph reported that President De Cunzo has appointed Bill Lees to chair a task force to propose interim editorial position descriptions and changes to the bylaws, which they will submit to a bylaws committee. He also indicated that he is working on indexing the journal for the web.

Co-publications Editor (Corbin)

Corbin noted that the winners of the dissertation prize are obligated to publish their works with the University Press of Florida. In some instances, the work may not be of particular interest to the press. Corbin will explore alternate outlets should this case arise regularly.

Web (Honerkamp)

Honerkamp noted that the bottle page had 100,000 hits in July! He

suggested that we consider placing an archaeological ethics link on the main page.

Newsletter Editor (Brooks)

Brooks indicated that in a necessary geographical move he had separated England and Ireland from Europe (in Current Events) and added a new editor. We may consider a closer look into restricting access to the newsletter on the web to members only. He will also make arrangements to conduct photo documentation of the conference.

Nominations and Elections

The committee is working on nominations.

Presidential Committees

Academic and Professional Training

The committee is developing its current practices document. Ben Barna is the new chair of the Student Subcommittee.

Awards

It was again announced that Robert L. Schuyler would receive the Harrington Award in 2009.

Curation

No report given.

Gender and Minority Affairs

No report given.

Government Affairs (Longworth)

Longworth noted that we continue to monitor the Farm Bill and the protection of the *Titanic*. She also proposed to send all board members contact information for their congressmen so we can make rapid contact should the need arise.

History

It was suggested that perhaps this committee would be willing to do the conference photography. They continue to move forward on oral history projects.

Inter-Society Relations (Woodward)

Woodward announced that she hopes the efforts of this committee can be more proactive. They are considering developing a SHA traveling booth. It was not yet certain if we would have representation at WAC6 in Dublin.

Membership (De Cunzo)

Lees made a motion for the Board to delay a membership survey in 2008 in light of the upcoming Members' Needs Assessment. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Public Education and Interpretation (Purser)

Purser said it was a good meeting for the PEIC; the Saturday afternoon public session was well attended. The committee plans to revive the newsletter column and showcase positive examples of active public archaeology programs in the country. The committee also set up a small task force that will be coordinating with webmaster Chris Merrill on developing the content for the "exploring historical archaeology" pages of the SHA website.

RPA

No report given.

UNESCO (Woodward)

The campaign to support the international ratification and implementation of the UNESCO *Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*, and the adoption of its Annex as a "best practices" document is going along well. Efforts will be intensified in the future.

Old Business

DeCunzo is interested in collecting some additional information from the Board regarding the Member Needs assessment and she asked what the Board wants from the assessment.

New Business

The mid-year meeting will be scheduled soon via email. De Cunzo indicated that she can best be reached via email and will respond in a timely manner. She reminded the Board that the 50th anniversary of SHA is fast approaching (2017) and she suggested that Board liaisons ask their committees to begin thinking about compiling their histories. We will begin strategic planning at the mid-year meeting in 2008. Hutchison will provide the Board with more information on the goals of a strategic plan and what we hope to accomplish.

Joseph announced that there are several historic contexts online that can be accessed. They can be linked to our website. An artifact analysis database can also be made available.

De Cunzo thanked everyone for all their efforts on behalf of the society.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

National Park Service's 2008 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2008 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques, entitled "Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century", will be held 19-23 May, 2008, at the Kelly Inn, Fargo, North Dakota. Lodging will be at the Best Western Kelly Inn, with the meeting room at O'Kelly Event Center at the Kelly Inn. The field exercises will take place at the Biesterfeldt Site (a protohistoric village site on the Sheyenne River). Co-sponsors for the workshop include the National Park Service, the Archaeological Conservancy, Minnesota State University-Moorhead, and the State Historical Society of North Dakota. This will be the eighteenth year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this nation. The workshop will present lectures on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, and interpretation with hands-on use of the equipment in the field. The workshop this year will have a special focus on the soil magnetism and on the effects of plowing on geophysical signatures and site integrity. There is a tuition charge of \$475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's web page at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/>>. For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873; tel: 402.437.5392, x 141; fax: 402.437.5098; email: <steve_de_vore@nps.gov>.

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. Gonzalez-Tennant, University of Otago, <gonzaleztennant.ed@gmail.com>

AUSTRALASIA

Susan Piddock, Flinders University, <s.piddock@ozemail.com.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

Frederick H. Smith, College of William and Mary, <fhsmith@wm.edu>

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

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

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

James Symonds, ARCUS, Sheffield University, <j.symonds@sheffield.ac.uk>

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)

Robert Cromwell, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, <bob_cromwell@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

AFRICA

Reported by Kenneth G. Kelly
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Dufile, Uganda: In late 2006-early 2007 a project directed by Merrick Posnansky, Professor Emeritus, Departments of History and Anthropology, UCLA, was undertaken to relocate the colonial fort at Dufile, on the River Nile, in northern Uganda. This fort, or a location very near by, was established by the British Colonel Charles Gordon, as part of his comprehensive survey of the Nile in the mid 1870s. Dufile was one of about 20 major Egyptian stations in northern Uganda and southern Egypt, and was repeatedly visited, although for short periods, by Emin Pasha. The fort was first located by an archaeological team directed by Posnansky and consisting of students, including Nigel Fitzpatrick, in 1965, when they spent six days at the site. The current project was a follow-up of their intended return visit, albeit forty years later. The 2006-07 project was developed also to include major involvement by students from Makerere and Kyambogo Universities in Kampala. The research conducted at the fort site included an archaeological survey and mapping program to delimit the boundary of the site, and an excavation component to expose and record a series of mounds that were believed to correspond to earlier buildings within the fort walls. Also investigated were a series of "graves" or cenotaph burials (so determined because of the lack of human remains), and the bank and ditch constructions. Artifacts recovered from the various excavations dated to the later part of the 19th century, consistent with historic information. The results of the survey and excavations have provided much-needed training experiences to Ugandan students, and will contribute to efforts to preserve and interpret the site as a Uganda Historic Monument.

AUSTRALASIA

Reported by Susan Piddock
<s.piddock@ozemail.com.au>

New South Wales

Cumberland St Archaeological Survey Sydney (submitted by Russell Gibb)

During June, a laser-scan survey of the Cumberland Street archaeological site in The Rocks, Sydney was undertaken by Russell Gibb and Dan McCurdy from Geometria. The entire site was scanned from multiple angles to ensure complete scan coverage of all the excavated features.

Scans were also taken of the surrounding buildings to provide contextual information pertaining to the historic precinct. In all, over 95 scans comprising approximately 900 million points were surveyed and a separate photographic archive was recorded. The data is currently being modeled and will be provided to the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority in a variety of formats and resolutions for its archaeological interpretation and education center that will be constructed on the site as part of the Youth Hostel development. Information about the project is available at www.geometria.co.nz.

New Zealand

Wagner Subritzky Estate (submitted by Russell Gibb)

A team consisting of conservation architects from Archifact Limited, archaeologists from Geometria, landscape historians, and object conservators have been working on the Wagner Subritzky Homestead (1860) located at Houhora in the far north of New Zealand. The homestead is one of the earliest buildings in the region and is currently undergoing conservation. Investigative works at the site include interior and exterior laser scans of the homestead and associated buildings, and site surveys and mapping of the historic gardens. Laser scanning was particularly useful for recording the original blacksmith's building, which sits inside a protective shed that was constructed around the original structure to protect it from further degradation. Geophysical surveys were used to identify potential archaeological features such as historic tunnels and the original external cellar, and an archaeological assessment of the site has been compiled. A conservation plan developed by Archifact will soon be implemented at the site. As part of the proposed works an archaeological investigation will be undertaken at the homestead.

CANADA-ATLANTIC

Reported by Rob Ferguson
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Newfoundland

Petit Nord: The Archaeology of the Petit Nord project is directed by Peter Pope, Memorial University of Newfoundland. Summer 2007 marked the third season of survey on the maritime cultural landscape of the French seasonal, shore-based, salt-cod fishery in northern Newfoundland, 1510-1904. It was also the second year of full-scale excavations at the key site of Dos de Cheval,

EfAx-09, in Crouse. This was the French fishing room once known as Champs Paya, a half-hour walk from the French Shore Interpretation Centre in Conche. Memorial University M.A. students Harley Brown, Mélissa Burns, and Geneviève Godbout worked on various features of the site. Three new sites were identified, and others revisited. A fourth Memorial M.A. candidate, Jennifer Jones, excavated part of the Kearney homestead, where a family of 19th-century Irish gardiens took care of the French fishing station at Genille (EgAw-07) in Croque Harbour.

Dos de Cheval, (EfAx-09) Waterfront Area C: Harley Brown's aim was to learn more about waterfront activities in an area of known French seasonal activities. Brown, assisted by Amy St. John, Rita Barrett, and Scott Carroll, excavated a trench 13 m long and up to 4 m wide across a distinct anthropogenic terrace, downhill towards the water. The higher strata are full of familiar 19th-century material, including pipe stems, bottles both English and French, REW, thousands of wrought-iron nails, lead cod dabbers, and buttons, including a decorated Equipe de Ligne button of the 1840s. Underlying levels produced their own share of nails, medium and large, brown faience TGEW, and Normandy CSW. Early-19th-century events produced painted and blue shell-edge pearlware and some creamware, including a jug with fragments of the inscription "England expects every man to do his duty," Admiral Nelson's slogan at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. This is striking evidence of the presence of migratory British subjects during the Napoleonic war period, when the French were absent from the site, ca. 1790-1815. These fishermen were quite possibly seasonal visitors from elsewhere in Newfoundland.

Deeper in the trench, the team uncovered five rows of subrectangular tabular rocks, each just over 2 m long, alternating with what seems to have been logs of the same length. Geneviève Duguay, visiting material culture expert from Parks Canada, recognized this as a boat-ramp (her father was a fisherman). This interpretation is supported by the exposure of hundreds of wrought-iron nail fragments and the recovery of wrought-iron gudgeon and pintle hardware (the hoops and pins used to mount rudders.) Associated 18th-century pipe bowls and faience TGEW reflect seasonal French use of the site before the wars of the 1790s and early 1800s. They also recovered a little metal crucifix in this area.

A small burnt structure was found underneath the ramp. It may have been a cabin used by officers or at least higher-status crew in the 18th century. Rich midden deposits recovered just downhill from this



Boat ramp Feature 1021, uncovered in waterfront Area C at Dos de Cheval, Crouse, EfAx-09: rows of tabular rocks alternate with decayed wood in a structure used in the mid-18th century by Breton and Norman fishermen.

structure contained fragments of window glass and scraps of canvas, as well as Normandy CSW, brown faïence TGEW, CEW (possibly Breton Pabu-Guingamp) including several elegant little *coquemars* (jugs), clay pipestems with fleur-de-lys marks (Dutch or possibly French), a glass wine glass and a tumbler, the pull from a small drawer, a gilded button, and many faunal remains. Since it lies close to what they interpret as the underlying natural cobble beach, the question for further research remains: where were the 16th- and 17th-century occupations in this area?

Crosses at Dos de Cheval (EfAx-09): Mé-lissa Burns, with Rebecca Janson, started the season at Dos de Cheval/Champs Paya (EfAx-09) by opening up four squares close to an oak cross on a rock plinth overlooking the site. Excavations revealed a 10-cm-thick cement base below the rocks of the plinth. Local oral history suggests that the French Navy repaired the existing cross in 1936. The cement footing suggests that the cross was, in fact, totally rebuilt at that time. Older residents of Crouse and Conche told Burns that a previous monumental wooden cross stood roughly at this spot, surrounded by smaller wooden grave markers. Excavations recovered only a few pieces of refined earthenware, so they have no evidence that this area was used much before the 20th century.

Georges Cloué's 1858 chart of Cap Rouge Harbour shows a cross at Dos de Cheval/Champs Paya, but not where one sees the monumental cross today. The team tested a small platform, at the edge of a second beach terrace, uncovering about 50 large tabular rocks that appear to be the collapsed plinth of an earlier cross. The identification of an earlier cross location, much nearer the water than the present one, raises interesting questions about the ceremonial landscape of the fishery in earlier times.

Crosses at Northeast Crouse (EfAx-11): Burns and Janson, with project director Peter Pope, revisited the multi-component site at Northeast Crouse. Two monumental oak crosses still dominate the landscape here. Measured drawings permitted us to compare their dimensions and construction with the standing cross at EfAx-09 and the close similarity of all three crosses leaves little doubt that they were all built or rebuilt in 1936 by the French Navy. There are a few smaller grave markers close to one of the crosses. Investigation of the other cross revealed a rectangular platform, about 4 x 6 m, constructed of layers of pebbles, cobbles, and soil. Burns interprets the platform as a place where people could pray or meditate without getting their feet wet in the damp ground.

Cross at Croque Waterfront (EgAw-04): Burns and Pope revisited Croque Waterfront, which has a fenced cemetery with both French and English burials and a recent monumental wooden cross. Large sherds of Normandy CSW were noted at another waterfront area, reminding us that this area deserves more attention.

Cross at La Crémaillère (EiAv-03): At La Crémaillère Burns and Pope were assisted by Stéphane Noël of Memorial University and Marc Moingeon, an informed amateur historian from France. La Crémaillère is a large bay, just south of St. Anthony. Historic documents and maps indicate that there were four to six fishing rooms there. The Breton survey of 1680 mentions *calvaires* (crosses) at La Crémaillère: one of the fishing rooms was named "Le calvaire de dessus la pointe des ancrés". Maps of 1765 and the 1850s give the location of the "Pointe des ancrés" fishing room. On a terrace above the associated beach, they observed tabular rocks in a roughly square arrangement, possibly a disturbed rough plinth for a cross. Sherds of coarse earthenware resembling Breton wares and water-worn sherds of Normandy CSW were found near the shore. Later materials, including REWs on the north side of the eastern cove of La Crémaillère, as well as several rock alignments and sod foundations, likely relate to 19th- and 20th-century livyer (permanent settler) occupations by the ancestors of people now living in St. Anthony.

Bread oven, Northeast Crouse (EfAx-09): Geneviève Godbout's work at EfAx-09 focused on potential bread ovens, assisted by Stéphane Noël. The first feature is a partially eroded rectangular mound near the

beach. In the taskscape of the fishing room, it would have been accessible but out the way of other activities, such as fish processing. Although its position was characteristic of bread ovens, it appears to be the foundation for a building indicated on the 1858 Cloué map. Underneath rubble of the structure was an organic soil containing fish and pig bones, as well as faïence brune TGEW predating the building. A work area on the landward side was littered with



Bread oven Feature 22, excavated in Area B at Dos de Cheval, Crouse, EfAx-09: a small section of the masonry base wall of the 19th-century oven is visible in the mid-distance left, under the collapsed rock debris of the dome.

19th-century material.

An oval mound, also slightly eroded, located in an accessible but not central area of the site, was identified as a bread oven. A 19th-century ash deposit, containing a musket ball, lead spills, and pipe bowl fragments, postdates the collapse of the oven. The oven debris consists of stones, some still in situ in a donut shape, intermingled with a brownish-red clay-like soil, with a few brick fragments but no diagnostic artifacts. The base of the oven wall consisted of a semi-circular dry masonry wall. Inside the oven they found a red gritty soil with fragments of coarse clay tile, fired clay, and charcoal, representing the oven baking surface, which seems to have been just over 2 m in diameter.

Outside the oven, Godbout and Noël uncovered a succession of events associated with activity around the bread oven. Artifacts include REW, fish hooks, and a Huveaune CEW pot from southern France, with lugs and holes for suspension. Earlier deposits contained ashes and charcoal, brick fragments, mortar, and food-associated artifacts, including REW creamware, a knife handle and fish, pig, and goat bones. These suggest food preparation, perhaps even baking in an earlier oven. The material culture associated with the oven dates from the first half of the nineteenth century.

Bread oven, Northeast Crouse (EfAx-11):

Pope, Godbout, and Noël surveyed a second potential oven site at Northeast Crouse. Surface evidence suggests a feature similar to the oven at EfAx-09. Again, this feature is located near key activity areas of the fishing room, as reflected in the remnants of a stage and other work areas, but is also slightly out of the way of traffic paths. These structural characteristics and locational patterns may well be typical of bread ovens at French fishing rooms of the region.

Other Features at Northeast Crouse (EfAx 09): Further testing and recording of features around the Dos de Cheval/Champs Paya site revealed a possible cookroom or similar structure, and a raised cobble platform, bounded in places with larger rocks. This latter is almost certainly the delimited *galet* made for drying fish, shown on several early-19th-century maps.

Genille/Kearney's Cove (EgAw-07): The seasonal French fishing station of Genille, in Croque Harbour, was settled in the 19th century by the Kearneys, an Irish family working as gardiens, or caretakers, for French fishermen who had seasonal fishing rights but who were themselves banned from overwintering. Memorial M.A. student Jennifer Jones returned to Genille this past season to locate and explore the Irish occupation of the site.

Jennifer's excavations focused on a house depicted in a late-19th-century photograph by Julien Thoulet. The house was partially built on wooden posts, although on its uphill side it appears to have been cut into the slope. Artifacts relating to the gardien occupation, include coins dating to the mid-19th century, hardware, bricks, bottle glass, personal effects such as beads, buttons, textiles, clay tobacco pipes, a tortoise shell comb and part of a heart-shaped lock- et, fishing hooks, cutlery, and fragments of a cast-iron pot. The gardiens were paid by their employers in supplies but also made purchases from British merchants and both these sources are visible in the material culture. Ceramics recovered were both French and British: transfer-printed and sponge-decorated REWs, including some with French maker's marks, Normandy CSW and several types of faience TGEW, British REWs, Canadian gray- and white- salt-glazed CSWs, porcelain, REW lustreware, and REW Jackfield ware.

A French fire pit used both for cooking and preparing lead cod jiggers was located several meters downhill from the house site. Almost 50 other features were recorded on the 6 acres of cleared land around the site, including house depressions, fish stores, an old shop, root cellars, a privy, dams, lazy-bed gardens, remnants of *galet* cobble deposits used by the French to dry fish, and

a possible cookhouse. Most of the features relate to the 20th-century occupation of the site, as Kearney's Cove was inhabited until around 1960, when it was abandoned during Newfoundland's resettlement program.

Sans Fond (EdBb-02): The Northeast Arm of Hooping Harbour is the most likely location for the French fishing station of Sans Fond. Close to two 20th-century graves are two mounds which might be earlier graves. Other features include a lazy-bed potato garden.

Southwest Croque (EgAw-05), and Millions (EgAw-10): Surface survey at Southwest Croque added quite a bit of material to the collection, including Normandy CSW, a sherd of brown faience, as well as Canadian Gray CSW. At Millions, there was evidence of anthropogenic vegetation (buttercups, clover, alexanders, chives). It is undoubtedly a French fishing room identified as Millions, but it was not a great place to fish and therefore not likely a great place for further archaeology.

The Baccalieu Trail Archaeology Project, 2007: The Baccalieu Trail Archaeology Project is directed by William Gilbert. Since 1995, the project has investigated pre-contact and early European settlements in Trinity Bay and Conception Bay, including Cupids, site of the first English colony in Canada.

Hant's Harbour: The community of Hant's Harbour on the south side of Trinity Bay in Newfoundland was settled by at least the 1690s. On February 7, 1697 Abbé Jean Baudoin reported seeing four English planter's houses in the harbor. In 2004 the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation conducted a survey of Hant's Harbour and found an archaeological site with both a prehistoric and an historic component on the north side of the harbour at Custer's Head. The aboriginal material appears to be of recent Indian origin and the European material is English and dates to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. A building that must have been destroyed or abandoned sometime in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century was located during further testing in 2005 and 2006.

Excavations in 2007 were designed to better define the dimensions of the structure. A 1 m x 1 m unit east of the 2006 excavation uncovered more stones although the associated artifacts indicate that they were probably placed there in



Uncovering the base of a Bellarmine bottle at Custer's Head in Hant's Harbour.

the 19th century. However, clear evidence of the 17th-century occupation was found just below the level of these stones. Among the artifacts recovered were the bases of two German-manufactured stoneware Bellarmine bottles.

At this point it is clear that a proper, long-term excavation is required to gain a proper understanding of the structure. The team hopes to return to Custer's Head at some time in the future to conduct more extensive excavations.

New Perlican: In 2001 the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation undertook a survey of New Perlican, located about nine miles (14.5 km) south of Hant's Harbour. They discovered a late-seventeenth-century site, almost certainly part of the Hefford Plantation, noted in a census of 1675. The location is first mentioned in the writings of Thomas Rowley who planned to settle there in 1619. Whether or not he succeeded is unknown. Excavations have been conducted at the site every year since 2001. The remains of one late-seventeenth-century structure and over 25,000 artifacts have been recovered. The 1677 census of Newfoundland records that in that year William Hefford owned one dwelling house and nine storerooms and lodging houses. On 9 February 1697, Abbé Baudoin reported that the English planters at New Perlican had nine houses and stores. One of the objectives at New Perlican has been to find evidence of these



Digging in Area E, New Perlican. August 2007.

buildings.

In 2007, during four weeks of excavation, efforts were focused on Area E, a level grassy area where testing in 2001 and 2004 had revealed a concentration of late-17th- and early-18th-century cultural material. Excavations during 2005 and 2006 did uncover a late-17th-century pit that was clearly part of a building. The presence of thousands of artifacts from the late 17th and early 18th centuries indicates that other early buildings must once have stood here. However, so far these structures have not been identified. The most likely reason is that in the seventeenth century much of the area was a boulder-strewn beach. Any buildings would of necessity have been raised on stilts and shores above the beach and left little or no trace in the archaeological record.

Area E, a place that was neither beach nor bedrock in the 17th century, seemed like a good place to have erected a building. Testing revealed a 20 cm-thick cultural deposit beneath a 30-35 cm-thick plow zone. Several thousand artifacts were recovered, most of which range in date from the late 17th to the middle of the 18th century. Hundreds of wrought iron nails were also found suggesting that some sort of wooden structure may once have stood here. However, the only feature uncovered that might be part of a building was a posthole in the extreme east of the operation. These excavations also produced dozens of animal teeth and jaw fragments and hundreds of other raw and cooked animal bones. The presence of teeth and jaw fragments suggests that animals were butchered here. A larger area will be opened in 2008 to look for other evidence of a building. An analysis of the teeth and bones will be conducted over the next few years.

Cupids: This is the site of the first English colony in Canada. The colony was established by the London and Bristol Company of Merchant Ventures in 1610 and the first governor was a Bristol merchant named John Guy. In 1995 the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation surveyed Cupids and discovered the remains of the colony. Excavations have been ongoing every year since then and the remains of four early-17th-century buildings and over 126,000 artifacts have been uncovered. Two of the buildings found so far are almost certainly the remains of the dwelling house and storehouse erected by Guy's party in the autumn of 1610. Eight weeks were spent digging at Cupids in 2007. During this time, work concentrated on completing the excavation of one of these four buildings (Structure 2).

Structure 2 is a small building lo-

cated three feet (0.91 m) south of the 1610 storehouse that appears to have been erected during the early days of the colony. It was discovered in 1999 but only partially excavated at that time. The building was first revealed when the area where it once stood was taken down to sterile and a rectangular outline revealed itself as a dark stain against the surrounding orange subsoil. The decayed remains of a ground-laid sill could be seen running along a portion of the south side of the structure and another decayed sill ran along the north side. Traces of several timbers were also found inside the structure running parallel to its long axis suggesting that it may once have had a wooden floor.

Excavations in and around Structure 2 in 2007 uncovered several thousand artifacts and clarified the shape of the building. Analysis of artifacts from inside the structure indicates that it must have survived longer than first believed. Hundreds of wrought iron nails, almost certainly deposited when the building collapsed, were recovered, along with hundreds of fragments of seventeenth-century green window glass. Structure 2, although small, obviously had glazed windows. The window glass includes two complete panes, or quarries. One of these is a typical seventeenth-century diamond-shaped example but the other is a more unusual five-sided example that may have been located on the edge of the casement. Structure 2 also produced hundreds of fragments of seventeenth-century ceramic and bottle glass and a number of trade beads.

The building is 15 ft. (4.57 m) by 8 ft. (2.44 m) and ran parallel to the south side of the storehouse. Samples of the decayed wood from the sills will be sent to the Biology Department at Memorial University for identification.

Lab work this season has focused on sorting the thousands of fragments of bottle glass from the Cupids site. Three bottles have been almost completely reconstructed. Two come from inside Structure 2 and the third had been discarded in a 17th-century



Two late-17th-century bottles from Cupids. The one on the left came from inside Structure 2 and the one on the right from just north of Structure 2.

cellar pit just three feet north of Structure 2. According to bottle specialist John Wicks, all three are of a type manufactured between 1689 and 1700. A complete Westerdale cup from Structure 2, found in 1999, was manufactured sometime between 1690 and 1720. The discovery of all three artifacts suggests that Structure 2 survived the fire which destroyed the dwelling house and storehouse in the 1660s and was still in use during the last decade of the seventeenth century.

One of the most exciting discoveries at Cupids during the 2007 season was also the most unexpected. On 15 November, while clearing away some old wood next to the back dirt pile, the crew uncovered a headstone six feet (1.83 m) long and 27 ½ inches (69.8 cm) wide. Carved from a light gray sandstone, it contains at least two lines of a well-weathered inscription which have yet to be deciphered. According to Dr. Jerry Pocius at Memorial University's Centre for Material Culture Studies, the stone likely dates from the early 18th century and was probably carved in Dorset, England.

The discovery of this stone roughly 50 feet south of the 1610 enclosure raises some interesting questions. It almost certainly marks the location of a grave and where there is one grave there may well be more. A number of colonists died during the early years of the colony and no doubt other deaths went unrecorded. Could this be the cemetery used by the colonists in the 17th century? It is certainly possible that a 17th-century cemetery would still have been used in the early years of the 18th century. Whether a solitary stone or part of a cemetery it is certain to have marked the grave of someone well-to-do. Few people in ear-



Early-18th-century headstone found south of the enclosure at Cupids.

ly-18th-century Newfoundland could afford to have a large gravestone carved in England and shipped across the Atlantic. A survey for other burials will take place next season.

For more information on this project, visit the website: <http://www.bacalieudigs.ca/>.

Nova Scotia

Public Archaeology Experience at Beaubassin National Historic Site of Canada: Beaubassin National Historic Site, located adjacent to the New Brunswick/Nova Scotia border, encompasses a significant portion of the former Acadian village. The village was settled in 1672 and abandoned in 1750 when the British built Fort Lawrence upon its ruins. In addition to commemorating the Acadian way of life, the national designation reflects the importance of the site's archaeological features, deposits, and artifacts. Parks Canada has initiated a multi-year archaeological resource inventory and assessment of the 137-hectare property.

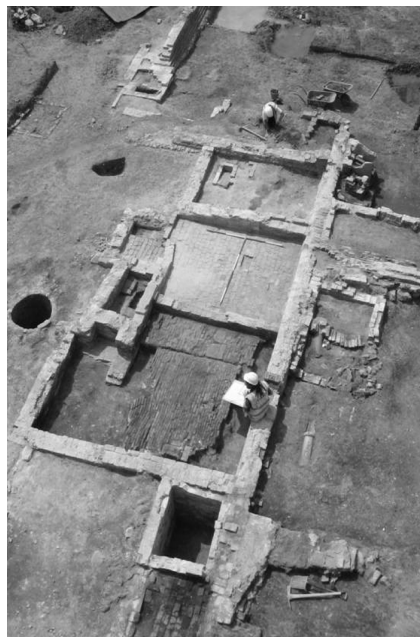
For three weeks in July 2007, 109 persons participated in the "Beaubassin Public Archaeology Experience," a day of hands-on excavation designed to engage local communities and interest groups in both the research and protection of the site while creating an exceptional visitor experience. The archaeological program, under the direction of Barbara Leskovec, Virginia Sheehan, and Clarisse Valotaire was very successful, identifying several Acadian structures and activity areas and importantly, reestablishing the location of several 1968 excavation units. The public program is an important component of Parks Canada's continuing historical and archaeological research at the Beaubassin Village and will continue in July 2008. For additional information, contact: Charles.Burke@pc.gc.ca.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Reported by James Symonds
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England

Grand Arcade, Cambridge (reported by Craig Cessford): During 2005 and 2006 a team from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit led by Craig Cessford excavated a 1.5-hectare site in Cambridge city center on behalf of the Grand Arcade Partnership in advance of redevelopment. The main occupation of the site began in the 11th century AD and the excavations uncovered large areas of the medieval town boundary, known



Building foundations at the Grand Arcade site, Cambridge.

as the King's Ditch, and a suburb outside the boundary, where substantial elements of a dozen properties were excavated. The site has been continually occupied since the 11th century.

A range of 16th- and 17th-century features were investigated including stone-lined wells and cess pits, some constructed from reused medieval moulded stone, whose backfills contained a wide range of material including a leather jug.

Eighteenth- to 20th-century features were examined in detail and a full program of standing building recording was undertaken. Large quantities of 18th- to 20th-century material were recovered, including nearly 500 kg of pottery and 180 kg of vessel glass; waterlogging meant that organic material such as wood and leather also survived. The majority of this material came from around 40 substantial assemblages probably representing a variety of clearance-type events often apparently linked to household succession. The properties investigated were mainly of mixed domestic and commercial occupancy: those that produced significant archaeological remains included several public houses, a department store, a china and glass retailers, an auctioneers, a builders yard, a chemists, a grocers, premises occupied by several college servants including a butler and a cook, a Turkish baths, several areas of dense slum-type housing development, gardens, a stables and a decorators. Several types of distinctive material culture linked to the university were recovered, including plates marked with the names of colleges and college cooks.

Between 2004 and 2007 a range of other

excavations were undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit in Cambridge. Those that have produced significant 16th- to 20th-century deposits include Hostel Yard, Bradwell's Court, and St. John's Triangle. Discoveries have included relatively large groups of 16th-century glass, a deposit of late-16th- or early-17th-century prepared imported cod, a mid-18th-century inn group and a late-18th-century assemblage associated with a coffee house. The latter is particularly important; it contains some pieces marked with the proprietor's name and a large number of vessels, the majority forms related to coffee and tea consumption.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by Pedro Paulo A. Funari
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Cuba

Archaeology of Architecture in Havana: The archaeological cabinet of the Historian's Workshop, at Havana, Cuba (Oficina del Historiador) is in charge of fieldwork within the Old City's compound. Beatriz Rodríguez and Iosvany Hernández carried out an innovative study of a colonial building, at number 602, Saint Ignatius Street, using the archaeology of architecture as an interpretive tool. The still-standing building dates back to the late 17th century, and is mentioned in documents from 1680. To study the history of the building, the archaeological team turned to Harris' proposed use of stratigraphic analysis for standing buildings. The use of a Harris Matrix enabled the archaeologists to form a better understanding of the various phases of and changes in the building. The first phase dates from 1680 to 1798, and the tiles from this phase are mostly original, even though there are also several 19th century tiles (recognized by their makers' marks). Another original feature is the main door. A second phase dates to the 19th century, and is characterized by the introduction of changes to the doors. The third phase comprises the 20th and 21st centuries, and is the direct result of the social changes Cuba has undergone in this period. Originally, it was an upper-class home, but was subsequently converted to rented dwellings and stores. Several functional changes related to these new uses are recognizable. After 1960, the building was used as a police station. The archaeologists consider the use of the stratigraphic approach essential not only for the study of the building, but also for the possible restoration and heritage management

of the colonial house.

Venezuela

Ceramics from Barcelona, Venezuela: Archaeologist Ana Cristina Rodríguez Yilo has been studying the archaeological assemblage from the Old City of Barcelona, Anzoátegui State, Venezuela, originally excavated as part of an ongoing program of development-driven archaeology in the center of the colonial city. The assemblage dates to the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, and Rodríguez has been paying particular attention to the imported ceramics. The use of imported ceramic vessels was related to the aim of local elites to differentiate themselves from the local Indigenous and African population. Even where the elites were of mixed European, Indigenous and/or African descent, the imported wares fostered the self-image of high status within the Venezuelan elite. While analysis is still ongoing, the use of Asian motifs associated with the consumption of Chinese porcelain from the 18th century, and the use of English subjects and motifs in the 19th-century post-independence period, can all be understood within the context of the manipulation of foreign-produced imagery within a specifically Venezuelan socioeconomic framework.

UNDERWATER (WORLDWIDE)

Reported by Toni Carrell

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Maryland

Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program: The Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program has submitted an application to NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration for funds to seek the *Cato* and the *Hawk*, two Revolutionary War-era State Navy vessels. The Navy's Patuxent Naval Air Station and the Smithsonian's Environmental Research Center are also partners. I am completing my second year as the Maritime Archaeological Research representative on NOAA's Monitor Sanctuary Advisory Council, chairing the Management Plan Development Group.

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. The Maritime Archaeology Program participated in a major maritime training exercise called Nautical Shield '07 for 3 days in September.

After attending a Veterans Day memorial event at the cemetery, for the 8 sailors from the sinking of the USS *Tulip* during the Civil War, I was able to raise the issue of its lack of recognition with the Civil War Trails Program. We have initiated the process for having appropriate signage installed to commemorate the event and site. The latter is, in fact, the smallest federal cemetery in the nation.

State Endeavors: The Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program is proud to announce that Dr. Brian Jordan has joined the staff as the Assistant State Underwater Archaeologist. Brian brings a wealth of experience from NOAA and diverse field projects. He will serve as the PI on the *Cato* and *Hawk* Project if funding is forthcoming.

This year saw the completion of a remote sensing survey of all state Atlantic waters from the Ocean City Inlet north to the Delaware state line. More than 30 square miles were surveyed (800+ linear miles). This project was funded by the Coastal Zone Management Program of Maryland's Department of Natural Resources with NOAA funds. Another similar project will be undertaken in the upcoming field season but the details have not yet been finalized.

The program provided oversight to two non-capital grants. One, now completed, to a doctoral student at FSU through the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum to locate and study the distribution of shipwrecks over two counties. This builds on a previous masters 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, now completed, was to the Institute for Maritime History which undertook survey of a segment of the Potomac River and assisted in the development of a searchable GIS shipwreck database. A student is continuing work on digitizing files for the database. NOAA also contributed a large amount of survey data from its hydrographic survey of the Chesapeake Bay.

Education & Outreach: The Maritime Archaeology program is mandated to present a report for the previous year and a proposal for the current year to the Board of Public Works early each calendar year. The

Board is made up of the governor, comptroller and treasurer and this affords an annual opportunity to promote the program directly to the current administration. The presentation is deliberately scheduled to occur immediately before the annual public workshop in archaeology (March) and in advance of Archaeology Month (April).

Participation in several classes of the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society's very successful 10-week course, "Introduction to Underwater Archaeology", is also an annual event, as is assisting in locating a suitable site for an associated field training session, and participating in the SHPO's Annual Public Workshop in Archaeology, this year I reprised the kids' session; in 2006 it was pictographs and they painted rocks to take home, in 2007 it was Marking Time using the Lakota Winter Count to create their own counts of events significant to them.

The Department of Natural Resources hosted another professional development training program for its approximately 250 police officers and now includes the materials formally in its training academy program. These 3-hour courses are offered regionally at the 6 District Meetings and a 7th is held for any officers who were on duty the day it was offered in their area. The U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary and the Baltimore County Marine Police have now requested comparable trainings.

Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS): MAHS is organized for the purpose of enhancing public awareness and fostering appreciation for the significance of historic shipwrecks and other submerged cultural resources. Our mission is to preserve our maritime heritage, and members volunteer to participate in underwater archaeology expeditions around the world. In pursuit of this mission we focus our activities on research, education, and advocacy.

In January 2007, MAHS responded to the request of the State of Maryland to conduct a field investigation of several unidentified hull structures lying in the Wicomico River, Maryland. State site forms were submitted in support of one of the structures and work on the others continued throughout the year.

During the summer and later again in the fall, MAHS volunteers worked with professional researcher Michael Moore in an ongoing study of numerous Civil War-period shipwrecks discovered in the Pamunkey River, Virginia. This is part of a multiyear project including in-depth study of the use of canal boats and barges during the Peninsula Campaign of 1862.

In the fall, MAHS pursued its search for

the *Lion of Baltimore*, a privateer, reportedly sunk by the British ship *Menalaus* during the War of 1812. Several field expeditions were conducted on a site with unidentified wood-hull remains in the Chesapeake Bay. The fieldwork and archival research for this project are also being conducted in coordination with Maryland State Underwater Archaeologist Susan Langley.

In January, MAHS participated in the SHA conference in Williamsburg, VA. We chaired the session titled "Current Perspectives in Maritime Archaeology" and also presented a research paper on our Pamunkey River Project. In March, MAHS presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference in Virginia Beach and later that month at the Annual Workshop in Archaeology sponsored by the state of Maryland. Also, during the spring, MAHS conducted its live course titled "Introductory Course in Underwater Archaeology" for the nineteenth consecutive year. The distance-learning version of the course was also distributed during the year to various individuals and organizations throughout the country and around the world. In June MAHS conducted its annual course Field School in Underwater Archaeology on the *Regina* shipwreck site located off Bradenton Beach, Florida. The class was so popular that we had to run two sessions to accommodate all the students. Throughout the year, MAHS also sponsors a speaker series featuring a variety of presenters discussing a wide array of topics in maritime archaeology at our monthly General Membership Meetings.

Advocacy Projects: MAHS has been integrally involved in a wide range of forums advocating the protection of historic shipwrecks and other submerged cultural resources. In the spring we opposed the commercialization of *Atocha* artifacts by DelTech College in Delaware and lobbied the Puerto Rico governor to overturn a treasure-hunting bill submitted by the legislature. Presently we are opposing a salvage permit being considered by the state of Florida for an unidentified Spanish shipwreck located off Jupiter Beach, Florida.

Also during 2007, MAHS announced that we joined the international archaeology community in adopting a resolution endorsing the ICOMOS Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996) and the Annex to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001). MAHS believes endorsement is an important strategy in the overall adoption and implementation of these important international initiatives.

New Mexico

Submerged Resources Center (SRC): The two main projects the National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center (NPS-SRC) continued in 2007 were the USS *Arizona* Preservation Project and a multiyear study of inundated and emergent historical and prehistoric sites at Lake Mead National Recreation Area. In addition, we participated in 14 projects of varying duration at parks such as Channel Islands NP, Isle Royale NP, and Biscayne NP. Finally, SRC continued the initial phase of a joint NPS/NOAA/UC-Berkeley project in Point Reyes National Seashore to locate and evaluate historical shipwrecks in Drakes Bay.

The NPS-SRC continued to compile a draft report on USS *Arizona* in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii as part of a multi-year, interdisciplinary project to characterize critical processes affecting *Arizona*, develop a predictive engineering model to calculate diminishing structural integrity over time, and produce a long-term preservation plan for the battleship including management alternatives. This is an issue that continues to attract the attention of managers and the general public due to the iconic nature of the wreck and the ongoing seepage of oil from the ship's fuel bunkers.

The SRC also continued work on submerged sites in Lake Mead National Recreation Area, including a B-29 Superfortress in 150 ft. of water and industrial sites associated with Hoover Dam construction approximately 120-140 ft. deep. Daniel Lenihan was project director and Dave Conlin was field director.

SRC continued to consult with NPS archaeologists, resource and project managers on removal of the wreck of the ferry *Ellis Island* from the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Immigration Museum. Removal of the wreck is a priority for the park prior to rehabilitation of seawall and south-side development at Ellis Island. Conlin is working closely with park and regional personnel, as well as the New York and New Jersey SHPO offices, to develop a documentation plan for wreck removal in 2008.

SRC is also closely involved in planning and reviewing proposed dredging activities in the upper Hudson River adjacent to Saratoga National Historical Park, New York. The upper Hudson River was heavily contaminated with PCBs originating at the General Electric facility in Fort Edwards. Proposed dredging activities will likely have an adverse effect on submerged resources in the river and SRC is working closely with the park, General Electric, and the Environmental Protection Agency to mitigate these impacts.

Finally, SRC continued the preliminary phases of a joint NPS/NOAA/UC-Berkeley project to locate, document and evalu-

ate submerged cultural resources in Drakes Bay, California within Point Reyes National Seashore. Remote sensing in 1997-1998 resulted in location of dozens of buried magnetic anomalies that have not yet been evaluated. The planned project will begin anomaly investigation in a phased approach beginning in 2008. At the same time, Russell began to evaluate museum collections of sixteenth century artifacts from the Spanish Manila galleon *San Agustin* excavated from terrestrial Coast Miwok sites in the 1940s and 1950s in an ongoing reanalysis of the material.

New York

Bateaux Below: This year marks the 250th anniversary of "The Sunken Fleet of 1758," an event when the British deliberately sank over 260 of their warships to protect them over the winter from the enemy, the French. Many of the vessels were not recovered in 1759. Since 1987, Bateaux Below, a not-for-profit corporation, has studied shipwrecks from the French & Indian War (1755-1763).

Replica Archaeology: In the first half of 2008, Bateaux Below is working on public outreach programs to commemorate the 250th anniversary of "The Sunken Fleet of 1758." One project is an after-school enrichment program with Maple Ave. Middle School students and teachers (Saratoga Springs, New York). Fifteen students and their Technology class teachers are working with Bateaux Below, the village of Lake George, the New York State Office of General Services, and Pepe Productions on two replica archaeology projects. The first is to build a 1:1 scale 30-ft.-long bateau-class "wreck." The "wreck" will be sunk in 4 ft. of water adjacent to a public walkway near the Lake George Visitor Center and will be a temporary shipwreck preserve for pedestrian viewing. The replica will be part of the waterway's state-administered "Submerged Heritage Preserves," an underwater park for divers created in 1993. The second replica archaeology project is the construction of a 6-ft.-long cross section of the 52 ft. long x 18 ft. wide 1758 *Land Tortoise* radeau shipwreck. This will be exhibited on land. The replicas will have interpretive signage and an informational brochure. Bateaux Below and Pepe Productions are creating a short video production on the projects to be shown at the visitor center.

Radeau Bookmark: Bateaux Below and Pepe Productions have produced an oversized bookmark of the seven-sided *Land Tortoise* radeau, a type of floating gun battery. One side depicts the National Historic Landmark shipwreck in plan view and the other side cites its history and the archaeological study of the British warship. The

bookmark is funded from the sale of the award-winning DVD documentary – “The Lost Radeau: North America’s Oldest Intact Warship” (www.thelostradeau.com). The bookmark is being distributed to local libraries and schools.

Science/Archaeology/Art Project: Bateaux Below is collaborating with a research scientist and visual artist on a project designed to educate the public about historic preservation efforts of Lake George’s 1758 shipwrecks. Using a novel process developed by Albany, New York scientist Sam Bowser and New Zealand artist Claire Beynon, single-celled organisms called testate amoebae, collected from the lake bottom adjacent to 1758 bateau-class shipwrecks, are incubated on substrates imprinted with nano-scale patterns of archaeological drawings of these shipwrecks. The responses of the amoebae to the topology depicted in these archaeological illustrations will be of primary concern, while the artistic interpretation of the science images will link the public to the micro world inhabiting “The Sunken Fleet of 1758.”

Argentina

National Institute of Anthropology (IN-APL) Underwater Archaeology Program (PROAS): PROAS was created in 1995 with a focus on: 1) archaeological research and management; 2) technical advisory for legislation; 3) training and outreach; and 4) creating a database of underwater cultural sites.

Archaeological Research and Management: This is the area which so far has been the one with greatest development within PROAS. In 2007 the focus of PROAS has been to conduct fieldwork and related activities regarding the four ongoing archaeological projects within the program. All the sites under study consist of shipwreck remains and are located in Patagonia, southern Argentina. A brief description and update of each of them is provided below:

HMS Swift Project: HMS *Swift* was a British sloop of war which in March 1770 sank off the coast of what is now Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz Province, in southern Argentina. The archaeological investigation of the site began in 1998 under the direction of Dolores Elkin and is conducted by the PROAS team of the National Institute of Anthropology (INAPL).

Besides the structural components of the ship itself – of which it is estimated that about 60 percent of the original wooden hull structure is preserved – the archaeological record excavated to date includes a great variety of artifacts made of ceramic, metal, glass, wood, stone and bone, plus several additional organic remains usu-

ally associated with clothing, food, and rigging and stowage materials. Additionally, a complete human skeleton was found in 2006 within the excavation zone at the stern, inside the great cabin.

In 2007 the results achieved to date from the different research themes conducted within the *Swift* project have been published and/or presented in different national and international meetings (see below, conferences and publications)

In November 2007 a new research grant for the HMS *Swift* project was awarded by the Argentinean National Agency for the Promotion of Science and Technology, and additional funds have been requested from the National Geographic Society. A new excavation field season at the HMS *Swift* site is planned for February-March 2008.

Hoorn Project: The merchant vessel *Hoorn*, of the Dutch expedition led by Jacob Le Maire and Willem C. Schouten, was lost by fire along the coast of the Deseado estuary (currently Santa Cruz Province, Argentina) in December 1615.

In 2003 a project was created with the purpose of locating and studying the remains of the vessel. Under the direction of Damián Vainstrib and Cristian Murray, from PROAS-Argentina, and Martijn Manders, from the De zoektocht naar de Hoorn Foundation from Holland, several archaeological surveys were conducted in the intertidal zone and adjacent subtidal zone with the aid of metal detectors. A sector with archaeological materials was identified in the intertidal zone, interpreted as a primary deposit related to the fire and destruction of the ship. The materials include ceramic sherds, metallic melted fragments, organic materials, concreted iron fittings, and what seem to be ballast stones.

Additionally, a geophysical survey of the seabed was conducted using side scan sonar and magnetometer, followed by checking these anomalies by divers. A few more artifacts were found, apparently displaced from the wrecksite.

In 2007 a special exhibit on the vessel *Hoorn* was set up at the Westfries Museum in the city of Hoorn in Holland, and a book was published (see below: conferences and publications)

Valdés Project: The Valdés Project began in 2004 with the goal of assessing, conducting non-intrusive surveys, and providing tourism management guidelines for the shipwrecks of a UNESCO World Heritage site, the Valdés Peninsula, as well as the adjacent coastal city of Puerto Madryn, both located in the province of Chubut.

Around 30 shipwrecks are located within the study area, and six of them have been subject to preliminary survey and recording mainly on the basis of their historical

and/or tourist value.

One site, located in the intertidal zone, consists of a section of a wooden hull, probably dating from the mid-19th century. Site plans were done and wood and metal samples were taken with the purpose of assessing their cultural and chronological affiliation.

In 2007 the site was covered with sandbags in order to provide in situ protection, and a small exhibit was set up at the Punta Cuevas Visitor Center, in Puerto Madryn city.

Monte León Project: Monte León is a new national park in Argentina, with 40 km of ocean coastline, located in Santa Cruz Province. Last year the PROAS team was required to conduct a baseline assessment of the maritime heritage of the park’s coast, as part of the general management plan of the park. It is worth stating that one of the ships of Magellan-El Cano’s voyage of 1519-1522, the nao *Santiago*, wrecked against the rocky shore in an area of Patagonia, which could be located within what is now Monte Leon National Park.

Two field seasons were conducted in Monte León, the last one in March 2007. Although no evidence of the nao *Santiago* was found – and for several reasons it is unlikely that it will ever be found – several scattered shipwreck remains were located and documented.

The preliminary interpretation of this material indicates that they consist of a minimum number of two shipwrecks dating from the second half of the 19th century.

Technical Advisory Role for Legislation: On the legislation front, several actions were undertaken in 2007 in relation to the follow-up of the possibility of ratification of the UNESCO UCH convention by Argentina. It should be noted that Argentina’s national legislation already provides a blanket protection for all underwater archaeological sites of at least 100 years of age. This is law 25.743 passed in 2003 and regulated in 2004.

The main task was to prepare an extensive report for the Secretary of Culture in an attempt to encourage and provide a rationale for their positive view of the UNESCO convention. A green light from the Secretary of Culture was the first and necessary step towards ratification, followed by the approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and finally by the Congress of the Nation.

In the context of a Latin American and Caribbean meeting related to the UNESCO convention that took place in Quito, Ecuador, on 29 and 30 November 2007, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) reported that:

- The Secretary of Culture has al-

ready given the green light to the UNESCO convention and the file has been passed on to the MFA

- The convention is currently under study by the MFA with a generally positive view and

- It is likely that Argentina will ratify the convention in the near future, probably before mid-2008.

Training and Outreach: In 2007 a proposal was submitted to the Graduate Department of Anthropology of the University of Buenos Aires (UBA) to run a doctoral course in 2008 on "Research and Management" related to UCH. The proposal received preliminary approval. Also two special lectures on maritime archaeology have been given both in UBA as well as the University of La Plata.

In 2007 another undergraduate thesis at UBA has been completed and Monica Grosso from the PROAS team has enrolled in the doctoral program of UBA, both of them in relation to maritime and underwater archaeology topics.

At present four archaeology students—all of them divers with different degree of expertise—are involved in our program in the form of office-lab-field training internships.

General public and sport divers: Activities directed at sport divers include courses aimed at raising awareness relating to the importance and fragility of the underwater cultural heritage and to providing non-intrusive skills training. In 2007 four courses were run following the general scheme of the UK-based Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) Training Programme, but they were adapted to the specific requirements of Argentina and the South American region in general. Through these means, awareness about the need for research and protection of our maritime and underwater heritage is gradually generated.

Database of Underwater Sites: A permanent task conducted by PROAS consists of gathering information on shipwrecks and other underwater sites. By the end of 2007 the record consisted of more than 1200 shipwrecks for the Río de la Plata and around 700 for the South Atlantic and the southernmost part of the continent. The information included in the register is based on data obtained from various sources, although in most cases there are no records about the precise location of the shipwrecks or about the possibility of their remains having survived to date.

It is also worth stating that such register is developed from a regional and historical perspective, including shipwrecks located both in areas which are currently under the jurisdiction of Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, or in dispute with the United Kingdom.

The shipwreck and underwater sites database will constitute an essential tool for future guidelines regarding the management of underwater cultural heritage on a national scale.

Meetings of Interest

7-11 May, 2008; North American Society for Oceanic History: The annual NASOH conference with the Council of American Maritime Museums conference will be hosted by the University of West Florida in historic Pensacola, Florida in May 2008. The conference theme is: "Defining the Maritime Edge: The History and Archaeology on Inland Environments, Coastal Encounters, and Blue Water Connections." For more information about the conference please visit: www.nasoh.org/conference.htm.

29 June-4 July, 2008; The World Archaeological Congress 6: WAC-6 will be held at the spacious campus of University College Dublin, Ireland. Founded in 1986, WAC encourages open dialogue among all people genuinely concerned about the past, including scholars from under represented parts of the world, First Nations people, and descendent communities whose pasts are told by archaeologists. One of WAC's primary functions is to hold an international congress every four to five years to offer discussion of new archaeological research as well as archaeological policy, practice and politics. Previous congresses were held in the United States, South Africa, India, Venezuela, and England.

USA-MIDWEST

Reported by Lynne Evans
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Michigan

Fort St. Joseph, Niles (submitted by Erin Claussen and Meghan Cook, Western Michigan University): Excavations at the site of the eighteenth-century mission, garrison, and trading post complex of Fort St. Joseph in Niles, MI resumed for five weeks in May and June 2007 under the auspices of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project directed by Michael Nassaney. As in previous years, numerous volunteers as well as the city of Niles and the Fort St. Joseph Museum collaborated with Western Michigan Uni-

versity (WMU) archaeological field school students and staff on all aspects of the project.

The field season began at the Lyne site, which is located roughly 200 meters south of the site of Fort St. Joseph. This location provided WMU field school students the opportunity to become familiar with archaeological field and lab procedures before moving on to excavations at the fort site. A major goal of excavations here is to determine whether or not the Lyne site contains deposits contemporaneous with those of the fort site. Evidence of an 18th-century presence has thus far been ephemeral, in the form of only isolated artifacts, however the site has yielded other interesting finds. This past season we uncovered two clusters of smudge pits for tanning hides, containing large amounts of carbonized corncobs, an unexpected and exciting find. Subsequent sorting of flotation samples has yielded a glass bead in association, perhaps indicating that the pits post date European contact.

Installation of the necessary drainage system, employed to lower the groundwater table at the site to allow excavations to cultural deposits, was the first order of business at the fort site. Excavation units were then laid out adjacent to features uncovered in 2006 including a fireplace, a sheet midden, and a possible stone foundation, with the goal of learning more about the extent of these features. In the case of the architectural remains, the objective was to determine the size, orientation, and construction methods of the associated structures and to obtain a larger artifact assemblage from which to infer the activities and the identities of the structures' inhabitants. Though time constraints did not allow excavation below the plow zone in all opened excavation units, more of the 2006 fireplace was revealed including a portion of its hearth, and oxidized soil to one side of the suspected foundation led to its reinterpretation as another fireplace. By the close of the 2007



Fireplace feature with hearth.

field season, the project's efforts had added to the growing understanding of the physical layout of the fort and resulted in hundreds of artifacts attributable to the fort's predominantly French and Indian occupation from 1691 to 1781.

The field season included a public education and outreach component as well, as has become a tradition since 2002, through week-long archaeology summer camps made available to area high school students, continuing education adults, and teachers who are trained in field and laboratory procedures and take part in excavations. Campers engaged in classroom activities in the morning, where they learned about the fort's history, its material culture, and the field of archaeology, then moved to the field in the afternoon to apply what they had learned. University students cemented their own new knowledge through teaching, as they worked side by side with the summer campers.

Field work culminated in a two-day open house in which the community was treated to lectures, demonstrations by historical reenactors, period music, an outdoor museum including informational panels and artifact displays, and the opportunity to view ongoing excavations and meet archaeologists face-to-face, all with the purpose of bringing the history, culture, and archaeology of Fort St. Joseph to life. Approximately 2,000 visitors attended the event, which was organized with the help of WMU students, staff, and volunteers (often past summer campers) from the local community. The efforts of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project were recently rewarded with the 2007 State History



French voyageur at the 2007 Open House

Award in Education, presented by the Historical Society of Michigan in recognition of its public archaeology program.

Over the past year, graduate and undergraduate students and staff have represented the project at the Niles Apple Fest, Michigan Archaeology Day (Lansing), and Support the Fort Education Days (Niles). They have also presented on the project

and the results of scholarly research at several professional conferences including the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, the Midwest Archaeology Conference, the Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference, the Conference on Michigan Archaeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology's annual conference on historic and underwater archaeology, and will present a symposium summarizing 10 years of the project at the upcoming French Colonial Historical Society meeting in Quebec in May. A return to the field is planned for the second half of summer 2008, with the open house scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, 26 and 27 July.

USA-NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck
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Maine

Bryant-Barker Tavern Site, Newcastle: Archaeological excavations continued in 2007 at the Bryant-Barker Tavern site under the direction of archaeological consultant Tim Dinsmore. The project, which was partly sponsored by the Damariscotta River Association (DRA) and the Newcastle Historical Society, included an archaeology field school for high school and college students as well as the lay public. The project was first begun in 1998 and has continued yearly since. The site was once home to shipwright Nathaniel Bryant and his wife Hannah Barker Bryant and their three children: Nathaniel II, Hannah, and Patience. An African-American female slave is listed in Bryant's 1772 probate inventory as well.

The Bryant family arrived from the south shore of Boston in Marshfield, Massachusetts, and settled along the west bank of the Damariscotta River in 1765. Nathaniel Bryant established shipbuilding soon after, as did contemporary shipwright George Barstow who settled the same year to the south and abutting Bryant. These two contemporary shipwrights are considered the pioneer shipbuilders along the upper Damariscotta River and their sites mark the birthplace of an industry that flourished well into the 19th century.

The purpose for excavating the Barstow homestead site, otherwise known as the Hale site and excavated from 1980-2000, and the Bryant-Barker Tavern site is to provide detailed information about 18th-century shipwrights and their families and whether their success at shipbuilding or

lack thereof can be determined through an analysis of the material culture found in the archaeological record.

This past summer excavators helped determine that the Bryant-Barker Tavern site had a partial cellar measuring 15 ft. x 30 ft., the cellar likely extending under one-half of the Bryant house. Locating the remainder of the Bryant homestead site has been much more difficult than one would anticipate due to the fact that the site is partly under an early-20th-century barn and that elements of the site have been completely robbed of stone and brick. The site was also built atop undulating bedrock, which in places is close to the ground surface, making it easy for post-Bryant-Barker Tavern occupants to reuse the foundation stones.

Many artifacts dating to the Bryant-Barker Tavern site occupation were uncovered in the form of sheet refuse. Dinsmore plans on continuing excavations in the summer of 2008 and anyone interested in signing up for the archaeology field school may do so by contacting Mark DesMueles of the Damariscotta River Association, P.O. Box 333, Damariscotta, Maine, 04543; 207.563.1393 or dra@draclt.org.

The three DRA field school sessions are: 13-18 July, 20-15 July, and 27 July-1 August.

Connecticut

The Archaeological Excavations of Broteer (Venture) Smith & His Family (submitted by Warren R. Perry, Professor of Anthropology; Director, Archaeological Laboratory for African and African Diaspora Studies [ALAADS]): American Cultural Specialists LLC (ACS), under the direction of Lucianne Lavin, Ph.D., has conducted Phase 1 and 2 excavations of the approximately 560-acre Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company property on Haddam Neck in Connecticut. A major part of the six-year study has been the examination of the prosperous late-eighteenth-century homestead of a former slave often referred to as Venture Smith, a name chosen by his captors. ACS retained the Conservation Department of the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center to restore a number of recovered artifacts, including some mariner-associated items which are part of Smith's legacy.

In the summer of 2006, Central Connecticut State University's Archaeology Laboratory for African & African Diaspora Studies (ALAADS) partnered with the Office of the State Archaeologist and the Center for Applied Genetics and Technology at the University of Connecticut to learn more about Broteer Furro (renamed Venture Smith), an African prince taken captive in

1735, who reclaimed his freedom and became a well-to-do businessman and landowner in East Haddam, Connecticut. Broteer's transcribed memoir was published in 1798 and remains one of very few first hand accounts of the life of a captive African in Connecticut.

The project involved opening the graves of Broteer (d. 1805), his wife Margaret (d. 1809), son Solomon (d. 1843), and granddaughter Eliza Smith Roy (d. 1902), in search of artifactual and/or skeletal material that would better inform us about Broteer's life both here and in Africa. The archaeology was undertaken at the behest of Broteer's present-day descendants, who attended the excavation daily and participated in all decisions on the project.

The acidic soils had decomposed virtually all of the skeletal remains, except for two bones from Margaret's lower arms. These were carefully removed and stored for DNA analysis at the UConn laboratories. Coffin remains were identified by soil stains and the presence of hardware. The three nineteenth-century coffins were similar—hexagonal-shaped and unadorned, hinged at the shoulder for viewing, and constructed with screws instead of nails. Eliza Smith Roy's rectangular twentieth-century coffin had elaborate decorative hinges and cloth covering or lining. In addition to coffin remains, her grave yielded earrings, a wedding ring, and her vulcanized rubber false teeth.

More information about the project is available in the fall 2007 thematic issue of the journal *Connecticut History* (46[2]:155-183).

The Conservation of the Archaeological Collection from Broteer (Venture) Smith Homestead (submitted by Douglas Currie, Conservation Department, Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center): The conservation of archaeological material has two related objectives: first, the stabilization and preservation of excavated artifacts, aiding the immediate analysis of degrading material culture but also for use in future research, and the elucidation of diagnostic characteristics which contribute to the identification of artifacts. When an artifact is excavated and exposed to the atmosphere, rapid degradation begins which can lead to the loss of important surface detail information; or a metal object can be covered in corrosion or soil concretions which obscure surface detail such as the date on a coin. In order to perform conservation treatment on an artifact the conservator must know what an object is made of, how it was manufactured, and the type of burial environment and its effect on the condition of the artifact. These are all factors which contribute to our understanding and interpretation of an ar-

chaeological site as well as guide preservation efforts. Techniques used to determine the nature of an object include low-power microscopy, high-power microscopy of samples, x-radiography, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and chemical testing.

The Broteer (Venture) Smith site produced an exciting range of artifacts that presented challenges for the Conservation lab at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center (MPMRC). Conservation at MPMRC has a radiography facility which allows the pre-treatment evaluation of corroded metals to determine what remains of the original object and to record details sometimes seen best in the x-ray film rather than on the object. The Broteer (Venture) Smith cast-iron kettle, nearly intact, had sections of its original bail (hooped handle). However it was so covered in corrosion attaching it to the kettle body that it was impossible to determine its shape and detail. By x-raying the kettle we could "see" through the corrosion, discover the bail's shape and location, and then carefully remove only the superficial corrosion, freeing the complete bail. X rays were also helpful in the treatment of a large nail/spike with corrosion and concretions on the point end. Radiography clearly showed the "swelled" end was not corrosion but original to the manufacture helping experts identify it as used in boat construction, an important issue in researching the life of Broteer (Venture) Smith. One of the most delicate artifacts was a severely degraded utensil handle of bone, which if allowed to dry after excavation would have crumbled. Conservation did not reveal any new details of the handle but will permit future generations a glimpse of Broteer (Venture) Smith's life through this object.

The ca. 1713 Benedict House Site, Wilton (submitted by Ross K. Harper, AHS, Inc.): Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc. (AHS), under contract to the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT), recently completed a data recovery of the buried remains of an 18th-century house along U.S. Route 7 in Wilton.

The site was identified in an archaeological reconnaissance survey of areas of road widening. Route 7, also known as Danbury Road, was a major north-south travel route throughout the historic period and still is today. The site was beneath two feet of disturbed soil classified as Udorthents-Urban Complex. Based on extensive prior experience in roadside archaeological testing and the knowledge that Route 7 is an early road, AHS tested the area carefully to determine if the soil disturbance was only superficial. Intensive archaeological survey identified dense 18th-century domestic artifacts sug-

gestive of a filled-in foundation. Because the site could not be avoided by CTDOT, AHS conducted data recovery excavations within the roadside project area. The investigation resulted in the recovery of 13,431 artifacts and part of a 16 ft. wide dry-laid fieldstone house cellar.

The cellar extends outside of the roadwidening impact area, thus the data recovery was confined to the right-of-way. The foundation is barely 16 feet from the current pavement edge. Deed research determined that the cellar was the remains of a house built ca. 1713 by Benjamin Benedict and occupied by the Benedict, Scrivener, and Abbott families until 1806, at which point buildings are no longer mentioned in the property deeds. About this time the house itself was removed and its cellar filled in with soil, chimney and foundation stones, and domestic artifacts. The filled-in cellar was then covered with topsoil and incorporated into an agricultural field. A second house was built on the property in the mid-19th century, farther back from the road and still standing. Post-agriculture landscaping and 20th-century roadwork covered the site with fill that was intermittently graded and turned over the years. But, the fill layers had, in effect, protected the Benedict cellar feature and its contents.

The data recovery produced a great diversity of 18th-century artifacts, including imported and domestic ceramics in the form of baking dishes, milk pans, tea bowls and saucers, a complete pewter tea spoon, and a pewter spoon handle with apparent masonic symbols. Ceramics also include a distinctive slip-decorated and tool-notched red earthenware dish, which dates to ca. 1800-1850 and is likely from a local Nor-



The Benedict House site.

walk pottery (Wilton was part of Norwalk until it was incorporated as a separate town in 1802). This discovery presented an opportunity to link a domestic ceramic found archaeologically with a locally known pottery center, which is rare in Connecticut. Fragments of turned lead indicates the first windows were of the leaded type with green and blue-green panes. Also recovered were fragments of liquor bottle and table glass, clothing accessories, tobacco pipes, architectural artifacts, and food remains, including animal bone and shellfish. The 928 bone fragments from the cellar feature and documentary evidence show that the house occupants consumed cows, pigs, and sheep, along with geese and chickens, with a small amount of wild game, including fish and Eastern gray squirrel, game and small perching birds, and snapping turtle. Shellfish, including oyster and quahog, were also well represented.

Also recovered were artifacts associated with various household crafts, including a cufflink repaired with a straight pin, splitting feathers for rock quarrying, worked glass panes (from window repair), shell mortar-making evidence, gunflints used as strike-a-lights, and worked sheet brass and lead. Numerous straight pins, a pair of brass-handled scissors, and a thimble reflect the importance of producing and repairing clothing in the home. Because the artifact deposits in the cellar were deep and protected, preservation of organic materials was exceptionally good. Fifty-six diagnostic artifacts were specially cleaned and treated in our conservation laboratory. The data recovery at the Benedict house site has opened a window into the lives of middling sort yeoman farmers in western Connecticut in the 18th century, about which little is known.

The State Historic Preservation Office is working to preserve the remainder of the site, outside of the right-of-way, in situ. A public-oriented website and booklet are planned in the near future.

New York

Slave Burials Found During Construction Work: During a sewer line construction project, an unmarked burial ground was found near Albany, New York. Hartgen Archeological Associates immediately responded and excavated the area of planned impact. Thirteen burials found in that area (more are suspected to lie outside the area of impact) were removed. The graves were laid out in two rows of seven with their heads located at the west end of each coffin. The coffins were of eastern white pine, and no headstones or markers were present. The coffins were very simple with

no embellishments like handles or tacks. The bodies originally had been dressed in simple winding sheets closed with knots or straight pins. Wrought nails and hand-wound pins found date the burials to the 18th century. The skeletons now are being analyzed at the New York State Museum where some of the faces have been reconstructed and some DNA work done. The people buried here were probably slaves who worked on the historic Schuyler Flatts farm located nearby.

Archaeology at a Small Rural Hamlet: Brown's Hollow was a 19th-century mining community. Shovel tests, units, and soil flotation for seeds were undertaken by Hartgen Archeological Associates prior to construction work at the community. Excavations at Hoag's store revealed a foundation, bases for porches, rubble fill, wrought iron strap hinge/bolts, whiteware, stoneware, tobacco pipestems, food bone, hardware, buttons, slate pencils, coins, cut nails, drill bit, screw, and more walls. A significant quantity of historic materials was found that provided information on the occupation levels at the site. The types of artifacts found in a burned occupational level indicated a fire took place there just after the mid-19th century. The fire probably also destroyed Brown's grist mill to the east. The porch addition had a floor of stone and packed dirt rather than wood. Site integrity, artifact concentrations, and unaltered subsurface soil levels indicate the research potential of the store is high. At the mill site, large stone footers and a burnt-cellar-floor occupation level were well preserved. Excavations at a hotel site revealed a very diverse assemblage of ceramics, consistent with activities there. There was a low volume of smoking utensils in front of the hotel, which suggests either a preference for cigars or regular cleaning activities. Phase III investigations added substantially to our knowledge about a rural hamlet that had been almost forgotten. The Brown's Hollow finds demonstrate changes from a farm market to an industrial cash economy, and the vulnerability of that settlement to changes in national economic developments. The material evidence portrays a community where personal connections were an important part of business. John Brown's activities are not known but those of James Dey became clearer over time. Intact structural elements were found that resulted in a revision to plans to preserve all these features and their associated deposits. A study of the store ledger was also done, and a copy of this included in the report. It proved useful for understanding material culture and cash markets in a rural hamlet.

USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Reported by Robert Cromwell
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OREGON

Oswego Iron Furnace (35CL297) (submitted by Rick Minor, Heritage Research Associates, and Susanna Kuo, Oswego Heritage Council): The Oswego Iron Furnace, the first iron furnace on the Pacific coast of North America, was constructed at the confluence of Sucker (today's Oswego) Creek and the Willamette River in the small town of Oswego (today's Lake Oswego), Oregon, in 1866 and 1867. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974, the masonry stack from the historic furnace stands in the city's George Rogers Park and is the only surviving charcoal furnace west of the Rocky Mountains.

Modeled after the furnace at Lime Rock, Connecticut, the Oswego Iron Furnace was constructed of hewn basalt blocks and measures 32 ft. square at the base, 34 ft. in height, and 26 ft. square at the top. The foundation of the furnace was said to extend 12 ft. below ground to bedrock. The furnace is shaped like a truncated pyramid. Gothic arches of common brick provide access to the smelting chamber on each side. The largest arch, called the casting arch, is where iron was tapped from the furnace. The three smaller arches are where the "tuyeres" or blast pipes were inserted through the wall of the smelting chamber. The Oswego Iron Furnace was a "ten-ton stack," so called because it could produce 10 tons of iron in one day. To enlarge its capacity, the stack was raised 10 feet in the winter of 1878-1879.

Over the course of its operation, the Oswego Iron Furnace was owned by three different companies (Oregon Iron Company, Oswego Iron Company, Oregon Iron & Steel Company). It produced pig iron marketed under the name "Oregon Iron" on an intermittent basis between 1867 and 1885. After the furnace was blown out for the last time in 1885, the associated wooden buildings and other features were demolished, leaving the furnace's masonry stack and a nearby stone retaining wall as the only above ground remnants of this historic iron works.

In advance of proposed improvements to George Rogers Park, the city of Lake Oswego sponsored an archaeological survey in 2003, followed by archaeological testing in 2004. These studies confirmed that archaeological deposits and historical artifacts associated with the historic iron works



The Oswego Iron Furnace.

are present along the edge of the river terrace southeast of the furnace. Monitoring during construction of park improvements in 2005 resulted in the collection of artifacts that included more than a hundred (mostly fragmentary) firebricks from the historic furnace.

No stabilization work has ever been conducted on the masonry stack. In 2005 the city of Lake Oswego was awarded a Save America's Treasures grant from the National Park Service to obtain information needed to prepare plans and specifications for the future stabilization of the furnace. One requirement of this study was to expose a portion of the furnace's foundation to allow a structural engineer to examine the configuration and condition of the stonework.

To ensure that archaeological deposits were not disturbed or destroyed during the foundation exposure, controlled excavations using standard archaeological techniques were undertaken. Trenches were excavated through the east tuyere arch and the casting arch, exposing portions of the hearth and crucible in the center of the furnace. The trench deposits consisted of sand containing variable amounts of rubble in the form of angular basalt dressing stone fragments and whole and fragmentary firebricks and common bricks. This debris apparently represents materials discarded out the arch openings when the hearth and crucible were periodically rebuilt.

At the junction of the two trenches, the excavations exposed a quarter of the crucible, the circular firebrick reservoir where molten iron collects in the middle of the furnace. The crucible rests on top of a firebrick hearth, which measures 12 by 14 ft. and 33 in. high. The section of the curving crucible wall that was exposed consisted of five courses of wedge-shaped firebricks and was filled with solidified iron bonded to the bricks.

The excavation also exposed half of the forehearth in the center of the casting arch. This is a channel through the crucible wall where molten iron collects behind the damstone. The position of the missing damstone was confirmed by the discovery of the remnant of the iron backstay that would have braced the wall next to the hearth opening.

When the furnace was tapped, molten iron was channeled to the casting house through a metal runner set against the damstone below the tap hole. A large lump of iron directly in front of the forehearth is probably a spill that occurred during tapping.

The excavation revealed that the foundation is not a single monolithic platform, but a two-tiered structure. The bottom is a large platform of dry-laid basalt 36 ft. square and approximately 8 ft. high. Centered on top of this foundation is the firebrick hearth, which is surrounded by four mortared footings that support the piers of the furnace. These diamond-shaped footings and the hearth are approximately 33 in. high. The space between the footings, which lies under the arches, is filled with sand. This would have been easy to remove when the hearth needed repairs.

A backhoe was used to extend excavation in the portion of the east arch trench outside the masonry stack to expose a portion of the foundation all the way down to bedrock. The bottom of the masonry at this location was reached about 10.5 ft. below the present ground surface. This depth is less than the 12 feet cited in an historical account as the depth of the foundation, but it is likely that the bedrock underlying the site is uneven and that other sides of the foundation may rest on deeper bedrock.

The face of the foundation exposed in the trench showed that it is comprised of dry-laid basalt boulders with smaller chink stones filling voids around the larger rocks. Similar loose angular basalt rock was found at the bottom of the trenches in the interior of the foundation, underlying the sand associated with the working floor inside the furnace. The loose dry-laid boulders composing the foundation contrast with the neatly dressed and mortared ashlar masonry of the furnace's superstructure.

An enigmatic feature encountered during the furnace investigations is a brick-

walled chute topped by cast-iron plates. This feature was first discovered in 2005 when a concrete reflecting pool constructed during the 1950s was removed from in front of the casting arch. Facing of the sides of the hole from the pool removal exposed the feature and established that it extended from the west side of the excavation to the midpoint of the casting arch. The same kind of covered channels were encountered again in 2006. They were discovered running across the top of the dry-stone foundation in the east tuyere arch and in the casting arch. The function of this feature, which appears to extend toward the center and underneath the bottom of the hearth, remains unknown.

The firebrick inwall of the furnace is entirely missing and early photographs indicate that it was lost or deliberately removed not long after the furnace shut down in 1885. By far the most common artifacts found are firebricks, with over 400 mostly fragmentary specimens recovered during the series of investigations. Identification of the 18 brands represented has relied primarily on research by National Park Service archaeologist Karl Gurcke. Thirteen brands are from companies in England or Scotland: COWEN; FELL; GARTCRAIG; HARRIS & PEARSON; HEATHERKNOWE, HICKMAN & CO.; J. & M. CRAIG, KILMARNOCK; JMcNS & CO.; HEATHERKNOWE, PERRENS & HARRISON; R. BROWN & SON, PAISLEY; RUFFORD; STARWORKS; GLENBOIG; and T CARR.

Three brands are from companies in the United States: LACLEDE; PALMER NEWTON, ALBANY; and WATSONS/P. AMBOY, N.J. Two brands are unidentified: A & CO. and a partial brand consisting of the letters HI.../ST... in a frog (different from the HICKMAN & CO. brand). Most of these brands have been previously documented by Karl Gurcke and others. Assistance is sought in identifying the two unidentified brands, as well as in documenting the WATSONS brand from New Jersey, about which information has not yet been found.

The series of archaeological investigations undertaken in George Rogers Park has resulted in the collection of a considerable amount of new information about the historic iron works in Lake Oswego. Analysis of the cultural materials recovered during the structural foundation explorations in 2006 is still underway. Together, the new information obtained regarding construction details and the cultural materials recovered will contribute new perspectives on the historic Oswego Iron Furnace as well as similar furnaces in Connecticut.

WASHINGTON

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Hudson's Bay Company Gardens (submitted by Elaine Dorset, Portland State University Department of Anthropology): The 2006 Public Archaeology Field School at Fort Vancouver brought together the resources of Portland State University, Washington State University-Vancouver, the National Park Service (NPS), the Vancouver National Historic Trust, and the Pacific Northwest Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (PNW CESU) to investigate the Hudson's Bay Company's (HBC) Formal Garden at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. The garden was, and is, a unique space and place, both in the 19th century, at the height of its influence on the HBC's fur trade enterprise in the Pacific Northwest, and in the 21st century, as an archaeological site.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site commemorates the HBC Fort Vancouver, (1829-1860), the administrative depot of the HBC's Columbia Department. At the height of the North American fur trade, and the beginnings of American settlement of the Pacific coast, this British colonial settlement had both an incredible array of ethnic diversity represented in its workforce, and a high degree of development of early industrial and agricultural networks. It was also the site where many of the most famous personages associated with the European-American development of the Pacific Northwest were headquartered, such as HBC Chief Factor Dr. John McLoughlin, commonly known as the "Father of Oregon."

The site celebrated its 60th anniversary of archaeological exploration in 2007 and represents one of the most significant historical archaeological sites in the Pacific Northwest. Various components of the HBC occupation have been archaeologically explored since 1947, including the 29 structures within the fort, its palisade wall, and the socially segregated Servant's Village, located ¼ mile west of the main fort complex.

One area that had yet to be systematically surveyed for archaeological resources was the two acre area of the HBC gardens, located on the north side of the fort complex. According to historical records, Dr. McLoughlin's Garden, (as it was called by 19th century inhabitants), fulfilled several needs for the HBC. The majority of the garden was planted in vegetables, providing nutrition for upper class employees. Also, the garden contained the first successful fruit orchard in the Pacific Northwest. Herbs were grown to medicinally treat the puzzling and constant fevers and other ailments. The garden also served to reinforce the socio-economic classes of the HBC employees, being tended to by the multi-ethnic

"Servants" who resided outside of the fort walls, for the greatest benefit of the mostly British and Scottish male "Gentlemen" who resided within the fort. And finally, the garden's wide paths and abundant plants and flowers from around the globe manifested a British imperialistic device, employing the latest experimental techniques and providing new and valuable botanical information to the British Empire.

Fort Vancouver's garden is also unique as an archaeological site. It is one of a very few garden sites that have been investigated in the Pacific Northwest. The scope of this investigation surpasses any of the other known garden archaeology projects.

A team of archaeologists spent the summers of 2005 and 2006 excavating this garden space. The 23-member team was comprised of primarily Portland State University (PSU) and Washington State University undergraduate and graduate students, and led by Dr. Douglas C. Wilson, Vancouver National Historic Reserve Archaeologist.

The field school provides students with an intense, highly varied, hands-on experience, vital to their pursuit of a career in archaeology. In 2006, students were exposed to forms of specialized sampling specifically related to the analysis of botanical remains. They also had the opportunity to perform laboratory work at an on-site facility and receive training in survey, remote sensing (ground penetrating radar and magnetometry) and GIS equipment and techniques, providing a well-rounded exposure to archaeological research.

Analysis of the two years worth of excavations is still ongoing, but preliminary results can be discussed. Remote sensing data and a visible surface vegetation anomaly provided evidence of a large shaft feature, just north of the reconstructed Fort Vancouver palisade, which was interpreted as a possible HBC-era well specific to the garden area. Excavations in 2005 revealed the top five feet of fill of this feature was filled with World War I-era U.S. Army trash, the results of the U.S. Army's Spruce Production Division's Vancouver Cut Up Plant (ca. 1917-1923). Further excavations in 2006 necessitated the use of hydraulic shoring to continue excavations safely, finding only more WWI-era deposits, bottoming out at just over 7 ft. below surface. It is now interpreted that this large shaft feature is a WWI



Excavation in progress of a probable WWI-era dry well associated with the activities of the U.S. Army's Spruce Production Division's Vancouver Cut Up Plant operations, with the reconstructed bastion of HBC Fort Vancouver in the background.

era dry well, used by the tent encampment of the Spruce Production Division.

Excavations to the northeast of the garden very likely established the location of one of the HBC-era root houses. Ongoing paleobotanical analysis (palynology and phytolith analysis) should provide valuable information to support this hypothesis, and determine what types of crops were being stored in the roothouse.

Additional excavation trenches were placed throughout the garden area in an attempt to identify boundaries between paths and planting beds. This would allow the NPS to extrapolate the layout of the garden. Unfortunately, these boundaries were not obvious during excavation. It is hoped that the results of the ongoing paleobotanical analysis will show a spatial relationship which differentiates between these two uses of the landscape, and may provide evidence of segregated crop beds with many various exotic plant species that are mentioned in the historic record.

A master's thesis is pending which will provide data and conclusions based on the excavations and artifact analysis, including pollen and phytolith analysis. The recovered artifacts are curated at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.

USA-SOUTHEAST

Reported by Gifford Waters
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Florida

Fort Dade (submitted by Gary D. Ellis, Michelle Formica, Gulf Archaeology Research Institute, Crystal River, FL): The Gulf Archaeology Research Institute (GARI) was

commissioned in 2006 by the Seminole Wars Historic Foundation, Inc. to conduct archaeological investigations to locate, identify, and evaluate the site of Fort Dade, Pasco County, Florida. The Second Seminole War fort, 1837-1839, was named after Major Francis Dade who, along with 108 of his men, was ambushed and massacred fourteen miles north of the Withlacoochee River in December 1835. Fort Dade was built by Lt. Col. William S. Foster to support a key bridge crossing of the Fort Brooke-Fort King Road on the Withlacoochee River. The fort also served as a supply depot for troops campaigning north along the Withlacoochee River. Fort Dade was the location selected by Maj. Gen. Thomas Jessup to convene the historic meeting with Chief Micanopy and other principal Seminole dignitaries that led to the 1837 treaty setting terms for the relocation of the Seminoles to the western territories.

Fort Dade was built on the site of at least two earlier (1835-1837) temporary log breastworks (Camps Birch and Eustis). The breastwork-style fort utilized horizontal log walls. Breastworks were commonly used for short-term fortifications during campaigns and situations where time or the availability of local building materials was insufficient to build a palisade wall. Foster's troops dismantled and incorporated fortification elements from one or both of the earlier works into the new structure and added at least six structures and two blockhouses. The fort was burned to the ground by the Seminoles sometime after its abandonment in 1839 and the site was re-occupied for short periods thereafter to support military operations in central Florida.

The archaeological investigations follow several seasons of work conducted by the University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology (2002-2003). The current work is designed to locate, identify, and evaluate the nature and extent of the fort remains and provide a management plan for its long-term protection. The archaeological work is employing systematic geomorphic, soil and charcoal/burned wood analyses, remote sensing, and hand excavation units to define the fort's context.

The work to date has established the presence of burned buildings and a suite of associated in situ building hardware, period glass and whiteware ceramics, shot, and military accoutrements. Nail types and their distribution have provided critical evidence for identifying the presence of fort structures in the sandy riverbank soil. The site has sufficient content and context to contribute to a wide range of historical, archaeological, and historic military architectural research questions for the Second

Seminole War. The information recovered to date will support the nomination of Fort Dade to the National Register of Historic Places. The current work will continue through 2008.

USA-SOUTHWEST

Reported by Mike Polk

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ARIZONA

San Agustín Mission in Tucson (submitted by Homer Thiel, Desert Research): Archaeological excavations at the San Agustín Mission took place from March through July 2007 under the direction of Michael Brack of Desert Archaeology, Inc. The mission was established at the O'odham village of Shuk-shon (later, Tucson) in 1700, with a chapel completed in 1771 and other buildings completed in the early 1800s. The site was largely abandoned by the 1840s. Work was focused outside the west compound wall where a mission-era O'odham house was located. The subrectangular foundation pit contained mission-era trash, including smashed cattle bone and Native American pottery. A nearby midden area yielded pieces from an Aranama polychrome majolica plate or bowl, animal bone, and an O'odham or Pima effigy vessel of a squatting human female. A protohistoric cemetery area was found to the south of the mission complex, with burials typically interred in flexed positions with no associated artifacts.

Territorial-era features were also present, including two wells associated with Leopoldo Carrillo's house, built in the late 1860s from materials borrowed from mission buildings. The older well was unlined and had collapsed inwards during use. As part of the filling event, 11 cattle skulls were tossed in, with a large number of rocks capping the skulls. A replacement well was lined with handmade fired bricks and yielded a variety of domestic trash associated with the Carrillo family, who were well-to-do.

Among the items were a coffee grinder, window glass, and tablewares. Work in the nearby mission gardens located two buildings visible in photographs from the 1880s and 1890s, along with smaller sets of artifacts, perhaps the most important being an American-style plowshare.

The city of Tucson is planning to rebuild the mission complex and Carrillo House as part of the Origins Cultural Parks. One aspect of the construction was the need to remove a landfill placed on the mission

site in the 1950s. A representative sample of artifacts was collected during the removal of the material, with some of these items slated for exhibit within the park.

Court Street Cemetery in Tucson was established in 1875 and remained in use until June 1909. During this period at least 4,600 burials were placed in the Catholic portion of the cemetery, which encompassed four city blocks. An unknown number of burials were interred in the other half, which included Protestant, Jewish, veterans, and fraternal order parcels. The cemetery land was developed for residential and commercial use in the 1910s. Efforts to remove the burials were focused on the wealthy and those with families in the community. It is likely that thousands were left in place. Two recent projects recovered burials from the Catholic portion of the cemetery.

In June 2005, a homeowner on Perry Avenue located a burial while replacing a mailbox. An adult male was excavated by John McLelland and Lane Beck of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, and Homer Thiel of Desert Archaeology, Inc. The individual was aged 22-to-26 years at death, with indications of meningitis or soft tissue inflammation inside his skull, probably representing the cause of his death. He was buried wearing a shirt, suspenders, and pants.

In October 2007, a sinkhole opened in the city of Tucson's right-of-way on the property across the street. The discovery of coffin wood and bone led to the excavation of the burial shaft by Homer Thiel and Susan Hall of Desert Archaeology and Jennifer Hushour and Michael Margolis of Tierra Right-of-Way Services. Two coffins were present. The top one contained a child aged 3-to-5 years old at death. Buttons indicate the child was wearing a dress and that other clothing was used as a pillow and had been stuffed into the foot area of the coffin, perhaps to prevent the body from shifting as the coffin was moved. Beneath this burial was a second coffin containing a male, aged 25-to-35 years old. Clothing remains indicate he was wearing a cotton shirt, a brown wool jacket, suspenders, and pants. Surprising finds included a rubber comb and three coins (the most recent dated 1886) in his right pocket, and a change purse and jackknife in his left jacket pocket. The two coffins had nearly identical hardware and decorations, and it is believed the burials were made at the same time. The landowner had previously contacted Desert Archaeology after finding a pit filled with embalming fluid, shoe polish, soda, and alcoholic beverage bottles on a neighbor's property, south of the cemetery. These items were likely discarded by a local funeral home.

**SHA 2009 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
Fairmont Royal York Hotel
January 6-11, 2009**

**Call for Papers
Submission Guidelines and Forms**

Call for Papers Opens: May 1, 2008
Online Call for Papers Available: May 1, 2008
Regular Submission Deadline: June 15, 2008
Late Submission Deadline: July 1, 2008

THE TIES THAT DIVIDE: TRADE, CONFLICT & BORDERS

The 2009 conference theme speaks to Toronto's place in the Great Lakes and its role as an early centre of interaction, exchange and trade between Aboriginal and European nations at the beginnings of the "New World Experience" for this part of the continent. It further speaks to the persistent frontier defined by the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, and to the conflict between Aboriginal, French, British, American, and Canadian peoples over territory now divided by the Canada-United States border. The conference theme also invites topics beyond a regional focus, since Conflict and Trade, in the broadest application of the concepts, are universal dimensions of past and present life. Likewise Borders, to constrain, separate, and transcend, is a concept that plays out across the entire human experience, such as between urban and rural life, between genders, age and ethnicities enhancing identity, between the disciplines of archaeology, anthropology and history, between underwater and land based archaeology, and between the archaeologist and others who also claim an interest in and ownership of the past.

We hope that you will visit us in Toronto, a city that both celebrates and transcends its past and global present with vibrant and diverse museums, galleries, neighborhoods and cuisines that showcase all of the world cultures that now call Toronto home.

Conference Co-Chairs:

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Program Chair:

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Underwater Archaeology Program

Jonathan Moore, Parks Canada
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Erika Laanela, College of William and Mary
eelaan@wm.edu

Individuals responding to the Society for Historical Archaeology's 2009 Call for Papers are strongly encouraged to use the online abstract submission and conference registration system which can be accessed through the SHA website (www.sha.org). The online system will be available on May 1, 2008. For those unable to access the SHA website, submissions should be mailed to SHA Headquarters, 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130, Rockville, MD 20850. Please be certain that mailed submissions contain all required information as specified in the "What You Need to Submit" section of this Call for Papers.

Each session organizer and individual presenter at the SHA 2009 Conference must complete the required forms and pay a \$25 per abstract submission fee. In addition, presenters, organizers and discussants must register for the 2009 Conference in the fall at the full conference rate. Presenters cannot register at the one-day registration rate. Presenters who fail to register for the 2009 Conference will not be allowed to present their papers. Your \$25 per abstract submission fee will be credited against the cost of your full conference registration in the fall.

We ask that symposium organizers submit on-line their symposium abstract and Symposium Organizer Submission Form before individuals participating in the symposium submit their individual abstracts and forms on-line. Symposium organizers should also provide the formal title of their symposium to the symposium participants. We ask symposium participants to not submit their individual abstracts until they have received the formal title of the symposium from the symposium organizer, and have been notified by the symposium organizer that the symposium abstract has been submitted to the SHA.

The regular abstract submission period is from May 1, 2008 to June 15, 2008. Individual contributors, symposium organizers and presenters, and forum organizers are asked to respond to the 2009 Call for Papers online through the SHA website (www.sha.org) beginning May 1, 2008. The online Call for Papers will be available for late submissions from June 16, 2008 to July 1, 2008; however, a \$25 administrative late fee will be assessed on abstracts submitted after June 15, 2008. Late fees will not be credited against the cost of your conference registration. No abstracts will be accepted after July 1, 2008. Abstract fees are non-refundable.

Any changes to titles, authors, presenters, or affiliations after July 1, 2008 must be sent directly to the Program Chair, Neal Ferris, at nferris@uwo.ca. Do not send requests for these types of changes to the SHA business office.

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

PLEASE NOTE: By submitting an abstract in response to this Call for Papers, the author(s) agrees to give to the SHA the permission to post the abstract and the author(s) name and affiliation on the SHA website or in other published formats.

TYPES OF SUBMISSIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Student presenters are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual Student Paper Prize competition (for details see http://www.sha.org/stu_priz.htm). Entrants must be student members of the SHA prior to submission of their paper. There may be a maximum of three authors on the paper, however, all of the authors must be students and members of the SHA. Questions regarding the Student Paper Prize competition should be directed to Jamie Brandon at jbrando@uark.edu or 479/879-6229.

Organized Contributions – Symposiums and Forums/Panel Discussions

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

Symposium Organizers are responsible for ensuring that all presenters in their session have submitted their completed forms, abstract and payment prior to the close of the Call for Papers. As noted above, we ask that symposium organizers submit on-line their symposium abstract and Symposium Organizer Submission Form **before** individuals participating in the symposium submit their individual abstracts and forms on-line. Symposium organizers should also provide the formal title of their symposium to the symposium participants before the symposium participants submit their individual abstracts and forms.

No abstracts will be accepted after July 1, 2008. Organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audio visual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters or affiliations to the Program Chair, Neal Ferris, at nferris@uwo.ca.

Forum/Panel Discussion: Less structured gatherings of 2-4 hours organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and which seeks to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the moderator and all panelists, the number of which should be appropriate to the time allotted (8 participants maximum).

Electronic Symposium: We would like to recommend that symposium organizers consider having an “electronic” symposium as opposed to the traditional symposium format. An electronic symposium has the same basic structure as a traditional symposium; however, completed papers are posted on the SHA web site well before the annual meeting. Individuals who plan to attend the symposium can then read the papers before coming to the symposium. As a result, there will be no need for symposium participants to read their papers during the actual symposium, though a very brief summary of their paper is recommended (no more than 5 minutes). Instead, the majority of the symposium is a discussion among the symposium presenters and audience. **Anyone interested in utilizing the “electronic” symposium format must contact the Program Chair, Neal Ferris, at nferris@uwo.ca by July 1, 2008 for complete details.**

WHAT YOU NEED TO SUBMIT

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

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

- Form 1 – Abstract Submittal Form
- Form 2 – Individual Contribution Abstract Submission Form
- Your paper abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.
- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After June 15, 2008, the submission fee is \$50 per abstract, which includes a \$25 non-refundable late fee. The late fee will not be credited against your conference registration fee.

Symposium organizers must submit:

- Form 1 – Abstract Submittal Form
- Form 3 – Symposium Organizer Submission Form
- Your symposium abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your symposium. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.
- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After June 15, 2008, the submission fee is \$50 per abstract, which includes a \$25 non-refundable late fee. The late fee will not be credited against your conference registration fee.

Presenters in a symposium must submit:

- Form 1 – Abstract Submittal Form
- Form 4 – Symposium Presenter Submission Form
- Your paper abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation and the symposium title. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.
- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After June 15, 2008, the submission fee is \$50 per abstract, which includes a \$25 non-refundable late fee. The late fee will not be credited against your conference registration fee.

Forum/Panel Organizers must submit:

- Form 1 – Abstract Submittal Form
- Form 5 – Forum/Panel Organizer Submission Form
- Your forum abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your forum. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.
- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After June 15, 2008, the submission fee is \$50 per abstract, which includes a \$25 non-refundable late fee. The late fee will not be credited against your conference registration fee.

ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2009

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the *ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2009* (co-edited by Jonathan Moore and Erika Laanela). To be considered for inclusion in the proceedings, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website by February 1, 2009 (www.acuaonline.org). Final papers must be received by the editors no later than April 1, 2009. Submitters are required to follow carefully the formatting and submission guidelines for the proceedings posted on the ACUA website. For further information, please contact the editors at proceedings2009@acuaonline.org.

ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition

The ACUA invites SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the ACUA 2009 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Entries must be received by December 15, 2008. Images will be displayed at the SHA conference in Toronto and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website. Please consult the ACUA website for further information and to download an entry form (www.acuaonline.org). An entry form is also available at the end of this issue of the newsletter

Audiovisual Equipment

A digital (LCD) projector used for PowerPoint presentations, a microphone and a lectern will be provided in each meeting room. The Session Organizer is responsible for coordinating among the presenters in his/her session to ensure that one laptop computer is available to all presenters during the session. **The SHA will not be providing laptop computers for presenters.**

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

35mm carousel slide projectors and overhead projectors will NOT be provided by the SHA. Anyone wishing to use a slide or overhead projector for his/her presentation should contact Kate Fitzgerald by December 1, 2008 at SHA Headquarters at kfitzgerald@mgmtsol.com for rental information.

Deadline

The regular deadline for abstract submission is June 15, 2008. Late submissions will be accepted until July 1, 2008; however, an additional \$25 administrative fee will be assessed on all abstracts received after the June 15, 2008 regular submission deadline. All late submissions must be postmarked on or before July 1, 2008. No abstracts will be accepted after July 1, 2008.

Refunds

The \$25 per abstract submission fee and any late fees are non-refundable.

Eligibility

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required in order to give a presentation at the 2009 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all presentations to conform with the ethical standards promulgated by the Society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge having read the SHA Ethics Statements, as outlined on the following page of the newsletter.

SHA Ethics Statement

Adopted 21 June 2003

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

Principle 1

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

Principle 2

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

Principle 3

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

Principle 4

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

Principle 5

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

Principle 6

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

Principle 7

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

SHA 2009 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Toronto, Ontario Canada
January 6-11, 2009

Form 1: Abstract Submittal Form

Regular Submission Deadline: June 15, 2008

Late Submission Deadline: July 1, 2008

Please also complete Forms 2, 3, 4, or 5, as appropriate.

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Initial: _____ Title: _____

Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State/Province: _____ Postal Code: _____ Country: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____ (required)

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

Submitting as:

Individual Contributor: _____ major paper _____ research report _____ poster/media display
(Individual Contributors must also complete Form 2.)

☐ I am a student and would like my paper to be considered for the Student Paper Prize Competition.

Symposium Organizer _____
(Symposium Organizers must also complete Form 3.)

Symposium Presenter _____
(Symposium Presenters must also complete Form 4.)

Forum Organizer _____
(Forum Organizers must also complete Form 5.)

All participants must sign the following: I have read and, by my signature, subscribe to the SHA Ethics Statement:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Payment Information

☐ A check/money order for my \$25 per abstract submission fee is enclosed (payable in U.S. funds to Society for Historical Archaeology). After June 15, 2008, an additional \$25 administrative late fee is required for each abstract.

☐ Charge my credit card: ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa ☐ American Express

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Credit Card Number (Required for Processing)

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Expiration Date

Name on Card (please print) _____ Authorizing Signature: _____

Billing Address Zip Code: _____

Refund Policy: No refunds will be given for the \$25 per abstract submission fee or for any late fees.

Send all applicable forms and payment to:
SHA Headquarters, 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130, Rockville, MD 20850 USA
Email: hq@sha.org Phone: 301.990.2454 Fax: 301.990.9771

SHA 2009 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Toronto, Ontario Canada
January 6-11, 2009

Form 2: Individual Contribution Abstract Submission Form

Name: _____ Affiliation: _____

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

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

Abstract Title (please print): _____

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

Author 1

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____ Email: _____
(required)

☐ **I am a student member of the SHA and would like my paper to be considered for the Student Paper Prize Competition. Please contact Jamie Brandon at jbrando@uark.edu for details about competition requirements.**

Author 2

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____ Email: _____
(required)

Author 3

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____ Email: _____
(required)

Author 4

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____ Email: _____
(required)

Key Words:

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

Region: _____ Period: _____

All presenters must register at the full conference rate during the regular registration period (October 1 to December 12, 2008). Presenters who fail to register will not be permitted to deliver their papers.

Send all applicable forms and payment to:
SHA Headquarters, 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130, Rockville, MD 20850 USA
Email: hq@sha.org Phone: 301.990.2454 Fax: 301.990.9771

**SHA 2009 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Toronto, Ontario Canada
January 6 -11, 2009**

Form 3: Symposium Organizer Submission Form

Organizer(s): _____

Chair(s): _____

Sponsor (if any): _____

Symposium Title (please print): _____

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

List of Participants (in order of presentation):

Minimum: 4 presenters

Minimum: 1 discussant

1. _____ ☐ presenter Email: _____
(required)
2. _____ ☐ presenter Email: _____
(required)
3. _____ ☐ presenter Email: _____
(required)
4. _____ ☐ presenter ☐ discussant Email: _____
(required)
5. _____ ☐ presenter ☐ discussant Email: _____
(required)
6. _____ ☐ presenter ☐ discussant Email: _____
(required)
7. _____ ☐ presenter ☐ discussant Email: _____
(required)
8. _____ ☐ presenter ☐ discussant Email: _____
(required)
9. _____ ☐ discussant Email: _____
(required)

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

All presenters must register at the full conference rate during the regular registration period (October 1 to December 12, 2008). Presenters who fail to register will not be permitted to deliver their papers.

Send all applicable forms and payment to:
SHA Headquarters, 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130, Rockville, MD 20850 USA
Email: hq@sha.org Phone: 301.990.2454 Fax: 301.990.9771

**SHA 2009 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Toronto, Ontario Canada
January 6-11, 2009**

Form 4: Symposium Presenter Submission Form

Name: _____

Symposium Title: _____

Symposium Organizer(s): _____

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

Paper Title (please print): _____

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

Author 1

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____ Email: _____
(required)

Author 2

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____ Email: _____
(required)

Author 3

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____ Email: _____
(required)

Author 4

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): _____ Email: _____
(required)

☐ **I am a student member of the SHA and would like my paper to be considered for the Student Paper Prize Competition. Please contact Jamie Brandon (jbrando@uark.edu) for details about competition requirements.**

All presenters must register at the full conference rate during the regular registration period (October 1 to December 12, 2008). Presenters who fail to register will not be permitted to deliver their papers.

Send all applicable forms and payment to:

SHA Headquarters, 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite, 130, Rockville, MD 20850 USA
email: hq@sha.org Telephone: 301.990.2454 Fax: 301.990.9771

**SHA 2009 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Toronto, Ontario Canada
January 6-11, 2009**

Form 5: Forum/Panel Organizer Submission Form

Forum Organizer(s): _____ Email: _____

(required)

Moderator(s): _____ Email: _____

(required)

Sponsor (if any): _____

Title (please print): _____

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

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

Time Slot Request: ☐ 2 hour ☐ 3 hour ☐ 4 hour

List of Panelists: (Maximum 8)

Panelist 1: _____ Email: _____

(required)

Panelist 2: _____ Email: _____

(required)

Panelist 3: _____ Email: _____

(required)

Panelist 4: _____ Email: _____

(required)

Panelist 5: _____ Email: _____

(required)

Panelist 6: _____ Email: _____

(required)

Panelist 7: _____ Email: _____

(required)

Panelist 8: _____ Email: _____

(required)

All presenters must register at the full conference rate during the regular registration period (October 1 to December 12, 2008). Presenters who fail to register will not be permitted to deliver their papers.

Send all applicable forms and payment to:

SHA Headquarters, 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130, Rockville, MD 20850 USA

Email: hq@sha.org Phone: 301.990.2454 Fax: 301.990.9771

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Photo Festival Competition Call for Entries

The ACUA invites SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Entries must be received by December 15. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by January 31. Images will be displayed at the SHA conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website.

General Conditions of Entry:

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

Print Entry Conditions:

1. Prints must be no less than 11 x 14 in. (28 x 35.5 cm) and no greater than 16 x 20 in. (40.5 x 51 cm) mounted size; no slides will be accepted.
2. Prints must be mounted on foam core to facilitate judging and exhibition. No prints are to be framed.
3. Entrant's Name, Address, Category, and Print Title must appear on the back of each image. Please indicate "UP." A printed display tag with Print Title, Category, and Date of Photo is also required. A digital copy of each entry is required so that winning entries can be posted to the ACUA website. Images must be saved at a minimum of 600 dpi.

Six Categories:

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

Definitions:

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

Ethics Statement

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

ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition: 2009 Entry Form

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Fax _____ E-mail _____

Mail all European, Canadian, and other International entries, forms, and fees to:

Jonathan Moore, Underwater Program Co-Chair, Toronto 2009 Conference
Underwater Archaeology Service, Ontario Service Centre, Parks Canada Agency, 1800 Walkley Road
Ottawa, Ontario, K1H 8K3, Canada Jonathan.Moore@pc.gc.ca

Mail all US entries, forms, and fees to:

Erika Laanela, Underwater Program Co-Chair, Toronto 2009 Conference
c/o Anthropology Department, College of William and Mary, Washington Hall, Rm 103
241 Jamestown Road, Williamsburg, VA 23185-8795 ELaanela@hotmail.com

Please describe each entry

Category A: Color Archaeological Site Image

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

Category B: Color Archaeological Field Work in Progress Image

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

Category C: Color Archaeological Lab Work in Progress Image

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

Category D: Color Artifact Image

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

Category E: Black and White Image

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

Category F: Color Portraits

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

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

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

Return Postage & Insurance _____

(or FedEx /UPS/DHL account information
Completed return forms are encouraged)

Total Enclosed \$ _____



2009 Conference Co-Chairs Eva MacDonald (*left*) and Dena Doroszenko (*right*) invite you to.....

SHA 2009 TORONTO!

WWW.SHA.ORG/ABOUT/CONFERENCES/2009.HTML

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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

Spring 2008 1 February 2008

Summer 2008 1 May 2008

Fall 2008 1 August 2008

Winter 2008 1 November 2008

SHA Business Office
15245 Shady Grove Road, Ste. 130
Rockville, MD 20850
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