

Alasdair Brooks, DPhil, *Newsletter* Editor, OA East, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Index

President's Corner	1
Editor's Note and Correction	2
2008 SHA and ACUA Elections	3
Death Notice	13
SHA Committee News	13
Call for Nominations for the 2009 SHA	
Dissertation Prize	14
A History of the Midwest Historical	
Archaeology Conference	14
Smithsonian Publications	16
Prospection in Depth Workshop	16
Current Research	17
Asia	18
Australasia	18
Canada – Québec	19
Caribbean and Bermuda	20
Continental Europe	21
Great Britain & Ireland	22
Mexico, Central and South America	22
Underwater (Worldwide)	23
USA – Midwest	28
USA – Pacific West	29
National Register of Historic Places	31

Change in Newsletter Editor Contact Details

SHA Newsletter Editor Alasdair Brooks' employers, CAM ARC, are to merge with Oxford Archaeology on the 1st of July 2008 to become OA East. His contact details will change as follows:

<Alasdair.Brooks@
thehumanjourney.net>

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ
United Kingdom

President's Corner

Lu Ann De Cunzo

I must begin on a note of sadness, having recently received the news of the passing of Norman F. Barka. With dedication and wit, Professor Barka served the Society as Editor of this newsletter and a member of our Board of Directors for more than two decades. In 2001, SHA honored this service when Professor Barka became the third of only four awardees of the prestigious Carol V. Ruppe Distinguished Service Award. Like many of you, I knew him as professor as well as colleague, and share the sentiments voiced so eloquently on HISTARCH at the news of his passing. His many contributions to our profession and our Society will be memorialized in this newsletter and in *Historical Archaeology*.

Let me next offer my thanks to all of you who took the time to complete our Members Needs Assessment Survey, the first step in our strategic planning process. We had 930 respondents, which represents one-third of those invited to complete the survey, and 200 more responses than we received to our 2005 membership survey. This number includes several nonmember historical archaeologists whose perspective we also value as we plan for the future. Michael Sherman is analyzing the responses, and will submit a report that the officers and Board will discuss at our mid-year meeting in June. In addition to individuals, SHA Committees and the Board are also completing surveys focused on their particular areas of responsibility. Our Inter-Society Relations Committee members are also assisting with data gathering by surveying their liaison societies. These comparative data about membership structures and services will help us to situate SHA within the universe of archaeological and related societies as we consider new opportunities for

partnerships. My next column will update you on Board discussions at the mid-year meeting, and our plans for next steps in the process. In the interim, please don't hesitate to contact me with your suggestions and comments!

Check your calendars and make sure that you have blocked out 6-11 January 2009 for our annual conference in Toronto, Ontario. Dena Doroszenko and Eva MacDonald are heading an "all-star" team in hosting our conversations about "The Ties That Divide: Trade, Conflict & Borders." By the time you receive this newsletter, I hope you will have registered to present a paper at what promises to be a spectacular meeting in a vibrant city and a beautiful historic hotel.

Our committees have been as active as ever in this first quarter of 2008. As you may know, late last year under the leadership of then-President Doug Scott, we initiated a student awards endowment campaign. These awards help to ensure the future of the field by assisting and recognizing students and early-career professionals. We aim to ensure that these awards will be given every year without fail by endowing them fully. Even though some of these awards are already endowed thanks to the generosity of past donors, the SHA is raising an additional \$32,000 to permanently endow all aspects of all these awards. We are currently in the quiet phase of seeking leadership gifts, and may come to you in the coming months to help us meet this goal.

Thanks to the initiative of our editorial team, there is always news to report on their accomplishments. First, to those who may not already have received this happy news, Website Editor Kelly Dixon gave birth to a son, Rio Sol Dix-

Continued on Page 2

on Thelen, on 1 March. Congratulations to Kelly and many thanks to Chris Merritt, our webmaster, for helping to keep us "online and well" while Kelly settles in with her new family member. Editor Joe Joseph and Co-Publications Editor Annalies Corbin are developing a new "Perspectives from Historical Archaeology" series, and Thad Van Bueren has accepted the editors' invitation to edit Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology. He will replace David Burley, who will complete his term at the end of 2008. David launched this most successful project with the support and assistance of Kelly Dixon and then-Editor Rebecca Allen. Finally, Director Don Weir has agreed to chair a Constitution and Bylaws Committee; he will be joined by Charles Cleland and Dan Roberts. Their first task will be a proposal to restructure the Society's editorships. Look for more news on this initiative over the next few months.

The Governmental Affairs Committee and our consultant Nellie Longworth have also been active on Capitol Hill working on historical and archaeological preservation language for the farm bill, and more recently, on proposed Titanic legislation. Underwater heritage has received much attention at SHA in these past few months. First, congratulations to President-Elect William B. Lees, who was honored by the RPA at the recent SAA conference. Bill received an award for his three years of work to revise the RPA code of conduct and bylaws to preclude involvement of registered archaeologists in the commercial exploitation of archaeological remains. Peggy Leshikar-Denton and the UNESCO Committee have secured endorsements from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the U. S. Minerals Management Service, the Naval Historical Center, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Jamaica National Heritage Trust to incorporate the 2001 UNESCO Convention Annex Rules as the basic requirement for the practice of archaeology on underwater cultural heritage under their authority, jurisdiction, or control. Recent events, including the Archaeology Channel's airing of "Shipwrecks" featuring Odyssey Marine Exploration, a treasure salvage firm, and the American Museum of Natural History's partnering with another salvor, Expedition Whydah, emphasize the importance of these efforts to preserve underwater cultural heritage.

Thanks to all for your important work on behalf of SHA, and please read on to learn more about our members' activities over the past few months. I wish you all productive and enjoyable summer seasons,

and hope I will meet some of you at the World Archaeological Congress in Dublin in June. In the meantime, remember to check www.sha.org regularly for the latest news and features.

Editor's Note and Correction

Alasdair Brooks

News of Professor Barka's passing regrettably came too close to the summer newsletter submission deadline for inclusion in this edition of the newsletter. A full commemoration of this publication's longest-serving editor will be included in the fall/autumn edition.

In other news, please note that the Newsletter Editor email contact address is

changing for the second time in two newsletters. My employers, CAM ARC, will be merging with Oxford Archaeology, becoming OA East on the 1st of June. While my email and employer's name will change, my street address remains unchanged.

Correction - 2008 dissertation and student paper prize winners: The Spring *SHA Newsletter* inadvertently excluded the names of the 2008 dissertation and student paper prize winners from the list of this year's award winners. The 2008 dissertation prize winner was Sarah Croucher with her dissertation *Plantations on Zanzibar: An Archaeological Approach to Complex Identities*. The 2008 student paper prize winner was John Chenoweth with his paper titled *The Archaeology of Quakerism in Philadelphia and Beyond: Identity, Agency and Conformity*.

Sincere apologies to both Sarah and John for the omission.

Published Quarterly

Subscription Rate: Individual: Regular (\$125), Student (\$70), Adjunct (\$40), Friend (\$175), Developer (\$250), Benefactor (\$400), Life (\$3,600).
Organizational: Institution (\$200). All U.S. funds.

Newsletter Editor: Alasdair Brooks, DPhil

Copy Editor: Daniel McNaughton.

Special News Editors:

Employment Opportunities: Cassandra Michaud
Current Publications: Charles Ewen
Public Education and Interpretation Committee: Brian Crane
Images of the Past: Robert Schuyler

Current Research Editors:

Africa: Kenneth Kelly
Asia: Edward Gonzalez-Tennant
Australasia: Susan Piddock
Canada-Atlantic: Robert Ferguson
Canada-Ontario: Jon Jouppien
Canada-Prairie: Jennifer Hamilton
Canada-Québec: Allison Bain
Canada-Western: Rod J. Heitzmann
Caribbean/Bermuda:
Frederick H. Smith
Continental Europe: Paul Courtney
Great Britain & Ireland:
James Symonds
Mexico, Central & South America:
Pedro Paulo Funari
Middle East: Uzi Baram
Underwater (Worldwide): Toni Carrell
U.S.A.-Alaska: Doreen Cooper
U.S.A.-Central Plains: Jay Sturdevant
U.S.A.-Gulf States: Kathleen H. Cande
U.S.A.-Mid-Atlantic: Ben Resnick
U.S.A.-Midwest: Lynn L.M. Evans
U.S.A.-Northeast: David Starbuck
U.S.A.-Northern Plains & Mountain States: Steven G. Baker

U.S.A.-Pacific Northwest:

Robert Cromwell

U.S.A.-Pacific West: Thad Van Bueren

U.S.A.-Southeast: Gifford Waters

U.S.A.-Southwest: Michael R. Polk

Editorial Address: The Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter, c/o Dr. Alasdair Brooks, OA East, 15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill, Cambridgeshire, CB23 8SQ, UK.

Email to:

**<Alasdair.Brooks@
thehumanjourney.net>**

Business Address: 15245 Shady Grove Road, Ste. 130, Rockville, MD 20850.
Phone 301.990.2454; Fax 301.990.9771;
Email <hq@sha.org> (New subscriptions, change of address, subscription fulfillment matters)

2007 The Society for Historical Archaeology 3rd Class Postage Paid

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of the American National Standards for Information Sciences--Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48-1984.

Candidate's Information

2008 SHA and ACUA Elections

The Nominations and Elections Committee presents the following slate of candidates for the offices up for election this year. This is not a presidential election year. The candidates were asked to respond to two questions regarding their qualifications and their vision for the Society for review by SHA members. The "floor" is now open to additional nominations from members. Any member in good standing wishing to nominate an eligible member for a specific position from the floor is welcome to do so, but the nomination must be supported by five voting members in good standing, and a statement from the nominee stating he or she is willing to serve in that office should accompany the nomination. Nominations from the floor are open until 20 July 2008, after which floor nominations will no longer be accepted. All floor nominations should be sent by email to President Lu Ann De Cunzo and Nominations and Elections Committee Chair Douglas Scott by the deadline.

For SHA Treasurer

Sara Mascia, Ph.D.

Education: B.A. Anthropology and History, 1983, University of South Caro-

lina, Columbia, SC; MA Archaeology, 1989, Boston University, Boston, M.A.; Ph.D. Archaeology, 1995, Boston University, Boston, M.A.

Present Position: Vice President, Historical Perspectives, Inc.

Professional Service: Member, CNEHA, SHA, RPA; Employment Coordinator, Secretary-Treasurer, Treasurer, SHA; Board Member, Executive Vice Chair, Treasurer, CNEHA.

Recent Publications: (2006) Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment And Phase 1B Field Investigation, St. Andrews on the Hudson, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York NYSOPRHP No. 04 PR05167, report to Baker Residential Limited Partnership; (2005) The Archaeology of Agricultural Life, in *Unlocking the Past*, Lu Ann De Cunzo and John Jameson, Jr., editors, The Society for Historical Archaeology/The University Press of Florida, Gainesville; (2003) *Can't Ya Hear the Whistle Blowin': The New London Engine House and Turntable Archaeological Preserve*, Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, New London, CT; (1997) co-author with Mary Ann Marshall, *Images of America: Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow*, Arcadia Press, Dover, NH; (1996) 'One of the Best Farms in Essex County': The Changing Domestic Landscape of a Tenant Who Becomes an Owner, in *Landscape Archaeology: Studies in Reading and Interpreting the Historic Landscape*, Karen Metheny and Rebecca Yamin, editors.

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

For the past few years, I have been fortunate to serve as the Treasurer for the SHA. In that capacity, I have been working with the President, our Board, and the SHA Headquarters staff on increasing our membership and rebuilding our reserve funds to ensure that the SHA is financially healthy. The Society is a multifaceted organization providing our members and the public with a variety of publications, educational forums, as well as tirelessly promoting the

protection of cultural resources around the world.

My experience with university and CRM finances, budget coordination, and accounting, combined with the recognition of the unique elements that make up the Society, has enabled me to work with the Board and our staff on maintaining a balanced working budget. I have also served as the Treasurer for the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. My experience with both organizations has enabled me to work with peers and students on pertinent issues encountered by all working archaeologists.

If elected to serve as treasurer of SHA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, and ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

The SHA has been a thriving organization for over 40 years. As part of its continued growth, my main focus would be on ensuring that the SHA will endeavor to provide high-quality publications and conferences without seeing costs skyrocket in our current economy. As Treasurer, I would continue to work on presenting balanced budgets to the Board and maintaining the appropriate reserve funds to assist with committee projects and publications.

The SHA is a unique organization of individuals who support archaeology, and although the SHA membership has recently grown, I envision continuing to encourage the increase of both student and professional participation in our organization. I believe that our support for student members and the promotion of the spirit of volunteerism is necessary to the continued growth of The Society for Historical Archaeology. I also believe that the SHA needs to be at the forefront of publicizing our efforts to study and preserve cultural resources as our discipline faces continued budget cuts and the potential lack of monetary support for archaeology over the next several years. It is the vital promotion of our discipline, as well as the diverse projects that our members are working on, that will provide a bridge for the public to understand and support the research aims of historical archaeologists.



For SHA Board of Directors (two positions)

Patrick H. Garrow, M.A., RPA



Education: M.A., 1968, University of Georgia.

Present Position: Principal Archaeologist, MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc., Knoxville, TN.

Professional Service: Chairman of the SHA Conference Committee (Co-Chair or Chair, 1999–present); Chairman, Local Conference Committee for the SHA Annual Meeting in Atlanta (1998); Registrar, Register of Professional Archaeologists (2000–2001, 2004–2005); SAA Committees (Native American Relations Committee 1995–1996, Public Education Committee 1995–1998, and Cultural Resource Management Committee 2004–present; Chair, Membership Committee 1996–1998); SAA Representative to the SOPA Board of Directors (1997–1998).

Recent Publications: (2005) Camp Lincoln and the Army of Southeastern Missouri, *Missouri Archaeologist*; (2000) Urban Archaeology in Tennessee: Exploring the Cities of the Old South, in *Archaeology of Southern Urban Landscapes*, Amy Young, editor, University of Alabama Press; (1996) co-author with Charles R. Cobb, Woodstock Culture and the Question of Mississippian Emergence, *American Antiquity*; (1994) co-author with Barbara Garrow and Pat Thomas, Women in Contract Archaeology, in *Women in Archaeology*, Cheryl Claassen, editor, University of Pennsylvania Press; (1993) Analysis of Ceramics from an Early Twentieth Century Mill Worker's House in Cobb County, Georgia, *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology*; (1987) The Use of Converging Lines of Evidence for Determining Socio-Economic Status, in *Consumer Choices*

in *Historical Archaeology*, Suzanne Spencer-Wood, editor, Plenum Press; (1986) Public Documents as Primary Sources for Ethnohistorical Research: The Mattamuskeet Model, in *Ethnohistory: A Researcher's Guide*, Studies in Third World Societies; (1985)

co-author with Thomas Wheaton, *Archaeological Evidence of Acculturation in the Carolina Low Country*, in *Plantation Archaeology*, Theresa Singleton, editor, Academic Press; (1984) The Identification and Use of Context Types in Urban Archaeology, *Southeastern Archaeology*.

Research Interests: urban archaeology, historic cemetery studies, African American archaeology, and archaeology of military sites.

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

Skills and experience I can contribute to the SHA Board, if elected, include teaching anthropology at the college level, state-agency employment in archaeology, business and technical experience gained from my own firm and others, and the skills and understandings gained from the past 32 years in cultural resource management. I believe I can bring an important perspective on both business and our field to the Board. Further, I have been closely involved in planning and conducting the SHA annual conferences since I chaired the Atlanta meeting in 1998, and understand the special challenges we face each year while trying to insure the success of our conference.

If elected to serve as an officer of SHA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, and ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

My most important priority if elected to the Board will be to do everything I can to insure that our Society remains strong and fiscally sound so we can meet and benefit from future challenges. I have a long-standing interest in public education, outreach to the descendants of the groups that we study, cultural resource management, and broadening the constituency of the SHA. I will be an advocate for those

issues if elected.

Margaret E. Leshikar-Denton, Ph.D., RPA

Education: B.F.A., 1974, and M.A. Latin American Studies, 1982, University of Texas at Austin; Ph.D. Anthropology (Nautical Archaeology), 1993, Texas A&M University.

Present Position: Advocate for creation of the Cayman Islands Maritime Archaeology Programme (CIMAP).

Past Positions: Archaeologist, Cayman Islands National Museum, Cayman Islands (1990–2006); Assistant Manager, Research Submersibles, Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands (1985–1988); Archaeologist, Texas Historical Commission (1977–1985).

Professional Service: Member, SHA (1977–present); Chair, UNESCO Committee, SHA (2005–present, Member since 1999); Member, ACUA (1993–present, Associate since 2005); Member, ICOMOS



International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH) (1995–present); Delegation Member, ICOMOS, Paris UNESCO Convention negotiations (1998 and 2001) that resulted in adoption of the *Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*; UNESCO Representative, Latin American and Caribbean Technical Commission on Underwater Cultural Heritage Meetings, Santo Domingo (1998 and 1999); Member, RPA, formerly SOPA (1983–present); Research Associate, Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) (1990–present).

Research Interests: Pre-Columbian watercraft, Caribbean shipwrecks, and European seafaring in the Americas. I have field experience in the Caribbean, Mexico,

United States, Spain, and Turkey.

Recent Publications: (2008) co-editor with Pilar Luna Erreguerena, *Underwater and Maritime Archaeology in Latin America and the Caribbean*, One World Archaeology, Left Coast Press, including two chapters: (with P. Luna Erreguerena) The Foundations of Underwater and Maritime Archaeology in Latin America and the Caribbean and (with D. Scott-Ireton) The Cayman Islands' Experience; (2007) A Maritime Trail and Shipwreck Preserves for the Cayman Islands, in *Out of the Blue*, J. H. Jameson and D. A. Scott-Ireton, editors, Springer; (2006) Foundations in Management of Maritime Cultural Heritage in the Cayman Islands, in *Underwater Cultural Heritage at Risk*, R. Grenier et al., editors, ICOMOS; (2005) Tracing the Wreck of the Ten Sail, in *Beneath the Seven Seas*, G. F. Bass, editor, Thames and Hudson; (2004) The Situation in the Caribbean, in *Underwater Cultural Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean*, UNESCO; (2002) Problems and Progress in the Caribbean, in *International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology*, C. Ruppe and J. Barstad, editors, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers; (1997) Caribbean, Cayman Islands, Wreck of the Ten Sail, in *British Museum Encyclopaedia of Underwater and Maritime Archaeology*, J. P. Delgado, editor, British Museum Press; (1988) The Earliest Watercraft, in *Ships and Shipwrecks of the Americas*, G. F. Bass, editor, Thames and Hudson.

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

My work in archaeology over the past 30 years in academia, museums, and government, in the U.S. and abroad, has equipped me with a balanced view of issues facing our field. In service roles with the SHA UNESCO Committee, ACUA, and ICUCH, I have advocated for the international protection and management of the world's finite cultural heritage through a traditional legislative approach, coupled with creative grassroots initiatives. I helped develop the ACUA's legislative notebook and in cooperation with the UNESCO Committee now initiate actions in support of the international ratification and implementation of the UNESCO Convention and the adoption of its Annex as a "Best Practices" document, even in areas where ratification is unlikely. This approach has been a key factor in the success achieved by SHA in influencing U.S. federal agencies to adopt the Convention Annex into their policies and guidelines. I am a firm believer in educational outreach to empower the public to become

our allies. Their understanding and appreciation will strengthen our political position in saving sites locally, nationally, and internationally. If elected I will continue to contribute in these areas.

If elected to serve as an officer of SHA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, and ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the society?

As a member of the SHA Board of Directors I would emphasize the ethical and fiscally sound management and control of the property and affairs of the Society. My vision is that cooperation brings strength, so I would celebrate the diversity of the Society and work to establish links and communication among the membership internationally. I applaud the Society's role in international efforts for protection and conservation of archaeological resources and the fostering of high professional standards. And through my experience I can assist the Society in matters related to the UNESCO Convention and TITANIC Draft Guidelines. I support the timely dissemination of knowledge and educating the public, students, professionals, and governments regarding the ideals and standards of historical archaeology. Over the years I have benefited from the Society's conferences, publications, and educational programs. Thus, my dedication and hard work will go into providing the best we can achieve for future generations of SHA members.

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

Education: B.A. History and Anthropology, 1977, University of Massachusetts-Boston; M.A. (with thesis) Anthropology, 1983, and M.B.A., Arts Administration, 1984, State University of New York at Binghamton.

Present Position: Director and Chief Archaeologist of the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources (1987-present).

Past Positions: Assistant Secretary for Administration and Finance for Massachusetts' Executive Office of Environmental Affairs; Research Associate, Public Archaeology Facility, State University of New York at Binghamton.

Professional Service:

UNESCO Committee, SHA; Co-Chair, Underwater Program, 2003 SHA Conference in Providence; Member, ACUA (2004-2007); Editor, ACUA's 2007 *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings* and co-editor of their forthcoming 2008 *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings*; Co-Organizer of the annual (international) government maritime managers meeting held in conjunction with the SHA meetings (1995-present); Vice President, North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH), Chair, NASOH Preservation Committee, and Co-Program Chair for NASOH conferences (2006 - Manitowoc, WI; 2008 - Pensacola, FL); Steering [program] Committee, Annual Conference on New England Archaeology; Incoming Member, representing cultural resources issues, NOAA Marine Protected Areas Federal Advisory Committee; U.S. Secretary of Interior's National Maritime Heritage Grants Advisory Committee and NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration's Peer Review Panel; Guest Investigator and Consultant with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on integrated coastal management processes (UNESCO sponsored) and ethics, new technology, and shipwreck exploitation (NSF sponsored).

Recent Publications: (2007) Mastone, V. T. and D. W. Trubey, Not Just Another Piece of a Boat: Massachusetts' Shoreline Heritage Identification Partnership Strategy (SHIPS), in *Out of the Blue: Public Interpretation of Maritime Cultural Resources*, J. H. Jameson and D. A. Scott-Ireton, editors, pp. 145-157, Springer, New York; (2002) Mastone, V. T., Massachusetts: The Devil to Pay and No Pitch Hot! in *International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology*, C. V. Ruppe and J. F. Barstad, editors, pp. 43-54, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publisher, New York.

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



member?

I have over 30 years' experience in the fields of archaeology and cultural resources management. My experience, inside and outside our discipline, involves dealing with program management, public outreach, broad policy initiatives, financial and legislative efforts. Through my broad archaeological and cross-disciplinary background and knowledge, I bring to the table grounded practical experience that will provide a strong contribution to the SHA.

If elected to serve as an officer of SHA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, and ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

I would focus my efforts on essentially three key areas: increasing public awareness and appreciation of our cultural heritage; countering the potential weakening of public protection efforts; and ensuring opportunities for students and new professionals. Both academic and government historic preservation programs and efforts are threatened today as much for these issues as due to the current economic climate. I use the Massachusetts' SHIPS initiative, for example, as a means to connect the public with our resources. The SHA/ACUA relationship demonstrates a rather unique collaboration that fosters the development of our discipline and the protection of our cultural heritage; the joint efforts on the passage of the UNESCO Convention and the ongoing efforts for the international implementation of the Convention as best management practices clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of this relationship. As an editor of the *ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings*, I saw that publication as not only another means to disseminate current research, but as an important publication outlet for students and new professionals. Similarly, my efforts with NASOH's Board and annual conferences have focused on providing greater support for student presenters through wider use of their travel stipends and recently helping to establish their student paper prize. Efforts to recognize and foster early professional development or that engage the public are just a few of the means by which SHA and its membership can work toward the future success of our organization and stewardship of our heritage.

Timothy James Scarlett, Ph.D.

Education: B.A. Anthropology, 1991, University of Arizona; M.A. Archaeologi-

cal Studies, 1994, Boston University; Ph.D. Anthropology, 2002, University of Nevada.

Current Position: Assistant Professor of Archaeology, Program in Industrial Heritage and Archaeology, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University.

Professional Service: Member and Chair, SHA Academic and Professional Training Committee and SHA Student Subcommittee (ten years); Registered Professional Archaeologist; Member, Society for American Archaeology, Society for Industrial Archaeology, and Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology.

Recent Publications: (forthcoming) editor, *Science in Historical Archaeology*, University Press of Florida; (2007) Scarlett, Timothy James, Robert J. Speakman, and Michael D. Glascock, Pottery in the Mormon Economy: an Historical and Archaeometric Study, *Historical Archaeology* 41(4):70-95; (2006) Scarlett, Timothy James, Jeremy Rahn, and Daniel Scott, Bricks and an Evolving Industrial Landscape: the West Point Foundry and New York's Hudson River Valley, *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 35:29-46; (2006) Scarlett, Timothy James, Flowscales of Globalization in Mormon Pioneer Utah, *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 10(2):109-134; co-editor with Carolyn White, *Guides to American Artifacts Series*, Left Coast Press.

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

I have been involved with the SHA since I began my graduate training. During



that time I benefited from the mentoring guidance of several active members of the SHA leadership. I continued my involvement with the SHA until my tenure preparation duties required that I put them aside for a time. The society's current volunteers and leadership are doing excellent work in many areas of professional development and I hope to support those actions in any way possible. While working on SHA committees, I developed a commitment to recruitment and mentoring of new members. Through my ongoing involvement, I hope to return to the organization some of energy past leaders invested when they mentored me. Since I am now involved in the academic training of graduate students, I hope to support the SHA's articulations with academic programs as they grow and evolve during the upcoming turnover in professorial retirements.

If elected to serve as an officer of SHA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, and ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

I believe strongly that archaeology is a fragile professional field in the U.S. We sometimes forget that the massive growth and expansion of bureaucratic organizations that created professional opportunities for so many of us are tied directly to a series of laws and their interpretation in policy, both of which can be changed with the shifting political winds. The same is true of international antiquities agreements that protect cultural heritage. Our commitment to professional growth must be directly tied to meaningful and substantial public programs. I will help the SHA leadership and committees to identify cost-effective ways that the Society can help individuals with these efforts. During the past five years our Society has also grown in stature. We experienced an expansion of operational costs at the same time. The expansion of our organization has been marked by qualitative and quantitative changes, many of which result from significant efforts among our membership. Most of these expansions or changes meet compelling needs, such as increasing the visibility and access of our publications in web-based research tools. At the same time, these have been difficult financial times where I live in Michigan and in many other regions around the world. We must turn a very critical eye to the balance of supported and volunteer activities in our organization and do everything in our power to economize in our activities. We must do this without losing the things which have made the SHA a strong and

vibrant organization—the student-friendly atmosphere, the excitement of our intellectual community, and the commitment of our volunteer organization.

Nominations and Elections Committee (two positions)

Alicia Caporaso, M.A.



Education: B.A. Anthropology, B.S. Interdisciplinary Engineering, 2001, University of Nebraska; M.A. Anthropology, 2004, University of Nebraska; Ph.D. in progress, Archaeological Oceanography, University of Rhode Island (2004–present).

Current Positions: Instructor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Rhode Island (2007–present); Research Assistant, Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island (2004–present).

Past Positions: Archaeological Technician, Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service (2001–2004); Archaeological site conditional assessments and site database construction, National Park Service, Northeast Region (2004–2007); Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology and Geography, University of Nebraska (2002–2003).

Professional Service: Member, SHA (2002–present); Graduate Associate Student Member ACUA (2007–present); Student Sub-Committee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee (2008–present); Conference Committee (2004); Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists (2004–present); Member, Society for American Archaeology (2003–present); Member, Nebraska Association of Professional Archaeologists (2002).

Research Interests: historical/post-medieval archaeology; world systems theory; colonial and border/frontier studies; the fur trade; battlefield archaeology; underwater site formation processes; remote sensing; deepwater archaeology; historical metallurgy.

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

As a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee I would bring my experience as both an underwater and terrestrial archaeologist, in both government and academic practices. Though early in my career as a professional archaeologist, I have had the opportunity to serve SHA in many capacities, as both a student and as a representative of the National Park Service. I am in the unique position of concurrently participating in three scientific fields: anthropological archaeology, engineering, and oceanography, and believe I can contribute to the committee a key understanding of how different candidates can integrate a wealth of knowledge and experience, including those with highly multidisciplinary backgrounds, to lead SHA through the evolution of the science and profession of historical and underwater archaeology.

If elected to serve, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, and ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society in seeking individuals to recommend for nomination?

If elected, I would not only focus on identifying individuals from a wide variety of experiences, regions, ethnicities, nationalities, and archaeological disciplines, but would also target individuals with multidisciplinary backgrounds. I would strive to include those with expertise in not just the social sciences, but also in other fields such as engineering, ecology, and oceanography, among other sciences. I would also encourage new professionals in archaeology, including students, to increasingly take part in the varied committees of SHA so as to learn from our existing leaders as well as to impart new ideas on how our Society can and should grow. In addition I would emphasize nominating individuals who promote ethical practices in both terrestrial and underwater archaeology: those who would take a stand to promote good practices within our field to both other related professionals as well as the general public.

Lastly I would promote maintaining a balance of professionals within the leadership of SHA, so all related aspects of archaeology—academic, public, and cultural resource management—are represented.

Carl Carlson-Drexler, M.A.

Education: B.A., Grinnell College; M.A., University of Nebraska.

Present Positions: Ph.D. candidate, College of William & Mary; Adjunct Researcher, Arkansas Archeological Survey.

Professional Service: Representative to the Student Subsection of the SHA Academic and Professional Training Committee; Member (twice), SHA Program Committee (St. Louis and Williamsburg conferences); Program Committee, American Society for Ethnohistory (Williamsburg conference).

Research Interests: conflict archaeology, spatial analysis, and semiotics. I have worked on sites in Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Virginia, New Mexico, the Yucatan Peninsula, and Cuba.

Recent Publications: chapter on the application of cumulative viewshed analysis to battlefield studies at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, and the memorialization of San Juan Hill, Oriente Province, Cuba.

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

If elected to the Nominations and Elections Committee, I believe I can bring a strong work ethic and a familiarity with the younger generation of archaeologists in the society. The future and furtherance of the Society will depend to no small degree on our ability to integrate future leaders early in their careers and include their viewpoints as the Society moves deeper into the 21st century.



If elected to serve, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, and ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society in seeking individuals to recommend for nomination?

I would place a priority on ensuring that professionals at the beginning of their careers are given the chance to serve on the Society's committees, and that we encourage the internationalization of the organization through increased service, membership, and dialogue with peer organizations in the Caribbean and Central and South America. As a graduate student, I am acutely sensitive to the demands increased membership rates pose towards students, and will do whatever this position will permit to find ways to ease the burden on those of us whose wallets are slimmest.

Steven Dasovich, Ph.D.

Education: B.A. Anthropology, University of South Dakota; M.S. Anthropology, Florida State University; Ph.D. Anthropology, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Present Positions: Head, Cultural Resource Services Division for SCI Engineer-



ing, Inc. (past eight years); Adjunct Professor, Lindenwood University, St. Charles, MO (past three years).

Professional Service: SHA Development Committee (2005-present); Member, Board of Directors and Chair of the Membership Committee, American Cultural Resources Association; Member, Board of Directors and Treasurer, Missouri Association of Professional Archaeologists; Commissioner, St. Louis County (Missouri) Historic Buildings Commission.

Recent Publications: (2007) co-author with Walter Busch, Fort Davidson Battlefield, Missouri, in *Fields of Conflict: Battle-*

field Archaeology from the Roman Empire to the Korean War, Praeger Security International.

Research Interests: My current research projects include work on late 18th- thru early 19th-century French/Spanish colonial and early American sites in Old Town St. Charles, MO and at the (Nathan/Daniel) Boone Home site near Defiance, MO. I have also been a member of a research team identifying Civil War battlefield sites in Missouri, with work having been completed or continuing at three battlefield sites so far. Finally, (following up on previous underwater archaeology experience) in the summer of 2007, a bill I had written six years earlier for the better protection of shipwrecks in Missouri was finally signed by the Governor. The promulgation of rules and regulations comes next.

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

My background has given me significant experience with historical terrestrial archaeology, underwater archaeology, cultural resource compliance issues, and politics. I have dealt with and know a wide variety of archaeologists in all of these areas and this will help in being able to identify appropriate individuals to run for offices and other positions within the Society.

If elected to serve, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, and ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society in seeking individuals to recommend for nomination?

In the Bylaws, the Nomination and Elections Committee is tasked with preparing a slate of qualified candidates for elected positions within the Society. My emphasis would therefore be to carefully consider individuals who have demonstrated the willingness and ability to perform well within the selected position. Candidates should have demonstrated a commitment to the Society and its goals/missions. Certain positions require an ability to understand and properly consider the business side of running the Society. My business background gives me the ability to understand these issues and then find people who can deal with such things (when necessary) for specific elected positions. Following this, the goal is to make sure the election is carried out swiftly and efficiently.

Deborah Hull-Walski, M.S.

Education: B.A. Anthropology and History, 1974, University of Colorado, Boulder; M.S. Historical Archaeology, 1988, Illinois State University, Normal.



Present Positions: Collections Manager, Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), Smithsonian Institution (1992-present); Adjunct Faculty, George Washington University (GWU), Museum Studies Program (2000-present).

Past Positions: Asst. Collections Manager, National Park Service, National Capitol Region (1991); Archaeological Laboratory Director, Harpers Ferry NHP (1989-1990); Laboratory Director, Tetra Tech, Inc., CA (1988-1989); Laboratory Director, Dames and Moore, Phoenix, AZ (1986-1988).

Professional Service: Curation Committee, SHA (2007-present); Registrars Committee, American Association of Museums (2008); Latin American and Caribbean Collections Management Training Program (2007-2008); GWU Museum Studies Program, Long Distance Learning Planning Group (2005-2006); Cultural Heritage Institute for Young Iraqi Specialists (CHI-Iraq) Program (2004); Interagency Federal Collections Working Group (1998-2002).

Recent Publications: (2007) *Object Storage*, in *Collections Management Practical Applications: A Distance Learning Course of the Graduate Program in Museum Studies*, George Washington University; (2006) *Museum Objects: More than Material*, in *Remembrance of Things: How Museums and Memory Shape One Another*, *Material Matters* (54); (2001) co-author with Gillian A. Flynn, *Merging Traditional Indigenous Curation Methods with Modern Museum*

Standards of Care, *Museum Anthropology* 25(1):31-40; (2000) co-author with Lynn M. Snyder, Thomas D. Thiessen, and Myra J. Giesen, Postwar Partners in Archeology: The Bureau of Reclamation, The National Park Service, and the River Basin Surveys in the Missouri River Basin (1945-1969), *CRM* 23(1):17-20; (1999) co-author with James J. Krakker and David J. Rosenthal, Managing a Scholarly Resource: Archaeological Collections at the National Museum of Natural History, *Museum Anthropology* 23(2):9-18.

Recent Awards: American Association of Museums, Registrars Committee Dudley-Wilkinson Lifetime Achievement Award (2007).

Research Interests: late 19th- and early 20th-century material culture, history of the River Basin Surveys project, mortuary customs, collections management education, genealogical research.

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

Over the past 30 years, I have been fortunate to work with many professionals not only in the archaeological community but also in the conservation, collections management, and museum studies fields. I have worked for, and collaborated on projects with, federal agencies, CRM firms, and museums. These experiences led me to develop a network of contacts at national and international levels. In addition, my work at the Smithsonian and George Washington University keeps me closely connected with scholars and students from which to draw potential candidates for SHA committees.

If elected to serve, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, and ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society in seeking individuals to recommend for nomination?

As a member of the committee I would look for candidates who have a diversity of experience. Our committees need academics, field archaeologists, conservators, cultural resource managers, laboratory directors/collections managers, and individuals with public outreach and development experience. Geographically diverse committees also are essential in order to ensure national and international concerns are addressed. Committees with balanced and diverse memberships would also address the multiple needs of the SHA community itself. The future of the SHA is with the

generation of scholars currently in graduate schools and it is important to have their input on committees. As a Selecting and Nominating Committee member, I would seek recruitment of recent graduates or graduate school students as candidates because they would bring new enthusiasm as well as new approaches and ideas. At the same time, through their participation on SHA committees, institutional knowledge would be passed on to them. A key issue for me is sometimes labeled the "curation crisis." The long-term care of our nation's archaeological collections is a continuing and critical challenge faced by local, state, and federal institutions. Through the recruitment of committee members dedicated and willing to focus on the immediacy of this critical issue, the SHA has the opportunity to make a difference through increased education and community outreach, and the procurement of adequate and continued congressional awareness and support.

ACUA Committee (three positions)

Kimberly L. Eslinger, M.A.

Education: B.A. History, 1998, Roanoke College, Salem, VA; M.A. Program in Maritime Studies, 2005, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC.



Current Positions: Marine Archaeologist, C & C Technologies (2005-present); Marine Archaeologist & Field Producer, Nautilus Productions (2000-present).

Past Positions: Field Director, Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), St. Augustine, FL (2003-2005); Registrar, St. Augustine Lighthouse and Museum, St. Augustine, FL (2003-2005); Curator, Registrar, and Archaeologist for *Commodore* Project, Ponce Inlet Lighthouse Association, Ponce Inlet, FL (2001-2003); Visiting Researcher, Underwater Archaeologist, Historian, and *DiveLive* 2001 Coordinator, *Queen Anne's Revenge* (QAR) Shipwreck Project, Morehead City, NC (2001-2002).

Research Interests: Gulf of Mexico maritime archaeology, deepwater archaeology, remote sensing, public outreach in archaeology, filibustering, 18th- and 19th-century seafaring.

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

My experience in maritime archaeology has combined public education with projects ranging from the intertidal zone up to 4,000 feet seawater. I have worked as an archaeologist documenting small vernacular craft through World War I vessels. Likewise I have worked to promote underwater archaeology with school children through field schools, interactive Internet outreach, and documentaries. As a marine archaeologist in the Gulf of Mexico I work to locate, identify, and preserve historic vessels and prehistoric sites in the offshore oil and gas field. I have worked with county, state, and federal agencies to ensure regulatory compliance and archaeological recovery for the last seven years while promoting public outreach of submerged sites. If elected to the ACUA Board I would continue to work to promote public outreach for archaeological projects. My experience working with contractors, regulatory agencies, and in deep water will allow me to provide the Board with a perspective of the challenges facing archaeology in the private and public sectors as we move into deeper water.

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

If elected to the ACUA I see several priorities that I believe need to be focused on: public outreach, protection and study

of deepwater archaeological sites, and the dissemination of information regarding our work. From school children to Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) pilots we need to be educating the public about the history that archaeologists work to study, preserve, and protect in the public trust. Internet outreach, public lectures, classroom sessions, and field schools are gaining a foothold with school-age children, but we also need to be reaching the voting public. I would work with the ACUA to more strongly advocate for responsible stewardship of our cultural heritage by the general public. We must find a way to bring the general public into the discussion, and allow them to be the stakeholder that they truly are.

Second, as offshore industries and explorers continue to explore deeper water we as archaeologists are caught in an increasing current of discoveries and potential cultural heritage problems. How do we protect and preserve both shallow-water sites and sites on the outer continental shelf in several thousand meters of water? How do we educate marine contractors about the potential for historical and prehistoric sites? How do we make these professionals our colleagues and our promoters? I would work to promote the preservation of these sites as vital areas of study for future generations. I believe the ACUA/SHA has the ability to help guide discussions about submerged sites and promote stewardship among the men and women who will be the first to see them. I also believe that as archaeologists we have a stronger voice to start setting standards for deepwater archaeological investigations. I would work with fellow ACUA members to begin handling the issues facing us as we move into deeper waters. We should expect the same level of archaeological controls and methodologies on these deepwater sites that we expect in shallower waters. My experience working with industry representatives will benefit the ACUA and SHA as these challenges arise.

Wayne R. Lusardi, M.A.

Education: B.S. Anthropology/Geology, 1990, Illinois State University; M.A. Maritime History & Nautical Archaeology, 1998, East Carolina University.

Current Positions: State Maritime Archaeologist, Michigan Department of History, Arts and Libraries (2002–present); Maritime Archaeologist, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary (2002–present); Nautical Archaeology Society tutor (2007–present).

Past Positions: Archaeological Conservator, USS *Monitor* Project, the Mariners' Museum (2002); Archaeological Conserva-

tor, North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Branch (1998–2002); Shipwreck Archaeologist, Tidewater Atlantic Research (1996–1998); Archaeologist/Paleontologist, Illinois State Museum (1987–1990, 1995).

Professional Service: Chair, Michigan Underwater Salvage and Preserve Committee; Thunder Bay Underwater Preserve Committee liaison.

Recent Publications: (forthcoming) Rock, Paper, Shipwrecks: The Maritime Cultural Landscape of Thunder Bay, in *Maritime Cultural Landscapes*; (forthcoming) Great Lakes Underwater Archaeology, in *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia*; (forthcoming with Ruberg et al.) Observations of the Middle Island Sinkhole in Lake Huron: A Unique Geologic and Glacial Creation of 420 Million Years, *Marine Technology Society Journal*; (2007) Northeast Region: Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, in *Fathoming Our Past: Historical Contexts of the National Marine Sanctuaries*, pp.12–15; (2006) The Beaufort Inlet Shipwreck Artifact Assemblage, in *X Marks the Spot: The Archaeology of Piracy*, pp. 196–218; (2005) co-author with B. A. Rodgers and N. Richards, Ruling Theories Linger: Questioning the Identity of the Beaufort Inlet Shipwreck, *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 34(1):24–37; (2004) co-author with K. Thompson, Lessons Beneath the Waves: Maritime Heritage Revealed through Shipwrecks, *Current: The Journal of Marine Education* 20(3):30–34; (2004) co-author with S. E. Dunkle and J. R. Craig, Romarchite and Associated Phases as Common Corrosion Products on Pewter Artifacts from Marine Archaeological

Sites, *Geoarchaeology: an International Journal* 19(6):531–552; (2002) Damnation Seize My Soul if I Give You Quarter or Take any From You: Cannon, Munitions & Small Arms from the Wreck of the Pirate Vessel *Queen Anne's Revenge* (1718), *Man At Arms* 24(2):32–39; (2000) The Beaufort Inlet Shipwreck Project, *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 29(1):57–68; (1999) Do the Artifacts Identify the Beaufort Inlet Shipwreck as the Pirate Blackbeard's Flagship *Queen Anne's Revenge*? in *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings: Society for Historical Archaeology*, pp. 123–132.

Research Interests: underwater archaeology, Great Lakes maritime history, material culture studies, European colonialism.

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

During the past 21 years I have worked as an archaeologist around the nation and abroad in a variety of fields including terrestrial, maritime, museums, academia, private and public sectors. My diverse background as an archaeologist, cultural resource manager, paleontologist, and conservator will enable me to draw from each of the experiences to more effectively contribute to the interdisciplinary nature of the ACUA/SHA.

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

Protection and management of maritime heritage resources around the globe, and development of stewardship programs where they are lacking should continue to be a high priority of the ACUA/SHA. This goal can be achieved through resource sharing and partnership development, using established organizations to assist newer ones during times of financial difficulties. Maintaining high standards and more effectively integrating terrestrial and underwater archaeology to provide a more holistic approach to the discipline and an area's maritime and cultural heritage must also be a priority. An increase in public awareness of archaeology through outreach and education programs will enable the ACUA/SHA to continue its mission of educating scholars, governments, sport divers, and the general public about underwater archaeology and the preservation of maritime heritage resources.



Nathan Richards, Ph.D., RPA



Education: B.A. Philosophy, Visual Arts and Archaeology, Flinders University, 1996; B.A. (Hons.) Archaeology, Flinders University, 1997; Ph.D. Archaeology, Flinders University, 2003.

Current Position: Assistant Professor, Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University (2004–present).

Past Positions: Maritime Heritage Project Officer, Tasmanian Heritage Office, Hobart, Tasmania (2002–2003); Archaeological Consultant (1998–present); Maritime Heritage Officer, Heritage South Australia (1998–2000).

Professional Service: Associate Editor, *Historical Archaeology* (2007–present); Editor, *Newsletter of the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology* (2003–2007); Series Editor, Research Report Series, East Carolina University (2003–present); Editorial Board, *Bulletin of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology* (2002–present); Research Associate, PAST Foundation (2004–present); Various executive roles, Australian Association for Maritime History (1998–2004).

Research Interests: maritime archaeology, archaeological theory and method, technological change, cultural site formation.

Recent Publications: (2008) *Ships' Graveyards: Watercraft Abandonment and the Archaeological Site Formation Process*, University Press of Florida; (2007) *Garden Island (1906–1945) – Graveyard of Ships*, in *Shipwreck! Nautical Archaeology in Australia*, Mike Nash, editor, pp. 183–193, University of Western Australia Press, Fremantle; (2006) co-author with Mark Staniforth, *The Abandoned Ships' Project, Historical Archaeology* 40(4):84–102; (2005) *Thematic Studies in Australian Maritime Archaeology*, in *Australian Approaches to Maritime Archaeology*, Mark Staniforth and Mike Nash, editors, pp. 41–54, Kluwer Press, New York.

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

I have had many varied experiences in my career so far, from working from within avocational groups, training the public in community education schemes, consultancies in Australia and China, working for state cultural heritage management agencies, and in the area of education within tertiary institutions (Australia and the U.S.). This diversity of experience has reinforced

the need for the marketing of the ACUA and SHA to all of the people who populate any of the sectors of the heritage industry, and in particular the maritime heritage community. I would also hope that the difference in perspective that emerges from my international connections could also contribute to new and creative ways to benefit the ACUA/SHA in furthering its managerial efficiencies, as well as its future financial prospects.

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

I see the role of education, ethics, and efficiency as being of paramount importance. In the area of ethics this is not only about responses to the treasure hunters, it is about solidifying the values that maritime archaeology, as a truly multidisciplinary and constantly evolving undertaking needs to embrace in order to fulfil our responsibilities to the public, as well as to our profession. We need to be open to a multifaceted and coordinated approach to education—one that continues to strive for both innovation, and the proliferation of schemes and products for the public. It is important to not only overcome many of the stereotypes associated with our endeavors, but also highlight the work of our peers—professional and avocational alike. An inclusive view, sensitive to ethical standards, as well as the needs of community focus groups touched by our work is crucial in the creation of any “grass-roots” support. One other area that I can contribute is the area of institutional efficiency. The larger organizations become, the more bogged down in procedure they become. Using technological solutions, we

have the ability to establish ways to allow Board members to concentrate their efforts on outreach and lobbying rather than record keeping. This should not be an afterthought, but instead a prerequisite for both the initiation and sustenance and maintenance of communication and growth for the ACUA.

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

Education: B.A. Anthropology, 1990, University of West Florida; M.S. International Relations, 1991, Troy University; National Association of Underwater Instructors #13824, 1991; M.A. Historical Archaeology, 1998, University of West Florida; Ph.D. Anthropology, 2005, Florida State



University.

Current Position: Northwest Region Director, Florida Public Archaeology Network (2006–present).

Past Positions: Underwater Archaeologist, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (1998–2006); Museum Educator, Historic Pensacola Preservation Board (1995–1998); Field Supervisor, Pensacola Shipwreck Survey and Emanuel Point Ship Excavation (1992–1995).

Professional Service: Board of Directors and Treasurer, Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (2005–2008); Nominations and Elections Committee, SHA; Editorial Advisory Committee, SHA; ACUA Representative to Public Education and Interpretation Committee, SHA; Training and Education Advisory Board, Nautical Archaeology Society; Board of Directors, Pensacola Archaeological Society (2006–2009); 2010 Conference Committee, SHA.

Research Interests: public outreach/education and interpretation of maritime cultural resources; development of publicly accessible underwater and terrestrial archaeological preserves; engaging the public

in archaeology.

Recent Publications: (forthcoming) co-author with M. Leshikar-Denton, The Cayman Islands' Experience: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow, in *Underwater and Maritime Archaeology in Latin America and the Caribbean*, P. Luna Erreguerena and M. Leshikar-Denton, editors, One World Archaeology Series, University College London Press, UK; (2007) co-editor with J. H. Jameson, Jr., *Out of the Blue: Public Interpretation of Maritime Cultural Resources*, Springer Press, New York; (2006) co-author with J. McKinnon, Florida's Mystery Wreck, *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 35(2):187-194; (2006) Preservation Through Education: Florida's Shipwreck Preserves, in *Underwater Heritage at Risk*, R. Grenier, editor, UNESCO, Paris; (2003) co-editor with J. D. Spirek, *Submerged Cultural Resource Management*, Springer Press, New York; (2003) Florida's Underwater Archaeological Preserves: An Exercise in Community Participation in SCR Management, in *Archaeologists and Local Communities: Partners in Exploring the Past*, L. Derry and M. Malloy, editors, Society for American Archaeology.

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

A strong, proactive education policy is necessary to teach the public, especially sport divers, the value of shipwrecks as tangible pieces of our common past. My education and experience in submerged cultural resource management and public interpretation qualify me to assist the ACUA in developing and implementing policy that will help to ensure SCR preservation for both scientific research and public benefit. The ACUA aggressively promotes legislation and public support for the international protection of shipwrecks and I have been honored to work with my fellow Board members for the past four years toward this goal. If reelected, I will continue to contribute to the ACUA's mission to the best of my ability through developing education strategies and supporting preservation initiatives.

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

The ACUA's stated mission of education and preservation must be aggressively continued. The ACUA is in a position, through its partnership with SHA, to continue to aid and influence SCR management practices and policies. In particular, the ACUA can build on its successes in education by partnering with other responsible organizations to bring archaeology to the public. As Treasurer of ACUA for the past several years, I have watched the organization's fiscal resources increase to the point of being able to "put our money where our mouth is." If reelected, I will continue in my role as Treasurer to make sure ACUA remains fiscally responsible and proactive in developing effective outreach strategies.

Filipe Vieira de Castro, Ph.D.
(no photograph supplied)

Education: Licenciatura (M.S.) Civil Engineering, 1984, Technical University of Lisbon; M.B.A., 1993, Lisbon Catholic University; Ph.D. Anthropology, 2001, Texas A&M University.

Current Position: Assistant Professor, Texas A&M University.

Past Positions: Manager, Centro Nacional de Arqueologia Náutica e Subaquática, Ministry of Culture, Portugal (1995-1998); Department Director, Instituto do Trabalho Portuário, Ministry of the Sea, Portugal (1993-1995).

Professional Service: Executive Board of Directors, ACUA (2005-2007).

Recent Publications: (2008) co-author with Katie Custer, *Edge of Empire, Proceedings of the Symposium held at 2006 SHA Annual Meeting*, Caleidoscópio; (2008) The Concept of Iberian Ship, *Historical Archaeology* 42(2):63-87; (2007) Monroy, C., R. Furuta, and F. Castro, A Multilingual Approach to Technical Manuscripts: 16th and 17th-century Portuguese Shipbuilding Treatises, in *ACM/IEEE Joint Conference on Digital Libraries*, pp. 413-414, Vancouver, BC; (2007) Santos, T., N. Fonseca, and F. Castro, Naval Architecture Applied to the Reconstruction of an Early XVII Century Portuguese Nau, *Marine Technology* 44(4):254-267; (2007) Monroy, C., R. Furuta, and F. Castro, Ancient Technical Manuscripts: the Case of 17th-century Portuguese Shipbuilding Treatises, paper presented at Digital Humanities 2007 Conference, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; (2007) Monroy, C., R.

Furuta, and F. Castro, Texts, Illustrations, and Physical Objects: The Case of Ancient Shipbuilding Treatises, paper presented at the 11th European Conference on Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries ECDL, Budapest, Hungary; (2007) Rising and Narrowing: 16th-Century Geometric Algorithms used to Design the Bottom of Ships in Portugal, *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 36(1):148-154; (2006) Monroy, C., N. Parks, R. Furuta, and F. Castro, The Nautical Archaeology Digital Library, in *European Conference on Digital Libraries 2006 LNCS 4172*, Gonzalo et al., editors, pp. 544-547, Springer-Verlag, Berlin and Heidelberg; (2006) co-author with Nuno Fonseca, Sailing the Pepper Wreck: A Proposed Methodology to Understand an Early 17th-Century Portuguese Indiamen, *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 35(1):97-103.

Research Interests: Iberian seafaring, history of shipbuilding.

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

If elected I would like to contribute to increase ACUA visibility and help keep its commitment and momentum in the fight against treasure hunting under the spirit of the Annex of the UNESCO Convention for underwater archaeology.

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

If elected I would like to provoke a constructive discussion about the need for more intense international cooperation, easier circulation of information, and an urgent need to help the new generation of recently graduated nautical archaeologists to take over from the pioneers. I would like to see a new paradigm—more democratic and horizontal—replace the existing bureaucratic structures in a number of countries. I believe that universities, museums, and nonprofit entities can share the burden of the study of their countries' underwater cultural heritage in the spirit of the UNESCO Convention, and help the centralized state agencies connect with the public and social partners.

Don't forget Toronto 2009!

Death Notice Jean-Pierre Chrestien

Jean-Pierre Hardy, Canadian Museum of Civilization

Our colleague Jean-Pierre Chrestien passed away on 26 January 2008 at the age of 58 after a battle with cancer.

Jean-Pierre worked for Parks Canada for several years before joining the research team at the Museum of Man in Ottawa, now the Canadian Museum of Civilization, in 1985. During his first six years, he directed several research projects that contributed to the conception and realization of exhibitions in the History Hall of the museum.

Beginning in 1995, Jean-Pierre expanded his research as Curator of Archaeology, Québec, to different domains, including European fishers in Newfoundland and Cape Breton Island and Breton and Norman settlers in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This work led him on many occasions to archives in Europe and to fieldwork in Canada's Maritime Provinces.

As a specialist in French ceramics in North America, he often collaborated with colleagues from Canada, the U.S., and France. Numerous messages of sympathy sent to the museum bear witness to the high esteem of his colleagues.

Cultured, erudite, and of unlimited curiosity, Jean-Pierre passionately loved his calling as an historian and archaeologist. He made a remarkable contribution to the discipline through his exhibitions, publications, and lectures—a comprehensive list can be consulted on the museum web page (www.civilization.ca/cmc/archeo/recherche/chrestienbib.html)—which all expressed his passion.

Beyond the indubitable quality of his professional achievements, Jean-Pierre will also be remembered for his personal qualities. His sense of responsibility, his sincerity, his respect for others, his joy for life, and his patience and generosity were all appreciated by friends and colleagues who say today with one voice that Jean-Pierre left us too soon.

Jean-Pierre is survived by his wife, Gaétane Guillemette.

SHA COMMITTEE NEWS

UNESCO Committee News

The UNESCO Committee's primary goal is to support the international ratification and implementation of the 2001 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.

We held our annual committee meeting on 9 January 2008, with 10 full members and 7 observers present. Two of these observers asked to become full members, so were subsequently invited to do so by our President, in consultation with the Committee Chair. The Secretary sent the draft minutes to me for review.

We prepared a letter for the SHA President to sign that was to be sent to several agencies and organizations regarding the Annex Rules. One letter went to the Naval Historical Center (NHC) asking it to endorse and incorporate the Annex Rules as the basic requirement for the practice of archaeology on underwater cultural heritage under its authority, jurisdiction, or control. Recognizing that the NHC is the national leader in the protection and management of sunken military craft, we feel that it is in a position to further support cultural heritage protection by formally incorporating the Annex Rules into the management plans and best practices of its programs.

Another letter signed by the SHA Presi-

dent went out to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) asking it to endorse and incorporate the Annex Rules as the basic requirement for the practice of archaeology on underwater cultural heritage (UCH) under its authority, jurisdiction, or control. MMS has been a national leader in the discovery, research, preservation, and conservation of UCH resources on the Outer Continental Shelf. The MMS archaeological survey guidelines are consistent with the Annex Rules, the Environmental Studies Program sponsors groundbreaking research, and the outreach website educates the public. Noting these accomplishments, the SHA feels that MMS is in a position to further its leadership role in the protection of UCH by formally incorporating the Annex Rules into the policies and procedures of its programs.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation replied to the SHA President's September 2006 letter that had asked the ACHP to endorse and incorporate the Annex Rules as the basic requirement for the practice of underwater archaeology and submerged heritage management. The ACHP affirmed that it would encourage federal agencies to use the Annex Rules in the context of their compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and would request that agencies review their underwater management programs for consistency with the Annex Rules.

The committee was contacted by ICO-

MOS ICUCH President Robert Grenier and by Ulrike Koschtial at UNESCO about UNESCO's interest in our initiative to compile a listing of endorsements by professional societies and heritage organizations in support of the 1996 ICOMOS Charter and the 2001 UNESCO Convention and/or its Annex. They want to publish this endorsement list. Committee Chair Peggy Leshikar-Denton contacted all of the people/organizations who had sent these endorsements (19 to date), asking them to verify their organization's endorsement text, as well as the data in the endorsement list, and to copy their reply to me and to UNESCO. She also circulated a call for additional endorsements to our committee and to the ACUA. We prepared a letter addressed to Françoise Rivière, Assistant Director-General for Culture at UNESCO, and submitted it to the SHA President for review and signing. UNESCO will send letters to all of the endorsing organizations, referring to the SHA initiative and asking for their concurrence to publish their endorsement. We are continuing to follow up.

We prepared two letters of thanks that went out, with the SHA President's signature, to RPA's Bill Lees and Jeff Altschul for their work and assistance towards the successful amending of the RPA Code of Conduct. We also continued to work on organizing a symposium for WAC-6 in Dublin on the UNESCO Convention worldwide, and to assist with a complementary plenary

session. The session has been confirmed by WAC organizers.

The UNESCO Committee Chair represented ICOMOS ICUCH at a regional UNESCO meeting in St. Lucia (27–28 March) to support ratification of the 2001

UNESCO Convention among Eastern Caribbean countries. At this meeting she shared information about initiatives being undertaken by SHA and ICUCH in this regard, and about progress in protection and management of UCH in Latin America and

the Caribbean.

A subcommittee consisting of Amanda Evans, Vic Mastone, and Hans Van Tilburg is working to coordinate our committee's response to the President's request for comments on the Needs Assessment Survey.

Call for Nominations for the 2009 SHA Dissertation Prize

The 2009 SHA Dissertation Prize will be awarded to a recent graduate whose dissertation is considered to be an outstanding contribution to historical archaeology. A prepublication contract to have the dissertation copublished by the SHA and the University Press of Florida and a \$1,000 cash prize will be given to the individual with the winning dissertation. The cash portion of the prize will be paid when the revised dissertation is acceptable to the press.

To be considered for the 2009 prize, which will be awarded at the SHA Annual Meeting in January 2009, nominees must have defended their dissertations and received a Ph.D. within three years prior to 30 June 2008. Two unbound copies of the dissertation must be provided to James E. Ayres, Chair of the SHA Dissertation Prize Subcommittee, by the date noted below. The dissertation copies will not be returned (unless the reviewers have made comments they wish to pass on to a nominee). The nominator or nominee must provide the Chair of the Subcommittee with the nominee's current mailing address, email address, and telephone number(s).

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

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

Deadline for receipt of all materials (nomination letter or letters and copies of dissertations) is 18 July 2008.

The Subcommittee is expected to reach a consensus on the winner by no later than 17 October 2008.

For more information or to submit nomination materials, contact James E. Ayres, 1702 East Waverly, Tucson, AZ 85719; phone: 520.325.4435; fax: 520.620.1432; email: <jammar@post.com>.

Dissertation Prize Subcommittee: James Ayres (Chair), Charles Ewen, Teresita Majewski, Paul R. Mullins, Mark S. Warner, and LouAnn Wurst

Previous Dissertation Prize Winners:

- **2002** – Michelle M. Terrell, *The Jewish Community of Early Colonial Nevis: A Historical Archaeological Study*, published by SHA-UPF in 2004
- **2003** – Kurt Jordan, *The Archaeology of Iroquois Restoration: Settlement, Housing, and Economy at a Dispersed Seneca Community, ca. A.D. 1715-1754*
- **2004** – Nathan Richards, *Deep Structures: an Examination of Deliberate Watercraft Abandonment in Australia*
- **2005** – J. Cameron Monroe, *Building Dahomey: Landscape, Architecture and Political Order in Atlantic West Africa*
- **2006** – Elizabeth Kellar, *Construction and Expression of Identity: An Archaeological Investigation of the Laborer Villages at Adrian Estate, St. John, USVI*
- **2007** – Elizabeth Jordan, *"From Time Immemorial": Washerwomen, Culture, and Community in Capetown, South Africa*
- **2008** – Sarah Croucher, *Plantations on Zanzibar: An Archaeological Approach to Complex Identities*

Nurturing a Growing Interest in Midwest Historical Archaeology: A History of the Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference

Michael Shakir Nassaney

Jane Baxter asked me to offer some opening remarks on the history and purpose of the Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference at its third annual meeting held at DePaul University in Chicago, IL on 3 November 2007. This essay is an expanded version of my comments.

The first archaeological conferences in the U.S. were regional in scope; the Pecos Conference (1927), Southeastern Archaeological Conference (1934), and Midwest Archaeological Conference (1945) immediately

come to mind. The purpose of these gatherings was to exchange information, learn about new discoveries and interpretations, and participate in a community of scholars who could scrutinize developments in and provide critical commentary on archaeological theory, methods, and techniques. Eventually the participants were able to establish an identity for both their subjects of study and their organizations.

As Trigger (2007:177–189) and others have noted, American archaeology has been closely tied to anthropology since the 19th

century and the disciplines emerged in tandem with an interest in the indigenous peoples of the continent and their ancestors. By the late 19th century, American historians and preservationists throughout the nation had mounted a concerted effort to identify and commemorate sites associated with early European settlements and America's forefathers, "as places where national values and ideals were formed and shaped on an everyday basis" (King 2006:295; see also Hicks and Horning 2006:274–275). Early efforts to practice what later would be called

"historical archaeology" were confined to documenting material traces of significant people and places predominantly in Anglo-America, particularly in New England and Virginia. Sites of this genre were rare in the more recently settled Old Northwest Territory, and scholarly and avocational interest in that region focused on the rich archaeological record of earthen mounds, buried tombs, and extensive earthworks. Historical archaeology consequently developed slowly in the Midwest and relatively little attention was paid to the material remains of European, African, and Asian immigrants prior to World War II.

There were some notable exceptions, however. In the late 1930s George Quimby (1939, 1966) used extant artifact collections from Fort St. Joseph in southwest Michigan and other well-dated European sites to establish a chronology for postcontact material culture in the western Great Lakes region. He reasoned that the collection in the Fort St. Joseph Museum in Niles, MI contained the kinds of non-Indian artifacts that should be present in postcontact Indian sites beginning in the late 17th century and could be used to link prehistoric and historic groups through the direct historical approach. The Fort St. Joseph collection was used to define Quimby's Middle Historic Period (1700–1760), since the site was occupied from about 1691 to 1781.

There has been a long interest in the archaeology of historic sites in Illinois, much of it tied to reconstruction efforts (Thomas Emerson 2007, pers. comm.). The excavations at Lincoln's New Salem in the 1920s marked the beginning of archaeological investigation in Illinois, and the following decades saw work carried out at a number of sites, including Fort de Chartres, Fort St. Louis, Lincoln's Home, Fort Massac, the courthouse in French Cahokia, and several Indian sites. In 1978 the Illinois Department of Transportation contracted with the newly formed historical archaeological program at Illinois State University under Edward Jelks to perform historic excavations on its projects, and as a result several hundred 18th- to 19th-century sites have been investigated over the past 30 years. In 1986 Thomas Emerson at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency organized a conference focused on historic archaeology in Illinois; this conference has continued intermittently into recent times. Furthermore, the proceedings of this conference and reports of excavations at historic-period sites in Illinois have been published with some frequency (e.g., Walthall 1991). Although historical archaeology was generally slow to catch on west of the eastern seaboard, it eventually gained in popularity in most regions of America, thanks to the influ-

ence of preservationists, legislation, and practitioners such as James Deetz, Charles Fairbanks, and J. C. Harrington. The early work at Fort Michilimackinac, by scholars associated with Michigan State University, as part of reconstruction efforts legitimized historical archaeology in the Midwest (Maxwell and Binford 1961; Cleland 1970; Stone 1974).

The 1960s and early 1970s marked a boom in American higher education and unprecedented numbers of archaeologists were hired in academia (Patterson 1995:107). Most of them had studied Old World archaeology or ancient North and South American sites. The 1970s also witnessed the birth of cultural resource management, which led to a substantial increase in the amount of money spent on archaeology (Patterson 1995:109) and required that sites associated with all time periods be investigated. In response to this new demand, some archaeologists retooled their skills and expanded their expertise to include historical archaeology. The founding of The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) in 1967 also contributed to growth in the field of historical archaeology. The SHA is now both the world's oldest and largest organization (with over 2500 members) devoted to the study of the recent past. A substantial portion of the organization's members reside in California, Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia, states where historical archaeology had an early start and where many historical archaeologists have been trained as a result. When faculty hired in the 1960s and early 1970s began to retire in the 1990s, many Midwest colleges and universities replaced their prehistorians with historical archaeologists. By 2005, historical archaeologists were tenured or in tenure-track positions at many institutions in the Midwest (e.g., Ball State, DePaul, Heidelberg College, Illinois, Illinois State, IUPUI, Notre Dame, Purdue, and Western Michigan). Some of these were newly defined positions that reflected changes in the demands of the discipline.

Midwest historical archaeologists did not need to look very far for models of scholarly association and discussion. Immediately to the south, the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology had met annually since 1982. For several years in the mid-1990s John McCarthy and his colleagues organized the Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest in Minnesota. And Skip Stewart-Abernathy and Amy Young, among others, have worked to sustain the South Central Historical Archaeology Conference since 1998.

In 2002 Western Michigan University hired an historical archaeologist, Fred

Smith, to assist me in building our program and we soon began discussing the need for a forum to bring together historical archaeologists in the Midwest. While we both enjoyed large conferences such as the SHA conference where we could meet many of our colleagues throughout the discipline, we agreed that a smaller meeting would allow for more intimate discussions that were missing from the larger venues. We decided to hold the first Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference (MHAC) at Western Michigan University in September of 2005. Although by then Smith had moved to take another position, he participated in the conference by delivering one of six papers that followed a keynote presentation, all of which addressed how historical archaeology has contributed to an understanding of the American experience. The program attracted about 35 attendees who engaged in spirited discussions of the papers. In 2006 Mark Groover, who was one of the 2005 presenters, hosted MHAC2 at Ball State University. He encouraged increased participation and accepted about a dozen papers for a gathering that attracted over 60 attendees.

In 2007 Jane Baxter, another presenter from MHAC1, organized the meeting at DePaul University. MHAC3 was a carefully planned event with a varied and innovative format that included co-presentations, posters, and a keynote speaker as a prelude to an open forum on engaged, community, and public archaeologies, which proved to be a very timely topic. Baxter arranged to provide all of the preregistrants with a copy of Little and Shackel's (2007) *Archaeology as a Tool of Civic Engagement*, which focused and facilitated a lively discussion well into the afternoon among the 40 attendees.

There is no telling what the future will hold for the conference. Plans are currently underway to bring MHAC4 to Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis. If the success of previous conferences is any indication, the MHAC has a bright future. From a pragmatic perspective, I think that the conference will persist if it serves a collective need. Interestingly, the Midwest Archaeological Conference remained an informal organization (without officers, by-laws, etc.) for nearly five decades before it was incorporated in the mid-1990s. There are many different potential models for bringing Midwest historical archaeologists together for a regular social and intellectual gathering. I think that there is enough interest in the archaeology of the postcontact period in the Midwest to sustain the conference and I am willing to provide personal and institutional support as I am able. The Midwest contains the types of sites that can be used to address a broad range of issues

in contemporary historical archaeology including colonialism; capitalism; immigration; landscape; class, race, and gender; slavery and emancipation; and globalization, just to name a few. Speaking for the previous organizers, I invite you to share your ideas on future conference themes, formats, and venues. The MHAC will succeed if it reflects the energy, enthusiasm, and excitement of historical archaeology's practitioners in the region.

References Cited

- Cleland, Charles E.
1970 *Comparison of the Faunal Remains from French and British Refuse Pits at Fort Michilimackinac: A Study in Changing Subsistence Patterns*. Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, No. 3, pp. 8-23. National Historic Sites Service, National Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, ON.
- Hicks, Dan, and Audrey Horning
2006 Historical Archaeology and Buildings. In *The Cambridge Companion to Historical Archaeology*, Dan Hicks and Mary C.

Beaudry, editors, pp. 273-292. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

- King, Julia A.
2006 Household Archaeology, Identities and Biographies. In *The Cambridge Companion to Historical Archaeology*, Dan Hicks and Mary C. Beaudry, editors, pp. 293-313. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

- Little, Barbara J., and Paul A. Shackel (editors)
2007 *Archaeology as a Tool of Civic Engagement*. AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.

- Maxwell, Moreau S., and Lewis H. Binford
1961 *Excavations at Fort Michilimackinac, Mackinac City, Michigan, 1959 Season*. Museum Cultural Series, Vol. 1. Michigan State University, East Lansing.

- Patterson, Thomas C.
1995 *Toward a Social History of Archaeology in the United States*. Harcourt Brace, Fort Worth, TX.

- Quimby, George I.

- 1939 *European Trade Articles as Chronological Indicators for Archaeology of the Historic Period in Michigan*. Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters 24:25-31.

- Quimby, George I.
1966 *Indian Culture and European Trade Goods*. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison.

- Stone, Lyle M.
1974 *Fort Michilimackinac, 1715-1781: An Archaeological Perspective on the Revolutionary Frontier*. Anthropological Series, Vol. 2. Michigan State University, East Lansing, in cooperation with Mackinac Island State Park Commission, Mackinac Island, MI.

- Trigger, Bruce G.
2007 *A History of Archaeological Thought*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

- Walthall, John A. (editor)
1991 *French Colonial Archaeology: The Illinois Country and the Western Great Lakes*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Smithsonian Publications

The Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press and the Smithsonian Institution Libraries have completed the digitization of legacy volumes of the Smithsonian Contributions Series. PDFs are available online at <http://www.sil.si.edu/smithsoniancontributions/>.

This is the largest digitization project to date to be completed by the Smithsonian. It includes 1,072 volumes (more than 107,000 pages) of Smithsonian research in a wide range of subject areas. PDFs of new volumes in SISP's active series are added as they are published. The following series are now available as high-resolution PDFs:

- Smithsonian Annals of Flight* (1964-1974)
- Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology* (1965-present)
- Smithsonian Contributions to Astrophysics* (1956-1974)
- Smithsonian Contributions to Botany* (1969-present)
- Smithsonian Contributions to the Earth Sciences* (1969-2002)
- Smithsonian Contributions to Folklife Studies* (1980-1990)
- Smithsonian Contributions to History and Technology* (1969-present; formerly Smithsonian Studies in History and Technology)
- Smithsonian Contributions to the Marine Sciences* (1977-present)
- Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology* (1969-present)
- Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* (1969-present)
- Smithsonian Studies in Air and Space* (1977-1990)

Prospection in Depth Workshop

Prospection in Depth, a workshop on geophysical prospection, will take place at El Presidio de San Francisco in San Francisco, California 16-20 September 2008. The course fee is \$399, which includes lodging at the Presidio's historic barracks. The workshop will feature portable XRF training for field chemistry surveys, along with ground-penetrating radar, electrical resistivity/conductivity, and other key techniques. What makes this course unique is that it combines ground-truthing with traditional geophysics training to emphasize data collection techniques and interpretation.

Prospection is open to archaeologists from all career tracks, as well as resource managers and other professionals who need experience in remote sensing. The National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training is hosting this program in partnership with the Presidio Trust. Up to 30 applicants will be accepted. Register online at www.ncptt.nps.gov, or contact David W. Morgan (318.356.7444, <david_morgan@nps.gov>) for more information.

Current Research

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

AFRICA

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

ASIA

Edward W. Tennant, University of 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 Archeological 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

Asia

Edward Gonzalez-Tennant
<gonzaleztennant.ed@gmail.com>

Fourth Worldwide Conference of the SEAA, 2-5 June 2008, Beijing, P.R. China: The Fourth Worldwide Conference of the Society for East Asian Archaeology (SEAA) will be held at the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (IACASS) in Beijing. An ample program is being planned comprising varied aspects of East Asian archaeology. For a current list of papers, please visit <http://www.seaa-web.org/conf-paper01.htm>.

World Bank Grants \$38.4 Million to Preserve China's Silk Road Heritage – March, 2008: The World Bank has granted 38.4 million U.S. dollars in loans to help northwest China's Gansu Province achieve sustainable tourism development, according to the bank. The money will be used to restore and conserve nine natural and cultural heritage sites along the Gansu section of the Silk Road. These sites include a section of the Great Wall, ancient housing, a geological park and Mount Maiji (home to numerous grottoes), temples, frescoes, and sculptures, according to a press release from the bank. A portion of the money will be used for training local officials and program managers concerning site conservation. Possessing a history of more than 2,000 years, the Silk Road begins in Xi'an, an historic city in northwest China. It passes through south and central Asia and winds its way to the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea and on to Rome—a total length of more than 7,000 km. It served as an important bridge for economic and cultural exchange between the East and the West. Once one of the world's main commercial arteries, the Silk Road still holds an immense attraction for thousands of travellers who now chart its course in search of adventure.

This may be related to the Chinese government's decision to list 48 Silk Road sites as part of a world heritage site nomination, a process begun in early 2007. This is part of a five-country joint application with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. These five central Asian nations have set a preliminary list of 54 sites for the joint application, which is expected to be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Center in early 2009.

Smuggled Relics to be Returned to China: Some 156 Chinese cultural relics smuggled into Denmark two years ago are expected to be returned to Beijing following a local court ruling in February 2008. The relics

include pottery figurines of the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618–907) as well as some rare items dating back to the Xia (2100–1600 B.C.), Shang (1600–1100 B.C.), Yuan (A.D. 1271–1368), and Ming (A.D. 1368–1644) dynasties, according to Song Xinchao, director of the museum department of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), who spoke on the matter at a recent reception hosted by the Chinese embassy to Denmark. Danish police seized a batch of smuggled Chinese cultural relics along with items from other countries in Copenhagen in February 2006, and immediately notified the Chinese embassy. From the pictures provided by Danish police, Chinese experts recognized them as cultural relics. In accordance with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) convention in 1970 that bans illegal trade in cultural relics, the Chinese government, through its legal representatives, filed an appeal in a local court in Denmark last August asking that local police hand over the relics to the Chinese government.

(Source: *China Daily*)

Evidence of Increased Christian Presence in China during the Tang Dynasty: Recent research on a tombstone dating to the ninth century has demonstrated that there were a large number of Christians in China during the Tang Dynasty (618–907). A slightly damaged eight-surface tombstone inscribed with scriptures of the Jingjiao, or the Nestorian Church, was unearthed in Luoyang City, central Henan Province according to Luo Zhao, a researcher with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Luo noted that this was the first time tombstones engraved with Jingjiao scriptures had been discovered. This find is considered by Chinese archaeologists to be as significant as the discovery of the Jingjiao stone tablet in 1623 in Xi'an, the Tang capital. The tablet, engraved in 781, was the first piece of evidence to come to light concerning the spread of Christianity in the fifty years following the introduction of that faith to China by Western traders via the Silk Road. "Who would imagine that Chinese Christians had already engraved the lessons onto the tombstones in funeral rituals to bless the soul of the dead?" asked Lin Wushu, a Guangzhou-based Sun Yat-Sen University professor who has devoted himself to Jingjiao studies.

(Source: *Xinhua News*)

Australasia

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

New Zealand

John Scott House, Mangere, Auckland (submitted by Louise Furey, CFG Heritage): Excavations were recently undertaken by CFG Heritage at an 1860s farmhouse at Mangere, Auckland. Due to the designation of the area for future airport development, it has remained farmland surrounded by encroaching industrial subdivisions. The single-gabled wooden house with rear lean-to was in the path of the runway under construction.

Inground archaeology of the house yard revealed the remains of a ditch and bank fences which enclosed a house and were used to keep animals out of the domestic yard space. Two brick-lined wells were discovered in the backyard within 5 m of each other. One well had clearly been filled in with the clay removed when the second was dug, showing that it was still open when the second was required. The excavation of the wells was attempted using a hydraulic excavator but had to be halted at a depth of 8 m, before the base of either well was reached. Postholes revealed that structures had stood around the wells, probably to support a roof and windlass. Other features in the yard included ceramic drains, shell paths relating to the original part of the house, and the remnants of overlapping brick paths from different phases of the building. The lack of discrete rubbish pits at the site is probably due to the fact that the ditches around the house were used for dumping refuse in once they were no longer required.

The original cottage dates to the 1860s, with additions made in the 1870s, 1910s, and 1940s. The method of construction and phases of additions and alterations in the house were recorded as it was demolished. Underfloor deposits of ceramics and bottles can be correlated with the additions. The house was built to John Scott and family about 1865, and the farm was sold in 1892 to the Kirkbride family who retained it until the 1980s.

The archaeological investigation of farmsteads, especially standing mid-19th-century houses, is rare in New Zealand despite the importance of the rural economy. In fact, the only other known example of archaeology associated with a standing farmhouse involved the Westney House, also on airport land and excavated in 2006 by CFG Heritage as well. From the results of these two projects, we are building up an understanding of how small farmers perceived domestic space within the farm landscape, and how the material culture recovered reflects the economics and religion-based attitudes of rural settler families on the outskirts of Auckland. The lengthy occupation

by two families (the Westneys lived in their house for over 75 years) has made possible an exploration of attitudes toward rubbish disposal, and (in the case of the Westneys) generational succession and how that is manifested in the material culture.

Excavations of Settler Homesteads in Taranaki, New Zealand (submitted by Janice Adamson, Anthropology Department, University of Auckland): This past southern hemisphere summer has seen success for excavations of settler farmstead sites in Omata, Taranaki located on the west coast of the North Island of New Zealand. The excavations, over a total of four weeks, were the fieldwork component of doctoral research undertaken at the University of Auckland by Janice Adamson. Working with Janice was Dr. Hans Badar from Auckland consultancy Geometeria Ltd. The teams for both digs consisted mainly of volunteer archaeology students from Otago and Auckland Universities, and for the second excavation we were joined by Linda Terry from the University of Queensland. We also had a number of other volunteers bringing their skills and valuable experience to the sites, including Dr. Nigel Prickett from the Auckland Museum. Financial support was provided by the landowners Len and Heather Jury and the NZ Historic Places Trust, which also provided website support (www.historic.org.nz).

The two houses excavated were occupied between approximately 1848 and 1860, when they were destroyed during the first Taranaki land war between the British and the Maori. These sites provided a rare opportunity to closely examine material culture from a particular time period and linked to specific individuals and families. The archaeology of these sites is particularly important and poignant given that immigrant families of this class generally did not leave any records in the form of diaries, drawings, and the like.

The sites were ephemeral in nature. The houses were small and constructed with wooden foundation posts, leaving no evidence of surface features, and were located in flat paddocks. We therefore identified them through a combination of means: overlaying of historic maps, known approximate locations of wells, and geophysical survey, which pointed to areas of significant disturbance. Both sites were stripped of grass by a mechanical digger until an artifact layer was hit. The presence of building materials such as window glass and iron nails led us very quickly to conclude we were in the right location for both house sites. We then excavated by hand, plotting in the location of each artifact using a Leica 1200 total station. The plotting

of all the artifacts showed clear preliminary distribution patterns, and though these sites have been subjected to 150 years of farming activity, we consider the effects of shallow plowing here to have been minimal. The plowing did affect the vertical distribution of artifact material, but did not impact the horizontal distribution, and features such as postholes were left intact.

As expected, in both sites we found postholes remaining from wooden foundation posts and stakes. The alignment of these large spade-cut postholes will give us an approximation of the size of the houses. The artifact distributions in the first site showed an unusual patterning, which on further excavation proved to be a slightly later feature intercutting through the house site. This later feature was a fortified Maori gunfight 'pa' consisting of rifle pits, trenches, and a double palisade row. The gunfight pa clearly was built over the remains of the destroyed house, and some of the wood from the house would have been used to protect the rifle pits. The pits and trenches would have been constructed during the first Taranaki land war period (1860–1861), when the area was abandoned by the settlers and the military and subsequently refortified by the Maori. This Maori gunfight pa is the only one excavated to date that is directly related to the first Taranaki land war, and it is therefore of high significance. Most of the artifacts from this site were recovered from these pits and trenches, indicating they had been backfilled using the surrounding topsoil. Analysis of recovered artifacts will continue throughout this year.

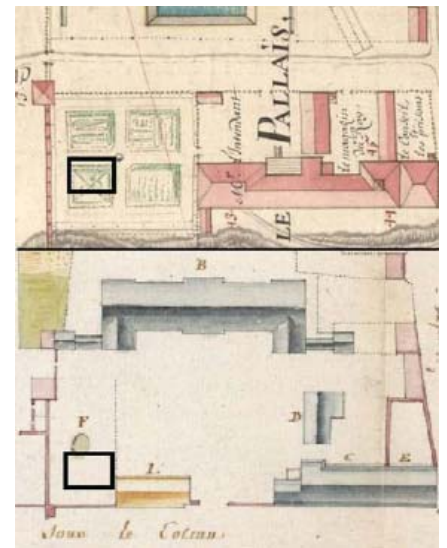
Canada-Québec

Allison Bain

<allison.bain@hst.ulaval.ca>

350 Years of Québec City History: Université Laval's 2007 Archaeological Field School (submitted by Isabelle Bêty and Nicolas Fortier): The Intendant's Palace site, located in the lower town of Québec City, was one of the most important sites in the colony of New France. It was home to one of the first industries of Québec, as Jean Talon, later the colony's intendant, built a brewery there in 1668. The site was also home to the two impressive Intendant's Palaces which spanned the period ca. 1675–1760. The site was home to a second brewery in the 19th century following the acquisition of the property by the Boswell's Brewery (1852–1968).

From 1982–1990 and again from 2000–2007, Université Laval held its archaeological field school in historical archaeology at this site, usually in the spring



Location of 2007 field school excavations (rectangle) superimposed on historical maps from the Intendant's Palace site. The upper map dating from 1692 indicates formal gardens West of the First Intendant's Palace, while the lower map fragment (1739) indicates a courtyard space south of the second Intendant's Palace (building B). On this map, the remains of the first Intendant's Palace are indicated by C.

students in both the undergraduate and graduate program in archaeology have participated in the excavation of portions of this densely occupied urban space. The 2007 excavations hoped to better document the occupation of the southwest sector of the site. We hoped to confirm the presence of the gardens of the first Intendant's Palace (1675–1713), and a courtyard space dating to the occupation of the second Intendant's Palace (1716–1760). These have been described by historical and iconographic sources, yet we had little archaeological proof of their existence. Our 5 weeks of excavation covered 350 years of occupation, and we here present some of the highlights from the field school which took place during May and June of 2007.

The French Regime

The oldest occupation identified during our excavation is represented by a sediment layer that appears to have a high organic content. An alignment of rocks and posts in this level, similar to those found in an historic garden in another part of Québec City, suggests its use as a garden in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Ongoing archaeobotanical analyses may confirm this hypothesis and identify the different species cultivated.

The courtyard of the second Intendant's Palace was identified by the presence of another level with a strong concentration of organic material. We also excavated a square masonry structure connected to a drain, and associated with a basin, which

can be seen on courtyard plans from this period. Furthermore, this organic level was found below a stratigraphic level we can date to 1775. Again, ongoing archaeobotanical analyses will make it possible to better identify the nature of this occupation.

After the British Conquest

Another level characterized by a high concentration of ash, associated with the attempted invasion of Québec City by American troops, has become a chronological marker present across most of the site. In the southwest corner of the site, this level isolates two different phases of construction of a house owned by Zachariah Thompson, the captain of Québec City's harbor. We excavated part of the house built ca. 1765 as well as a low wall and some sandstone paving built closer to 1781.

Dwellings were built for coachmen to the east of Thompson's dwelling at the turn of the 19th century. The northern wall of



Remnants of a stone drain connected to North wall of the coachmen's house. This serpentine formation cut off a wall fragment see in the lower part of the picture, while a later iron drain pipe is seen on the right side of the picture.

this building was discovered during our excavation, along with an adjacent connecting stone drain. The drain's contents made it possible to confirm and date the residential nature of this dwelling. This drain was sealed off around the mid- or late 19th century by a wooden structure, used for domestic waste disposal.

West of Thompson's houses were overlying architectural features attributed to a building owned by Barthélémy Pépin dit Lachance built ca. 1874 and destroyed in 1955. One extremely rich layer, interpreted as a sheet midden, contained 27 different types of ceramics and 550 animal bones.



Artifacts recovered from the sheet midden.

The Industrial Period

Parts of the property covered by the Intendant's Palaces and associated buildings were bought by Joseph Knight Boswell of Boswell's Brewery in 1852. However, the southwest portion of the site, where we were excavating, remained a residential sector until 1940. The house built in 1874 mentioned in the previous paragraph was destroyed in 1955 to create more space for parking and Boswell's Brewery was active until 1968 when the brewery's operations ceased and much of the industrial infrastructure was destroyed. Many traces of this demolition were noted in the stratigraphy in the form of layers containing bricks, mortar, and metal fragments. The town of Québec purchased the site in 1974 for the purpose of creating an urban park and a parking lot.

The archaeological research conducted by the field school resulted in a clearer understanding of the southwest sector of the Intendant's Palace site. Our excavations helped confirm the presence of a formal French garden and a courtyard dating to the French Regime. We also recorded this area's transformation into a residential sector which was later supplanted by the expanding brewery. The site is poised to become home to Québec City's archaeology museum; however, work on the museum has been halted due to cost overruns. The city is seeking to refinance this project and we can only hope that this important site in the history of Québec will be developed in order to showcase the city's rich and fascinating history.

Caribbean and Bermuda

Frederick H. Smith
<fhsmi@wm.edu>

Barbados

In 2008, graduate and undergraduate students from the College of William and Mary will conduct archaeological investigations at two sites in Barbados. The pro-

gram represents an ongoing collaborative partnership between faculty and students from the College of William and Mary and Barbadian scholars and students from the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, and the Barbados Museum and Historical Society. The first site we will investigate is the George Washington House Museum in the Garrison District of St. Michael, Barbados. The museum is administered by the Bush Hill Tourism Trust, Inc., which oversees its daily operations. For six weeks, the students will conduct archaeological investigations at the George Washington House searching for evidence that might provide insights into the material conditions that characterized life at the house during the time Washington visited Barbados. George Washington House was the residence of the 19-year-old George Washington and his brother Lawrence during their two-month stay on the island in 1751. This was Washington's only travel during his life outside the thirteen continental colonies and what would subsequently become the U.S. George Washington House is a high-profile heritage tourism site and museum that opened to the public in January of 2007. Archaeological investigations have been ongoing at the site since 2000, and the work has contributed to the interpretation of the site and the celebration of Washington's visit to Barbados.

Students from William and Mary will also conduct archaeological investigations at St. Nicholas Abbey sugar plantation, the oldest standing structure in Barbados and one of three Jacobean-period homes in the Western Hemisphere (the other two are Drax Hall Great House in St. George Parish, Barbados, and Bacon's Castle in Surry County, VA). In the 1980s, Dr. Jerome S. Handler and his team conducted archaeological tests at St. Nicholas Abbey during their search for Barbadian slave cemeteries. In 2007, new tests revealed the location of what appears to be the plantation's former slave village and post-Emancipation tenantry. Our goal in 2008 is to confirm the presence of the village site and to examine evidence for domestic life on the estate during the slavery and post-Emancipation periods. As with George Washington House, St. Nicholas Abbey is a major heritage tourism site in Barbados. The great house and sugar factory have recently been restored to their 17th-century grandeur, and the archaeological evidence is helping to further the restoration, reconstruction, and interpretation of this prominent historical landmark. For further information about the archaeological investigations at these sites contact Frederick H. Smith (College of William and Mary).

Bermuda

During the summer of 2008 the Bermuda National Trust's Archaeological Research Committee (ARC), in collaboration with Boston University, will conduct excavations at the site of St. Peter's Church in the town of St. George's, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This field season follows previous research projects at the first and third Government Houses in 2002, as well as the State House in 2004. These excavations are part of a larger continuing study of the early public buildings of St. George's. St. Peter's Church has served the parishioners of St. George's and its surrounding environs for over four centuries. In 1619 a wooden church was constructed at the current site and was replaced by a stone structure in 1713/1714. The church has gone through several renovation episodes during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Currently, the Friends of St. Peter's Church and the ARC are developing a preservation plan for the churchyard. In addition, they are conducting a study of the memorials in the slave and free black section of the graveyard. This summer's project, running six weeks from mid-July until the end of August, has three research aims. First, we will examine the origins and evolution of the church through a survey of the current structure's foundations both beneath the crypt floor and around the exterior of the building. Second, we will conduct a detailed investigation of the churchyard, examining its original layout by excavating test units around the current perimeter wall as well as testing in neighboring properties. Finally, we will examine all of the memorials within the current graveyard and perform a geophysical survey in an attempt to discern grave orientation patterns. This research agenda will also serve as a learning environment for Bermudian archaeologists through volunteer opportunities and a week-long "archaeology camp" for younger students, allowing young Bermudians to experience their national past through archaeology.

This excavation season is the beginning of a sustained archaeological and documentary research scheme in the town of St. George's. With 2009, the four hundredth anniversary of the English shipwreck and subsequent settling of Bermuda fast approaching, our research seeks to tell new stories of the 17th century at known public sites. This information will be integrated into new museum exhibits in the Bermuda National Trust museums, as well as into the World Heritage Public Exhibition. In doing so we hope to generate interest in the town's history and in archaeology not only among visitors and tourists but also among the residents of Bermuda who live in and

experience St. George's every day. For more information contact Richard Lowry (Bermuda National Trust) and B. R. Fortenberry (Boston University).

Continental Europe

Paul Courtney

<paul.courtney2@ntlworld.com>

Finland

Urban Research Project: Oulu and Tornio: The Finnish towns of Oulu and Tornio lie 170km and 70km, respectively, south of the



A probable 18th-century smithy and a timber-lined well excavated in Tornio in 1999.

Arctic Circle on the northern edge of the Baltic Sea. They were originally within Swedish territory, but became part of the Grand Duchy of Russia in 1809. They remained under the sovereignty of the Grand Duchy until 1917. Both towns were founded in the early 17th century by the Swedish crown as part of an ambitious urban building program in its northern lands. The current research project by the University of Oulu consists of a comparative study of architecture, town planning, material culture, and social space in order to examine the impact of modernization on these towns. In 17th-century Tornio, urban space was open and village-like rather than closed, with houses located in the inner parts of plots and intermixed with fields. Domestic buildings were of timber without stone foundations. Civic buildings were distinguished by their stone foundations and red painted exteriors. In the first half of the 18th century, the use of stone foundations and painting spread to domestic buildings. Following much destruction in the Great Nordic War of 1700–1721, urban space became more organized and geometric with houses built along the street frontages and enclosing courtyards.

Oulu expanded more rapidly than Tornio. By ca. 1800 the population of the former numbered more than 3000 whereas

the latter had fewer than 700 inhabitants. In Oulu, stone foundations were used from the beginning and stone cellars were also far more common than in Tornio. The residents of Oulu adapted to the marshy landscape by using timber piles beneath buildings and wooden pavements. A series of fires between the 17th and 19th centuries destroyed many of the town's buildings. An initially irregular town plan in the early 17th century was gradually replaced by a regular grid layout. A rich assemblage of imported 17th- and 18th-century ceramics (Chinese and European porcelain, majolica, red and whitewares and Rhenish stone wares as well as fine glassware) reflects the maritime location of both towns. The consumption of coffee and tea appears to have been linked to ritualized displays of wealth and status among the emerging merchant classes of both towns.

Project gallery: available on the web only at: <http://www.antiquity.ac.uk/ProjGall/herva/index.html>.

For more information see:

Herva, Vesa-Pekka, Janne Ikäheimo, Titta Kallio, Risto Nurmi, Kirsti Paavola, Anna-Kaisa Puputti, James Symonds, and Timo Ylimaunu

2007 *The Material Roots of Modernisation in Northern Finland (c. AD 1500–1800): An Archaeological Study of Urbanisation and Consumption.* *Antiquity* 81(314).

Iceland

Archaeology at Kumbaravogur (submitted by N. Mehler): In 2006 a team of British and German archaeologists carried out research at Kumbaravogur, an Icelandic trading site frequented by Hanseatic merchants mainly during the 16th century. The site is located near the farm of Bjarnarhöfn on the Snæfellsnes peninsula and consists of a headland named Kaupstaðartangi, "traders' foreland," and the adjoining bay, Kumbaravogur, which provided a sheltered, deepwater anchorage for ships. The place name element "Kumbara-" refers to ships with masts and more specifically (foreign)



Kumbaravogur bay.

trading vessels or cogs. A number of documents mention Kumbaravogur as a place where Hanseatic merchants of Bremen and Oldenburg sold items in exchange for stockfish and cloth. In addition, it is marked on the first accurate map of Iceland by Abraham Ortelius, which was published in 1590. The harbor was abandoned in 1662.

The site of Kaupstaðartangi both overlooks the bay and also has a clear view westwards down the fjord. There is one building with walls of turf faced with stone. The earthworks of a square enclosure can be seen a short distance to the northeast. The enclosure was probably used to store stockfish for exchange and is located just above a very small cove which could have been used for drawing up boats. To the northwest of the enclosure are two further adjoining buildings with stone and turf walls that have been identified as boat shelters. The remains of the site have been surveyed in detail and it is hoped that they will be excavated in 2008.



The enclosure earthworks at Kaupstaðartangi.

The work at Kumbaravogur is part of a larger project which is investigating the operation of international trade in Iceland and Shetland from ca. 1400 to 1700. The main research questions are the development, operation, and impact of European trade in two key areas in the North Atlantic—Iceland and Shetland. Around the start of the 15th century European merchant vessels began to push into the Atlantic. While the Spanish and Portuguese merchants ventured westwards and southwards, English and Hanseatic vessels turned towards the north. The central issue to be examined is the changing manner in which trade between merchants from commercialized countries and those from subsistence economies took place, within the context of colonialism and mercantilism.

This project was undertaken by Dr. Mark Gardiner (Queen's University Belfast) and Dr. Natascha Mehler (Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Institut/University Vienna). Email: <natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at>.

More details can be found at:
<https://histarch.univie.ac.at/index.php?id=24791>
<http://www.dainst.org/index.php?id=8202&sessionLanguage=en>

References Cited:

Gardiner, Mark, and Natascha Mehler.
 2007. English and Hanseatic Trad-

Great Britain and Ireland

James Symonds

<j.symonds@sheffield.ac.uk>

England

Sheffield Inner Relief Road Project (submitted by Sean Bell and Oliver Jessop): Between 2003 and 2007, a team from Archaeological Research & Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS) carried out a fieldwork program along the route of the Sheffield Inner Relief Road. The fieldwork consisted of 21 excavations covering an area approximately 1 mile long and standing building recording of 23 sites.

The project lay within the historic core of industrial Sheffield, where a variety of metal and other trades were practiced from the 18th century onwards. During this period, Sheffield was transformed from a regional metalworking center into a 'workshop of the world,' gaining an international reputation for craftsmanship, quality, and innovation in the process.

Prior to the archaeological excavations, standing buildings along the route of the new road were surveyed and photographed before being demolished. This work has revealed that many of the buildings dated to after the construction of Corporation Street, an earlier road scheme linking Bridgehouses to the center of Sheffield. The buildings reflected the dense urban fabric of the late 19th century, comprising a tight mix of houses, pubs, warehouses, grinding hulls, cutlery works, foundries,



Fieldwork at the Sheffield Inner Relief Ring Road



The Snow Works, Sheffield

and the railway infrastructure introduced in the 1840–1850s.

The excavated sites included iron and steel works, large-scale knife-grinding workshops, corn mills, company housing, back-to-backs and terraces housing. During this period in Sheffield the division between industrial and domestic was characterized by the role of the 'little mesters.' These were independent workers in the edged-tool and related industries, such as handle-making, who operated from small-scale workshops in close proximity to their homes. The survival of this arrangement alongside the massive and rapid expansion of steel production and manufacturing sites was a key element in Sheffield's industrial development. This was reflected in the archaeology which encompassed sites ranging from a row of five large cementation furnaces located at Vickers' & Co.'s Mills and Works, regarded as the first integrated steel works in the world, to the grinding troughs, rented by single workers, at the Soho Grinding Wheel and the Nursery Steam Grinding Wheel. Both of these were early examples of the change from water-powered sites based around Sheffield's rivers to alternative methods of power.

Mexico, Central and South America

Pedro Paulo A. Funari

<ppfunari@uol.com.br>

Falkland Islands

An Archaeological Survey of Darwin, East Falkland, Falkland Islands (submitted by Dr. Robert Philpott, Head of the Field Archaeology Unit, National Museums Liverpool, UK): In February 2008 a field survey of Darwin was undertaken by Drs. Robert Philpott and David Barker as part of a con-



General view of Darwin settlement and Darwin Harbor

tinuing program of archaeological work on the early settlements of the Falkland Islands. The survey of a related group of sites also owned by the Falkland Islands Company has recently been published in a monograph (Philpott 2007).

The site, located beside Darwin Harbour, was chosen by the Falkland Islands Company in 1859 as the headquarters of a cattle-ranching and sheep-farming business on the extensive grasslands in East Falkland. Darwin grew to become the second-largest settlement in the Falkland Islands after the capital, Stanley, and not only housed the company's camp manager, a doctor, shepherds, and stockmen but was also served by a school and church. Photographs and plans show a dense cluster of buildings in the early 20th century but after the founding of nearby Goose Green in the 1920s it suffered a rapid decline. The site posed a challenge due to the difficulty of locating and recording the remains of ephemeral timber and iron-clad buildings which have often left only faint traces in the ground.

Archival research in the Falkland Islands has revealed a wealth of documentary material. Together with analysis of ceramics collected from rubbish discarded on the beach, this will shed light on the economy, organization, and society of the settlement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The project was funded by a grant from the Shackleton Scholarship Fund and the



Late 19th-century stone-built structures at Darwin

Falkland Islands Museum and National Trust.

Reference Cited:

Philpott, Robert A.

2007 *The Archaeology of the Falkland Islands: The Early Falkland Islands Company Settlements*. Falkland Islands Museum and National Trust/National Museums Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom. 104 pp.

Panama

Archaeology of Slavery, Panama City,

Panama: Over the last 25 years, the archaeology of slavery has developed into one of the most active areas of research in historical archaeology. In addition to contributing to plantation archaeology, recent investigations in the field have addressed broad issues of ethnogenesis and identity formation in contexts such as maroon communities, urban historical districts, and long-forgotten burial grounds. Archaeological knowledge has thus become a powerful referent allowing many Afro-descendant communities in the New World to strengthen their ties with their difficult pasts. Building upon this important legacy, Felipe Gaitán-Ammann recently completed fieldwork in this area with funding from the SSRC IDRF program. His work offers an innovative perspective on the horrors of the slave trade as it has focused primarily on the materiality of Western slavers' social existence. Specifically, the archaeological research of Gaitán-Ammann has been guided by the premise that the life experiences of African captives cannot be dissociated from those of their captors, for whom slaves were likely to embody both precious objects of desire and culturally alien subjects continuously putting Western lives and souls at risk. In short, Gaitán-Ammann's main aim has been to put forth an alternative vision of the rich cultural experience of African slaves in the Americas. This vision has evolved out of his attempt to evaluate the extent to which the cultural threat slaves represented, in the eyes of Western colonists, determined or regulated the material constitution of slave traders' lived spaces.

The archaeological complex of Panama Viejo stands out as an ideal site with regard to this important question. Founded in 1519 on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, Panama City instantly became a key point in the Spanish colonial trade network and by the late 17th century a significant part of the slave trade with the Spanish territories circulated through this port. In 1662 the Spanish Crown granted the monopoly over the slave trade to two Genoese bankers, Domingo Grillo and Ambrosio Lom-

elin, whereupon several of their agents established themselves in a large house in Panama City in order to control the slave traffic from Portobello to the rich provinces of Peru. In 1671 the city was attacked by Sir Henry Morgan's buccaneers, who burned it to the ground. The city was never rebuilt at its original location. The ruins of the Genoese House, however, still stand among those of the churches and convents of Old Panama, and have been the subject of research from the summer of 2005 to the present, thanks to the institutional support of the Patronato Panama Viejo (Old Panama City Heritage).

Pairing intensive archaeological survey at the Genoese House with exhaustive archival research in Seville, Lima, and Bogotá, this project has produced a tremendous volume of archaeological and historical data which are still being analyzed. Some preliminary conclusions have been reached: first, the Genoese House did not function only as Grillo and Lomelin's administrative center in Panama City, but also served as a small infirmary where many of the slaves in transit through the Isthmus died. Furthermore, the daily life of Grillo and Lomelin's agents in Panama has been shown to be a dangerous journey towards prosperity and the achievement of higher status, carried out in a general climate of shameless treachery and corruption. Slaves were always present in the object world of slavers, as long-distance traveling things, and as valuable domestic enemies for whom the Genoese seemed ready to lie, deceive, and kill.

Underwater News (Worldwide)

Toni Carrell

<tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org>

Florida

Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP): LAMP is based at the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Museum in America's oldest port, St. Augustine, FL. January 2008 marked the second year of LAMP's First Coast Maritime Archaeology Project, a multiyear program of archaeological research and public outreach funded by the State of Florida's Division of Historical Resources. Fieldwork activities in January and February involved diving on magnetic and acoustic targets identified during a November 2007 survey in Salt Run, the swash channel that at one time served as the main entrance to St. Augustine. While most targets proved devoid of historical mate-

rial, one deeply buried anomaly produced wood and bone fragments and bears further investigation.

LAMP has been teaching an underwater archaeology class to local high school students since 2000. During the current spring semester, with its partner the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) LAMP is teaching a class at Pedro Menendez High School which introduces the basics of archaeology to young people and will result in scuba certification for 12 students (as well as for the staff of FPAN's Northeast Regional Center), and provide an opportunity for these students to work side-by-side with professional archaeologists on historic shipwreck sites.

In March, which is Florida Archaeology Month, LAMP, along with FPAN and the GTM National Estuarine Research Reserve, hosted the second annual Northeast Florida Symposium on Maritime Archaeology. This four-day event brought 20 speakers from around the U.S. to share their latest research with an audience of colleagues, students, and interested members of the public. The symposium included a river cruise and demonstration of LAMP's new side scan sonar system, a Klein 3900. Fieldwork activities since that time have included numerous sonar excursions with this new system. It has been used to monitor several known shipwreck sites offshore and intertidal sites along the Tolomato River, and to conduct a complete survey of the San Sebastian River which has not been surveyed by archaeologists to date.

LAMP paleographer Dr. Sam Turner spent the entire month of May in the archives at Sevilla, Spain, searching for records relating to the early history and shipwrecks of St. Augustine. Dr. Turner also attended the keel-laying ceremony at the Astilleros Nereos shipyard in Málaga, where a full-scale replica of the 18th-century brig *Galveztown* will be constructed. Upon completion, this vessel will make the transatlantic voyage and stop at various ports of call in the U.S., including St. Augustine, where a yawl to be built by LAMP volunteer boatbuilders will be delivered to serve as the ship's boat. LAMP's boatbuilding program is relatively new (launched in July 2007), but its volunteers have completed two boats to date, a Bevin's skiff and a *barca chata* (a Spanish flatboat used as early as the turn of the 17th century in St. Augustine). Also in May LAMP archaeologists and volunteer divers participated in a two-day FPAN diver assessment of the 1715 *Urca de Lima* wreck, a State Underwater Archaeology Preserve off Fort Pierce.

LAMP's summer fieldwork season in St. Augustine waters will begin in earnest in June. Two field schools are planned: the

first (in conjunction with Plymouth State University) will run from 15 to 28 June, and the second (with Flinders University of South Australia) will run from 1 to 18 July. Flinders hosted a field school practicum with LAMP last summer, focusing mainly on a double shipwreck site off St. Augustine which featured the remains of a propeller-driven steamship immediately adjacent to a small ballast pile with associated hull remains belonging to a separate sailing vessel. In the summer of 2008, offshore investigations will focus on the wreck of a 19th-century centerboard schooner carrying a cargo of cement in wooden casks. Other research activities will include further remote sensing survey and the investigation of a number of intertidal sites on inland waterways, including the Lincolnville Landing, a boat landing believed to have been used by St. Augustine's African American community in the years after Emancipation.

Massachusetts

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, NOAA: Two newly created seats on the Sanctuary Advisory Council representing diving and maritime heritage interests were filled in March 2008. The following individuals were appointed: as Primary Member (diving), Heather L. Knowles, Salem, MA, president/co-founder of Northern Atlantic Dive Expeditions, Inc. and co-captain of the dive vessel *Gauntlet*; as Alternate Member (diving), Robert W. Foster, Foxboro, MA, founder of www.BostonDeepWrecks.com and director of marketing and business development with Environmental Health and Engineering; as Primary Member (maritime heritage), David S. Robinson, Jamestown, RI, principal and director of Marine Archaeological Services, Fathom Research, LLC; and as Alternate Member (maritime heritage), Mark C. Wilkins, Centerville, MA, director and curator of the Cape Cod Maritime Museum.

The Stellwagen Bank Sanctuary Advisory Council, which has 17 voting public members and 6 ex officio members, was established in March 2001 to provide the Sanctuary Superintendent with advice on the Sanctuary's resource protection, research, education, and outreach programs. Members serve in a volunteer capacity for two- or three-year terms, representing a variety of local stakeholder groups, state and federal government agencies, and the general public. Council members were selected based on their expertise and experience in relation to the seats for which they applied. Considerations included availability and commitment to active participation, knowledge of Sanctuary resources, community and professional affiliations, views regard-

ing the conservation and management of marine resources, and length of residence in the Sanctuary area.

On 6 May 2006, NOAA released the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary Draft Management Plan (DMP). The DMP represents several years of extensive public involvement, research, and monitoring and provides a roadmap for the long-term protection of marine mammals, biodiversity, and historic shipwrecks. It is comprised of information describing the Sanctuary, its biological and archaeological resources, human uses and impacts of these uses, and specific issue action plans. The DMP is a nonregulatory policy framework with the fundamental goal of managing the Sanctuary's uses to be compatible with resource protection as mandated by the National Marine Sanctuaries Act. Regulations may be warranted to implement some of these management actions; however, specific regulations have yet to be determined. The DMP's release initiated a 90-day public comment period which closes on 4 August 2008. The public can provide input on the draft plan by writing or emailing the Sanctuary or by attending a public meeting.

NOAA's Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary encompasses 842 square miles of ocean, stretching between Cape Ann and Cape Cod offshore of Massachusetts. Renowned for its scenic beauty and remarkable productivity, the Sanctuary supports a rich assortment of marine life, including marine mammals, seabirds, fishes, and marine invertebrates. The Sanctuary's position astride the historic shipping routes and fishing grounds for Massachusetts' oldest ports also makes it a resting place for shipwrecks representing several hundred years of maritime transportation. Please visit <http://stellwagen.noaa.gov> for more information or contact <Deborah.Marx@noaa.gov>.

Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources (MBUAR) (submitted by Victor Mastone): The year 2007 marked my 20th year with the MBUAR as its Staff (now Chief) Archaeologist and 17th year as its Director. On 29 November 2007 I was reelected by the Board to serve as its Director for another term commencing on 1 January 2008.

The year started out quite successfully at the 2007 SHA Conference in Williamsburg, VA. There was a meeting/forum of Government Managers of Maritime Heritage co-organized and co-chaired by Chris Amer and myself. This, the 16th session, was well attended and included diverse representation from state, federal, and international managers; the forum was entitled "Government Maritime Managers Forum

XVI: Notice to Mariners.” Unfortunately, due to reasons laid out below, there was no meeting planned for the 2008 SHA Meeting in Albuquerque. However, a Forum XVII is planned for the 2009 meeting in Toronto.

Massachusetts is working on an ocean-management strategy. One of the contentious issues has been the concept of marine protected areas. Current legislation is slowly moving forward without resolution of this issue. I was asked to participate in the Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management (CZM) working group, which is developing an ocean-management strategic plan. There is support for creating a submersed cultural resources geo-database to assist in resource-management planning.

Like most government agencies, the MBUAR struggled to maintain its staff and program activities. Our administrative host agency, CZM, can no longer provide travel support due to severe reductions in their federal grant. Unfortunately, that was my planned source for attending the SHA conference in Albuquerque. Similarly, constraints on state spending did not allow for the MBUAR’s purchase of an ROV or vessel. We also did not receive approval to hire 1/4- to 1/2-time paid research assistant/intern(s). However, we continue to get one or two graduate or postgraduate volunteers who serve as research fellows or associates working on special projects.

On the administrative side, we continued the development of a series of advisory protocols and other descriptive materials. We are working on guidance documents regarding unexploded ordnance and reporting of research activities, and a handbook for volunteers in our Shoreline Heritage Identification Partnership Strategy (SHIPS) program. Hopefully, these will be available on our web page in 2008 (currently being revised). Further, we revised our regulations to include a new category of permit (special use permit) to deal with archaeological investigations related to environmental review, public planning, or other scientific research purposes. This creates a more appropriate framework for researchers and project proponents consistent with generally accepted federal and state historic preservation practices. This is just another important incremental and public step toward change in our agency. If anyone is interested, I can provide copies of the amended regulations.

The Board issued or renewed 16 permits as well as reviewed numerous compliance projects in 2007. It was the status quo for permitted projects, mainly avocational-type permittees. One of the permittees, James Karos, has been creating a photomosaic of an intertidal shipwreck (ca. late 19th century) and has written an article for the

MAHS Newsletter on the procedures for creating this form of site documentation. The growth in project-review activities reflects a shift to compliance projects. Beach nourishment, offshore wind energy projects, and submersed pipeline/offshore moorings were a major focus on the compliance side.

In addition to permitting activities, MBUAR continued or initiated preliminary field investigations on several sites over the course of the year. In cooperation with the University of Massachusetts-Boston, we continued the work of previous surveys on the site of the French man-of-war *Le Magnifique* (1782) and the hulk of the U.S.S. *Niagara* (1885); a poster session on the U.S.S. *Niagara* was presented at the Northeast regional meeting of the American Geological Association. We continue to look for additional opportunities to demonstrate the importance of inland waters with respect to preserving cultural resources. To that end, we have begun documenting (in a very preliminary fashion) fish weir sites.

We have maintained a strong relationship with the Massachusetts Environmental Police. MBUAR continued to provide technical assistance to a variety of state and federal agencies including the Massachusetts Historical Commission, CZM, Army Corps of Engineers, Naval Historical Center, Fish and Wildlife Service, Coast Guard Historian’s Office, and NOAA’s Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary (SBNMS).

We continued our active collaboration with the Coast Guard Historian’s Office to identify Coast Guard sites of opportunity to (1) photodocument current condition; (2) photoinventory extant artifactual remains and ship’s components; and (3) demonstrate their ongoing interest in preserving and researching these sites. We undertook two projects related to Coast Guard heritage (described below) and are planning a new project for 2008, the search for USCGC *Bear* (off Nova Scotia). The two projects were:

Minots Ledge Lighthouse Archaeological Project: As part of these efforts, I was co-PI along with Bill Thiesen and Keith Meverden on the Minots Ledge Lighthouse Archaeological Project. This was a rather extensive collaboration involving MBUAR, the USCG (many facets), the Wisconsin Historical Society (Keith is in CG reserves), NOAA, the Massachusetts Environmental Police, the Quincy Police, the Cohasset Harbor master, the Foundation for Coast Guard History, UMass-Boston, and many private citizens. This project was the search for the remains of the 1851 iron-skeletal lighthouse destroyed by a storm in April 1851 with the loss of two assistant keepers. The site is roughly two miles offshore of Cohasset (MA). It was a unique engineering struc-

ture for its period. The two major project objectives were (1) to provide training opportunities for Coast Guard personnel and (2) to identify and document any remains of the 1851 structure with the two-fold goal of placing the submersed archaeological components on the National Register and creating an underwater archaeological preserve over the site area. The current 1860 granite lighthouse is already listed on the National Register. UMass-Boston and NOAA conducted magnetometer, side scan, and multibeam surveys of the area prior to dive operations. Dive operations in June and August identified some cultural materials which may be associated with the 1851 structure; additional field investigations are planned in 2008. During the June operations, a memorial plaque dedicated to the lost keepers was placed underwater on the ledge.

Sea Scout Lightship Survey: As part of a research fellowship with MBUAR under the direction of myself, University of Bristol (UK) master’s student Graham McKay undertook a field project to document the remains of a former lightship on the intertidal banks of the Merrimack River as part of his master’s dissertation. Popular belief identified the vessel as the former lightship LV-1, the original “Nantucket” lightship. It had been sold out of service and was purchased by the Sea Scouts in the 1930s. Historical research and interviews confirmed the site was a lightship used by the Sea Scouts. Field investigations strongly suggest it is not the LV-1. Two other lightships sold out of service at this time, the LV-4 and the LV-9, more closely match the physical remains. Research is ongoing to determine if it might be either vessel. In addition to this being an M.A. project, MBUAR will pursue nomination of this site to the National Register in 2008.

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

(1) As part of the annual Massachusetts Archaeology Month, MBUAR in conjunction with the Cape Cod Maritime Museum and the SBNMS sponsored a one-day program. The focal point of this program was a hands-on mock underwater shipwreck excavation activity for children.

(2) MBUAR personnel participated in the Eighth Maritime Heritage Conference held in San Diego, CA. As part of a session on U.S. Coast Guard research projects, I gave a presentation on the Minots Ledge Lighthouse Archaeological Project. Additional lectures have been given at local ven-

ues in Massachusetts.

(3) MBUAR continued implementation of its collaborative effort SHIPS. This multi-level approach provides an opportunity for involving the public at the discovery level in the archaeological process, through a local historical society/museum in partnership with the state cultural resource management agency. Developed to capitalize on the need to respond to casual reporting of coincidental shoreline discoveries and the ongoing need to inventory shoreline cultural resources, SHIPS is geared toward people who essentially "walk the beaches" on a regular basis and who may have an interest in local maritime history. Related to SHIPS, I co-authored with David Trubey a chapter entitled "Not Just Another Piece of a Boat: Massachusetts Shoreline Heritage Identification Partnerships Strategy (SHIPS)" in Della Scott-Ireton and John Jameson, editors, *Out of the Blue: Interpretation of Maritime Cultural Resources* (2007).

Ohio

Cleveland Underwater Explorers Inc. (CLUE): David M. VanZandt, Director of CLUE and master's degree candidate at Flinders University, has just completed a very successful 2007 field season discovering and documenting the shipwrecks of Lake Erie. The wreck of the sidewheel steamboat *Anthony Wayne* was located by CLUE member Tom Kowalczyk in September 2006 and a preliminary predisturbance archaeological survey was performed by the CLUE team along with a preliminary photo and video survey in early 2007. This historically significant ship was built in 1837, only 19 years after the construction of the first steamboat on Lake Erie. *Anthony Wayne* sank in 50 ft. (15 m) of water on 28 April 1850 after its starboard boilers exploded while traveling off Vermilion, OH. Approximately 38 people lost their lives in the explosion and sinking. *Anthony Wayne* is believed to be the oldest existing steamboat wreck in Lake Erie. The shipwreck's discovery was announced at a press conference at the Great Lakes Historical Society (GLHS) on 20 June 2007, and garnered international press coverage. The process has begun to nominate the wreck for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; if the effort is successful, the *Anthony Wayne* would be the first Lake Erie shipwreck to be listed.

CLUE continued its support of the Maritime Archaeological Survey Team (MAST) and GLHS in their efforts to survey known shipwrecks in Lake Erie. High-resolution side scan sonar images were taken by CLUE of the wooden schooner *Ivanhoe* and wooden steamer *Sarah E. Sheldon* to serve

as site guides for the archaeological survey of these two vessels. CLUE also provided additional assistance to GLHS in the identification process of four possible shipwreck sites located during a geological side scan survey performed by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Geological Survey.

Finally, seven additional shipwreck discoveries were made during the 2007 field season. Announcement and survey work of these finds are scheduled for a later date.

CLUE continues to research, discover, and document the underwater cultural heritage of Lake Erie and the other Great



The steamboat Anthony Wayne

Lakes. For additional information please visit their website at: <http://www.clue-shipwrecks.org>.

Canada

Underwater Archaeology Service (UAS) Parks Canada: The field season began in April 2007 when a team from Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeology Service (UAS) team conducted a one-week side scan sonar survey of the *Hamilton* and *Scourge* Shipwreck Site in Lake Ontario. These armed American schooners sank during a sudden squall in August 1813 near the mouth of the Niagara River. Discovered in 1973, they have been the subject of intermittent archaeological investigation, notably in 1982 and 1990. The UAS provides underwater archaeological guidance and expertise to the City of Hamilton and is working closely with another of the city's technical partners, ASI Group of St. Catharines, ON. Using its Klein 3000 side scan sonar, the UAS and ASI completed a sonar mosaic of a 2 x 1.2 km area encompassing the wrecks as well as close-up imaging passes of each wreck and their immediate debris fields. Results from the sonar survey are being added to a site GIS and will be scrutinized to extract accurate scale dimension data on the wrecks which will greatly assist in the planning for a series of ROV inspection dives planned for 2008.

In May and June the UAS returned to the Trent-Severn Waterway National Historic Site of Canada. The six-week project marked the final year of the submerged cultural resource inventory of the waterway. Highlights of this year's survey include the documentation of a shipwreck graveyard in Peterborough; the side scan sonar survey from Campbellford to Trenton; and the monitoring of a prehistoric weir site at Sunset Bay. With the majority of the fieldwork complete, the focus is now on inputting the data into a GIS and report writing.

Also in June the UAS trained for one week at Fathom Five National Marine Park, building on last year's experience using closed circuit re-breathers. This training included a skills refresher; photo and video work; and the reconnaissance of several wreck sites in anticipation of the monitoring work in the fall.

In June and July, the UAS continued an earlier side scan sonar survey initiated in 2004 in Lake Superior. A three-week field project focused on inventorying a shipwreck graveyard dating to 1936, when over three dozen derelicts were removed from the nearby harbors of Port Arthur and Fort William, neighboring municipalities which later amalgamated into the present-day city of Thunder Bay. An area in excess of 5 x 5 km in size was systematically surveyed in 2007 with nine of the wrecks, lying at depths beyond 250 ft., ultimately being examined by ROV. The most significant vessel remains to be identified were those of the *Druid*, a Confederate blockade runner built in Scotland in 1856. In the course of the U.S. Civil War, *Druid* completed eight successful smuggling runs between Charleston, SC and Nassau in the Bahamas. At war's end, *Druid* was sold to the new Dominion Government of Canada, which operated the vessel for the next 35 years. The object of the 2007 Lake Superior survey was to determine the overall extent of the graveyard site and to assess the historical value of the various derelicts interred therein to see if this collection of wrecks potentially merited inclusion in the new Lake Superior National Marine Conservation area announced by the Prime Minister in October.

A two-week field project was conducted in August in the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve of Canada. The Mingan Archipelago is located on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the province of Québec, approximately 225 km east of Sept-Îles. The more than 1,000 islands and coastal islets are spread over a 150 km long territory of approximately 112 km². This territory has been occupied for 6,000 years and testimonies of European presence go back to the Basques and later the French who established a trading post

in the late 17th century. In the middle of the 19th century, more permanent settlements were established by fishermen coming mainly from the Magdalene Islands and Acadia. The objectives of the two-year project planned for 2007 and 2008 are to document shipwreck remains in order to supplement the upcoming interpretation in the two lighthouses of the archipelago (1888 and 1915). The 2007 campaign's aim was to test the methodology and to familiarize the team with the diving and remote sensing conditions. The oldest shipwreck documented in the archives is the *Clyde*, an 1857 steamer with propeller, although there are likely to be older wrecks. The 2007 work yielded interesting results: two possible new sections of hull were identified with side scan as well as what seems to be the anchor of the *Clyde*.

In September a UAS team of Jonathan Moore and Ryan Harris returned to Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site (Queen Charlotte Islands, BC) for two weeks. The UAS is working with Parks Canada archaeologist Daryl Fedje and his colleague Dr. Quentin Mackie of the University of Victoria to locate submerged prehistoric sites on drowned landscapes dating to 9,000 B.C. that are found at depths of approximately 130 ft. (40 m). This year's objective was to use a Klein 3000 side scan sonar and integrated S3000 'Chirp' sub-bottom profiler to map the outlet of a submerged lake as well as conduct ROV inspection dives in high-priority areas. The UAS was fortunate to have Garry Kozak of L3-Klein Associates accompany the team and provide the above-mentioned sub-bottom profiler gear. The UAS plans to return next year to conduct subsurface bottom sampling in search of archaeological sites.

The final project of the season took place in September and October when the UAS revisited Tobermory to conduct the Shipwreck Monitoring at Fathom Five National Marine Park (FFNMP). The Historic Resource Conservation Branch of Parks Canada first instituted this program back in 1992. Over these last fifteen years, staff members from Parks Canada (Archaeological and Historical Conservation, Analytical Services, UAS, FFNMP), Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), Technical Operations of the National Water Research Institute, and volunteers have collected the data for the monitoring program. Archaeological and Historical Conservation, Analytical Services, and the UAS will analyze the results in the new year, and will make recommendations to FFNMP.

The summer of 2007 was a very busy year for Parks Canada's NAS tutor team. Four introductory courses, three Level 1 courses, and one Level 2 course were giv-

en. Courses were used to support partners including the new Save Ontario Shipwrecks (SOS) Montreal-based chapter and the Groupe de Préservation des Vestiges Subaquatiques de Manicouagan (GPVSM) who participated with Parks Canada in the 1996-1997 excavation of the *Elizabeth and Mary* (1690) in Baie-Trinité, Québec. Courses were also used to help promote the proposed National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA) in the Magdalene Islands, also in Québec. In May, Chris Underwood of NAS and Marc-André Bernier of Parks Canada trained new tutors from the NOAA Marine Sanctuary Program. The training was held in Alpena, MI, in the NOAA Thunder Bay Marine Sanctuary facilities.

Of particular significance this year is the publication of *The Underwater Archaeology of Red Bay*. This report primarily describes the excavation and research conducted on the 16th-century Basque whaling vessel in Red Bay, Labrador, believed to be the *San Juan* (1565). This five-volume work, in both French and English editions, will be available for purchase after its official launch early in 2008.

United Kingdom

Changes to English and Welsh Heritage Legislation: New draft legislation concerning heritage protection is likely to impose additional statutory responsibilities as regards the protection of historic sites in England and Wales (but not Scotland). Sites within territorial waters will be affected as well. This will lead to a profound change in UK heritage management strategies, and have major resource/funding implications. Regional government heritage advisory agencies are likely to bear the brunt of these changes. It should be noted that the basic "polluter pays" policies of Planning and Policy Guidance Note 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment) and Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) (PPGs 15 and 16) that drive the majority of privately funded work in the UK will remain unchanged.

The Draft Heritage Protection Bill was published in early April 2008. For the bill go to: <http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/43C14579-6DE4-4A9F-8228-A89719859BFB/0/DraftHeritageProtectionBill.pdf>.

For the Impact Assessment go to: <http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/C87DAD10-26E2-4E87-A169-BF85AEF63DA1/0/ImpactAssessment.pdf>.

Almost simultaneously, the Draft Marine Bill was published (see <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm73/7351/7351.pdf> for both the bill and its Impact Assessment). Both bills are now

open to public and Parliamentary scrutiny through the spring of 2008, pending revision and formal submission to Parliament at the start of the 2008-2009 session. It seems likely that both bills will pass into statute in 2009, requiring local authorities to undertake their new responsibilities no later than the start of the financial year 2010-2011. Some, but by no means all, of the associated costs of the changes are estimated in the related "Impact Assessments." It should be noted that the basic "polluter pays" policies of Planning and Policy Guidance Note 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment) and Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) (PPGs 15 and 16) that drive the majority of CRM-type fieldwork in the UK will remain unchanged.

The Heritage Bill sets out the legislative framework for a unified heritage protection system that aims to be more "open, accountable and transparent." This is a part of wider changes to the UK planning development process currently underway in a reform under the new Planning Bill (<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmbills/071/08071.i-vii.html>). The new heritage consent system hopes to provide more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement in understanding, preserving, and managing heritage. The core changes of the Heritage Bill are proposals to unify the designation and consent regimes for terrestrial heritage assets ("scheduled" archaeological sites and "listed" historic buildings, as well as parks, gardens, historic landscapes, and battlefields). The bill generically terms these "registered heritage assets" and would transfer responsibility for the designation and management of these assets from the Secretary of State to English Heritage, which in turn looks likely to at least partially devolve these to the local government 'county' (equivalent in U.S. heritage management terms to state-level organization) and/or the borough/district level (equivalent in U.S. heritage management terms to county-level organization). The Heritage Bill also proposes to reform the marine heritage protection regime in England and Wales by broadening the range of marine historic assets that can be protected (currently only wreck sites can be easily given formal protection) and bringing greater flexibility to the licensing system of all registered sites. Within this designation reform process there also appear to be opportunities for the expansion of the range and number of both terrestrial and marine registered heritage assets. In the marine zone in particular this could lead to many important marine archaeological sites—especially prehistoric submerged sites which are currently unprotected—being given

new statutory protection. The Heritage Bill also proposes to require that the current network of regional heritage databases—known as Historic Environment Records (HERs)—be compulsorily maintained by local governments, and that data compulsorily received by the Receiver of Wreck under the terms of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 be automatically integrated into these regional databases.

The proposals of the Heritage Bill have major implications that are already being addressed by central, regional, and local government heritage agencies. The publication of the bill clarified some of these implications, but as additional information becomes available much further work will be necessary to address the issues raised; the organization 'Heritage Link' estimates that as many as 96 pieces of secondary legislation, policy documents, and guidances will be produced in relation to the Heritage Bill in 2008-2009.

The Draft Marine Bill is important to the heritage community as much as anything because it is being introduced within the same timeframe and Parliamentary cycle as the Heritage Bill. One of the greatest threats to the successful introduction of the Heritage Bill is that the Marine Bill will take up so much Parliamentary time that the Heritage Bill will simply be shelved for lack of time. The department behind the Marine Bill, DEFRA (the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), is a larger, more significant, and ultimately more powerful section of government than the department behind the Heritage Bill, DCMS (the Department of Culture, Media and Sport).

The changes proposed by the Marine Bill of greatest significance to the heritage community are its proposals to create a new Marine Management Organisation (MMO) with an enhanced knowledge management role and expanded knowledge base that would allow the MMO to simplify the marine licensing system for industry. The planned intentions of the MMO seem of potential benefit to a more integrated marine nature and historic environment management policy. The organization is clearly being partially modeled on its closest U.S. equivalent, NOAA, with a network of coastal offices complemented by a headquarters working to "build strong and effective relationships with local authorities and coastal stakeholders."

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Island of Saipan

Southeastern Archaeological Research,

Inc. (SEARCH): SEARCH recently completed two remote sensing surveys and diver investigations of lagoons along the west coast of Saipan under contract to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. On 15 June 1944 U.S. Marines stormed ashore along the southwestern shores as Saipan's D-Day began. The landing beaches extending from Puntan Agingan in the south to Kilili Beach in the north hold the remnants of this assault in Lagunan Chalan Kanoa, Lagunan Garapan, and Lagunan Tanapag. While listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) the landing beaches had never been systematically surveyed for submerged cultural resources.

Over 600 line miles of survey was conducted over a 28-day period in April and May, 2008. Diver identification of high-probability targets followed the remote sensing effort. The survey resulted in the identification of World War II U.S. and Japanese landing craft, barges, pontoons, tanks, shipwrecks, vessels, amtracs, and planes as well as modern shipwrecks, anchors, and debris common in industrial port settings.

The Museum of Underwater Archaeology hosted a project web log and helped with the public interpretation of the project. Please visit the website for a complete overview of the project: http://www.uri.edu/artsci/his/mua/project_journals/saipan/saipan_intro.shtml

Meetings of Interest

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 U.S., South Africa, India, Venezuela, and England.

10–12 July 2008. Under the patronage of UNESCO, the Third International Congress on Underwater Archaeology (IKUWA3), will be held in London this coming July. Organized by the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS), the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and the Institute of Archaeology University College London (UCL), and supported by a Steering Committee comprised of representatives of NAS, IFA,

UCL, DEGUWA, Deutsche Archäologische Institut, HWTMA, Gesellschaft für Schweizer Unterwasser-Archäologie, Verband der Landesarchäologen, English Heritage, and Historic Scotland, IKUWA3 will be the largest conference on underwater archaeology ever held in Britain. More than 120 papers will be delivered on topics as diverse as:

- * Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology
- * Traditional Indian Boat Carpentry
- * Acoustic Positioning Systems
- * Fresh Water Archaeology
- * Shipwreck Collecting Behavior
- * Maritime Landscapes
- * Seismic Reconnaissance
- * Managing Underwater Cultural Heritage
- * Integrated Teaching and Research
- * Ethics and Economics of Recovering Material from the Sea

The Congress will run from 10 to 12 July 2008 (the official opening will take place in the evening of 9 July). This will be preceded by a three-day Professional Development Field School from 7 to 9 July, and followed by a range of optional excursions including a tour of the *Mary Rose* (13 July). For more information, please visit the recently updated IKUWA3 website: <http://www.ikuwa3.com/index.php>, or to register visit: <http://www.ikuwa3.com/registrations.php>.

IKUWA3 is supported by UNESCO, British Academy, English Heritage, Historic Scotland, Deutsche Archäologische Institut, University College London, Gesellschaft für Schweizer Unterwasser-Archäologie, and the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.

24–28 September 2008. The combined Australasian Institute of Maritime Archaeology, Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology, and Australian Association for Maritime History conference will be held in Adelaide, South Australia.

U.S.A.-Midwest

Lynn Evans
<evansll@michigan.gov>

Michigan

Colonial Michilimackinac: The 2007 excavation season saw the completion of the easternmost unit of the south-southwest rowhouse within the palisade wall. Excavation of this house unit was begun in 1966 and continued from 1998 to 2006. The structure was built in the 1730s for French-

Canadian fur traders. It was rebuilt in the 1760s and occupied by British foot soldiers prior to completion of the barracks in 1769. After 1769, French-Canadian traders returned until the structure was moved to Mackinac Island ca. 1780.

The main area remaining to be excavated was the east edge of the root cellar, identified last summer under the collapsed hearth. Removal of the charred hearth material and large associated (chimney?) rocks exposed more structural elements of the root cellar. Fragments of the floorboard were exposed as well. As in seasons past, the cellar area continued to yield interesting artifacts, including a bone utensil handle, pewter cufflinks, and the brass tip of a ramrod from a Northwest trade gun with a fragment of the wooden ramrod shaft. A small, unremarkable section of the trench for the south wall was excavated as well.

At the conclusion of the excavation, the root cellar elements were carefully conserved and backfilled, preserving the possibility of being displayed in situ when the rowhouse is reconstructed. Reconstruction of the entire rowhouse is part of the current Mackinac State Historic Park [MSHP] long-range plan. The final report is in preparation. The artifacts are housed at MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City.

The 2007 season also saw the beginning of work on House E of the Southeast Rowhouse. Adjacent units of this rowhouse were excavated in the 1980s and 1990s. Like other rowhouses within the fort, this structure was built in the 1730s for French-Canadian fur traders. Unlike other house units, documents indicate this unit was occupied by an English trader from the 1760s on. In 2007 we did not get below the layer created by the 1781 demolition of the fort. Work on this house will continue in 2008. Analysis is ongoing.

Both of these projects were sponsored by MSHP, under the direction of Lynn Evans and the field supervision of Amy Roache.

U.S.A.-Pacific West

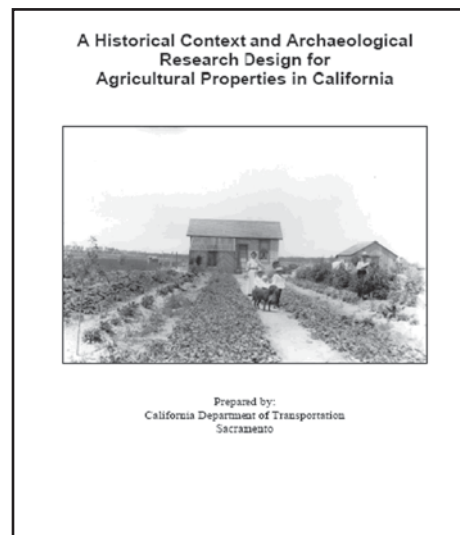
Thad M. Van Bueren

<thad_van_bueren@dot.ca.gov>

California

Archaeological Context for California Agricultural Sites: The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) recently published the first of four planned statewide archaeological contexts designed to improve the quality and consistency of evaluations of frequently encountered kinds

of historic sites under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places. The initial study focuses on agricultural properties and was prepared by Caltrans staff as a model for the series. Other volumes on mining sites, towns, and work camps are in advanced stages of production and their release will be separately announced. Presentations on the four contexts were made at the 2008 SHA Annual Meeting in Albuquerque. The series is being developed in cooperation with the California Division of the Federal Highway Administration and the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as statewide guidance useful for compliance with Section 106 regulations and state historic preservation laws and policies.



Released under the title *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Agricultural Properties in California*, the first volume focuses on the important contributions agricultural properties can make to knowledge of history. While the context will also be useful for assessing other aspects of significance, the primary aim of the volume is to inform and guide the process of evaluations of research importance. Hence, a research design and an implementation plan are key elements of the document. The research design articulates important topics concerning data likely to be found in agricultural sites, while the implementation plan offers practical suggestions for how to complete the evaluation process.

The Agricultural Context offers a framework for evaluating most types of agricultural properties found in California. However, it is not a comprehensive history of agriculture in the state and does not satisfy the requirements of site-specific research. The context also does not cover every conceivable topic. Re-

searchers are thus encouraged to use the context as a starting point for evaluations, and expand their efforts to embrace new research themes and practices whenever appropriate. California's agricultural development was complex and several hundred thousand agricultural properties are present throughout the state. Broad trends are summarized for the period from statehood in 1850 to the end of World War II in 1945 as the background to the important issues archaeology can address.

Less than three dozen agricultural sites have been listed in or determined eligible for the NRHP in California to date. These prior studies suggest agricultural properties can make important contributions regarding site structure and land use patterns, economic behavior, ethnicity and cultural diversity, agricultural technology and scientific innovation, household composition and lifeways, and labor history and relations. These themes represent research issues that are commonly relevant for agricultural properties and should receive attention, but do not exhaust the list of possible topics by any means. To aid the evaluation process, the document includes an implementation plan that advocates specific methods for the assessment of the information value of agricultural properties. Use of those strategies will streamline the evaluation process, improve consistency, and facilitate intersite comparisons essential for addressing questions at larger scales.

The Agricultural Context can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/ser/guidance.htm#agstudy>. Be aware that it is a large (50 mb) pdf file. Any questions or comments on this study should be directed to the Chief, Cultural and Community Studies Office, Division of Environmental Analysis, MS 27, P.O. Box 942874, Sacramento, CA 94274-0001.

The History of Native American Adjustments at Seaside: Recent archaeological and historical investigations at Seaside, north of Fort Bragg in Mendocino County,



The Seaside farm on June 2, 1956 shortly before abandonment (photograph courtesy of Caltrans).



Perry and Amelia Bowman at Seaside, ca. 1940s (photograph courtesy of Lowell Smith)

CA have documented the adjustments of indigenous people from late prehistory until 1959. The work was conducted to assess the eligibility of site CA-MEN-1818/H for the National Register prior to a highway repair project. CA-MEN-1818/H was originally recognized as the location of a former farm occupied from 1884 until 1959 by a sequence of families. Evaluation was conducted under the terms of the Agricultural Context mentioned in a separate article in this issue.

The farm was first established and successively occupied by two native-born white families before going into foreclosure and tax default in 1900. At that time it was acquired by Leonard Dodge and his full-blood Wiyot Indian wife. Dodge served in the California First Mountaineers Battalion during the Humboldt Indian War of 1860-1863; in the course of his service he met and married Susan Dungan, a Wiyot woman born at a village near the mouth of the Eel River near Ferndale, CA. In 1909 the Seaside farm became the sole property of the couple's daughter, Amelia Bowman. She raised a large family there with her white husband Perry Bowman, retaining sole ownership until her death in 1959.

The history of the Bowman family is one of struggle and adaptation. Archaeological data and oral histories both suggest the Bowmans used a wide variety of subsistence strategies that included a mixture of wage labor, the raising of chickens for market, and some traditional indigenous food-gathering practices. A shell midden located on the farm (CA-MEN-3382/H) was investigated because one of Amelia's granddaughters said it was produced by the family. Results of limited testing at that

midden supported the conclusion that it was used from the late prehistoric into the historic era, but did not produce definitive evidence of activities after 1900. CA-MEN-3382/H contained a large and diverse assemblage of shell, faunal bone including some domesticated species, and manufactured artifacts including shell beads, bone fishing tools, and flaked stone tools and debitage.

Test excavations at CA-MEN-1818/H focused on the portion of the farmstead compound subject to direct impact. The testing program revealed a number of eligible deposits and features from the Bowman occupation, as well as the unexpected discovery of more deeply buried deposits reflecting earlier indigenous occupations during the late prehistoric and early historic eras. The layering of soil at this low-lying setting near the coast suggests repeated episodes of natural deposition by tsunami events between the cultural layers. Refining the temporal sequence will be an important aspect for future research at both of the Seaside sites.

Several intact features from the Bowman occupation were explored in the upper 16 inches of deposits present across the northern portion of CA-MEN-1818/H. Work focused on the footprints of a shed, garage, and the extramural space between those structures. A privy used in the latest period of occupation was not tested because it was located outside of the project impact zone. Deposits from the Bowman era include evidence for the ongoing use of some traditional tools, especially those associated with hunting and fishing activities. For example, a pecked-stone net sinker was found in the same deposits as lead line weights and an oarlock from a small boat, while flaked-stone dart and arrow points came from deposits that also had ammunition. The recovered historic materials suggest a family of modest means that used many strategies to get by.

Deeper excavations at CA-MEN-1818/H were designed to explore geophysical anomalies. A geophysical survey conducted with a gradiometer and ground-penetrating radar suggested a number of locations that might be cultural features and deposits. Some of those were explored with a hand auger and probe. That work revealed buried components spanning the late prehistoric and early historic eras, components that were tested with two deeper excavation units. From this it was determined that initial occupation started during the peak of the medieval warm period, about A.D. 1300. At that time the site lay near the border between the Coast Yuki and Northern Pomo. The lack of obsidian in the buried deposit is consistent with use

by the Coast Yuki, who lacked access to sources of that preferred tool stone found in Pomo territory.

The late prehistoric occupation is overlain with evidence of early historic occupation by Native Americans that predates establishment of the farm. Although at least two overland expeditions came through the area in the early 1830s, historic settlement of this remote area did not occur until the early 1850s as demand for redwood timber increased. CA-MEN-1818/H is situated near the northern limit of the former Mendocino Reservation, active from 1857 to 1864. The early historic Native American deposits likely reflect an encampment associated with that reservation, since a northern outpost was present on the bluff immediately south of the site. That early historic component contains domesticated animal bones associated with a traditional artifact assemblage and dietary shellfish remains.

Copies of this report can be obtained by contacting Thad Van Bueren at 510.286.6230 or sending an email to <Thad_Van_Bueren@dot.ca.gov>.

Digging to Chinatown (submitted by Connie Young Yu): On 7 August 2008 Connie Young Yu will discuss the newly emerging results of an archaeological excavation taking place at the site of her grandparents' store in Heinlenville, the San Jose Chinatown and multicultural community that has been transformed into today's Japantown.

Descendants of the Heinlenville community, Yu and her family have done much to raise awareness of historic preservation and interpretation efforts related to that community. In particular, Ms. Yu was heavily involved in the creation of San Jose's Ng Shing Gung museum. Discussant of the



Young Soong Quong (photograph courtesy of Connie Young Yu)

2008 SHA journal special issue on archaeology on Chinese Americans, Connie Young Yu is an historian, Board Member of the Chinese Historical Society of America, and author of *Chinatown, San Jose, USA* (History San José, San Jose, CA, 2001).

"Digging to Chinatown" will take place as part of The Chinese of California, a collaborative project of The Bancroft Library, the California Historical Society, and the Chinese Historical Society of America. Visit www.chsa.org for details. The free talk will be given Thursday, 7 August 2008, from 6 to 8 p.m. at the California Historical Society, 678 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. The Chinese of California exhibit continues at CHS through 30 August 2008.

Archaeology of the Aguilar Serrano Adobe in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, California: During 2007, a team of archaeologists from the EDAW/AECOM San Diego office led by Jamie Cleland and Tanya Wahoff excavated at the site of the former Aguilar Serrano adobe in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (OTSD-SHP). A new concessionaire was remodeling to the earlier time periods, and the excavations occurred concurrently with renovations to the existing mid-20th-century mission-revival style masonry building on the site.

Three buildings have occupied the site, the earliest of which was the Aguilar Serrano adobe. One of the earliest adobes in Old San Diego, it is believed to have been built around 1827 by Rosario Aguilar, a former corporal at the nearby San Diego presidio. The adobe was the site of the Jolly Boy

Saloon from about 1854 until it was razed in 1884. Two buildings subsequently occupied the location, the wood-frame Congress Hall and the current restaurant which was constructed in 1942. The majority of the archaeological assemblage was found to be associated with the Aguilar Serrano adobe.

There is little documentary evidence available regarding the configuration and precise location of the adobe. EDAW's staff was successful in locating the cobble foundations for two exterior and two interior walls of the adobe, and a trash pit filled pri-



Portion of exterior adobe wall and cobble foundation



Recording excavations in the adobe yard area

marily with butchered bone. Analysis by Susan Arter of the bone from the pit feature and the rest of the site identified an overall reliance on beef butchered using saws for the most part. A small amount of cleavered bone was also recovered. Skeletal parts identified as butchering waste were found in limited amounts, suggesting that primary butchering occurred off-site. Steve Van Wormer's analysis of the artifacts identified the majority of the vessel glass, ceramics, and other datable artifacts recovered from the site as being within the time span of the adobe, specifically the years during which it housed the saloon. The project provided information relevant to an important era in San Diego history, and to the OTSD-SHP's interpretive period. For additional information contact: <Jamie.Cleland@edaw.com> or <Tanya.Wahoff@edaw.com>.

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 first quarter of 2008. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Weekly List" at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/>.

Arizona, Coconino County. Picture Canyon Archeological Site. Listed 1/10/08.

California, San Diego County. Felicita County Park Prehistoric Village Site. Listed 1/31/08.

California, Sonoma County. SS POMONA (Shipwreck). Listed 1/31/08.

Kentucky, Boone County. M.B. Greene Site. Listed 3/26/08.

Maryland, Frederick County. L'Hermitage Slave Village Archeological Site. Listed 1/29/08.

Michigan, Allegan County. HENNEPIN Self-Unloading Steamship (Shipwreck). Listed 2/01/08.

Nevada, Clark County. Spanish Trail, Old, -- Mormon Road Historic District (Boundary Increase). Listed 3/21/08.

Pennsylvania, Somerset County. Shade Furnace Archeological District (Iron and Steel Resources of Pennsylvania MPS). Listed 1/10/08.

Wisconsin, Ashland County. MARQUETTE (Shipwreck) (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS). Listed 2/13/08.



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*

Fall/Autumn 2008 1 August 2008

Winter 2008 1 November 2008

Spring 2009 1 February 2009

Summer 2009 1 May 2009

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

SHA Newsletter Editor Alasdair Brooks: <alasdair.brooks@thehumanjourney.net>