

Alasdair Brooks, D.Phil, *Newsletter* Editor, OA East, Cambridge, United Kingdom

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Have you heard about the new campaign to endow the SHA's education-related awards?

Visit us online to learn more:

<http://www.sha.org/donations/educationAwards.html>.

President's Corner

Lu Ann De Cunzo

Over the past year, my gratitude to the many volunteers who so generously support the SHA with gifts of their time, expertise, services, and funds has grown. I extend my deepest thanks to the officers, directors, editors and advisory committee members, committee chairs and members, members of the 2008–2012 Conference Committees, Karen Hutchison and her staff at MSP, Spectral Fusion, Nellie Longworth, and others who have made the past year a successful one for SHA. Special thanks are due to outgoing directors Nick Honerkamp and Margie Purser, and I especially appreciate their Board service on behalf of the SHA website and Public Education and Interpretation Committee, respectively. Our new directors, Patrick Garrow and Margaret Leshikar-Denton, have already contributed much to the Society in their capacities as Conference and UNESCO Committee Chairs, and we are fortunate to have them joining the Board for the next three years.

Toronto was a winter wonderland setting for our 2009 annual conference with extraordinary venues in the Royal York Hotel, the Winter Garden Theatre, and the Hockey Hall of Fame. Conference Co-Chairs Dena Doroszenko and Eva MacDonald and their colleagues hosted us with typical Canadian hospitality as 900 historical archaeologists descended on the city! We also owe our gratitude to Neal Ferris, Program Chair, Joseph Last and Susan Bazely, Terrestrial Program Chairs, Jonathan Moore and Erika Laanela, Underwater Program Chairs, Joanne Lea, Public Session Chair, Mima Kapches, Local Arrangements Chair, and a host of fine

volunteers and collaborators supported by SHA Headquarters staff who arranged a provocative international program. The Ontario Heritage Trust and more than 60 individuals and companies sponsored the conference, and their contributions are greatly appreciated.

Last fall, the Executive Committee selected Alan Levy of Goaltrac to facilitate our strategic planning process. Mr. Levy is helping us to produce a 2-year Strategic Workplan based on mission concepts and 5-year planning priorities. His success providing planning services to other historic preservation and archaeological groups makes him a good choice for SHA. Mr. Levy joined us in Toronto for planning sessions Wednesday and Saturday with the Board and committee chairs and meetings with eight committees. I thank all of you who contributed your ideas and insights so collegially and sacrificed hearing many excellent conference papers in order to do so! During these conversations, participants reviewed the Needs Assessment Survey data as a basis for drafting 5-year, 2-year, and 1-year priorities, and identifying the projects that we will have to undertake to successfully accomplish these priorities. From these discussions, Mr. Levy has drafted a workplan that he is currently revising for review by the officers, Board, professional staff, and committee chairs. I look forward to making the plan available to our members as soon as the Board has adopted it. Mr. Levy will continue to work with us to implement the plan over the next two years.

I extend my thanks to all officers, directors, committee chairs, and past presidents who

Continued on Page 2

have given so generously to support our student awards program by contributing to the Student Education Awards Endowment. Thank you also to current officers and directors who have assisted in writing letters for Leadership gifts. We are almost 60% of the way to our goal, and will be launching the public phase of the campaign this spring.

I also extend my heartiest congratulations and thanks to the UNESCO Committee for their efforts on behalf of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, which went into effect on 2 January 2009, almost eight years after its ratification. We celebrated this accomplishment in the Plenary Session at Toronto; my remarks on that occasion follow this column.

At the recommendation of the Board, I have established a new presidential committee: the Technologies Committee. It has two primary responsibilities: (1) to advise the SHA Board of Directors on the selection and use of appropriate technologies to support our internal operations and our delivery of programs and services in this era of rapidly changing technologies; and (2) to aid our members in learning about and evaluating archaeological applications of new technologies. Kimberly Eslinger has agreed to serve as the committee's first chair.

SHA is no longer using Matrix for online conference services. Karen Hutchison arranged for an alternate registration program for 2009. A working group composed of representatives from the 2006–2012 SHA Conference and the Editorial Advisory Committees is working with Michael Ashley, Karen Hutchison, and myself to examine SHA's conference online requirements and opportunities. A new system will be in place for the 2010 conference. At the January meeting, the Board approved proposals from two stellar committees to host the 2011 conference in Austin, Texas (James Bruseth and Maria Franklin, Conference Co-Chairs), and the 2012 conference in Baltimore, Maryland (Susan Langley and Julia Schablitsky, Conference Co-Chairs). Conference Chair Pat Garrow has worked with Grace Jan and Kate Fitzgerald at Headquarters to great effect in securing these fine venues.

Computer Applications in Archaeology will meet in Williamsburg, Virginia, 22–26 March 2009. Conference planners have invited the presidents of SHA, SAA, and AIA to organize sessions dedicated to innovative digital work going on in North America in our professional organizations. Charles Cheek has organized the SHA session, which will feature DAACS, Virtual

Williamsburg, Virtual Jamestown, Virtual Vessel, and the Museum of Underwater Archaeology. I hope to see some of you in Williamsburg.

Finally, I am pleased and grateful to be able to announce that the following individuals have accepted appointment or re-appointment to these important positions in SHA:

Website Editor: Kelly Dixon (2009)

Curation Committee Chair: Robert Sonderman (2009–2011)

Government Affairs Committee Chair: Terry Klein (2009–2011)

History Committee Chair: Richard Veit (2009–2011)

Public Education and Interpretation Committee Co-Chairs: Margie Purser (2009), Della Scott-Ireton, (2009), Chair (2010–2011)

Technologies Committee Chair: Kimberly Eslinger (2009–2011)

Advertising Coordinator for Publications (Development Committee): James Flexner

SHA PLENARY SESSION, TORONTO

7 January 2009

Welcoming Remarks

Lu Ann De Cunzio, President

I am pleased to welcome you to the Society for Historical Archaeology's 42nd Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. On behalf of the SHA, I extend our thanks to the Ontario Heritage Trust, the city of Ontario, and the stellar Conference Committee headed by Dena Doroszenko and Eva McDonald, for hosting us in your beautiful city.

I asked for a few moments at the podium this evening to ask you to join me in

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Organizational: Institution (\$200). All U.S. funds.

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Middle East: Uzi Baram

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USA-Gulf States: Kathleen H. Cande

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USA-Midwest: Lynne L.M. Evans

USA-Northeast: David Starbuck

USA-Northern Plains & Mountain

States: Steven G. Baker

USA-Pacific Northwest:

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celebrating a very special accomplishment of 2008, in which SHA has played an important part.

The story begins a decade ago. In 1999, the SHA established the UNESCO Committee to monitor development and negotiation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. The Convention is founded on the principle that the world's nations must preserve underwater cultural heritage for the benefit of humanity, and respect the human remains often present in these submerged gravesites. The Convention establishes basic principles for protecting underwater cultural heritage, provides for international cooperation, and offers practical guidelines for research and management. Further, the Convention states that underwater cultural heritage is not to be commercially exploited for trade, nor are collections to be irretrievably dispersed. Signatory nations accept shared responsibility for providing training, raising public awareness, managing underwater heritage, and for collaborating to study and present finds. Finally, ratifying nations agree to adopt domestic legislation to ensure that its nationals and vessels comply with the tenets of the Convention.

At the 31st General Conference in 2001, UNESCO adopted the Convention, and the SHA committee's role changed to supporting international ratification of the Convention, and the adoption of its Annex as a "best practices" document, even in areas where ratification is unlikely.

Late last year, the 20th nation ratified the Convention, and it entered into force on 2 January 2009. The Convention has now, finally, become the de facto international standard on the treatment of the more than 3 million known and undiscovered shipwrecks spread over ocean floors, as well as countless inundated buildings and communities. In introducing the Convention, UNESCO emphasizes that "looting of underwater cultural heritage and the destruction of its context are increasing rapidly and threaten to deprive humanity of this heritage. The waves have protected shipwrecks and ruins for centuries, but improvements in diving technology have made them more accessible and therefore increasingly vulnerable."

Through the UNESCO Committee,

SHA has monitored developments and promoted international communication within the maritime archaeology community in support of the UNESCO Convention. Members have represented the SHA and ICOMOS ICUCH at 10 UNESCO regional conferences to assist countries in understanding the Convention and to encourage its ratification and implementation. The Society has also secured endorsements from international professional and heritage organizations worldwide (SHA, WAC, ICMM, ACUA) and from such groups and government agencies in the United States, Australia, and the Caribbean. In these endorsements, practitioners in states not yet signatories to the Convention can still commit to adopting the tenets and best practices outlined in the Convention and Annex. In 2008, the list has grown to 19 endorsements for the Annex. Most recently, a letter was sent to U.S. President George Bush, asking for his support of the 1996 ICOMOS Charter and the 2001 UNESCO Convention Annex.

The Committee has also organized symposiums and presented papers at professional conferences, and encouraged publication with SHA and our sister organizations. In 2008, WAC published *Underwater and Maritime Archaeology in Latin America and the Caribbean* (One World Archaeology Series), the set of symposium papers from the 2003 WAC-5 meeting.

Now the Committee's responsibilities are changing for a third time, as the Convention becomes a truly international instrument for the protection and management of the world's finite and irreplaceable underwater cultural heritage.

Please join me in honoring the UNESCO Committee members for their extraordinary accomplishments over the past decade. The Society owes them our gratitude for their unfailing commitment, perseverance, and energy, for their organizational prowess on a global scale, and for their successful educational and advocacy efforts. The following list includes all members who have served in the past decade, and the SHA Presidents who supported their efforts:

Margaret Leshikar-Denton, Chair
2005–2010 (ICOMOS ICUCH member;
ICOMOS delegation in Paris negotiations)

Jeff Adams
Christopher F. Amer
Douglas Armstrong
Michele Aubry
Larry Babbitts
Judy Bense
John D. Broadwater
Toni L. Carrell (SHA representative in Paris; past SHA representative to ICOMOS ICUCH)
Pamela Cressey
Christopher DeCorse
Dolores Elkin (Argentina delegation in Paris)
Amanda Evans
Anne Giesecke
Dorrick Gray (Jamaican delegation in Paris)
Robert Grenier (Past ICOMOS ICUCH President; ICOMOS and Canadian delegations in Paris)
Jerome Hall (U.S. delegation in Paris)
Ray Hayes
Paul F. Johnston
Julia King
Pilar Luna Erreguerena (Mexican delegation in Paris; only member whose country has ratified; ICOMOS ICUCH member)
Susan Langley
Teresita Majewski
Victor Mastone
Henry Miller
Larry Murphy
Bob Neyland
Sue Henry Renaud (First Chair 1999–2001, during Paris negotiations)
Matthew A. Russell (Second Chair 2002–2004, after adoption of Convention in 2001)
Doug Scott
Betty Seifert
Karin Sinniger
Robert Sonderman
Mark Staniforth
Michael K. Trimble
Ole Varmer (U.S. delegation in Paris)
Tom Wheaton
Brian Williams
Robyn Woodward
John Young

Committee Observers of note:

Dave Ball
Della Scott-Ireton
Hans Van Tilburg

People You Should Know

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Chair: Matthew Russell (2008–2010)

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Curation Committee

Chair: Robert C. Sonderman (2009–2011), National Park Service, Museum Resource Center, 3300 Hubbard Road, Landover, MD 20785; Phone: 301.341.0707; Fax: 301.773.5096; Email: bob_sonderman@nps.gov

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History Committee

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Chair: John H. Jameson, Jr., Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2035 E. Paul Dirac Drive, Johnson Building, Suite 120, Tallahassee, FL 32310; Phone: 850.580.3011 x 243; Cellular phone: 850.322.5636; Fax: 850.580.2884; Email: john_jameson@nps.gov

Active Society Liaisons:

African Diaspora Archaeology Network: James Davidson
Alaska Anthropological Assn: Robin O. Mills
American Cultural Resources Association: Mike Polk
American Society for Ethnology: Bob Mann
Archaeological Society of Virginia: Anne Garland
ICOMOS International Committee on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (ICIP): John Jameson
Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group (IPMAG): Audrey Horning
Nautical Archaeology Society (England): Joseph Flatman
Society for American Archaeology: Robert A. Clouse
Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (SPMA): Audrey Horning

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Society for Hawaiian Archaeology: Anne Garland
Society for Industrial Archaeology: Patrick E. Martin
South Central Historical Archeology Conference: Liz Davoli
Southeast Archaeological Conference: Martha Zierden
US/ICOMOS: John Jameson
World Archaeological Congress: John Jameson
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American Anthropological Assn: Teresita Majewski
American Association for State and Local History: Christopher Matthews

American Institute for Conservation: Lisa Young
Archaeological Institute of America (AIA): Robyn Woodward
Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology: Susan Pidcock

Canadian Archaeological Organizations: William Moss
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Ellen Blaughergs

Council of Educators in Landscape Archaeology: Sherene Baugher

European Archaeological Association: vacant

Great Basin Anthropological Conference: Lynn Furnis

ICOMOS International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH): Toni Carrell

International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ): Elizabeth J. Reitz

Marine Technology Society: vacant

Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference: vacant

Midwest Archaeological Conference: vacant

National Association of Interpretation: Linda Derry

National Council for the Social Studies: Tara Tetrault

National Trust for Historic Preservation: Donna Seifert

Organization of American Historians: Philip Levy

Society for Africanist Archaeologists: Christopher DeCorse

Society for Archaeological Sciences: Charles Kolb

Society of Early Americanists: Julia A. King

Southern Garden History Society: Douglas Sanford

Vernacular Architecture Forum: Mary Beth Reed

Membership Committee

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Resolutions Committee (2009)

Charles Cheek and Robyn Woodward

Technologies Committee

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Karen Hutchison, ex officio

UNESCO Committee

Chair: Margaret Leshikar-Denton (2008–2010),

Members: Christopher F. Amer, Douglas V. Armstrong, Michele Aubrey, John D. Broadwater, Toni L. Carrell, Dolores Elkin, Amanda Evans, Anne Giesecke, Dorrick Gray, Robert Grenier, Jerome Hall, Ray Hayes, Paul Johnston, Pilar Luna Erreguerena, Susan Langley, Teresita Majewski, Victor Mastone, Larry Murphy, Matthew Russell, Betty Seifert, Mark Staniforth, Michael K. Trimble, Ole Varner, Robyn Woodward

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Asia

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Australasia and Antarctica

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Canada-Atlantic (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island)

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Canada-Ontario

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Canada-Prairie (Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Nunavut)

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Canada-Québec

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Canada-West (Alberta, British Columbia)

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Caribbean and Bermuda

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Europe

Natascha Mehler, Department of Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology, University of Vienna, Franz-Klein-Gasse 1, A-1190 Wien [Vienna], Austria; Phone: 43.1.4277.40457; Email: natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at

Great Britain and Ireland

James Symonds, ARCUS, Research School of Archaeology and Archaeological Science, Sheffield University, West Court, 2 Mappin Street, Sheffield, S1 4DT, UK; Phone: 44.1142.222953; Fax: 44.1142.797158; Email: jsymonds@sheffield.ac.uk

Mexico, Central and South America

Pedro Paulo Funari, Rua Candido Mota Filho, 521 Ed. San Diego Apt. #13, 05351-000 Sao Paulo, Brazil; Phone: 55.011.37142310; Fax: 55.019.2893327; Email: pfunari@uol.com.br

Middle East

Uzi Baram, Division of Social Sciences, New College of Florida, 5700 North Tamiami Trail, Sarasota, FL 34243; Phone: 941.359.4217; Fax: 941.359.4475; Email: baram@ncf.edu

Underwater (Worldwide)

Toni L. Carrell, Ships of Discovery, Corpus Christi Museum, 1900 N. Chaparral St., Corpus Christi, TX 78401; Phone: 361.826.4674; Fax: 361.884.7392; Email: tcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org

USA-Alaska

Doreen Cooper, R & D Consulting, P.O. Box 594, Skagway, AK 99840; Phone and Fax: 907.983.3004; Email: dcooper_99840@yahoo.com

USA-Central Plains (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, Federal Building, 100 Centennial Mall North, Room 474, Lincoln, NE 68508; Phone: 402.437.5392; Fax: 402.437.5098; Email: Jay_Sturdevant@nps.gov

USA-Gulf States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas)

Kathleen H. Cande, Sponsored Research Program, Arkansas

Archeological Survey, 2475 N. Hatch, Fayetteville, AR 72704; Phone: 479.575.6560; Fax: 479.575.5453; Email: kcande@uark.edu

USA-Mid-Atlantic (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Ben Resnick, GAI Consultants, Inc., 385 East Waterfront Drive, Homestead, PA 15120-5005; Phone: 412.476.2000 x 1200; Fax: 412.476.2020; Email: b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com

USA-Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Lynn L. M. Evans, Curator of Archaeology, Mackinac State Historic Parks, P.O. Box 873, Mackinaw City, MI 49701; Phone: 231.436.4100; Fax: 231.436.4210; Email: evansll@michigan.gov

USA-Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont)

David Starbuck, P.O. Box 492, Chestertown, NY 12817; Phone: 518.494.5583; Fax: 518.747.4644; Email: dstarbuck@frontiernet.net

USA-Northern Plains and Mountain States (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming)

Steven G. Baker, Centuries Research, Inc., P.O. Box 1603, Montrose, CO 81402; Phone: 303.249.2283; Email: sbaker@montrose.net

USA-Pacific Northwest (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Robert Cromwell, Archaeologist, Vancouver National Historic Reserve, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, 612 East Reserve St., Vancouver, WA 98661; Phone: 360.696.7659 x 24; Fax: 360.696.7657; Email: Robert_Cromwell@nps.gov

USA-Pacific West (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Anmarie Medin, Cultural & Community Studies Office, California Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 942874, MS 27, Sacramento, CA 94274-0001; Phone: 916.653.6187; Email: Anmarie_Medin@dot.ca.gov

USA-Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Gifford Waters, Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, Gainesville, FL 32611; Phone: 352.392.3698; Fax: 352.392.3698; Email: gwaters@flmnh.ufl.edu

USA-Southwest (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

Michael R. Polk, Sagebrush Consultants, 3670 Quincy Ave., Ste. 203, Ogden, UT 84403-1977; Phone: 801.394.0013; Fax: 801.394.0032; Email: sageb@aol.com or sageb@sagebrushconsultants.com

Start planning now for SHA 2010!

In sunny (or so the organizing committee are *still* promising us) Amelia Island, Florida.

IMAGES OF THE PAST



Bob Schuyler on a PREHISTORIC site!

This photo shows Robert L. Schuyler, 2009 SHA Harrington Award Winner, as an undergraduate student at the University of Arizona's Archaeological Field School (summer 1963). Schuyler is shown with Cathy Godel (University of Denver) excavating Room 3 of the A.D. 13th- to 14th-century Grasshopper Pueblo in the mountains of eastern Arizona.

NEW CATALOGING PROGRAM—SHARD

Introducing SHARD, the Sonoma Historic Artifact Research Database.

SHARD provides a consistent and (mostly) idiot-proof system of pull-down menus to catalog artifacts from mid-19th- to early-20th-century archaeological sites, as well as creating data tables and a relational database to facilitate comparison. And what's more, it's free to download from www.sonoma.edu/asc/shard. Although we at ASC have been excavating urban sites since the 1970s, the impetus to create SHARD came from a series of hugely productive archaeological projects in the 1990s and early 2000s sponsored by the California Department of Transportation. These massive San Francisco Bay Area undertakings required a whole new way of recording and tabulating the nearly 1,000,000 individual items recovered from the excavations. Bootleg versions of our heretofore-unnamed cataloging system have been circulating in the archaeological underground for several years. It has taken quite some time and a whole lot of volunteer effort to get to the point of releasing this definitive edition of SHARD to the archaeological community. Kind comments and suggestions are welcome. However, this has been a labor of love so we are really not that interested in hearing how you would have done it, "Oh so much better, if only we'd thought to ask." SHARD is built on MS Office Access 2003, so you will need that program to run it. It will also run on Access 2007 if you tweak your settings. Everyone is free to use, reproduce, and adapt it to best suit their needs. SHARD was created by archaeologists Erica Gibson and Mary Praetzellis; Bryan Much helped with database design in Access. The manual was written by Erica Gibson. Happy cataloging!

Adrian Praetzellis, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California, USA

SHA Toronto 2009



The silent auction at the Hockey Hall of Fame



The conference book room



Dissertation Prize winner Neil Norman
(L to R: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Neil Norman, and James Ayres)



Jelks Award winner John Chenoweth
(L to R: Bob Clouse, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Ed Jelks, and John Chenoweth)



Best student paper winner James Flexner
(L to R: James Flexner, Lu Ann De Cunzo, and Jamie Brandon)



SHA Awards Of Merit
Molly Swords accepts the award on behalf of Spectral Fusion Design



SHA Awards Of Merit
Olive Jones speaking after receiving her award



SHA Awards Of Merit
Susan Hughes speaking after accepting the award on behalf of the city of Toronto.

SHA Toronto 2009 (cont.)



James Deetz Book Award

Winners James Bruseth and Toni Turner

(L to R: Donald L. Hardesty, Lu Ann De Cunzo, and James Bruseth)



John L. Cotter Award

Winner Christopher C. Fennell

(L to R: Carol E. McDavid, Lu Ann De Cunzo, and Christopher C. Fennell)



J.C. Harrington Medal

Harrington Medalist Robert L. Schuyler



The conference banquet

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology

Matthew A. Russell, ACUA Chair

The ACUA and the SHA have enjoyed a long and fruitful partnership, and 2008 was another busy year in which we worked together on a variety of initiatives aimed at preserving our underwater cultural heritage. In this column, which I hope will be the first installment of an annual feature in the *SHA Newsletter*, I would like to provide a brief background on ACUA, as well as highlight our activities over the past year and look ahead to what is on the agenda for 2009.

As most of you know, the ACUA is an independent, nonprofit organization closely affiliated with the SHA. The ACUA began as the Council on Underwater Archaeology in 1959 and its purpose was fully realized at a meeting in 1963 when a group of archaeologists, historians, and sport divers met in St. Paul, Minnesota, for the first international Conference on Underwater Archaeology (CUA). From that successful beginning, two more conferences were held in 1965 and 1967. In 1970, the first papers on underwater archaeology were given at the then-fledgling SHA conference. By 1973, the present structure and name of the ACUA were established and shortly thereafter came a merging of the SHA and CUA conferences. In 2003, a Memorandum of Agreement between the ACUA and the SHA formalized the relationship between the two organizations.

In general, the ACUA serves as an international advisory body on issues relating to underwater archaeology, conservation, and underwater cultural heritage management. We work to educate scholars, governments,

sport divers, and the general public about underwater archaeology and the preservation of submerged resources. In practice, the ACUA has two equally important roles. First, in what might be considered an “external” role, we are advocates for underwater cultural heritage and work to promote its preservation. This means responding to various issues with letters and providing an education to the general public through our web page, brochures, publications, and other initiatives.

Second, in what might be considered an “internal” role within the SHA, we actively work with the Society to help organize the annual conference on historical and underwater archaeology, and we collaborate with the SHA Board and various SHA committees on underwater issues. The SHA supports the ACUA in conducting elections, with elected board members being chosen from the membership of the SHA; the ACUA works with the SHA Conference Committee to select an underwater program chair for the annual conference; we organize events at the meetings focused on underwater issues; and (with the generous support of the SHA) we are once again publishing proceedings from the conferences. In this role, we see ourselves as serving and representing the maritime constituency of the SHA. At the same time, we seek to broaden the SHA’s membership by encouraging not only historical archaeologists working underwater to attend the annual conferences, but also prehistoric, classical, and other researchers working in the underwater realm to do so as well.

In 2008, the ACUA and the SHA worked together closely in responding to a number

of issues of concern with a strong letter-writing campaign. We collaborated with the SHA’s UNESCO Committee to organize a symposium at WAC-6 focused on the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, and our graduate student associate members organized an ACUA-sponsored student forum at the Toronto conference. We continued to upgrade the ACUA web page (www.acuaonline.org) and published the Underwater Proceedings from the 2008 Albuquerque conference, the second in our “reconstituted” series of proceedings. This is available for purchase online (<http://stores.lulu.com/acua bookstore>).

The ACUA is looking forward to a productive 2009. We will be working closely with the SHA Board of Directors to offer an underwater perspective as the Society moves forward to implement a strategic plan. The editors of the 2009 Underwater Proceedings, Erika Laanela and Jonathan Moore, are already hard at work and the proceedings should be available by mid-year. Finally, we are working closely with the 2010 Conference Committee on a variety of initiatives planned for Amelia Island in Florida.

The ACUA board members represent professionals in academia, private industry, government agencies, and nonprofit organizations. Underwater archaeology is a growing field, both domestically and internationally—we want to make sure that your concerns about the field are addressed, and we invite your participation. For more information on the ACUA, and how to get involved in 2009, please visit our website at www.acuaonline.org.

SHA Committee News

SHA Student Subcommittee (Academic and Professional Training Committee)

SHA Student Subcommittee Forum 2009: The Pleasures and Perils of Collaborative Research

Kim Christensen and Lewis C. Jones

At this year’s SHA Conference in Toronto, the Student Subcommittee of the

Academic and Professional Training Committee held an interactive forum which focused on issues related to conducting collaborative research. The forum panel included Carol McDavid (Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.), Mark Warner (The University of Idaho), Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis), and Kim Christensen (University of California at Berkeley), and the discussion was moderated by Lewis C. Jones (Indiana University). The intention of the forum was to pick up the discussion

regarding collaborative and public archaeologies begun at the 2008 SHA meeting and continued at other conferences with an emphasis on what this means for students.

The discussion centered on several broad themes. While collaborative research has become a professional and ethical imperative, the forum participants agreed that the definitions of collaborative research are contested and in flux. Moreover, how students should go about learning such practices, and how advisors should go about teaching them, has not yet been systemati-

cally explored.

From the advisor's point of view, collaborative research raises such issues as the ethics of placing students in potentially politically fraught situations, as well as the risk associated with bringing students into already-established (and fought-for) collaborative research relationships. This portion of the discussion focused mainly on collaborative research in the form of taking oral histories, and the challenges of navigating the Institutional Review Board for the human subjects research permit process. There were also discussions about the problems for advisors in allowing students to go into the field and work, especially when the faculty member has a long-standing relationship with the community in which fieldwork is being conducted. The concern was how to facilitate not only an opportunity for the student but also how to mitigate any possible problems that could arise due to the student's unfamiliarity with the local population.

From a student's point of view, the issues of time investment and funding opportunities proved to be an important topic of

discussion. Responsibility for initiating and ensuring contacts that would make collaborative research possible during the dissertation was a consideration. Collaborative research relationships—whether undertaken on the individual student's initiative or as part of a larger faculty-run research project—take time to establish, and as Paul Mullins noted during the discussion, "The only goal of dissertation and thesis writing is really completion." Following this, he argued that the public or collaborative portion of research must be clearly defined from the beginning, integral to the research itself, and not added on as a "feel-good" exercise. Additionally, it may be more difficult to obtain funding specifically for collaborative ventures than for more traditional fieldwork and research projects.

Issues of ethical responsibility pertaining to how relationships are forged, maintained, and then eventually passed on to a new generation of researchers were discussed. Carl McDavid noted that the question revolved around when a student was ready to take on the responsibility that is a function of the collaborative relationship.

Training and methods that would better prepare the student for working in collaboration with local populations were discussed, as was overall professional training on methods, technology, and ethics to better prepare and inform students before they go to the field.

Overall, these discussions were general in scope, leaving the way open for discussions that are more specific on the applying of collaborative and public archaeologies during student research. To this end, next year's meetings will include a series of "rap sessions," sponsored by the Student Subcommittee, targeting specific "how-to" concerns of students. These will be small forums focusing on a specific topic—for instance, how to present a paper at a conference—where students will have the opportunity to interact with other more experienced students and professionals.

If you are interested in becoming involved with the Student Subcommittee and/or suggesting topics for next year's "rap sessions," please join our email group at: http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/SHA_Student_Member_List/.

NEW PROPERTIES IN THE US NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the fourth quarter of 2008. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Weekly List" at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/>.

Alaska, Southeast Fairbanks Borough-Census Area. *Swan Point Archaeological Site*. Listed 9/26/08.

Guam, Guam County. *Aga Tongan Archaeological Site*. Listed 9/26/08.

New York, Greene County. *Croswell – Parsons Paper Mill Ruin*. Listed 11/09/08.

New York, Warren County. *FORWARD (Shipwreck)*. Listed 11/21/08.

Puerto Rico, Juan Diaz Municipality. *Cueva Lucero (Prehistoric Rock Art of Puerto Rico MPS)*. Listed 9/26/08.

Virginia, Prince William County. *Camp French (Campaigns for the Control of Navigation on the Lower Potomac River, 1861–1862, Virginia, Maryland, and DC MPS)*. Listed 11/12/08.

Virginia, Prince William County. *Rising Hill Camp (Campaigns for the Control of Navigation on the Lower Potomac River, 1861–1862, Virginia, Maryland, and DC MPS)*. Listed 11/12/08.

Virginia, Stafford County. *Tennessee Camp (Campaigns for the Control of Navigation on the Lower Potomac River, 1861–1862, Virginia, Maryland, and DC MPS)*. Listed 11/12/08.

Washington, Island County. *Site 45-IS-2*. Listed 12/11/08.

Wisconsin, Ashland County. *MOONLIGHT (Shipwreck) (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS)*. Listed 10/01/08.

Wisconsin, Richland County. *Shadewald II Mound Group (Late Woodland Stage in Archeological Region 8 MPS)*. Listed 10/02/08.

In addition, the following archaeological property was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior:

Massachusetts, Plymouth County. Alden, John and Priscilla, Family Sites. Designated 10/06/08.

SHA 2010 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Amelia Island Plantation, Jacksonville, Florida
6-9 January 2010



Call for Papers
Submission Guidelines and Forms

Call for Papers Opens: 1 May 2009
Online Call for Papers Available: 1 May 2009
Regular Submission Deadline: 15 June 2009
Late Submission Deadline: 1 July 2009

COASTAL CONNECTIONS: Integrating Terrestrial and Underwater Archaeology

The 43rd Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held at Amelia Island Plantation, located just north of Jacksonville, Florida. Amelia Island is situated between the Atlantic Ocean and the Intracoastal Waterway, providing the perfect setting for this year's conference theme, "Coastal Connections: Integrating Terrestrial and Underwater Archaeology." Coastal communities of all sizes provide many opportunities for archaeological discussion on current research and theoretical approaches to the coast, but also provide an opportunity to discuss archaeological responsibilities within the profession and with the public. We hope that you will join us where the land meets the sea at Amelia Island Plantation, Florida, 6-9 January 2010.

The 2010 Conference Committee would like to encourage presenters and symposia organizers to carefully consider the conference theme while developing their abstracts. Coastal research can be interpreted broadly, but we would like to suggest abstracts that address the following:

- Archaeology of coastal industries (e.g., timber, shipyards, rubber tapping, fishing/oystering, salt production, naval store production, coastwise trade, whaling)
- Archaeology of coastal technology (e.g., vessels, canals, dams, locks, bridges, harbors)
- Coastal trade (i.e., routes, exchange networks, cultural alliances and interactions, political linkages)
- Conflict and the coast (i.e., blockades, military training and campaigns, home-front efforts, coastal fortifications)
- Archaeology and sea-level change (i.e., threats to sites, research and management strategies, collaboration with other disciplines)
- Challenges, strategies, and case studies for managing coastal cultural resources
- Professional ethics and public responsibilities

While all submissions will be considered for the 2010 Conference Program, we strongly encourage symposia organizers to include papers that reflect both terrestrial and underwater aspects of their chosen topics.

Conference Chair:

Della Scott-Ireton
Florida Public Archaeology Network
<dscottireton@uwf.edu>

Program Chair:

Amanda Evans
Tesla Offshore, LLC
<evansa@teslaoffshore.com>

Terrestrial Program:

John McCarthy
S&ME, Inc.
<jmccarthy@smeinc.com>

Underwater Program:

Chris Horrell
Minerals Management Service
<Christopher.Horrell@mms.gov>

Individuals responding to the Society for Historical Archaeology's 2010 Call for Papers are strongly encouraged to use the online abstract submission and conference registration system, which can be accessed through the SHA website (<www.sha.org>). The online system will be available on 1 May 2009. For those unable to access the SHA website, submissions can be mailed to SHA Headquarters, 9707 Key West Avenue, Suite 100, Rockville, MD 20850. Please be certain that mailed submissions contain all required information as specified in the "What You Need to Submit" Section of this Call for Papers.

Each Session Organizer and Individual Presenter at the SHA 2010 Conference must complete the required forms and pay a \$25 per abstract submission fee. In addition, presenters, organizers, and discussants must register for the 2010 Conference in the fall at the full conference rate. Presenters cannot register at the one-day rate. **Presenters who fail to register for the 2010 Conference will not be allowed to present their papers.** Your \$25 per abstract submission fee will be credited towards the cost of your full conference registration in the fall.

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

The regular abstract submission period is from 1 May 2009 to 15 June 2009. Individual contributors, symposium organizers and presenters, and forum organizers are asked to respond to the 2010 Call for Papers online through the SHA website (www.sha.org) beginning 1 May 2009. The online Call for Papers will be available for late submissions from 16 June 2009 to 1 July 2009; however, a \$25 administrative late fee will be assessed on abstracts submitted after 15 June 2009. Late fees will not be credited against the cost of your conference registration. No abstracts will be accepted after 1 July 2009. Abstract fees are nonrefundable.

Any changes to titles, authors, presenters, or affiliations after 1 July 2009 must be sent directly to the Program Chair, Amanda Evans, at <evansa@teslaoffshore.com>. Do not send requests for these types of changes to the SHA Business Office.

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

PLEASE NOTE: By submitting an abstract in response to this Call for Papers, the author(s) consents to having their abstract, name(s), and affiliation(s) posted on the SHA website or listed in other published formats.

TYPES OF SUBMISSIONS

Individual Contributions—Papers and Poster/Media Displays

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

****PLEASE READ: IMPORTANT CHANGE NOTICE FOR ALL PAPER SUBMISSIONS****

Due to the unprecedented growth of the annual SHA conference and the need to maintain current conference length, **ALL PAPERS FOR THE 2010 CONFERENCE WILL BE SCHEDULED FOR 15 MINUTES.**

Papers: Presentations including theoretical, methodological, or data information synthesizing broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research; focusing on research currently in progress; or discussing the findings of completed small-scale studies.

The Conference Program Chair will group individually submitted papers into general sessions organized by topic, region, or time period, and will assign a chair to each session.

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

Student presenters are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual Student Paper Prize Competition (for details see http://www.sha.org/stu_priz.htm). Entrants must be student members of the SHA prior to submission of their papers.

There may be a maximum of three authors on the paper. However, all of the authors must be students and members of the SHA. Questions regarding the Student Paper Prize Competition should be directed to Jamie Brandon at <jbrando@uark.edu> or 479.879.6229.

Organized Contributions – Symposia and Forum/Panel Discussions

Symposium: Four or more papers organized around a central theme, region, or project. Organizers of a symposium must identify the chair and at least one discussant. A symposium with more than 10 presentations must be divided into 2 parts (morning and afternoon sessions), each with at least 1 discussant.

Symposium organizers are responsible for ensuring that all presenters in their sessions have submitted their completed forms, abstracts, and payments prior to the close of the Call for Papers. As noted above, we ask that symposium organizers submit their session abstracts and Symposium Organizer Submission Forms before individuals participating in the symposium submit their individual abstracts and forms. Symposium organizers should also provide the formal title of their symposium to their symposium participants before they submit their individual abstracts and forms.

No abstracts will be accepted after 1 July 2009. Organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters, or affiliations to the Program Chair, Amanda Evans, at <evansa@teslaoffshore.com>.

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

Electronic Symposium: We would like to recommend that symposium organizers consider having an “electronic” symposium as opposed to the traditional symposium format. An electronic symposium has the same basic structure as a traditional symposium; however, completed papers are posted on the SHA website well before the annual meeting. Individuals who plan to attend the symposium can then read the papers before coming to the symposium. As a result, there will be no need for symposium participants to read their papers during the actual symposium, though a very brief summary of their papers is recommended (no more than 5 minutes). Instead, the majority of the symposium is a discussion among the symposium presenters and audience.

Anyone interested in utilizing the Electronic Symposium format must contact the Program Chair, Amanda Evans, at <evansa@teslaoffshore.com> by 1 July 2009 for complete details.

WHAT YOU NEED TO SUBMIT

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

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

- Form 1 – Abstract Submittal Form
- Form 2 – Individual Contribution Abstract Submission Form
- Your paper abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.
- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After 15 June 2009, the submission fee is \$50 per abstract, which includes a \$25 nonrefundable late fee. The late fee will not be credited against your conference registration fee.

Symposium organizers must submit:

- Form 1 – Abstract Submittal Form
- Form 3 – Symposium Organizer Submission Form
- Your symposium abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your symposium. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.
- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After 15 June 2009, the submission fee is \$50 per abstract, which includes a \$25 nonrefundable late fee. The late fee will not be credited against your conference registration fee.

Presenters in a symposium must submit:

- Form 1 – Abstract Submittal Form
- Form 4 – Symposium Presenter Submission Form
- Your paper abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your presentation and the symposium title. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.
- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After 15 June 2009, the submission fee is \$50 per abstract, which includes a \$25 nonrefundable late fee. The late fee will not be credited against your conference registration fee.

Forum/Panel Organizers must submit:

- Form 1 – Abstract Submittal Form
- Form 5 – Forum/Panel Organizer Submission Form
- Your forum abstract on a CD-ROM clearly marked with your name and the title of your forum. Please provide your abstract in Microsoft Word format.
- \$25 per abstract submission fee. After 15 June 2009, the submission fee is \$50 per abstract, which includes a \$25 nonrefundable late fee. The late fee will not be credited against your conference registration fee.

ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2010

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2010 (edited by Chris Horrell). To be considered for inclusion in the proceedings, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website by 1 February 2010 (www.acuaonline.org). Final papers must be received by the editors no later than 1 March 2010. Submitters are required to follow carefully the formatting and submission guidelines for the proceedings posted on the ACUA website. For further information, please contact the editors at <proceedings2010@acuaonline.org>.

ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition

The ACUA invites SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the ACUA 2010 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Entries must be received by 15 December 2009. Images will be displayed at the SHA conference on Amelia Island and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA website. Please consult the ACUA website for further information and to download an entry form (www.acuaonline.org).

Audiovisual Equipment

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

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

Thirty-five mm carousel slide projectors and overhead projectors will NOT be provided by the SHA. Anyone wishing to use a slide or overhead projector for his/her presentation should contact Kate Fitzgerald by 1 December 2009 at SHA Headquarters at <kfitzgerald@mgmtsol.com> for rental information.

Deadline

The regular deadline for abstract submission is 15 June 2009. Late submissions will be accepted until 1 July 2009; however, an additional \$25 administrative fee will be assessed on all abstracts received after the 15 June 2009 regular submission deadline. All late submissions must be postmarked on or before 1 July 2009. No abstracts will be accepted after 1 July 2009.

Refunds

The \$25 per abstract submission fee and any late fees are nonrefundable.

Eligibility

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required in order to give a presentation at the 2010 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all participants and their presentations to conform to the ethical standards upheld by the Society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge their agreement with the SHA Ethics Statement.

SHA Ethics Statement

Adopted 21 June 2003

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

Principle 1

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

Principle 2

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

Principle 3

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

Principle 4

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

Principle 5

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

Principle 6

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

Principle 7

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

**SHA 2010 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Amelia Island, Florida
6-9 January 2010**

Form 1: Abstract Submittal Form

Regular Submission Deadline: 15 June 2009

Late Submission Deadline: 1 July 2009

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

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

Affiliation: _____

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

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

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

Submitting as:

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

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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☐ A check/money order for my \$25 per abstract submission fee is enclosed (payable in U.S. funds to Society for Historical Archaeology). After June 15 2009, an additional \$25 administrative late fee is required for each abstract.

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

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Form 2: Individual Contribution Abstract Submission Form

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Form 3: Symposium Organizer Submission Form

Organizer(s): _____

Chair(s): _____

Sponsor (if any): _____

Symposium Title (please print): _____

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

List of Participants (in order of presentation):

Minimum: 4 presenters

Minimum: 1 discussant

1. _____ ☐ presenter Email: _____
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9. _____ ☐ discussant Email: _____
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Program Division (check one): ☐ *Terrestrial Program* ☐ *Underwater Program*

All presenters must register at the full conference rate during the regular registration period (1 October to 12 December 2009). Presenters who fail to register will not be permitted to deliver their papers.

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Form 4: Symposium Presenter Submission Form

Name: _____

Symposium Title: _____

Symposium Organizer(s): _____

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Paper Title (please print): _____

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Author 1

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

Author 2

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Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

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

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

List of Panelists: (Maximum 8)

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

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ASIA

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

AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

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>

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USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

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

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Australasia and Antarctica

Susan Piddock

<s.piddock@ozemail.com.au>

New South Wales

Fort Phillip (submitted by Caitlin Allen, NSW Government Architect's Office): The archaeological investigation of Fort Phillip was undertaken by the Government Architect's Office and Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd for the Powerhouse Museum as part of a program of conservation works to mark the Sydney Observatory's 150th Anniversary. The work was aimed at furthering our understanding of this important site and Sydney's early history, so that it can be permanently displayed, interpreted to the public, and protected for future generations.

Observatory Hill, as the highest point in central Sydney, has always been an important site and a strategic defensive position. The site was originally known as Windmill Hill due to the presence of Australia's first windmill, built there by the government in 1797. Remains of this windmill should still exist in the grounds of the Observatory but have not yet been excavated. Fort Phillip was built on Observatory Hill in 1804–1806 and was the first major permanent public work to be built by the colonial government. It was designed to be completely enclosed, with six faces and a surrounding ditch, and was intended to serve as a fortified point from which the garrison could protect the town of Sydney, particularly in the event of a siege. In this respect Fort Phillip differed from the other fortifications built around the harbor throughout the 19th century, which were largely batteries. The development of Fort Phillip is an interesting case study in colonial perceptions about threats to the colony, many of which were more a product of fear and isolation than reality.

The fort was proposed in response to fears about an uprising of Irish nationals within the colony. In 1804 Australia had not long been settled by the British. Communication with the 'civilized' world was difficult and infrequent and there was a great deal of French and Spanish activity in the Pacific region, leading to a general level of nervousness and paranoia in the colony. Between 1801 and 1804 a number of ships carrying transported Irish nationals had arrived, heightening the number of perceived threats to British rule in the still-fledgling colony. These fears are revealed in dispatches from Governor King to London. In 1801 he noted:

Our exertions must soon be turned to securing ourselves from any at-

tempt by the troublesome Irish Republicans, of which so many have lately arrived here and there being no internal defense whatever.

In 1804, following construction of the fort, King noted:

I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that the United Irish remain very quiet and I have no doubt but a continuation of the same precautions that have been made to counteract their ridiculous schemes will ensure the present tranquility. The citadel is far advanced and will afford the greatest advantages in resisting any attempt that may be made in the settlement.

Building of the fort commenced in 1804, at which time the Irish still posed a threat to internal security. King's fears of insurrection were justified, for in February 1804, a mere six weeks after the commencement of work at Fort Phillip, an uprising of Irish nationals took place at Castle Hill.

It is not clear who designed the fort, as the original architectural drawings have been lost. The construction was supervised by a Lieutenant Minchin, right-hand man to Governor King and a key figure in the Rum Rebellion. Construction of Fort Phillip continued until early 1806, when work appears to have stopped with the fort only partially complete. The recently constructed merlons (parts of the battlement on top of the fort walls) were reportedly then removed under instruction from Governor Bligh, possibly as a slight to Governor Hunter. The return of work, dated 12 August 1806, provides a summary of the work that had been completed thus far:

The ditch dug round and the foundation stone of the outer wall of the rampart laid 13th September 1804 and then received the name of "Fort Phillip" in honor (sic) of the first Governor of the territory.... The rampart, merlons and embrasures of the sides completed.... A bombproof under the rampart of one side finished.

It is not clear whether construction of the fort was stopped because the Irish were no longer a threat, other priorities in the colony had taken over, or Governor Bligh had lost interest in the plans of his predecessor. It is clear, however, that Fort Phillip never fulfilled its proposed role as a defensive citadel. It was used largely for signaling from 1806 until 1857, when it was partially demolished to make way for the

construction of Sydney Observatory.

In ca. 1815 a large powder magazine was added, possibly designed by Francis Greenway under instruction from Governor Macquarie, as part of a grand plan to make Sydney a fortified city. Evidence of this magazine should survive in the lawn at the front of the current Observatory building, but has not yet been excavated. The magazine was operating as a powder store in 1821, when it was advertised in the *Sydney Gazette* for public use as a public gunpowder storage facility.

The excavation program revealed the substantial, intact foundations of the fort and its bombproof chamber, as well as military-related artifacts such as gunshot, gun or cannon flints, and buttons. Other domestic artifacts included bones, ceramics, and pieces of fine glassware. The remnant stonework blocks from the walls of the bombproof chamber have slightly curved faces, indicating the room had a barrel roof within the fort wall. Remnants of the bombproof chamber's plaster floor also survive. A fireplace was found in the northern wall of the room, containing a substantial charcoal deposit with a range of artifacts including the flints. Possible evidence of the fort's ditch was found in a test trench sunk adjacent to the exterior rampart footings. A flagged floor was found adjacent to the bombproof chamber, and appears to part of a small structure that sat inside the courtyard of the fort. Preliminary indications are that it is contemporary with the original fort construction.

Other finds included an area of sandstone paving at the ground-floor entrance to the Signal Master's Station, and another next to the Messenger's Cottage; a section of brick drainage next to the Signal Master's Cottage annex; and an original anchor point for the northern flagstaff.

The archaeological findings provide information that is not available in any written record about the original design and construction of the fort, its adaptation as a signal station, and the lives of the people stationed there. The bombproof chamber and fort footings appear to be the earliest of their kind to be found in Australia.

There was both media and public interest in the site. Over 1,000 people visited during the field season and the *Sydney Morning Herald* and radio station 2UE both provided coverage. The *Sydney Morning Herald's* multimedia piece can be accessed at:

<http://www.smh.com.au/interactive/2008/national/fort-phillip-dig/index.html>

The Powerhouse Museum is currently developing a landscape design to allow the remains to be retained and interpreted per-

manently.

Modified Clay Pipes from the Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney (submitted by Peter Davies, La Trobe University): The Archaeology Program at La Trobe University and the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales have recently begun a major collaborative Australian Research Council-funded study of material from the Hyde Park Barracks (HPB), Sydney. The project aims to upgrade the existing artifact database and analyze the collection, with particular reference to the underfloor deposits associated with the occupation by immigrant women and destitute women. This collection is one of the largest and most diverse assemblages recovered from a 19th-century institution anywhere in the world. It includes a vast array of textiles and leather fragments, sewing equipment, medicine bottles, religious paraphernalia, and large quantities of paper, including newspapers, letters, and religious tracts (Crook and Murray 2006). One of the first parts of the collection studied in detail has been the clay tobacco pipes.

Governor Macquarie ordered the construction of the barracks, which opened in 1819 in Macquarie Street, as accommodation for convicts working on government gangs in and around Sydney. Convict transportation to New South Wales ended in 1840, and in 1848 the remaining convicts were transferred to Cockatoo Island in Sydney Harbour. The barracks then became a depot for immigrant women from Britain and Ireland, functioning in this capacity until 1886. Beginning in 1862 the top floor (Level 3) of the barracks was used as an asylum for infirm and destitute women. In 1886 the immigration depot was closed, and the asylum women were relocated to Newington, near Parramatta. Thereafter the barracks were occupied by various elements of the Justice Department until the 1970s. The site became a museum in 1984, and came under the management of the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales in 1990.

A total of 4105 clay pipe fragments were recovered from the Hyde Park Barracks. This included 1013 fragments from underfloor deposits on Level 3, associated with the occupation of the asylum women. A detailed analysis of this material has been prepared (Davies forthcoming). A small subset of the pipes, however, is of interest because they show evidence of having been modified and reused. At least 20 stem fragments from Level 3 show evidence of shortening and regrinding. Several of these examples also have heavy tooth marks on the shortened stem. A common pattern was for the original pipe stem to have been broken, either accidentally or deliberately,

leaving a very short stem attached to the bowl. The tip of the stem was then ground smooth to form a new mouthpiece, with either a rounded or straight finish. These short stems were generally less than 40 mm in length, which meant holding and smoking the pipe very close to the mouth.

The asylum women were essentially confined to the barracks, and were allowed to make outside visits only on rare occasions. They were supplied with a small amount of tobacco every month by the Matron, Lucy Hicks. The reuse of short-stemmed pipes, however, indicates the women placed a high value on these objects, perhaps because replacement pipes were hard to come by in the event of loss or breakage. Alternatively, some may have simply preferred to smoke pipes reshaped in this way. Lauren Cook (1997:26) has noted a similar preference for shortened pipes among working-class smokers at the Boot Cotton Mills in Lowell, Massachusetts, in the late 19th century. In some cases, the adoption of short-stemmed pipes in colonial Sydney may also have been associated with the preference for heavily blackened pipes, which some smokers bought ready stained, to create the impression of being accomplished smokers (Fowler 1859 [1975]:10; Gojak and Stuart 1999:40). A large proportion (64%) of pipe bowls lost or discarded by the asylum women on Level 3 was heavily discolored.

There were also at least four examples of shortened pipes with bandaged stems, consisting of coarse thread wrapped around a layer of paper, cardboard, or resin. In addition, two stem fragments were identified from the barracks which had been reground, leaving facets around one end of the stem. Graham Wilson (1999:325) identified 18 stems from the Cumberland/Gloucester Streets site in The Rocks which had been modified in a similar way, either with one or both ends ground flat, to a point, or to an angle. He suggests that they may have been used as a durable kind of chalk, used for marking masonry or brickwork; such a use is also plausible for those examples from the Hyde Park Barracks.

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Canada - Atlantic

Rob Ferguson

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Newfoundland

Cupids (submitted by William Gilbert, Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation): Cupids is the site of the first English settlement in Canada. It was established by the London and Bristol Company of Merchant Ventures in 1610 and the first governor was a Bristol merchant named John Guy. In 1995 the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation conducted a survey of Cupids and discovered the remains of the colony. Excavations have been ongoing at the site every year since then and over that time the remains of 4 early-17th-century buildings, the enclosure erected around these buildings, numerous related features, and over 134,000 artifacts have been uncovered. Two of the buildings found so far are almost certainly the dwelling house and storehouse erected by Guy's party in the autumn of 1610. Archaeological evidence indicates that the dwelling house and storehouse were destroyed by fire in the 1660s and that another of the buildings was still standing in the 1690s.

In 2008 excavations at Cupids ran from 15 July to 14 November. During this time we focused on three main areas: the cemetery south of the 1610 enclosure, the north wall of the enclosure, and an area just south of the wall where evidence of iron working was uncovered.

While conducting some end-of-season cleanup work at the site in 2007, we uncov-

ered a headstone on the edge of our backdirt pile about 15 m (50 ft.) south of the 1610 enclosure. Gerald Pocius at Memorial University's Centre for Material Culture Studies dates the stone to probably the early 18th century. Consultations with Treceven Haysom of Purbeck Stone in Dorset, England, who visited the Cupids site in July 2008, confirmed that it was carved from Portland Stone quarried just south of Weymouth in Dorset. Two lines of a weather-worn inscription are visible on the stone but have yet to be deciphered.

In 2008 we returned to the place where the headstone had been uncovered to determine if there was a grave associated with the stone and, if so, if there were more graves in this area. Initially we opened two 2 x 3 m units to locate the grave marked by the stone and to see if there were other graves in that area. We soon discovered that we were not dealing with a solitary grave. The western unit revealed a single, unmarked grave pit and in the eastern unit we uncovered not only the grave associated with the first headstone but a second headstone just north of the first and three stone grave markers.

Much of this area lies beneath 13 years' accumulation of backdirt. However, we removed a portion of the backdirt pile, opened up a total of 78 m², and uncovered a total of 9 graves. Two of these are marked by the headstones mentioned above, five by crude stone grave markers, and two



Excavating the cemetery at Cupids. Note the backdirt pile to the left.

are unmarked. The second headstone is carved from slate and although it is badly shattered, the distinctive urn-and-willow design is clearly visible suggesting a date of around 1780 or somewhat later. At this point it is impossible to determine the date of the other seven graves. However, three of them are extremely narrow, measuring only 19 in. (48 cm) or less across. Narrow graves such as these are often found in early-17th-century cemeteries.

This may be the cemetery first established by John Guy's party in 1610. If so, it is the oldest English cemetery in Canada. The first colonist to be buried at Cupids was Thomas Percy who died, according to John Guy, "of thought having slain a man in Rochester" before coming to Newfoundland. He was buried on 11 December 1610 (Quinn 1979:148). We know of 11 other colonists who were buried at Cupids between December 1610 and March 1613 (Quinn 1979:146-149; 157-178). It would make sense that these people would have been buried near the original plantation and that, once established, the cemetery would have continued to be used.

Although we do not know when the first Anglican priest arrived in Cupids, John Slanny, the colony's treasurer, states in a letter dated 17 July 1612 that a service was held there on 14 June of that year, "to the great rejoicing of the people," with "200 persons being present" (Mi X 1/8). If the graves of the colonists had not been consecrated before this, they almost certain would have been by the priest who performed this service.

There are almost certainly more graves in this area but it will be necessary to remove at least a portion of the remaining backdirt before they can be located. At present we have no plans to excavate further. Before the start of the 400th anniversary celebrations in 2010 we plan to straighten up any existing stones, mark any unmarked graves with crosses, and reestablish this cemetery as part of the plantation site.

In early September the Provincial Government acquired a piece of property adjoining our excavations in Cupid and granted permission for further excavations. Survey work conducted in 1995 and 1999 indicated that the site continued west on to this property for at least another 28 m and several features uncovered in the extreme western portion of our excavation obviously extended on to it as well. The most prominent

of these features was the base of a stone wall located at the north end of the site that ran west from a 19th-century cellar pit (the Spracklin cellar). Fifteen feet (4.6 m) of this wall had been exposed in 2003 and both documentary and archaeological evidence indicated that it was probably part of the original enclosure wall constructed around the plantation.

Our first objective was to determine how far west this stone wall extended. A series



Uncovering the north wall of the enclosure.

of excavation units running from north to south along the same line as the exposed section of wall revealed a further 36 ft. (11 m) of stone wall running west almost to the edge of the terrace. The wall is 2 ft. 8 in. (81 cm) wide at its base and what remains of it is 51 ft. (15.6 m) long from east to west. It originally extended farther east but a large section was destroyed when the pit for the Spracklin cellar was dug. No trace of it has been found east of the Spracklin cellar pit but a 17th-century builders' trench that runs from east to west in this area indicates that at some point the stone construction ended and that the easternmost part of the wall was probably a wooden palisade.

Since it faces the harbor, it makes sense that the north wall of John Guy's enclosure would have been of substantial construction. However, one obvious question that arises is, why was not the entire north wall built of stone? It could be that the original wall constructed in 1610 was built entirely of wood and that the stonework was an improvement that was begun sometime over the next few years but was never completed. We know that in 1612 the colonists were involved in upgrading the defenses of the colony and this may have included rebuilding a portion of the north wall of the enclosure in stone (Mi X 1/15, 1/18).

Excavations conducted to the south of the enclosure wall in late October and early November uncovered evidence of iron working in the form of blacksmith's slag. A deposit of slag and charcoal measuring about 1.5 m (5 ft.) across was found just inside the north wall of the enclosure in a good 17th-century context. Although this feature has not yet been completely

excavated, so far 64 lb. (29 kg) of slag have been recovered. Scattered pieces of slag have also been uncovered extending south away from the pile. Since excavations have not been completed in this area, we do not know what we may uncover deeper down. It may be that this slag pile is inside what was once a blacksmith's shop or it could be that it was dumped here from a smithy located somewhere nearby.

A smithy would have been an essential part of any 17th-century settlement. Blacksmiths made and repaired many of the iron tools and other items necessary for everyday life. We know that a smithy was one of the first things set up at the Cupids site. In his second letter, written on 16 May 1611, John Guy recorded that over the previous winter some of the colonists had been busy "in working at the Smiths Forge iron works for all needful uses," and that they were making charcoal from birch, pine, spruce, and fir which "is used by our Smith" (Quinn 1979:148). A list of provisions left at Cupids at the end of August 1611 includes, among other things, "the tools belonging to a smyth, ... one paire of bloomer's bellows, ... half a ton of iron & one C [hundredweight] of steel" (Cell 1982:66).

While we expected to find evidence of a forge somewhere on the site, we had speculated that it might have been located closer to the water and away from the living area. However, the discovery of this deposit is clear evidence that the forge was located inside the enclosure. Even if this slag was dumped here from somewhere else, it is highly unlikely that waste from a forge located outside the enclosure would have been brought into the enclosure to be discarded.

In addition to our main excavations, three 1 x 1 m test units were dug farther west on the newly acquired property below the terrace on which the enclosure was located. The westernmost of these units was located 25 m west of the eastern boundary of the new property and 3 m south of the southwest corner of a late-19th-century house. All three units produced a combination of 17th-, 19th- and 20th-century artifacts.

Excavations concluded on 14 November 2008. However, mapping and site improvement work continued at the site until 15 December and cataloging and artifact analysis will continue at the lab in Cupids until 27 March 2009. Excavations at Cupids will begin again in June 2009.

Detailed information and updates can be seen on the Baccalieu Trail website: <http://www.baccalieudigs.ca/>. In 2010, Cupids will be celebrating its 400th an-



Uncovering the slag deposit south of the enclosure wall.

niversary. As part of that celebration, St. John's will host the annual meeting of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, 14-20 June. The theme is "Exploring New World Transitions: From Seasonal Presence to Permanent Settlement."

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Nova Scotia

Grand-Pré Archaeological Field School Project (submitted by Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary's University): The eighth consecutive season of excavations (2008) by the Grand-Pré Archaeological Field School Project, a joint initiative of Parks Canada, Saint Mary's University, and the Société Promotion Grand-Pré at Grand-Pré National Historic Site, focused on three areas.

The first was the stone-lined cellar of a building that appears to date to the Acadian occupation (1680s-1755). The cellar measures approximately 5 x 5 m; the size of the complete structure has not been determined. Excavations here have been particularly patient and methodical due to the complex stratigraphy. Layers of occupation, destruction, and fill are disarticulated by disturbance and destruction wrought by treasure hunters and antiquarian investigators in the period before the site was protected. Their trench runs through the cellar, removing two opposite corners of the structure, but enough remains to understand



Students of the Saint Mary's University Archaeology Field School at Grand Pré National Historic Site expose layers of destruction and fill in the stone-walled cellar of an Acadian house.



Sarah Kingston, Saint Mary's University, excavates a stone-filled depression marked by a strong anomaly in the 2007 geophysical survey.

the history of occupation and destruction. The final stage of this feature's excavation should take place in May 2009, and should include exposure of the cellar floor.

Evidence for a second and even more poorly preserved structure has been found in the eastern section of the park. Here, a stone hearth and associated kitchen waste give signs of hasty abandonment, and together with numerous musket balls may relate to the activity of Massachusetts soldiers stationed here during the deportation campaign in late 1755. This structure is situated very close to the Acadian parish cemetery, which raises some interesting questions as to function. Part of the goal of the 2009 season will be to clarify this relationship. As in the case of the other building, no clear evidence of wall footings has been detected. If these structures had been built poteaux sur sol, this evidence may have been removed by subsequent plowing of the site.

Finally, two anomalies identified in 2007 by an EM38B geophysical survey in the southwest portion of the National Historic Site were tested in 2008. Both require additional work, but at least one shows encouraging signs of being a house feature. The anomaly will be subjected to a GPR survey in the coming months, and additional excavation during the field school.

It would be a slight to our hard-working archaeology students if I were to fail to mention that, following eight years of defeat in the game of washer-toss at the hands of the park's maintenance and gardening

crews, we finally claimed a victory in 2008. Hopefully we will see more of that in the coming season as well.

Grand Pré Rural Historic District: Katie Cottreau-Robins of the Nova Scotia Museum and Rob Ferguson of Parks Canada have collaborated with Dr. David Scott, Department of Earth Sciences, Dalhousie University, to investigate the development of dikelands by Acadian settlers in the late 17th to mid-18th centuries on the Grand Pré marsh. Vibracores with a 3 in. diameter have been driven to 5 m into the ground at various locations across the fields.

Dikes built by the Acadians at Grand Pré transformed over 3000 acres (>1200 hectares) of salt marsh into crop land, while holding back the highest recorded tides in the world, with an amplitude of 17 m. Once drained, the sediments proved to be among the most fertile agricultural soils in the northern latitudes of North America. Grand Pré thus became one of the most prosperous agricultural communities of the French colony of Acadia. Today, agriculture on the Grand Pré Marsh Body preserves the original Acadian field patterns marked by dikes and drainage channels. A proposal for World heritage status under UNESCO is currently in preparation. The coring study will contribute to the submission.

To date, seven cores have been removed from three different fields covering the earliest to the latest diked areas. One core was taken through a remnant Acadian dike and one in the area of a former roadbed or dike. Remarkably, there is less than a 10 cm difference in elevation in the fields over a 2.5 km distance, from the center of the dikelands to the outer edge. Foraminifera, gastropod shells, and plant remains will be studied at various levels within each core to record the 4000-year transformation from tidal flats to salt marsh to agricultural land.



Katie Cottreau-Robins and David Scott work with graduate student Peter van Hengstum to drive a vibracore into the dikeland soils. A modern outer dike stands in the background.

It is hoped that studies will help determine the sequence of dikes, which eventually led to the complete enclosure of the marsh.

The de Gannes-Cosby House (1708), Annapolis Royal (submitted by Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary's University): Jim and Pauline How have the joy not only of living in Annapolis Royal, which is about as close to paradise as it gets for lovers of Nova Scotian history, but also of inhabiting the community's oldest home. It may in fact be the oldest timber-framed house in the country, built by Acadian hands at a time when Louis XIV's men ran the town (then called Port Royal). Tree-ring dating by Mount Allison University's Dendrochronology Lab has recently confirmed a 1708 construction date, and early maps suggest the current house was built to replace two earlier buildings that had been burned down. Their destruction was no accident: they were demolished on orders from the French authorities in 1707, as a New England invasion force approached the town, for fear the advancing enemy might take cover behind the buildings near the fort.

It was a decision that may have provoked awkward silences and angry eyes around the governor's table, for the destroyed buildings were the property of the fort's major, Louis-Joseph de Gannes de Falaise, the third-highest-ranking man in the colonial administration. Fortunately for him, the government supported the rebuilding in 1708.

Over the years since they moved into the major's replacement house, the Hows have developed an intimate relationship with the old building, becoming familiar with its charms and idiosyncrasies. Their appreciation of the home's original fabric is informed by sensitivity to "texture and atmosphere," says Jim, and it is perhaps for this reason that they have resisted the temptation to overpower the old structure

through modernization. In the course of their dialogue with the building the couple became ever more curious about the history just beyond its four walls. What stories and features might be buried out there in the yard? Old gardens, fences, wells, privies, lost buildings?

Hearing of their interest, I contacted Jim and Pauline in the summer of 2007. With the house's 300th anniversary approaching, we agreed that the time was right to take a closer look at the property. The first phase of testing, geared to assessing the nature of the soils on-site in advance of a geophysical survey, was undertaken in September 2007, and yielded a Victorian midden at the rear of the



Cobble pavé in front of the de Gannes-Cosby house, Annapolis Royal.

house and an intact portion of pavé—likely associated with the first house on the property—at the front. A second phase of work took place in October 2008, with additional testing focused on the pavé, accompanied by a complete geophysical survey with the EM38B by Geonics. The data will be processed over the winter at the Archaeology Lab at Saint Mary's University, and will provide guidance to the next and expanded phase of excavations, which will focus on geophysical anomalies.

Funding for this project, under which heading I include coffee, tea, and gingerbread, was kindly provided by Jim and Pauline How, who were honored last summer by the Nova Scotia Archaeology Society with the 2008 Friend of Archaeology Award. Jane and Peter Nicholson also supported our work by allowing us to stay in their guest house, which we greatly appreciate.

Public Archaeology at East Noel, on the Minas Basin (submitted by Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary's University): In December of 1758, the *Duke William*, a British transport conveying Acadian French families from what is now Prince Edward Island back to Europe, foundered and sank 35 leagues off the Cornish Peninsula. Approximately 300 Acadians—men, women, and children—perished in the incident, one of the greatest maritime disasters in Canadian history.

Seventy-four-year-old Noel Doiron died in the sinking, along with his wife and many of their children and grandchildren. It was a tragic end that they could not have predicted when, following the establishment of Halifax in 1749, Doiron and

his family abandoned their homes on the shores of the Minas Basin and relocated to Prince Edward Island. They left behind in “Acadie anglaise” not only vacant houses and empty fields, but another little bit of themselves: the name “Noel” remains attached to a picturesque bay on the south shore of the Minas Basin, a misunderstood curiosity thought—until recently—to have derived from an old French village that had been founded on Christmas day.

Recent research by Shawn and Tod Scott, who grew up in the community and are now spearheading efforts to promote its history, have corrected this old fable. Their work has also partly revealed an even more compelling story. Contacted for background information for their research, which was published in the 2008 volume of the *Journal of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society*, I became interested in the archaeological potential of East Noel. Late-18th-century surveys of this area record the locations of at least two Acadian villages on the east side of the bay. A community meeting and site visit in December 2008, organized by Shawn and Tod, revealed ample public interest in supporting and participating in their investigation.

These sites are of particular interest to me for two reasons. First, the relative absence of subsequent development means not only that archaeological resources should be in reasonably good shape, but also that our excavations are not likely to be constrained by modern features to the extent that they have been elsewhere (e.g., Grand-Pré and Annapolis Royal). This means area excavation is a major possibility. Second, should this project gather momentum, it represents an excellent opportunity to investigate a French colonial settlement outside of the developed agricultural heartland of the Annapolis Valley. Many of the French inhabitants of Noel came from families with close ties to the Aboriginal community, and may in fact have held their land through direct negotiation with the local Mi'kmaq. The physical remains of such settlements, which are even more dimly lit by the historical record than the vaguely recognizable ‘heartland’ communities, represent an exciting research opportunity.

Plans are currently being made to conduct a preliminary geophysical survey of high-potential areas in spring and summer 2009, with community-based teams taking to the field for tests no later than 2010.

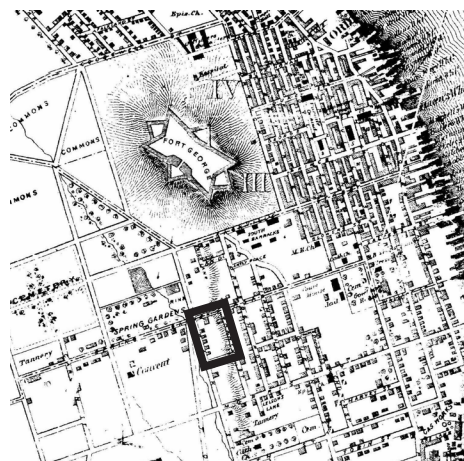
The Trillium on South Park, Halifax (submitted by Robyn Crook, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited): In November of 2008, Davis Archaeological Consultants Ltd. conducted excavations at the Trillium on South Park development site in metropolitan

Halifax. This site is located on the corner of South Park St. and Brenton Place.

Before excavation could begin, three residential properties that faced South Park St. were demolished. This parcel of land and the land around it was granted to the Honourable Jonathan Belcher, Esquire in 1764. In 1818 the land was still undeveloped and was owned by Sir Brenton Halliburton, a judge, but after his death in 1860 the land was developed for urban use. “Park St.” as it was known then opened in 1862 with a number of houses quickly being built in the area in the next couple of years.

This site contained seven archaeological features, including ash pits, a mortared-stone foundation wall, an extremely interesting yet frustrating brick feature (Feature 3), and a privy. These features were located in the area behind the houses.

The ash pits contained artifacts primarily from the 19th century, with a few ex-



Detail of map by Ambrose F. Church, 1865 (Topographical Township Map of Halifax County. A. F. Church & Co., Halifax). Study area outlined.

amples that date to the late 18th century. These consisted mostly of kitchen (storage and consumption) vessels made from a variety of ceramics and liquor and medicinal bottles. The mortared-stone foundation wall was almost entirely destroyed prior to the activity on the site related to the Trillium project.

The brick feature was irregularly shaped with a floor made of brick and slate that was partially built on top of Halifax ironstone. It contained brick rubble, glass liquor and medicinal bottles, local milk bottles, storage and consumption vessels made of various ceramics, marbles made from clay, glass, and ceramic, clay pipe bowls and stem fragments, and lead grapeshot. These artifacts date this feature to the late 19th century with very few examples from the early 19th century, though the exact function of

the feature is unknown.

The privy was partially wood lined and quite small, but it contained a number of interesting artifacts. There were a number of liquor and medicinal bottles, toothpaste and ointment pots, toothbrushes, combs, chamber pots, glass and stoneware inkwells, and leaded glass tumblers and stemware as well as food consumption and storage vessels made from various ceramics, many of which were easily mended. These artifacts date the privy to the early to mid-19th century.

Canada - Québec

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Université Laval's 2008 Field School in Historical Archaeology (submitted by Matthieu Beaudry, Caroline Parent, and Tommy-Simon Pelletier): Last spring, Université Laval held its annual field school in historical

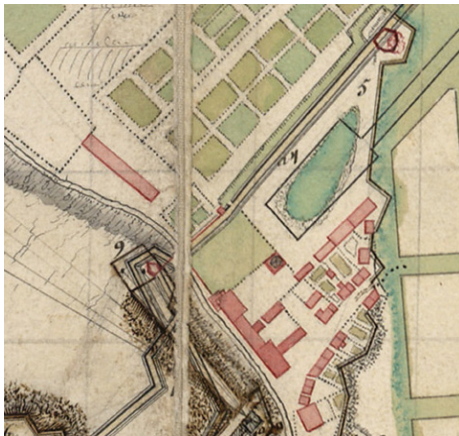


Figure 1. Plan of the first Intendant's Palace (1709), showing the planned construction of the boat basin (note the rectangular line drawn around a natural feature center left).

archaeology at the Intendant's Palace site, located in the lower town of Québec City. Two areas were excavated in the northern part of the site (CeEt-30-61 and CeEt-30-62). Since 2000, research here has been centered on landscape modifications and changes in the built environment associated with the second Intendant's Palace. This year's archaeological discoveries have broadened our knowledge about some of the first economic projects of New France under the Intendant Talon (1668-ca. 1675), the two Intendant's Palaces (ca. 1675-1760) and the industrial occupation by the Boswell-Dow brewery (1852-1970).

No previous excavations had been undertaken in this sector (CeEt-30-61) of the site, located in front of the second Inten-



Figure 2. Wood structure attributed to the occupation of the second Intendant's Palace (1716-1760).

dant's Palace. The main objectives were to study the various occupations related to the Intendant's Palace courtyard, to locate elements that may have been associated with a boat basin from the first Intendant's Palace (ca. 1686-1713) (Figure 1), and also to document the presence of shipbuilding on the site between 1665 and 1685. First, we found a succession of courtyard layers related to numerous occupations of the second palace (1715-1843) including a layer of sandstone paving stone. Many coins, including some Spanish dollars, were found between the stones. We also discovered a small stone wall not indicated on any historical plan and likely associated with a semisubterranean passage. As for the remains of the boat basin, which appears on many historical plans, and of shipbuilding, the last two weeks of the project revealed a series of layers composed of wood shavings and twigs interspersed between sandy levels. These suggest a humid or aquatic environment, which was also confirmed by botanical remains. So this may be the boat basin or the presence of woodworking waste related to shipbuilding. Other archaeological evidence of boat building was found at this site in 2007.

The second excavation was situated on the outer margin of the Intendant's Palace, near a gated entrance, in the northwest portion of the site CeEt-30-62. The oldest layers excavated may date as early as 1675-1713; they revealed unexpected wood construction in an exceptional state of preservation.

Some architectural elements attributed to the second palace occupation were also discovered, including the ruins of a building situated in the Intendant's Palace gardens. As shown on a 1739 plan, this building was adjacent to the western wall of the stone privy and was likely used by the gardeners. Another wooden structure (Figure 2) was found dating to the same occupation phase. This structure resembled, in terms of construction method, a drain excavated in 2006 which was associated with 18th-century privies (ca. 1722-ca. 1768).

Finally, the Boswell-Dow brewery occupation (1886-1970) was indicated by the discovery of the remains of sheds annexed to the malt kilns. Two small buildings were identified. One had a stone foundation and the other had a wooden superstructure; some posts of the latter were found in place.

This season increased our knowledge of the northern sector of the Intendant's Palace site, while also documenting the 19th-century British presence and the intense use of the space by the Boswell-Dow brewery. Further research will be carried out to answer the many questions concerning the various occupations. Both excavations ended abruptly at the end of the field school leaving many interrogations unsolved, and much wood to be excavated in the future.

Continental Europe

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Austria

Postmedieval Cemeteries in Vienna (submitted by Thomas Pototschnig): The Department of Urban Archaeology of the city of Vienna (Stadtarchäologie Wien) recently completed an analysis of a number of post-medieval cemeteries, their structures, human remains, and artifacts following excavations from 2000 to 2006.



Mass grave of the Bäckenhäusl cemetery (Photo courtesy Constanze Litschauer, Stadtarchäologie Wien).



Skeleton no. 31, found in a funnel grave at Neuer Schottenfriedhof (Photo courtesy Constanze Litschauer, Stadtarchäologie Wien).

The dates of use of the cemeteries are quite precise. One cemetery in Machelgasse was used from 1769 to 1784 as the place of burials of soldiers from the nearby hospital. The excavations there discovered 393 individuals in 141 graves. Three other sites were located in Sengengasse and date to the late 17th and 18th centuries. These three cemeteries contained more than 600 individuals. Some were buried in funnel graves, but more than 300 individuals at the Bäckenhäusl cemetery were interred in 7 large mass graves. These individuals were most likely victims of the black death epidemics of 1679 and 1713.

According to the court decree of Joseph II (who later became emperor of the Holy Roman Empire), issued in August 1748, all cemeteries located within the city's post-medieval defensive perimeter were to be closed down for public health reasons. As a result five new large cemeteries were established beyond the perimeter.

Available space in another cemetery in the district of Währing was quite limited by the late 18th century and burials ceased at this location. However, exceptions were made in the case of prominent persons of the time, such as composers Franz Schubert and Ludwig van Beethoven and author Franz Grillparzer. When this cemetery was finally forced to close in 1874, their bodies were exhumed and relocated in the new main central cemetery.

The data recovered through the excavations of these cemeteries are now being analyzed using the methods of historical archaeology and forensic archaeology.

Among the main objectives is an understanding of the postmedieval burial practices of Vienna and its cemetery history. In addition, forensic methods are being tested with the material. The project is being carried out in close cooperation with the Working Group for Forensic Archaeology (Arbeitskreis Forensische Archäologie), which welcomes contacts and invites the public to take a look at their website: www.akforensik.at. For more details about the project, please contact Thomas Pototschnig via [<thomas.pototschnig@akforensik.at>](mailto:thomas.pototschnig@akforensik.at)

Great Britain and Ireland

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England

Pottery in Harlow: Pottery was produced in Harlow, Essex from the 13th to 18th centuries, but it is the wares of the 17th century that are best known, in particular Metropolitan slipware. These highly decorated wares were supplied to London and eastern Britain and also reached North America, particularly the settlements of the eastern seaboard. The Medieval Pottery Research Group is pleased to announce the publication of *The Harlow Pottery Industries* by Wally Davey and Helen Walker, with contributions by Richard Bartlett, Mike Hughes, and Alan Vince. This report, funded by English Heritage, examines four groups of Metropolitan slipware production waste and aims to characterize the wares so that pottery excavated from consumer sites can be more closely identified and dated. Other aspects of the Harlow production are covered in more summary form, including the evidence for a medieval industry, a typology of the 15th- to 16th-century wares, and a typology of the black-glazed wares. The results of documentary research and scientific analysis are also presented. Further information about the report can be found on the MPRG website: www.medievalpottery.org.uk

Mexico, Central and South America

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Brazil

Archaeology of an Elite's House, João Pessoa, Paraíba State, Brazil: Carlos Alberto Azevedo has completed fieldwork at the

mansion of a well-known MP, journalist, and poet, José Rodrigues de Carvalho, who lived there between 1922 and 1928. At the present time Paraíba State Heritage uses the house as an office. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted prior to renovation of the building. Excavation took the form of trenches and test pits and two main areas were defined. A garbage depot yielded primarily tiles and bricks, while another common rubbish area yielded animal bones (19%), tiles (14%), metal wares (14%), building materials (13%), pottery and ceramics (12%), and glass (11.4%). Among the ceramics were British 'royal patent ironstone' (Thomas Hughes & Son Ltd), dating to the late 19th century, and also wares from southern Brazil, notably Pozzani from Jundiá and Verockq from Pedreira, both to the west of São Paulo City. Locally-made pottery was also found, though in small amounts. Azevedo interpreted the evidence as indicating high-status consumption by the local elites.

Archaeology at Marajó Island, Brazil: The Archaeological Research and Heritage Education Project in the Vila de Joanes, Marajó Island, in Amazon, Brazil, is directed by Fernando Marques (Paraense Museum) and Marcia Bezerra (Pará Federal University) and supported by Iphan (Brazilian Heritage) in coordination with the Marajó Museum. The project aims to further the study and preservation of the historic site of Joanes, which consists of indigenous remnants and the architectural debris of Our Lady of the Rosary Church, associated with a religious mission established on the island during the 17th century. Research thus far suggests that both the Franciscans and the Jesuits may have been responsible for the construction of the church. The evidence found—fragments of ceramics, glass, coins, and animal bones—helps characterize the encounter between the native groups and the Europeans. The church itself is part of the material culture, as it is considered both a product and a producer of the social context. Internal political disputes involving site preservation and the challenges faced by the interested communities (archaeologists, local groups, politicians, public agencies) have reinforced the need for a public-archaeology-based project. The archaeology team has been conducting several educational activities involving the local communities that highlight local narratives. The study of Our Lady of the Rosary Church is fundamental to the understanding of cultural processes in the Amazon basin during the colonial period and also to the legitimacy of the memory and the empowerment of the people of Joanes.

Underwater News (Worldwide)

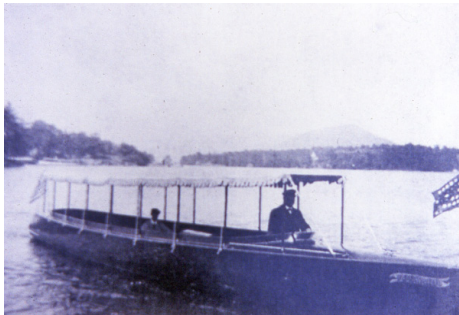
Toni Carrell

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New York

Bateaux Below: On 21 November 2008 the U.S. Department of the Interior listed Lake George's *Forward* shipwreck in the National Register of Historic Places. The agency describes the *Forward* shipwreck as a "relatively rare and intact example of an early gasoline-powered launch associated with the golden years of Lake George as a summer resort."

"This designation is unique because it's recognition that shipwrecks from the early



The Forward

20th century meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places," said underwater archaeologist Joseph W. Zarzynski, RPA. "In the past, only 18th and 19th century shipwrecks in Lake George have been designated to the National Register." Zarzynski's not-for-profit corporation, Bateaux Below, completed the archaeological study of the shipwreck and also drafted the National Register nomination

The 45 ft. long *Forward*, one of the first gasoline-powered vessels on Lake George, was built in 1906 by the Gas Engine and Power Co. and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated of Morris Heights, New York. That boatyard later became Consolidated Shipbuilding, one of the nation's most famous shipbuilders until it closed in the 1950s. W. K. Bixby, of Bolton Landing, New York, and St. Louis, Missouri, was the original owner of the luxury boat. Bixby was the President of the American Car and Foundry Company and in 1906 he was elected the first president of the St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. Bixby's son, Harold, was the St. Louis financial patron of Charles A. Lindbergh's 1927 solo transatlantic plane flight. Harold Bixby also reportedly named Lind-

bergh's plane, *The Spirit of St. Louis*.

After being owned by the Bixby family, the *Forward* was used as an excursion boat. In 1929, the vessel's crew made a dramatic rescue of eight passengers from the *Miss Lake George* tour boat that caught fire and sank. Oral tradition hints that *Forward* sank in the 1930s, possibly after being abandoned.

Forward joins several Lake George shipwrecks with National Register recognition: seven 1758 bateau wrecks called the Wiawaka Bateaux (listed NR, 1992), the 1758 *Land Tortoise* radeau (listed NR, 1995 and National Historic Landmark, 1998), and the *Cadet* (ex *Olive*) steam launch (listed NR, 2002).

Today *Forward* is part of an underwater park system called Submerged Heritage Preserves, the first such park for divers in the Empire State. The Preserves, administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation, opened in 1993 with two sites, *Forward* and seven colonial bateaux known as The Sunken Fleet of 1758. In 1994 a third site, *Land Tortoise*: A 1758 Floating Gun Battery, was added.

Forward's hull is about 40%-50% intact and the shipwreck lies in 37-42 ft. of water. The *Forward* preserve was enhanced in 1997-1998 when a small grant was awarded to Bateaux Below from the Fund for Lake George. The remodeled preserve now has a series of underwater informational stations about lake ecology and is called The *Forward* Underwater Classroom. *Forward* is the most-dived shipwreck in Lake George and its National Register listing will promote historic preservation of the lake's submerged cultural resources.

North Carolina

Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University: Over the past 12 months, students and faculty from East Carolina University have engaged in three separate field projects recording abandoned watercraft in the islands of Bermuda. The first took place in April 2008, when a small team led by Assistant Professor Dr. Nathan Richards recorded the remains of what is potentially the HMS *Medway* or *Medina*. In December 2007, Custodian of Historic Wrecks Dr. Philippe Max Rouja indicated development plans were underway for the surrounding area (known as Myers Slip), potentially impacting the remains of the vessel. The well-preserved and primarily intact vessel lies in relatively shallow water, approximately 200 feet from shore, obstructing entrance to the slip. Referred to as "the most grotesque craft ever seen," the *Medina*-class warship represented a period of experimentation in the Royal Navy, ex-

emplified by the use of the purpose-built British river gunboats in Egypt, China, and Bermuda. The Myers Slip vessel is currently the only known example of this unique class of iron-hulled craft.

The Program in Maritime Studies returned to Bermuda from 24 May through 14 June 2008 for the annual summer field school. The Bermuda Maritime Museum, situated in the old Royal Naval Dockyard on the West End, graciously provided accommodations and use of a boat for transportation to and from the site. First-year students in the program were given an opportunity to employ the methodologies and recording techniques they learned in the classroom on two iron-hulled vessels abandoned in Black Bay, Bermuda. One was the *Emily A. Davies*, built in Wales in 1876 and approximately 198 ft. in length with a narrow beam. Students also recorded the Norwegian-built *Norrkoping* of 1869. These vessels offered students the opportunity to record and analyze two distinct styles of early ferrous-hulled ship construction. The field school culminated with the completion of a scaled site plan for each vessel along with representative cross-sections.

Program members returned to Bermuda in September 2008 for the fall field school, which is offered annually. During this visit students stayed on the East End to record a series of vessels in Meyer's Wharf. Principal Investigator Dr. Nathan Richards obtained a grant from National Geographic and the Waitt Institute for Discovery to help offset costs associated with the project. The theme for this visit was "Wrecks and Wrecking in St. George's Parish," with students focusing their efforts on a group of vessels abandoned following their salvage in the nearby yard. In addition to the traditional recording of these vessels, students had the opportunity to conduct corrosion analysis with Jimmy Moore, an alumnus of the program (2003) and current Ph.D. candidate at the University of Rhode Island. Students recorded salinity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and pH levels of two corroding (but very much intact) vessels, *Taifun* and HMS *Medina* or *Medway*. The information garnered will potentially contribute to Moore's dissertation, which involves creation of an international corrosion database to better understand the process of deterioration of iron-hulled craft.

South Carolina

Maritime Research Division (MRD), South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA): The Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program (SDAMP) was very active in 2008. The number of new hobby diver licenses increased dramati-

cally: 379 were issued, compared to 111 in 2007. This can be attributed to the increase in law enforcement activity on the part of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources on several lakes and rivers in the state, which experienced low water levels due to drought conditions.

In 2008, all licensed hobby divers in South Carolina were canvassed with the goal of analyzing the avocational diver's views on and knowledge of the looting and sale of artifacts. An anonymous electronic survey was used to collect the data. These results will be used by SDAMP to further develop our existing outreach program, which aims at enlisting the public's assistance in the preservation and protection of the state's cultural resources.

In February of 2008, staff responded to a report from a DNR officer concerning



The remains of the Robert E. Lee

the remains of a steamboat just above the shoreline on the banks in the Savannah River near Silver Bluff in Aiken County. Local residents identified the site as the *Robert E. Lee*, a 20th-century steam-powered stern-wheeler. Oral histories provide conflicting information as to the function and demise of this vessel. Preliminary analysis of the remains and a holistic approach, utilizing oral histories and historic documents, strongly suggest that the remains of the Silver Bluff Vessel are that of the *Robert E. Lee*. Staff also investigated reports of dugout canoes in the Charleston area, all of which turned out to be logs.

Lake Marion Barges: Drought conditions in the state during the latter half of 2007 and into 2008 exposed the remains of 10 large wooden barges along the banks of Chapel Branch Creek, off Lake Marion near Santee, South Carolina. Local residents identified the craft as barges utilized in bridge construction and subsequently abandoned in the creek. In June 2008, staff from the MRD and volunteers from the community

documented the site, recorded dimensions and construction features of the heavily constructed craft, and generated an overall site plan of the area. Each barge is approximately 50 x 10 x 3 m (164 x 33 x 10 ft.). Following that work, MRD staff recorded a similar barge located five miles distant at Eutaw Springs. The use of volunteers and intense local interest in the project provided a valuable opportunity to educate the public on maritime archaeological methods and theory. Following the documentation, Santee Cooper, the power company that owns the submerged land on which the barges sat, began removing the craft that were deemed to be a hazard to navigation and constituted a public risk.

Smith Lake Creek Prehistoric Sites: In the first two weeks of May 2008 MRD staff teamed up with volunteers from South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida to excavate a portion of an inundated site in Smith Lake Creek near Allendale, South Carolina, as part of the Allendale Paleo-Indian Expedition. The long-term research project focuses on chert quarry utilization during the early Holocene. The project is largely funded by members of the public who participate in all aspects of the research. MRD staffers also participated in the making of a South Carolina Educational TV documentary on the project entitled *Carolina Stories: Finding Clovis*.

Award of an American Battlefield Preservation Protection Grant: The MRD was awarded an American Battlefield Preservation Protection Grant by the National Park Service in June to study archaeological components associated with naval operations in Charleston Harbor during the American Civil War. Vestiges of this battlefield include Union ironclad shipwrecks and artillery batteries, as well as Confederate blockade runners, transports, obstructions, and fortifications. The study aims to interpret the archaeological remains and delineate the boundaries of the battlefield using the military analysis tool KOCOA, a scheme by which to understand the key elements of a battlefield, such as avenues of approach, observation points, and cover. The ultimate goal of the project is to develop a management plan to protect the battlefield from a variety of threats, including beach renourishment projects and channel widening projects. Project activities will include archival research in Washington, DC and South Carolina, remote sensing operations on land and underwater, ground truthing of prioritized targets, and documentation of selected features. The project will con-

clude in December 2009

Mars Bluff Navy Yard/Pee Dee River Survey: On 4 March 1862 Secretary of the Confederate Navy Stephen Mallory requested the immediate construction of naval yards on inland waters so that the newly built vessels would be protected by land from the Union forces that were effectively blockading the Southern coast. One such facility was established at Mars Bluff on the Pee Dee River in South Carolina. During its three-year operation the yard produced several vessels, including a Porter-class gunboat named *Peedee*. During the Ides of March, 1865, just ahead of General Sherman's advancing troops, the guns of C.S.S. *Peedee* were jettisoned and the vessel was scuttled. This year, the MRD received a substantial grant to investigate the submerged portions of the Confederate facility, the remains of the *Peedee*, and the gunboat's armament. This will include an East Carolina University Program in Maritime Studies field school at the site in summer 2009. To date the drought has, at times, reduced the river to a relative trickle hampering efforts to conduct remote sensing at the site.

Savannah River Mississippian Mound Complex: In July, MRD staff assisted University of South Carolina graduate student Chris Thornock in his research into Mississippian mound complexes on the Savannah River. Two mound sites on land had been investigated previously. Thornock believed he had located a third mound complex but was not able to ascertain the extent of the site nor recover temporal evidence to link the three sites because the property owner did not want excavation on his land. However, the site was eroding into the river. Division staff visually surveyed the river bottom for more than a mile adjacent to the site, delineating the upstream and downstream extent of the eroded material and recovering enough artifacts to confirm that the site was indeed contemporaneous with the other two mound sites nearby.

Canoes: Receding waters in several South Carolina rivers, brought on by the drought, exposed several ancient canoes throughout the year. This included a prehistoric canoe exposed in the Pee Dee River near Cheraw, South Carolina which, only months after staff of the MRD recorded the craft, was looted by individuals using a fairly sophisticated purpose-built raft complete with air compressor and pulleys to free the canoe from the river mud. A criminal investigation is ongoing. A second canoe, of historic provenance, was successfully recovered from a rapidly receding upstate river through the combined effort of two local



Prehistoric canoe, Cheraw, South Carolina

museums, SCIAA, and numerous volunteers. The craft now resides with a similar canoe, recovered in 2002, at the Oconee Heritage Center (OHC). The OHC was established in 2004 as an upstate satellite conservation lab for SCIAA. Last month, a third canoe, donated to SCIAA from an estate, joined the two upstate canoes at the OHC.

For more information about the Division's activities, including some of the activities noted above, please visit: http://www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/mrd/mrd_index.html, or go through the SCIAA website <http://www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/>.

Madagascar

Institute for New Hampshire Studies, Plymouth State University: The *Serapis* Project in association with the Institute for New Hampshire Studies, Plymouth State University, and the Museum of Art and Civilization of Madagascar's University of Antananarivo conducted an underwater archaeological field season in the harbor of Ambodifotatra, Isle Ste. Marie. There were two phases of the November 2008 field effort, student dive training and site recording.

The initial phase was completed by project director Michael Tuttle and Justin McNesky, licensed NAUI dive instructor. Dr. Chantal Radimilahy of the Museum identified four students from various institutions in Madagascar who were to be given a week of dive training. They succeeded in passing their open-water qualifications and have been certified. It is hoped that these newly trained students will become a core group for the protection of Madagascar's underwater cultural resources.

The second objective of the research was to complete site recording of the suspected remains of the HMS *Serapis*. The 44-gun frigate was taken by John Paul Jones and the crew of the *Bonhomme Richard* off

Flamborough Head, England in 1779. The *Bonhomme Richard* sank shortly after the battle and Jones transferred his flag to the *Serapis*. France ultimately received the ship and, after refitting, the vessel was sent into the Indian Ocean to pursue French objectives. In 1781, while at anchor in the harbor and the ship's lieutenant was cutting the crew's brandy ration, a fire started in the spirit room and the ship blew up and sank. The location of the site area was first identified by Richard Swete in 1999, 218 years after the sinking, and work has continued since.

Acting on a tip from a local informant, the archaeologists focused on a site approximately 300 yards west of the initially identified site of copper and ballast that was recorded in 2004. Directed by Michael Tuttle, Michael Krivor, and Jason Burns, Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., Norine Carroll, University of West Florida, Kelly Bumpass, East Carolina University, and McNesky completed 10 days of site documentation under some difficult conditions. The site was located in approximately 75 ft. (23 m) of water, which limited dive times to approximately 30–35 minutes per diver per day.

The remains, within a discrete area on a rather sterile bottom, measured approximately 130–140 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and rose approximately 6–7 feet from the harbor bed. An anchor, 10 cannon, ballast bars, cobble ballast, ceramics, glassware, rigging elements, and other materials were found within and around copper-sheathed hull remains. As recorded there are many indications that the site is a late-18th-century warship. Offset site recording as well as photo and video documentation were the main tasks completed as the scope of work did not include a provision for excavation.

The information obtained during this phase of the project will be used to develop focused excavation plans for future field seasons. The ultimate goal of the project, in conjunction with the University of Antananarivo, is for an educational maritime display. To reach this objective further excavation, documentation, conservation, and analysis of the site and remains will be required.

For more information on the 2008 field effort please examine the field blog hosted by the Museum of Underwater Archaeology at uri.edu/mua and click on *Serapis* under the project journal heading. Additionally, please examine the www.serapisproject.org website for a complete history or to support the project.

Publications of Interest

Letellier, Robin with contributions from Werner Schmid and François LeBlanc 2007 *Recording, Documentation, and Information Management for the Conservation of Heritage Places, Volume I: Guiding Principles*. The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles.

Eppich, Rand and Amel Chabbi, editors 2007 *Recording, Documentation, and Information Management for the Conservation of Heritage Places, Volume II: Illustrated Examples*. The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles.

These two publications are available as free downloads from the Getty Conservation Institute's website: http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/recordim.html.

ACUA Annual Photo Competition 2009 Calendar

We are pleased to announce that a 2009 calendar featuring images from the 2000 to 2008 Annual ACUA Photo Competitions is available. The full-color wall calendar will bring back fond memories of past conferences and encourage the artistic among you to warm up your cameras for the next competition. Each month features a different winning image on land or underwater. Your purchase is a donation to the ACUA and will help support future photo competitions.

This year's calendar features images by Bradley Garrett, Michael Imwall, Robert Schwimmer, Donald H. Keith, Robert Church, William Lees, Arturo Gonzalez, Stephanie Barrante, Della Scott-Ireton, Andy Hall, Tane Casserly, and Alexis Catsambis.

You can purchase the calendar online and have it mailed to your home or office. Simply visit the one of the following websites and follow the links:

<http://www.ACUAonline.org> OR
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USA - Mid-Atlantic

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West Virginia

Searching for the James Blockhouse,

In 1811 the Blennerhassett mansion burned to the ground in an apparent accident. But other parts of the estate persisted. Early in the 1830s the Neale family built a large brick house near the old James Blockhouse, about half a mile down the island from the remains of the Blennerhassett man-

A systematically aligned shovel test survey in 2008 around the area of the old tree failed to locate any objects from the late 1700s, suggesting that the historical accounts of the block-house location were not as precise as we had hoped. However, on the slope of the terrace to the east of the Neale House, about 90 m away from the former tree's location, shovel tests did uncover numerous late-18th- and early-19th-century artifacts. This area, we learned well after the magnetic survey, had produced similar artifacts in a shovel test survey in the



Was this part of the James Blockhouse? We expanded our excavations around the hearth, searching for other structural remains, but failed to locate any obvious signs of a foundation or even large posts, though we did recover hundreds of artifacts. In an excavation block about 7 to 8 m (20–25 ft.) away from the hearth we did find a very subtle, linear feature underneath a thin, scattered layer of burned earth at about the same depth as the hearth (the burned layer did create a magnetic anomaly—in 2008, once the hearth was found, we expanded the magnetic survey to cover this area as well). This linear feature seemed to parallel the long axis of the hearth and could be a drip line or some other linear feature associated with the structure that contained the hearth. Figure 3 shows our excavation units and the locations of the hearth and linear feature. Also shown is the total count of porcelain sherds per 1 × 1 m unit and the number of sherds with overglaze enameled decoration—most of these sherds were found below the plowzone.

Figure 1 is a map of the archaeological site of the Roman Villa of the Papyri. The map shows a grid of rooms with numbers indicating the count of sherds. A shaded area in the top-left room is labeled "Hearth". A scale bar indicates 3 m. A legend at the bottom right defines the symbols: a line for "Total Porcelain Sherd #" and a line with a dot for "# with Overglaze Enamel".

Figure 3. Excavation units over the hearth and linear feature, showing the distribution of porcelain.

20 cubic meters of sediment and finding thousands of early- and mid-19th-century artifacts, including at least two dozen buttons, overglaze enameled porcelain sherds, and many other types of decorated pottery, we still cannot say definitively that we have found the James Blockhouse. But we are on the right track, especially if this fancy pottery belonged to the Blennerhassetts. In 2009 we intend to return to the island and conduct additional shovel tests in areas where the 2008 magnetic surveys located other historic-era structural remains. Historic structures do not always create obvious, rectilinear anomalies in magnetic data, so it is best to acquire at least some kind of ground-truthing data (such as soil coring) on all suspect magnetic anomalies. We are in the correct neighborhood to find the blockhouse—now we just need to get the right address.

USA - Midwest

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Michigan

Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: 2008 Field Season (submitted by Emily Powell and Amanda Brooks, Western Michigan University): The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project was initiated in 1998 to investigate, interpret, and engage the public in the archaeology of the colonial fur trade in the St. Joseph River valley of southwest Michigan. Members of the 2008 Western Michigan University Archaeological Project under the direction of Michael Nassaney spent six weeks in July and August conducting investigations of Fort St. Joseph, an 18th-century mission, garrison, and trading post complex in Niles, MI. As



A copper-alloy religious cross from the 2008 excavations testifies to the missionary activities that took place at the site of Fort St. Joseph.

in previous years, numerous volunteers and local partners from Support the Fort, Inc., the city of Niles, and the Fort St. Joseph Museum collaborated in the project. This year we also welcomed the support of the Michigan Humanities Council.

Excavations were conducted adjacent to previous units that contained features including several fireplaces, a midden, and a possible stone foundation. A unit was also placed in an unexplored area of the site to provide further knowledge of the fort's breadth. The goal this year was to learn more about the extent of these features. For example, in the case of the architectural remains, we aimed to determine the size, orientation, and construction methods of associated structures and to obtain a larger artifact sample to infer activities and the identities of the structures' inhabitants.

Artifact recovery procedures included wet screening all soil excavated from the plowzone and the undisturbed 18th-century occupational zone through 1/8 in. mesh, which resulted in a large assemblage of 18th-century artifacts and faunal remains. As in previous years, large quantities of deer bone, glass seed beads, hand-wrought nails, and scattered structural debris were recovered. This year we recovered glass-amber rosary beads, a silver-plated brass trade brooch, a copper-alloy religious cross, several iron case knives, and occasional fragments of French faience, among other objects. Soil for flotation was collected from each level to ensure a representative sample. Previous flotation samples have revealed botanical remains, bone, daub, beads, and other small finds.

The 2008 field season unearthed a large number of 18th-century artifacts that provided further contextual information about the religious, military, and commercial lives of the fort's inhabitants. We also deepened our understanding of the structural layout of the fort by exposing areas adjacent to fireplaces and middens, revealing a possible chimney fall and a trench with postholes that may provide evidence for a poteaux-en-terre building.

The field season also included a public education and outreach component. Three weeklong summer camps were held in which high school students, continuing education adults, and teachers were trained in field procedures as they worked alongside WMU students under the direction of the public education coordina-



A student in the 2008 WMU archaeological field school exposes a concentration of small stones and mortar, possibly the remains of a chimney fall, at Fort St. Joseph.

tor, Andrew Beaupré. Fieldwork culminated in a two-day open house organized by LisaMarie Malischke. The event was an opportunity for the community to hear lectures by professional archaeologists and historians; see demonstrations by 130 historical reenactors; listen to period music; enjoy educational kids' crafts; witness an outdoor museum with informational panels and artifact displays; view ongoing excavations; and interact with student archaeologists with the goal of bringing the history, culture, and archaeology of Fort St. Joseph to life. Over 5,000 visitors have enjoyed this event since 2006. Public education, outreach, and local partnerships are the cornerstones of the community service-learning dimension of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project. The recent signing of a 10-year agreement between the city of Niles and Western Michigan University has ensured the continued investigation and interpretation of Fort St. Joseph for many years to come.

USA - Northeast

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Connecticut

Archaeology at the Afro-American Freedom-Davis Site in Newtown: Beginning in the fall of 2004, Dan Cruson and the students from his anthropology classes have had an opportunity to excavate the backyard of a Newtown house that was built in 1784 by a recently freed slave named Cato Freedom. Freedom had been the slave of Moses Platt, and after Platt's death he passed to Platt's wife Hannah who freed him ca. 1783. Within a year Freedom bought two-thirds of an acre of land and built a small house which still stands. Subsequently, three generations of Freedom's family lived in the house until the last granddaughter died unmar-

ried in 1887.

The current owners, Mike and Pam Davis, have owned the house for ten years and have been fascinated by its history, so there was no resistance at all when Cruson proposed to dig up the backyard to see how the material culture of an African American homestead differed from that of a European one of the same time and location.

The excavation of a terrace located 40 feet beyond the back door that had once been a small garden yielded the remains of a low foundation which may be the base of a cooper shop operated by Freedom's son, Ozias. From the molten window glass and large amounts of charcoal it was obvious that the outbuilding had burned, probably in the late 19th century, judging by the debris lying just above the recovered foundation. The discovery of several scraps of band iron a few inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide reinforces the speculation that the outbuilding was a cooper's shop—the scraps are identical to those used to make barrel hoops. The excavation of the probable cooperage is ongoing.

Some of the most interesting aspects of the site were not the artifacts recovered, but rather things that were found within the house. In the basement an X-shaped mark with a greatly distended upper left stroke was found carved into the hard stone of the chimney stack at eye level. Unfortunately, the floor just beneath this mark has been covered with a concrete slab. This precludes any excavation to look for the buried cache of shiny objects often associated with these X-shaped marks in African American basements, where they functioned to protect the house from bad spirits.

A man's left shoe was found within the kitchen crawl space that was part of an addition built very shortly after the main house. This shoe is a "concealment shoe." Folk practices related to these shoes originated in the British Isles and were transplanted very early to the colonies. Evidence of these practices is often found when renovations are underway but is frequently not understood as such. A concealment shoe is typically assumed to simply be a shoe that may have been lost during the early history of a house. These shoes are occasionally flattened and purposely mutilated, leading folklorists to believe that they were placed in concealment to fend off bad spirits.

Because of the shoe's greatly worn condition and its late-18th- or very-early-19th-century date, it must have belonged to Freedom and is therefore the first object of slave material culture to be discovered in Newtown or the surrounding area. Even more exciting was the discovery of an "X" mark on the shoe's upper leather, identical

to the mark on the chimney stack, linking it unquestionably to the house. These signs and the shoe also demonstrate a conjoining of English and African American spiritual practice.

The details of the Cato Freedom story are given in a new book by Daniel Cruson, *The Slaves of Central Fairfield County* (The History Press). Mr. Cruson, President of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut, includes accounts of other slaves and just-freed African Americans along with an analysis of their life styles, spiritual, economic, and social life. His data is drawn from extensive documentary and archaeological research on the 18th- and 19th-century African American inhabitants of central Fairfield County in southwest Connecticut, centering on the towns of Newtown, Redding, Easton, and Weston.

Massachusetts

Archaeological Investigation of the Samuel Harrison Homestead, Pittsfield (*submitted by Elise Manning-Sterling, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.*): The Samuel Harrison Society (SHS) is undertaking an historic preservation project at the homestead of Reverend Samuel Harrison, an African American clergyman and shoemaker by trade who was a significant voice in the American Abolitionist Movement. The Samuel Harrison house, located at 82 Third Street in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, was occupied solely by Reverend Harrison and his descendants from the time of its construction in 1858 to its recent purchase by the SHS. The Samuel Harrison Society has undertaken the restoration and preservation of Reverend Harrison's homestead, which will function as a museum and historic site focusing on African American history in Berkshire County, and on the personal and professional achievements of Reverend Harrison in regard to civil rights and race relations.

In 1840, Samuel Harrison married Ellen Rhodes. The couple had thirteen children, eleven of whom predeceased their parents. In 1850, the Harrison family moved to Pittsfield when Samuel was asked to become the first pastor of the 2nd Congregational Church. For the next eight years, the Harrisons lived in five rented rooms in one-half of a house on Third Street. In 1858, Samuel and Ellen completed the construction of their house. Samuel resided at his Pittsfield home until his death in 1900. Over the course of his life Samuel Harrison took on a number of diverse religious, political, military, and domestic roles, which included preacher, abolitionist, chaplain for the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, shoemaker,

husband, father, landowner, neighbor, and keeper of gardens and domestic animals.

The Harrison house, part of the Upper Housatonic Valley African American Heritage Trail, is a distinctive example of the domestic architecture built for working-class people in Pittsfield, and is considered a landmark which symbolizes an African American family's place in and interaction with white society in Pittsfield both before and after the Civil War (NR nomination form). The Harrison site possesses a number of documents, family Bibles, photo albums, and personal items owned by the Reverend and his family. The Harrison homestead site has great archaeological research potential because of the long-term continuous occupation by one family. The SHS contracted Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (HAA, Inc.) to conduct historical research and an archaeological investigation prior to the initiation of the historic preservation improvements.

The archaeological survey, conducted during the first week of May 2008, entailed the excavation of a total of 8.65 m² (93 ft.²) in locations adjacent to the Harrison house foundation. The excavation of 50-cm² shovel tests and 1 x 1 m units identified the presence of several unique deposits, features, and structural elements. Attached to the eastern end of the house, there had been a one-story-high shed or ell, which is no longer extant, but which will be rebuilt as part of the restoration. The archaeological investigation was initiated to help answer questions about the structure's dimensions and original construction materials and methods used, so that these details can be incorporated into the final architectural design. Six of the seven archaeological features identified at the site were associated with the house addition located in the east yard. These include: Feature 2—a layer of post-1900 coal ash fill within the foundation; Feature 3—the shed foundation, evident as a linear alignment of stone and brick set on a soil base; Feature 4—a brick pier on floor; Feature 5—a brick walkway or platform on the exterior of the shed; Feature 6—a wood plank floor; and Feature 7—an exterior doorway with marble lintel.

The archaeological investigation revealed important aspects about the addition, which measured 14 x 14 ft. (4.3 x 4.3 m). The north side of the structure was constructed of a dry-laid stone (retaining) wall set into the earthen embankment. On the shed's south and east sides, there was a simple foundation of stone and brick, on top of which were wooden sills into which vertical support beams would have been set. A doorway with a marble lintel entrance step was located on the south end of the east wall, paralleling the doorway

which led from the main house into the shed. The structure had a wooden plank floor, and likely had several windows on the south and east sides of the building. There may have been some type of internal beam support, or support for a large piece of equipment, as suggested by the presence of Feature 4, the brick pier. On the eastern exterior of the building, a brick walkway or platform (Feature 5), possibly representing an outdoor work area, was identified.

There are several factors which suggest that the structure built on the east side of the main house was the shop area for Harrison's shoemaking enterprise. The home which Samuel Harrison built on his property was a comfortable and modern house of that time period. The main floor contained a living room, parlor, and bedchamber. The second-floor plan was comprised of a single room across the front of the house, with two bedchambers in the rear. The basement contained three rooms—a large kitchen, a pantry, and a storage room. After the original construction of this large house, Samuel Harrison found some need to construct an addition. This addition, which was accessible through the kitchen on the lower floor, would have been perfectly suited for housing Harrison's shoemaking enterprise. The connection between the two structures would have given Harrison easy access to his trade, allowing him to work in the early mornings, late evenings, and through the winter months. The shed/shop addition also had a door which would have provided access to the yard.

The foundation remains, features, and artifacts associated with the shed/shop structure suggest potential avenues of research. The investigation revealed a very simple foundation construction, which utilized stone and brick on a soil base to support wooden beams. These construction techniques vary greatly from the more formal, but nontraditional, methods utilized for the primary structure. The Harrison house was one of several similar clapboarded houses on the street, built of wood using vertical planks as a structural system. The presence of similar plank houses nearby indicates that they were constructed as part of a planned neighborhood by one architect or developer.

The difference in construction materials and methods for the later addition raises questions, such as, "Did Samuel Harrison build this part of the house himself with the help of his family?" The money required for a construction project certainly would have been a factor in the decision not to hire a professional builder. Historic records, including Samuel Harrison's own autobiography, detail the hardships he endured in order to take out a loan to purchase the

land and build his house. He even expressed great regret at having taking out a loan to finance his house, because of the greater expense over the long term. Thus it is unlikely that he would have planned an expensive addition on his house. Perhaps the construction was a collaborative effort between Samuel Harrison and his family and members of his congregation, who may have offered their expertise and help in this undertaking. Based on Harrison's financial background and the informal but serviceable construction of the addition, it is likely that he undertook this project himself with help from his family, friends, and parishioners.

What can be concluded about the site and the people who resided here, based on the archaeological investigation to date? Other than the structural features identified within and adjacent to the shed addition, there were no intact mid-19th-century features or deposits identified. This is primarily a result of the research design, which focused on proposed impact areas located adjacent to the house foundation and the eastern shed area. There are likely to be a number of intact landscape and yard features located outside the present area of testing that are associated with the occupation of the house during the second half of the 19th century when Samuel Harrison resided at the property.

The existing site artifact assemblage allows for a general interpretation of activities at the site and preferences of the family during the 20th century. The possible future identification of features which can be attributed to the mid- to late 19th century will allow a greater precision in making specific statements about Reverend Harrison and his family. A few artifact classes, including ceramics, bottle glass, cobbler materials and tools, and clothing and seamstress materials have the potential to allow some attribution to specific individuals in the Harrison family.

The goal of the archaeological survey was to gain insight into the personalities and everyday activities at the Harrison site through the investigation of cultural deposits and features within the areas of proposed ground disturbance. The archaeological data also provides potential for future comparative analysis with other historic sites. There have been several recent archaeological investigations conducted on 19th-century sites which were owned or occupied by abolitionists or African Americans, including the boyhood home of W. E. B. DuBois in Great Barrington (Paynter), the African American Meeting house in Boston (Landon), the home of Robert Roberts in Boston (Berkland), and the home of Josiah Eddy in Philadelphia (Yamin). These

sites are rich sources of archaeological data which have the potential for comparative analysis with the Samuel Harrison site excavations, and help place the site within regional and national contexts. Additional archaeological investigations are planned in 2009 in the location of the shed/shop on the east side of the Harrison home.

Maine

Dominicus Jordan Site 1681-1703: In June 2006 and June 2008, one-week archaeological surveys were undertaken at the Dominicus Jordan homestead site in Cape Elizabeth, Maine. The work was directed by Leon Cranmer and co-supervised by Leith Smith, both with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, and completed with the assistance of 25 to 40 volunteers from the Jordan Family Society and the George Cleeve Association.

Dominicus Jordan was the third son of the Reverend Robert Jordan who arrived in the area of present-day Cape Elizabeth in 1641 to minister to the employees of a large self-sufficient fishing station on a nearby island. By virtue of marrying the daughter of the fishing station's agent, John Winter, Reverend Jordan was awarded the island and the entire mainland grant which included Cape Elizabeth in 1648. Jordan probably moved his family to the mainland about this time. The Reverend, his wife, and their six sons were forced to flee to New Hampshire at the outbreak of King Philip's War in 1675; the Reverend died there in 1679. Dominicus returned to the area in 1681 and was eventually followed by most of the family. The Jordans were once again forced to flee, in 1690, as a result of King William's War (1688-1699). The family began to return by 1699. After the outbreak of Queen Anne's War (1702-1714), the area was again attacked by Indians and in August, 1703, 22 members of the Jordan family were killed or captured. Dominicus was among the dead.

The archaeological work has identified an earthfast structure with a 3.5 m² (11.5 ft.²) cellar hole. The entire dimension of the structure has not been determined; a tentative estimate is 3.5 x 20.5 m (11.5 x 67 ft.). This corresponds closely to other earthfast structures found in Maine; one such structure at the Phips site (1646-1676) measured 4.6 x 20.7 m (15 x 68 ft.). Other features include a long trench beginning at a feature yet to be excavated, possibly a well. Also, evidence of a possible palisade trench has been found. Over 7,000 artifacts have been recovered. Bone includes domestic (sheep/goat, pig, and cow) and wild animals (fish, bird, beaver, deer, and moose). The most common ceramic type is redware, but ce-

ramics also include North Devon gravel-tempered and gravel-free wares, delftware, Staffordshire slipwares, Iberian oil jars, and Rhenish stonewares. Another one-week survey is scheduled for June 2009, possibly the last at this site. We hope to define the dimension of the house, determine if a feature found in 2008 is a part of a well, and if we do indeed have a palisade trench.

St. John's Episcopal Church, 1770-1779:

During the summer of 2008, a small crew, consisting of archaeologists Norm Buttrick and James Leamon with Dawna Lamson, excavated the site of St. John's Episcopal Church in present-day Dresden, Maine. This was the church of the Rev. Jacob Bailey, an Anglican missionary priest who was sent to Pownalborough (Dresden) in 1760. Most of the powerful men in the community were Congregationalists and gave Bailey a cold welcome. It was not until 1770 that a church was built for Bailey—over the protests of the local leaders. With the coming of the American Revolution, Bailey maintained his vows to the Church of England and the King, further alienating local leaders. Like Rev. Bailey, the St. John's Episcopal Church became a victim of the American Revolution. In 1779 Bailey, a staunch Loyalist, voluntarily but sadly departed Pownalborough with his family for Nova Scotia. Lacking his leadership, and with the congregation scattered or silenced by the war, the church building itself gradually disintegrated.

One of the goals of the 2008 archaeological survey was to find the foundation of St. John's Church and determine what artifacts remain that relate to the church architecture, in order to better understand the construction methods used. We did find the northwest, northeast, and southeast corners of the church foundation and were able to map out the location and size of the structure. It was also determined that the foundation wall of the church below the ground level was 2.5-3 ft. wide and at a depth of 2 ft. below the surface. The size of the church was 33 by 55 ft. and the foundation appeared to be a well-structured wall capable of carrying the weight of a substantial building. Also mapped were 16 remaining headstones from the nearby cemetery. The only artifacts found were mostly structural and included hand-forged nails and window glass.

Lorenzen Hill Quarry (ME 473-004), Westbrook (submitted by Ellen Marlatt, *Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC*): IAC recently completed a Phase III mitigation of a large, long-abandoned surface ledge quarry near "Lorenzen Hill" in Westbrook, Maine. This effort, a result of site work for

the proposed expansion of the Westbrook Compressor Station for the Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline project, followed a Phase II evaluation in 2006. The Phase II effort identified 15 discrete areas where evidence of 19th-century quarrying activity took place in the back acres of landholdings owned by some of Westbrook's oldest families. These physical traces of the hand-splitting of granite on the "Great Ledge" include flat-wedge and plug-drill marks, along with waster pieces of split stone, smaller fragments of stone rubble, a borrow pit, and large exposed areas of surface ledge.

The Phase II evaluation recommended making the site eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Quarrying resources, which provided the raw building material for dwellings, well caps, bridges, factories, mills, and streets are sorely underrepresented in the archaeological record of Maine and may be in danger of disappearing from the landscape because their significance is poorly understood. The Lorenzen Hill Quarry, we argued, is perhaps one of the few surviving Maine quarries dating to the pre-industrial era.

At the end of the Phase II study, we raised several questions, suspecting that the quarries and the human behaviors associated with their creation offer evidence of income-supplementing strategies, employed by farmers who owned "ledge." Their seasonal work provided streets with pavers and mills with grinding stones, though the extent of the trade in granite is difficult to reconstruct owing to an absence of written records. Although the Lorenzen Hill Quarry has been defined as an industrial activity, its small scale may better place the stone-cutting operation within the context of Maine agriculture, as seasonal (winter) work, and as taking advantage of rocky land that could not be tilled.

The Phase III mitigation entailed additional background research to flesh out details of ownership, family ties, and neighborhood economic systems. These new data, in combination with photodocumentation and recordation of quarrying features already completed as part of the Phase II analysis, further link the quarry with the Pride and Cobb families and offers evidence that early- to mid-19th-century economic survival sometimes relied on small-scale harvesting of privately owned resources.

The Pride and Cobb families are two of Westbrook's most long-established families. Joseph Pride, Sr. came to Falmouth in 1726 and was awarded a 100-acre grant in the Pride's Corner area, although he never settled there. Instead, his descendents

(Joseph, Jr., Joseph III, and Peter Pride) established themselves on the land years later. The family proliferated and settled throughout Westbrook, with farming as their primary occupation. The 1857 (Baker) and 1871 (Caldwell & Halfpenny) maps of Westbrook show numerous Pride family homesteads, not only at Pride's Corner but also all along Methodist Street, which stretches north to south across the western portion of town just east of Lorenzen Hill. The Cobb family has had a similar long-standing presence in Westbrook. Farmers and small industrialists like the Prides, their homesteads, too, lined Methodist Street.

With regards to the granite industry, it was not until James H. Pride established his business at Pride's Corner in the late 19th century that the name became well known in city annals. Perhaps as early as two generations before, Alpheus Pride had harvested the raw material on his own land using the old hand techniques. He is shown as one of the Pride family members residing along Methodist Road in the 19th century and closest to the Lorenzen Hill Quarry ledge. Alpheus Pride (1819-1901) was an antecedent of James H. Pride. Although no direct lineal connection was established as a result of this research, Alpheus and James H. Pride undoubtedly had blood ties. In 1853, Alpheus Pride married Mary J. Cobb, the youngest daughter of Timothy Cobb (b. 1785), whose family also lived on Methodist Street.

The 1880 federal population census offers the only clue thus far regarding quarrying activity on the Pride farm. Along with their stepson and adopted daughter, Alpheus and Mary J. Pride took in boarders—James H. Cobb, his wife, Elizabeth, and their son (or more likely, grandson) Jed. The census records Cobb's occupation as "works on Ledge," presumably meaning the expansive granite surface ledge in the back portion of Alpheus Pride's farm.

James H. Cobb, born 1 January 1817, was most likely related to Mary J. (Cobb) Pride in some capacity, although the direct link is not known at this time. He apparently lived in Westbrook most, if not all, of his life and worked as a laborer, never owning any property of his own. He and his wife Elizabeth, who worked as a coat-maker, had at least five children. James was mustered into the Seventh Marine Infantry and served as a private in Company G. He died 15 November 1898, and is buried in Highland Cemetery in Westbrook, in the same section of town in which he and many members of the Cobb and Pride families lived.

The Lorenzen Hill Quarry and the stone resources thereon were, practically speaking, in Alpheus Pride's "backyard" —

less than 0.4 mi. from the back door of his farmhouse on Methodist Road. Although he may not have held title to all three lots containing the granite resources, his family and marital ties seem to have allowed him to benefit from them. With only one stepson to help on the farm and no children of his own (in contrast to his father's household of ten children), Alpheus may have hired (and certainly boarded) outside labor to turn the surface ledge into a marketable commodity. Whatever arrangement Alpheus Pride had with his boarder James H. Cobb, a member of his wife's extended family, Pride found a way to harvest the stone for his family's economic support. At the time of the 1880 census, when we glimpse this alliance, Pride and Cobb probably still used the older hand-drilling techniques soon to be completely replaced by faster and more efficient pneumatic drilling.

The new technology would make the slower methods obsolete and pave the way for much larger and more centralized operations, such as Pride's Quarry, founded in 1898. Alpheus Pride harvested the raw material on his land using the old hand techniques used from the turn of the 19th century and lasting into the 1880s. Only remnants of this farming strategy, in the form of chisel and drill marks, remain where James H. Cobb, almost anonymously, worked on the Great Ledge.

New York

2008 Field Season, NYS Bureau of Historic Sites, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation: This field season the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Bureau of Historic Sites' (BHS) archaeologists headquartered at Peebles Island undertook projects at numerous State Historic Sites including Fort Crailo, Fort Montgomery, Johnson Hall, Crown Point, Old Croton Aqueduct Caretaker's House, Washington's Headquarters, Sackets Harbor Battlefield, and Senate House.

At Fort Crailo in Rensselaer, excavations were undertaken for installation of a new underground gas line that led to the discovery of a large trench, very likely a 17th-century feature. Within this trench was a mixture of 17th-century Dutch materials and Native American artifacts that date from the colonial period to as early as 1500 B.C. One of the most impressive artifacts recovered was a brass projectile point, evidence of Dutch and Native American interaction at Crailo.

At the 18th-century British and French military site at Crown Point, testing was performed for new interpretive signs and other site infrastructure improvements. At one sign location just outside the British

Fort, excavations uncovered the intact glaucis of the fort, a ricocheted musket ball, and a piece of lead shot. In a test unit excavated at Gage's Redoubt, the remains of a toppled brick structure were uncovered revealing evidence of both the construction and the destruction of the barracks. At another sign location, a dark layer rich in British artifacts included a bone button and a 1755 British penny buried below parking lot fill. This deposit appears to be the remains of blacksmithing, based on the great amount of charcoal and slag found. Additionally, some French materials including ceramics, a nail, and a white seed bead were recovered in mixed-context soils.

Also at Crown Point, BHS archaeologists undertook excavations in a known village site to determine whether it was occupied by the British, the French, or both. A major focus of this project was to locate French settlement at Crown Point. Excavations to date in this village site have revealed only British occupation. The artifacts recovered—fragments of many wine bottles, wine glasses, and punch bowls, including one delft punch bowl base with the inscription "Come Sam Drink a Bout"—indicate that this site was a place of heavy drinking.

At the Old Croton Aqueduct Caretaker's House in Dobb's Ferry, BHS archaeologists excavated in anticipation of a porch restoration project and unexpectedly discovered a pipe fragment with an "RT" stamp on it and a fragment of slip-decorated 18th-century yellow ware. These discoveries indicate a previously unknown late-18th-century pre-aqueduct occupation at the site.

Graveyard in Old Broadway School, Newburgh: The archaeology firm Landmark Archaeology located 58 whole and partial skeletons buried behind a school in Newburgh—and this may just be the beginning. The burials were cut through by various construction projects, among them a gas line, hand-dug pipes, and a thick concrete wall. More burials were found under a sidewalk. A map from 1869 calls this site the "Colored Burying [sic] Ground," and the city historian found references in a journal to American Indian burials in the same area. Records indicate the historic burials had been moved to other cemeteries, but obviously not all of them. The school building is being renovated for use as a new city courthouse.

Blacksmith Shop Excavation, Port Byron: At the proposed Port Byron Old Erie Canal Heritage Park, Lock 52, Hartgen Archaeological Associates has continued archaeological investigations aimed at locating the original footprint of a blacksmith shop. The

shop still exists, but plans are to detach it from another building and relocate it to its original site. One wood-and-brick footing was found for the shop's corner, and it was discovered the building was once surrounded on three sides by a gravel-and-cobble paving. Care will be taken not to disturb the paving when the shop is returned to its original site.

Hamburg Blacksmith Shop: Excavations by SUNY Buffalo at an historic blacksmith shop site in the village of Hamburg revealed a dense layer of blacksmithing refuse, brick pier footings, a tubular redware block foundation, and a compacted gravel working floor and driveway. The front yard was used for disposal of metal working and farriery debris, mostly deposited by broadcast scatter from open doors and windows. Materials related to blacksmithing included horseshoe nails, regular nails, metal scraps, slag, coal, and charcoal.

Tenant-Property Excavations in Elmira: A farmstead established in the 19th century and occupied mainly by tenants was excavated by the Public Archaeology Facility from Binghamton University, Binghamton, New York. Finds included evidence of life from that time period in the form of sheet middens, a cistern, a shed, and dwelling foundations. A concentration of toys around a shed location and other domestic areas suggests association with female work spaces. The ceramic assemblage was dominated by table and tea wares, indicating a shift away from farming at some point during the tenant era.

Excavations around a Log House in Pine Plains, Dutchess County: Excavations were conducted by City/Scape Cultural Resource Consultants in order to locate the builders' trench around the foundation of a log house. The work revealed that the walls were constructed by workmen standing inside the foundation. A dense assemblage of artifact finds helped date the house. Most of the finds were associated with the Brush family occupation of 50 years. Their tailoring business was represented by straight pins, a thimble, and a 19th-century bottle with part of the word "SEWING" embossed on the label. The assemblage was evenly spread around the foundation of the house and yard, yielding similar material in all units. A small proportion dated to before the Revolutionary War. The history of Graham-Brush Log House is a tribute to the utility, adaptability, and durability of log architecture. More archaeological work is scheduled as part of the stabilization of the structure and preparation of the house for exhibition.

USA - Pacific Northwest

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Idaho

Asian American Comparative Collection, University of Idaho: In early 2008 the University of Idaho's Asian American Comparative Collection (AACC) received a generous grant from the UI's John Calhoun Smith Memorial Fund. The AACC is a unique resource containing artifacts, images, and documentary materials essential for understanding Asian American archaeological sites, economic contributions, and cultural history. The John Calhoun Smith Memorial Fund supports the study of any subject connected with the history of the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, or Montana for which at least a portion of the study's chronology occurs within the territorial and early statehood period. The grant allowed AACC assistant Nina Blumenfeld to transfer details of more than 3,500 artifacts from handwritten ledgers into the AACC's computer database, making them much easier for researchers to access. For more information about the AACC, please visit <http://www.uiweb.uidaho.edu/LS/AACC/>.

USA - Pacific West

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California

A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Mining Properties in California (Caltrans): The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is pleased to announce publication of *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Mining Properties in California*. The result of a collaborative, interdisciplinary effort by historians and historical archaeologists, Caltrans staff, and consultants, this document is the second in a series, following our 2007 study on agricultural properties. Studies on Townsites and Work Camps will follow.

Caltrans prepared this thematic study to assist with the evaluation of the information potential of mining properties in California, that is, for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. This study is intended to serve as both an analytical tool and a

methodological framework to interpret and evaluate properties associated with mining in terms of their ability to yield important information. Researchers should also consider carefully whether additional National Register criteria may apply to individual sites, although those other possible values are not discussed in this study.

The historic context is a broad overview

A Historical Context and
Archaeological Research Design
for Mining Properties in California



Prepared by
The California Department of Transportation
Sacramento, California
2008



that addresses the major themes in California's mining history during the period from statehood in 1850 to America's entrance into World War II. Researchers are encouraged to use this context as a starting point when assessing the National Register values of a mining property; it is not a substitute for site-specific research. Archaeological evidence collected during previous studies suggests that mining properties have the potential to address the following research themes within a contextual or interpretive approach: technology, historical ethnography/cultural history, ethnicity and culture, women and family, economy, and policy. Research is not necessarily limited to these themes, however, and individual researchers may follow other theoretical approaches or find alternative research themes relevant to specific sites. In addition, this document includes an implementation plan that advocates specific methods to follow when assessing the information value of mining properties, in an effort to improve consistency and thereby facilitate better intersite comparisons.

This report is posted on the Caltrans web page at <http://www.dot.ca.gov/ser/guidance.htm#agstudy>. Hard copies of the report may be obtained by contacting Anmarie Medin at 916.653.6187 or anmarie.medin@dot.ca.gov.

USA - Southwest

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Utah

Iosepa Archaeology Project, Tooele County, Utah (submitted by Benjamin C. Pykles, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York at Potsdam): The historic archaeological site of Iosepa (pronounced "yo-SAY-pah") is located approximately 60 miles southwest of Salt Lake City in Utah's Skull Valley. Its historical and cultural significance is rooted in its origins as a Mormon Pacific Islander settlement in the American West. Following their conversion to Mormonism, the site's original inhabitants—mostly Hawaiians—left Hawaii and emigrated to far-off Salt Lake City in the 1880s. By 1889, due to discomfort stemming from an outbreak of leprosy and various cultural differences, Mormon leaders relocated the Pacific Islanders to the remote land of Skull Valley. Here, under the supervision of a few of their white Mormon "brothers," they established a town, which they named Iosepa—the Hawaiian word for "Joseph"—in honor of one of the young Mormon missionaries who had labored among them in Hawaii. After 28 years of moderate success at ranching and agricultural production, the town was abandoned in 1917. Most of the town's inhabitants returned to Hawaii at this time to assist with the construction of the Mormon temple in Laie, Oahu. The town site was sold to a Church-owned live-



One of two original stone survey monuments discovered at Iosepa during the summer of 2007.



Iosepa's last in situ fire hydrant was discovered during the resurvey of the townsite in the summer of 2007.

stock company, which razed the majority of the buildings so the land could be used for grazing cattle. Although a significant amount of material evidence survives underground, the bulk of aboveground evidence for the town has been obliterated over the years. In fact, nothing but a cemetery and a few house foundations remain visible at the site today. Nevertheless, a large number of Pacific Islanders, some of whom are descendants of Iosepa's original residents, actively use the site as a place to remember and commemorate their heritage and ancestors in the present.

The Iosepa Archaeological Project officially got underway during the summer of 2007. The work carried out at that time was designed to meet two primary objectives: (1) resurvey the original location of the town site, and (2) conduct a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey to detect subterranean archaeological features and deposits. Details of how both objectives were accomplished are outlined below.

Resurvey of the Townsite: Utilizing a 1908 survey map of the town, we have been able to reestablish the historic dimensions of Iosepa's streets, blocks, and lots and accurately resurvey portions of the original townsite. The 1908 map indicates the location of two stone monuments used to establish a north-south baseline from which

the rest of the town site was originally surveyed. Remarkably, both of the original stone monuments were located in the summer of 2007. Their discovery ensured the precise resurvey of the town's historic dimensions because it allowed for the reestablishment of the north-south baseline utilized in the 1908 survey.

Using this baseline and the dimensions recorded on the 1908 map, the historic location of Iosepa's streets, blocks, and lots were easily reestablished with GPS technology provided by the Tooele County Surveyor's Office. Time constraints did not permit the resurvey of all 150 town lots represented on the 1908 map. However, 26 of the 28 lots for which land deeds were discovered were resurveyed. Most importantly, enough lots were resurveyed to allow for the excavations and additional GPR surveys that were carried out during the summer of 2008 (see below).

One unexpected and exciting discovery resulting from the 2007 survey work was the discovery of an original fire hydrant. Although Iosepa originally had several hydrants—it was one of the first towns in Utah to have a pressurized water system—this is the last surviving hydrant from the town still standing in its original location. All of the others have either been destroyed or moved to off-site locations to serve as monuments.

GPR Survey of Select Town Lots: Finally, in addition to excavation, the summer 2008 research plan called for GPR surveys at other lots within the town. The first priority was the other half of the John Mahoe property (block 10, lot 2). Unfortunately, a portion of this lot had been greatly disturbed by the construction of a dirt road that cuts through the northwest corner of the property. Nonetheless, a GPR survey was conducted on the undisturbed portions of the lot. Although the results of this survey are still pending, we hope they will help delineate additional subsurface anomalies and features, providing a more complete picture of how space was organized on the Mahoe family property. Another GPR survey was conducted on block 13, lot 1, land once owned by the Alapa family. Here, too, we hope the results will shed light on how space was organized on the household lev-



SUNY Potsdam students excavate a privy shaft found on Iosepa's block 10, lot 1.

el in Iosepa and will locate additional areas to excavate in the future.

Significantly, the GPR work in the summer of 2008 included an explicit pedagogical component designed to instruct undergraduate students in the mechanics and use of GPR technology. The students participating in the archaeological field school were fortunate to have a special presentation and hands-on instruction by Dr. John McBride (BYU Geology Dept.), followed by opportunities to actually use the GPR equipment as they participated in the surveys conducted on block 10, lot 2 and block 13, lot 1. This was a truly unique experience for the undergraduate students and one of the highlights of the archaeological field school.

Summers 2009 and 2010: The artifacts uncovered during the 2008 excavations are presently being analyzed at SUNY Potsdam. This analysis will continue during the summer of 2009 in anticipation of the next excavation season, which is scheduled for the summer of 2010, when the SUNY Potsdam Archaeological Field School will return to Iosepa. Persons interested in participating in any aspect of the Iosepa Archaeological Project should contact Dr. Benjamin Pykles, <pyklesbc@potsdam.edu>.

2010 Dissertation Prize

The 2010 SHA Dissertation Prize will be awarded to a recent graduate whose dissertation is considered by the SHA Dissertation Prize Subcommittee to be an outstanding contribution to historical archaeology.

Please note that there have been changes to the dissertation prize award process. Beginning in 2010, the winner will receive \$1,000 at the time the prize is awarded at the annual meeting. Receipt of the award

and the monetary prize are no longer dependent upon publication of the dissertation with the University Press of Florida. Prize winners may take their dissertation to any press, including SHA.

If the winner chooses to work with SHA on publication of their dissertation, he or she will

- receive the endorsement of the Society and an associate editor to guide them through the publication process
- receive assistance from SHA in finding the appropriate press and contract arrangements
- be required to assign copyright of the manuscript and donate any royalties for their book to SHA
- agree not to submit the dissertation for consideration elsewhere

If the choice is made not to publish through SHA, the winner is responsible for arranging publication on his or her own.

To be considered for the 2010 prize, which will be awarded at the SHA annual

meeting in January 2010, nominees must have defended their dissertations and received a Ph.D. within three years prior to 30 May 2009. One unbound copy of the complete dissertation and three copies on CD-ROM or DVD 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. The nominator or nominee must provide the chair of the subcommittee with the nominee's contact information, including 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.**

Deadline for receipt of all materials (nomination letter[s] and copies of dissertations) is 15 June 2009. Materials received after that time will not be eligible for consideration for the 2010 prize.

The subcommittee is expected to reach a consensus on the winner by no later than 16 October 2009.

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; e-mail: <jammar@post.com>.

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

ANNOUNCING A NEW READER SERIES -

PERSPECTIVES FROM HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) is pleased to announce the launch of a new reader series: Perspectives from Historical Archaeology.

The Perspectives volumes offer subject matter and regional selections of articles published in the SHA's journal, *Historical Archaeology*. Each volume is developed by a compiler who is an expert in the material and who selects the articles and their structure. The compiler also provides an introduction that presents an overview of the substantive work on that topic. Perspectives volumes are a source for important publications on a subject or a region for nonarchaeologists; an excellent resource for students interested in developing a specialization in a topic or area; affordable and comprehensive sources for course adoption; and a convenient reference for archaeologists with an interest in the subject matter.

The Perspectives series is managed by the SHA's Journal Editor and Co-Publications Editor and is published through the SHA's Print-On-Demand (POD) Press. Use of a POD Press for publishing allows us to develop multiple titles simultaneously, and the SHA's intent is to use this publishing format to significantly expand the range of written resources on historical archaeology.

The first volume in this series is compiled by Chris Fennell and is devoted to the archaeology of the African Diaspora. Containing 24 articles, the Fennell reader traces African sites, cultures, and materials from West Africa to South America, through the Caribbean, and in their expressions in both northern and southern North America. It is a unique and highly important contribution to the archaeology of the Diaspora.

Subject matter readers that are in development include: Agriculture, Plantations, Foodways/Subsistence, Religious Sites and Cemeteries, Public Archaeology, and Underwater Archaeology. The first regional reader, on the Mid-Atlantic, is also in progress, as is a reader on colonial sites. Copies of the readers can be ordered either perfect bound or as a pdf from the SHA POD Bookstore: <http://stores.lulu.com/shabookstore>. The Fennell African Diaspora volume is priced at \$25 for a print copy and \$10 for a pdf, and the SHA's intent is to make this series affordable and accessible.

The Series Editors are interested in hearing from compilers with an interest in developing readers on Urban Archaeology, Ethnicity, Gender, Landscapes, and Military Sites, as well as from those with regional interests. Individuals interested in compiling a volume for publication through this series are encouraged to contact the editors:

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The Amelia Inn at Amelia Island Plantation

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THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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

Summer 2009 1 May 2009
Fall 2009 1 August 2009
Winter 2009 1 November 2009
Spring 2010 1 February 2010

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