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## President's Corner

**Bill Lees**

This is my first President's Column in the *SHA Newsletter* and I want to express at the outset that it is an incredible honor to serve this organization at this level. This honor comes with a great responsibility to help manage SHA responsibly and to protect its fiscal security. When Lu Ann De Cunzo passed the gavel to me at the Friday business meeting, I paused to thank her for her leadership of SHA during the preceding two years. She did an outstanding and constant job of advocating for the best interests of SHA, being the calm or firm voice as needed, and helping to advance SHA's mission in many important ways—including a successful strategic planning process that has allowed us to identify our priorities for the next five years. As a member of SHA I thank her for that. As your new president who has in the last weeks learned where the buck stops, my personal thanks go to Lu Ann for her mentorship over the past two years, which involved her tasking me with several special assignments and with ever-increasing consultation on presidential issues and decisions.

The 2010 conference at Amelia Island will always be one of my most memorable, and not because of the historically "cool" temperatures but rather an amazing convergence of events. This conference was in Florida; it was hosted by my organization and chaired by my Associate Director Della Scott-Ireton; the chair of my board of directors, Dr. Judy Bense, received the Harrington medal; and yes, I became president. But this conference was memorable as well because it was marked by the familiar collegiality, serious scholarship, local flavor, and abundant volunteerism that I early on learned imparted a familiarity to SHA that made attending not only important

but a pleasure. It is wonderful that SHA has grown and matured into the organization that it is today while at the same time preserving the qualities that have made coming together at our annual conference exhilarating, professionally refreshing, and personally enjoyable.

I have attended SHA conferences since my first one in 1976. This was in Philadelphia during the nation's bicentennial, and was only nine years after the conference was first convened in Dallas, Texas at Southern Methodist University. I am certainly not the only member who has witnessed the SHA for this length of time—there are many who have logged many more years and many more conferences than I. But from this perspective, there are many things that I have seen that are, in my opinion, hallmarks of the growth and maturation of SHA into the world-respected organization that it is today. Among these are:

- A consistently successful annual meeting with a sound scholarly program and an atmosphere that is friendly and collegial and that welcomes all who subscribe to our code of ethics to present their ideas. This conference began and gained its character through volunteerism—annual meeting committees who brought the conference to their town and worked to brand it with local character. Although not entirely volunteer managed today, the culture of our conference is borne out of this volunteerism of which we saw a resurgence at Amelia Island and which we will see again next year in Austin.

- Growth of a robust publications program which started as a quarterly newsletter and annual journal and which now in-

*Continued on Page 2*

cludes four numbers and occasional special issues of *Historical Archaeology*, a newsletter increasing in content, an exciting co-publications program, an ever-expanding web presence, an online technical publications series, and, through ACUA, publication of the underwater proceedings.

- I am particularly proud of the increasing integration of terrestrial and underwater archaeology into the Society, reflected through the program at the annual conference, publications, and composition of committees and the board of directors. Key to this achievement is the work of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, with which SHA has formed a strong and mutually beneficial partnership.

- An awards program that recognizes the best of SHA through the J. C. Harrington Medal, John L. Cotter Award, Carol V. Ruppé Award, Dissertation Prize, Student Conference Paper Award, and SHA Award of Merit.

- Creation of the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel and Award and the Québec City Award, endowments that facilitate student participation in our annual conference.

- A robust governmental affairs program which has provided the information necessary to our members and to members of the U.S. Congress at key times over the past several decades, which has helped Congress to make the correct decisions on key issues such as the Abandoned Shipwreck Act and many, many other actions.

- Strong fiscal management started years ago by then-SHA Secretary-Treasurer Stephanie Rodeffer, which has allowed SHA to weather some difficult times and which is sufficiently well crafted to remain strong during the current financial crisis (loud knock on wood).

- Leadership in archaeological ethics in strong partnership with the ACUA and the Register of Professional Archaeologists. As a past-president of RPA, I am very proud of the growth and increasing acceptance of this organization and of SHA's strong support of its mission.

- Finally, I would like to note the transformation of SHA into an organization that is clearly more diverse than it was 34 years ago. While SHA may have been the benefactor of general changes affecting North America and the world, it is clear that the SHA, working through committees such as the Women's Caucus and the current Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, and through board policy and practice, embraced and worked actively to attain the diversity that we now enjoy and which has made our organization all the better.

SHA is in a very good place right now, but there is much to do. The day-to-day work which the editors and annual conference committees do for the Society is substantial and creates to a very real degree the face of SHA. The work of the board is never done, and as one difficult or complex issue is resolved there is always another to take its place. The work of the committees is amazing and very often underappreciated, though we all benefit from what they do. Don't forget to pay these volunteers with your thanks next time you see them.

This past fall Lu Ann De Cunzio charged a task force to review the SHA Constitution and Bylaws and propose revisions for consideration by the Board of Directors at their mid-year meeting. It has been some time since a thorough review of this important guidance document has been undertaken. The task force is chaired by Don Weir, and has as members Charles Cleland and Dan

Roberts. In addition to a general update to the constitution and bylaws, this task force will be considering the Society's expanded editorial structure and how this should be reflected in the governance of the Society. The task force will report to the board, and the board will recommend revisions of the bylaws to the membership for approval this fall.

SHA has an exciting future, including a stellar lineup for future conferences. Next year we will be heading to Austin, Texas, where an energized local committee promises another memorable conference! This will be followed by a visit to Baltimore, Maryland (2012); Leicester, England (2013); and Québec, Canada (2014). We are looking at Seattle, Washington, and Washington, DC for the following years. I hope to see you at each of these conferences!

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#### 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 2011!**

In Austin, Texas - see pages 24-36

# IMAGES OF THE PAST

*Benjamin Pykles, Images of the Past editor*

## The Saugus Iron Works



*[Image courtesy of Donald W. Linebaugh]*

A young Geoff Moran (left), Mary Beaudry (middle), and Marley Brown (right) in front of the reconstructed rolling and slitting mill at the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site (Massachusetts) in May 1975.

In January 1975, during the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology (held in Charleston, South Carolina that year), John Cotter, the National Park Service's regional archaeologist for the Northeast, approached James Deetz, who was then teaching at Brown University, and encouraged him to establish an archaeology program at Brown to undertake contract work for the NPS. As there were a number of NPS archaeological projects in the foreseeable future, it was thought this would be a great opportunity to further enhance the graduate program at Brown, which was beginning to take real shape under Deetz's guidance. The end result was the creation of the Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL) at Brown University. In the beginning, the PAL was codirected by Geoff Moran and Marley Brown, and staffed with Brown graduate students, including Mary Beaudry. Among the PAL's first contract projects for the NPS was an evaluation of Roland Robbins' archaeological investigations (undertaken from 1948 to 1953) at the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site. The photograph above was taken in May 1975 while Moran, Brown, and Beaudry collaborated on this reevaluation project.

In the years that followed, the PAL prospered under Moran's direction. Many of today's prominent historical archaeologists got their start in the profession as PAL employees. Ultimately, the PAL went private after Brown University decided to close down the contract archaeology program in 1982. But, as the photograph reminds us, it all started at Saugus in the fall of 1975 with the first contract from John Cotter and the NPS.

# SHA Amelia Island 2010

*Photographer: Andrew Robinson*



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



Best student paper winner Adrian Myers  
(L to R: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Adrian Myers, and Jamie Brandon [in shadow])



Jelks Award winner Kristen M. Vogel  
(L to R: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Bob Clouse, Kristen M. Vogel, and Ed Jelks)

## SHA Amelia Island 2010 (cont.)



ACUA Student Travel Award winner Anja Herzog  
(L to R Lu Ann De Cunzo, Anja Herzog, and Matthew Russell)



Quebec City Award winner Anja Herzog  
(L to R Lu Ann De Cunzo, Anja Herzog, and William Moss)



Passing the gavel; outgoing SHA President Lu Ann De Cunzo and new SHA President Bill Lees



Jelks Award winner Luke J. Pecoraro  
(L to R: Lu Ann De Cunzo, Bob Clouse, Luke J. Pecoraro, and Ed Jelks)

## SHA Amelia Island 2010 (cont.)



**SHA Awards Of Merit: George R. Fischer**  
(L to R: Lu Ann De Cunzo, George Fischer, David Ball)



**SHA Awards Of Merit: Mala Compra Plantation Archaeological Site**  
(L to R: Flagler County attorney Albert Hadeed, Sarah Miller, Chairman of the Board of Flagler County Commissioners George Hanns, and Lu Ann De Cunzo)



**SHA Awards Of Merit: Nautical Archaeology Society**  
(L to R: Della Scott-Ireton, Mark Beattie-Edwards, and Lu Ann De Cunzo)

## SHA Amelia Island 2010 (cont.)



**James Deetz Book Award:  
Shannon Novak**

*(L to R: Donna Seifert, Shannon Novak, and Lu Ann De Cunzo)*

### **J. C. Harrington Medal** Harrington Medalist Judith A. Bense



Dr. Bense's acceptance speech



*L to R: Dr. Elizabeth Benchley, Dr. Bense, Bill Lees, and Lu Ann De Cunzo*

# SHA Committee News

## **The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology and Academic and Professional Training Committee**

### **Combined Student Forum: Navigating the Ethics of Responsible Archaeology**

**Alicia Caporaso and Lewis C. Jones**

In the spirit of the theme of the SHA 2010 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, "Coastal Connections: Integrating Terrestrial and Underwater Archaeology," The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) and the Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee (APTC) decided to combine their annual student-focused fora. The result was a single, jointly presented forum which covered a topic important to all students of archaeology: the practical implementation of archaeological ethics. Both the panelists and attendees felt that this holistic approach was quite successful.

The forum panel was chosen to include terrestrial and underwater archaeologists representing academia, government agencies, and private organizations. The panelists were Marc-André Bernier (Parks Canada), Toni Carrell (Ships of Discovery), David Gadsby (American University), Paul Mullins (Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis), and Larry Zimmerman (Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis). Alicia Caporaso (University of Rhode Island) and Lewis C. Jones (Indiana University) moderated the discussion.

The subject of ethics is of utmost importance to current students of archaeology. Students at both the graduate and undergraduate levels turn to professors and mentors to instruct them on questions of ethical practices, especially when working on thesis or dissertation research or in a field school. There is a great need for students to be willing to participate in the evolving discussion on ethics and become more involved in examining, drafting, and creating ethics standards that will assist the field of anthropology in including the voices of stakeholders and local communities throughout the planning, development, and research process.

The forum discussion focused on a variety of practical and philosophical ethical

issues in student-focused archaeological research. Two practical issues discussed at length were how students can best evaluate if a field program is ethical and, once begun, how a student should recuse himself or herself from unethical field activity.

Hundreds of field schools and programs are advertised as offering experience and potential academic credit to students. They range from those created for the general public to serious academic exercises. More students than ever before are choosing field schools run by institutions or organizations other than those which they attend, and not all of these are reputable. Students are encouraged to research potential field programs and ask questions of the programs' organizers. Those from legitimate, ethical programs will be happy to answer ethics-related questions. Students can also refer to the website of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (<[www.rpanet.org](http://www.rpanet.org)>), which has certified several field schools, or the website of SHA which also lists reputable programs. Students should feel free to contact SHA or the ACUA if they have questions about a specific program.

Students should also feel empowered to draw on SHA's statement of ethical principles to evaluate whether a program is conforming to established professional archaeological ethics. If the program proves to be suspect, the student has the support of the greater archaeological community to withdraw.

When students are looking to get involved in any program or field school, it is in their best interests to utilize all resources available. Most faculty and professional archaeologists understand that students may have questions concerning how they can make ethical decisions. They also understand that it is not just the student's responsibility to determine how ethical a particular program may be. It was made very clear throughout the forum that students need to be able to turn to their faculty mentors, advisors, and other trusted professional archaeologists as a resource. As the current leaders and practitioners of the profession, they have the most intimate knowledge of the work their peers are conducting and how well it meets the ethics codes of various professional organizations.

Students can find that, through their attendance at professional meetings such as the SHA, SAA, AAA, or WAC, they can network with some of the top minds in the field of archaeology while also learning to navigate the concerns of what is ethical in

practice and what is not. Students also need to foster these relationships within their own program of study, as faculty, advisors, and fellow students may have particular insights based on their own experiences that may be relevant to decisions as to what field schools and archaeological programs are appropriate for participation.

A question was raised concerning how students should go about building the relationships necessary for establishing trust with local or subject communities, and the faculty and professionals in attendance all agreed that it is not the student's responsibility as much as it is the responsibility of the faculty advisor and mentor to know the temperament and feelings of the community where the student is working. As was stressed, it should be the concern of the faculty to not place a student in a situation where s/he must build a new relationship for the work, as often student involvement is incidental. They will do their work and collect their data, and they may never return. It is the responsibility of the faculty to understand the capabilities of their students and not allow them to work in any situation that may put students at risk for violation of ethics codes, or in a position that may harm relationships built with the project's stake-holding community.

Faculty mentors are the frontline resources for students and it is in the student's best interests to utilize them to their utmost. At the same time students should not be afraid to connect with other professional archaeologists or trusted advisors to get the most reliable advice possible before becoming involved in any project.

Although student attendance of the forum was low, due to the many professionals in attendance, those students who did attend were able to benefit from a broad range of professional knowledge. The opportunity was available for students, faculty, and professionals to expand their knowledge and understanding of archaeological ethics. It is through ongoing and frank discussions as provided by this forum that we can work to better educate and inform the faculty and professionals of the future of the critical role of considering the ethical obligations when performing work as archaeologists, whether based in academia, NGOs, governmental, or contract work.

It is hoped that our next set of fora will see greater student involvement, and we intend to work with the organizers of next year's SHA conference to ensure that we have space and a time slot that will encour-

age student participation and attendance at the various scheduled student-related fora and panels. Fora for our student members can only be as effective and useful as the students who attend wish them to be. It is therefore important that student members make every effort to participate in the fora when they are offered, as they provide an opportunity to network with future colleagues and potential collaborators in both underwater and terrestrial archaeology.

Due to the success of this first joint forum, The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology and the Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee are planning for joint fora at future SHA conferences. We look forward to the ongoing collaboration which will provide students in underwater and terrestrial programs an opportunity to see just how much we have in common and how we can work together to enrich our knowl-

edge of archaeology.

We would also like to emphasize that the APTC Student Subcommittee is a great avenue for students to get involved with SHA and to gain experience that will enhance professional development. Through activity and involvement as a student, you will increase your network of future colleagues.

## From the Journal Editors' Desk

**J. W. Joseph, Journal Editor  
and**

**Mary Beth Reed, Co-Editor**  
New South Associates

For those of you who were in warm places serving cold beverages as opposed to the annual conference business meeting, or who skipped Amelia Island entirely, we provide a review of the highlights from the past year of the journal.

First and foremost, we are very pleased to note that the publication turnaround for individual articles has been dramatically reduced. We are now publishing contributed articles the year after they are accepted. Most articles are going through review and revision in a year or less, which means that we are providing a two-year cycle, on average, from submission to publication. We are very appreciative of the exceptional service being provided by Associate Editors Rebecca Allen, Shannon Dawdy, Julie King, Meta Janowitz, Chris Matthews, Ed Morin, Paul Mullins, Margie Purser, Nathan Richards, and Grace Ziesing. Every article that has been published has been significantly improved by the review and revision process and we thank the Associate Editors for helping to bring excellent scholarship to the SHA journal. Thanks also to Reviews Editor Charlie Ewen and Technical Briefs Editor Thad Van Bueren (whose own report appears elsewhere in this edition) for their efforts in keeping our web-based publications program active and productive. With the combination of web-based and print publications, we have significantly expanded the volume of original work published by the SHA while also publishing it all in a timely manner.

We are in good standing with thematic issues with a number of topics in development that are both regional and topical as well as site specific. Our publication schedule on thematics is longer due to the sequencing of their production, but thematics are being published within two years of

acceptance or less and remain an important element of the journal's publication program.

Our website team and Website Editor Chris Merritt have upgraded the search function for the online review of journal PDFs and we are in the process of analyzing all of the journal's contents for an online catalog that will allow articles to be searched by region, time period, topic, and subject. Riley Auge of the University of Montana is currently working with us on the catalog effort that will be completed later this year.

*Historical Archaeology's* digital presence will also move beyond our own website. *HA* has been accepted by JSTOR for inclusion in their web-based archive, and JSTOR is busily digitizing back issues. We also have an agreement in the works with EBSCO for digital archiving that will further expand the journal's availability and access.

If you have not stopped by the book table at the conference or visited the publication page on the SHA website (<[www.sha.org/publications](http://www.sha.org/publications)>), then you may not be aware that the SHA now has its own Print-On-Demand Press (POD) Bookstore. Developed in collaboration with Co-Publications Editor Annalies Corbin and the PAST Foundation, we have used the POD press to generate a number of publications in the past year and a half. First, we have reprinted the 1982 *HA* volume by Gates and Ormerod on makers marks of the East Liverpool District, Ohio, a vital resource for industrial ceramic identification in North America. Second, we have produced our first Special Publication in 14 years, Number 8, *The Archaeology of the Colonial Emerging Atlantic World*, edited by Bill Kelso. Developed out of the Williamsburg Plenary Session, the Emerging Atlantic volume compares and contrasts colonial settlements and experiences of the English in both Jamestown and Ireland, the Spanish in the Caribbean and South America, the French in Québec, and the Dutch in South Africa. With articles

by Kelso, Horning, Deagan, Mousette and Moss, and Schrire, *The Archaeology of the Colonial Emerging Atlantic World* is an exciting full-color publication on the archaeology of European exploration and colonization that you will not want to miss.

As a collaborative effort between the Journal and Co-Publications Editors, we have developed a new reader series, *Perspectives from Historical Archaeology*, which provides selections of articles from *HA* with introductions by volume compilers and which presents historical archaeological research on a number of topics, regions, and time periods. To date we have published a *Perspectives* volume on the Archaeology of the African Diaspora, compiled by Chris Fennell, and a volume on the Archaeology of Plantation Lifeways by Nick Honerkamp. We have 12 more volumes in preparation that will be appearing this year and in the coming years. These volumes are attractively priced and available in both paper and PDF formats, and are ideally suited to classroom use. The readers will also benefit historians and other related scholars, providing compilations of important works from *Historical Archaeology*, so please assist us in making our colleagues aware of the availability of these studies from SHA.

In closing, we are very grateful for past Editor Rebecca Allen's and the SHA Board's decision to split the Editor's position into Journal and Co-Publications Editors, and appreciate the time that shift has provided us to expand publication offerings as well as the very productive synergies we have developed with the Co-Publications and Website Editors. We are also appreciative of the cooperation and collaboration of our Newsletter Editor for helping us to promote our publications, as well as being a valued contributor to the journal. We look forward to the SHA Editorial team's future efforts to expand and improve SHA's publication programs.

# How I Learned To Stop Worrying And Love The Recession

## Challenges And Opportunities For Historical Archaeology In The Current Economic Environment

### A PANEL DISCUSSION

#### SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING, AMELIA ISLAND, FLORIDA

8 JANUARY 2010

#### Terry Klein

University budgets have been slashed. Archives and libraries are cutting back on their hours and staffing. State Historic Preservation Offices are inundated with project reviews as a result of the huge number of stimulus projects, while at the same time their budgets have been cut and vacant positions remain unfilled. Private-sector firms that do historical archaeology are not as busy as in the past or are seeing a reduction in work. Students completing their doctorates or master's degrees are concerned about their job prospects in historical archaeology within academia, agencies, and the private sector.

On 8 January 2010, at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, we convened a panel of representatives from academia, state government, federal land-managing agencies, State Historic Preservation Offices, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the private sector to examine the challenges facing the discipline of historical archaeology in the United States as a result of the economic crisis and the government's response to this crisis. The panelists also discussed the opportunities provided by the current economic environment, opportunities for advancing and improving historical archaeology in all of its diverse elements.

The session panelists were:

- o Tom McCulloch, Archaeologist, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- o Mike Polk, American Cultural Resource Association
- o Vergil Noble, Archaeologist, National Park Service
- o Chris McDaid, U.S. Army, Installation Management Command Northeast Region, Cultural Resources Manager
- o Laura Kammerer, Deputy State

Historic Preservation Officer for Review and Compliance, Florida Division of Historical Resources

- o Brian Jordan, Assistant State Underwater Archaeologist, Maryland Historical Trust
- o Julia King, Associate Professor of Anthropology, St. Mary's City College of Maryland

Terry Klein, SRI Foundation, served as the session moderator.

In the first part of the session, each panelist made a brief presentation, addressing the following two questions:

- What are the challenges facing the practice of historical archaeology, from the perspective of your agency, organization, educational institution?
- What are some of the opportunities provided by the current economic environment, opportunities for advancing and improving historical archaeology? How can historical archaeologists take advantage of these opportunities?

The presentations were followed by a question-and-answer period, again, focusing on the challenges and opportunities facing the discipline.

The following is a summary of the challenges and opportunities identified by the panelists and also the session audience.

### CHALLENGES

Seventy percent (70%) of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds have yet to be spent, and most of the projects to be paid for by these funds will not be "shovel ready" (i.e., have not been reviewed for compliance with federal historic preservation and environmental laws). There will be tremendous pressure to advance these projects in order to generate jobs, and many of these projects have the potential to impact historical archaeological sites.

State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and tribes do not have the resources and staff to respond to requests for consultation and review of these ARRA projects.

Archaeology is coming under increased scrutiny by agencies and policy makers

given the rapid advancement of ARRA and other federal programs that generate jobs. The concern by agencies and policy makers is that archaeology will hold up projects.

Within the National Park Service, staff and resources devoted to natural resources have increased over the past several years, while staff and resources for cultural resources have decreased. The trend has been an erosion of personnel and funding support for cultural resources (including archaeology) within the agency.

Due to low salaries and lack of support and resources, staffing within State Historic Preservation Offices has been a "revolving door." Senior staff spend a lot of time training new staff who then leave for better-paying jobs after working with the SHPO for a short period of time. In addition, many new SHPO staff do not have training in historical archaeology. This lack of training in historical archaeology is also evident among new federal agency staff managing cultural resource programs.

There are impacts to submerged historical sites due to increases in offshore energy development (e.g., wind turbines); these impacts will only continue to increase. There are similar increases in energy development on land (e.g., wind farms, solar power collectors and transmission lines).

### OPPORTUNITIES

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is supporting creative and innovative approaches to regulatory compliance in order to address rapid advancement of ARRA projects. The ACHP is looking to showcase these creative and innovative approaches and best practices.

Some Department of Defense services are promoting innovative, creative, and proactive approaches to compliance with cultural resource laws and regulations, focusing on approaches that result in improved historic preservation outcomes.

This may be the time to implement Work Progress Administration (WPA)- and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-like programs to advance the identification and management of historical archaeological sites on federal land. These types of programs would generate jobs, and at the same time, would help agencies fulfill their historic preservation stewardship responsi-

bilities, which have been put on the “back burner” due to reductions in staff and resources. SHA, the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), and other organizations should work together to promote these types of programs.

SHA should support internships in historical archaeology and cultural resource management. We recommend listing internship programs in the *SHA Newsletter*. In addition, the American Cultural Resource Association (ACRA) should publish information on best practices for implementing internship programs.

SHA and its historic preservation partners (SAA, ACRA, NCSHPO, etc.) should promote creative funding for historical archaeological resource identification, management, and preservation. Potential funding sources include the Federal Emergency Management Administration’s (FEMA) predisaster mitigation program, and similar programs implemented by the

Coast Guard and Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Cultural resource management staff within federal agencies, and also within SHPOs, need to receive training in historical archaeology in order to increase the awareness of the discipline within these agencies. This training is critical, given the increasing need for agency personnel who are generalists in cultural resource management. Some type of training is also needed for senior decision makers within agencies, so they have a better understanding of their management and stewardship responsibilities.

Our discipline needs to rethink how historical archaeology is taught in academia. It is critical that students become aware of the future challenges and opportunities within historical archaeology, given all of the issues raised in this session.

Panelists and members of the audience commented on the value of hearing differing perspectives on the discipline’s challenges and opportunities. Several in-

dividuals also noted they came away from the session with new information and insights. As session moderator, I came away a bit less pessimistic about the future. We know what the challenges are and if we, as a society, take a proactive approach to these challenges, as opposed to a reactive one, we will come out well when the economic dust settles. We have several tools within SHA that can be used to meet these challenges, such as our Academic and Professional Training Committee (APTC) and the Student Subcommittee of the APTC, the Government Affairs Committee, the UNESCO Committee, and other SHA committees, and of course the ACUA Board of Directors and SHA Board of Directors. In addition, we do not have to face these challenges alone. In fact, we should not face these challenges alone, but should build alliances with our historic preservation partners, including the SAA, ACRA, ACHP, NCSHPO, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and other organizations, with SHA as the voice for historical archaeology.

## NEW PROPERTIES IN THE U.S. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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

The following archaeological properties were listed in (or determined eligible for listing in) the National Register of Historic Places during the third and fourth quarters of 2009.

**American Samoa**, Western District. Tupapa Site. Listed 10/30/09.  
**California**, Orange County. Cogged Stone Site – CA-ORA-83. Determined Eligible 7/10/09.  
**Connecticut**, Windham County. Quinebaug River Prehistoric Archeological District. Listed 9/07/09.  
**Florida**, Citrus County. Etna Turpentine Camp Archeological Site. Listed 12/10/09.  
**Illinois**, Jo Daviess County. John Chapman Village Site. Listed 12/10/09.  
**Indiana**, Hamilton County. Taylor Ten. Listed 12/24/09.  
**Indiana**, Porter County. Collier Lodge Site. Listed 12/24/09.  
**Maryland**, Talbot County. Paw Paw Cove Site. Listed 12/23/09.  
**Massachusetts**, Middlesex County. Middlesex Canal Historic and Archaeological District. Listed 11/19/09.  
**Minnesota**, St. Louis County. *ROBERT WALLACE* (Shipwreck) (Minnesota’s Lake Superior Shipwrecks MPS). Listed 10/14/09.  
**Oklahoma**, Murray County. Lowrance Springs Site. Additional Documentation Approved 12/02/09.  
**Utah**, Carbon County. 42Cb1252, 42Cb145, 42Cb1758, 42Cb2024, 42Cb2043, 42Cb2218, 42Cb242, 42Cb31, 42Cb33, 42Cb36, 42Cb46, 42Cb48, 42Cb50, 42Cb51, 42Cb52, 42Cb90, 42Cb97, 42Cb29, 42Cb30, 42Cb730, 42Cb731, 42Cb736, 42Cb743, 42Cb744, 42Cb745, 42Cb746, 42Cb804, 42Cb809, 42Cb811, 42Cb851, 42Cb893, 42Cb969, 42Cb974, 42Cb706 (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Carbon County. Cottonwood Village (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Carbon County. Drop Dead Ruin (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Carbon County. First Canyon Site (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Duchesne County. 42Dc306, 42Dc638, 42Dc682, 42Dc683, 42Dc684, 42Dc685, 42Dc686, 42Dc687, 42Dc688, 42Dc696, 42Dc700, 42Dc702, 42Dc703, 42Dc704, 42Dc705, 42Dc708, 42Dc709, 42Dc710, 42Dc712 (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Duchesne County. Centennial House (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Duchesne County. Fool’s Pinnacle (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Duchesne County. Karen’s Cist (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Duchesne County. Maxies Pad (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Duchesne County. Nordell’s Fort (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Duchesne County. Redman Village (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Duchesne County. Sunstone Village (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Utah**, Duchesne County. Taylor’s City (Nine Mile Canyon MPS). Listed 11/30/09.  
**Wisconsin**, Door County. *GREEN BAY* (Shipwreck) (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS). Listed 11/18/09.  
**Wisconsin**, Kenosha County. *WISCONSIN* (Shipwreck) (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS). Listed 10/07/09.

# SHA Meeting Minutes

**Society for Historical Archaeology  
Annual Business Meeting  
Friday, 9 January, 2009  
Concert Hall of the Fairmont Royal York  
Hotel  
Toronto, Ontario Canada**

## Minutes

President De Cunzo called the meeting to order at 5:35 p.m. and welcomed all members to the 42nd annual business meeting.

The agenda was approval by acclamation.

President De Cunzo asked for the approval of the minutes for the 2008 Business Meeting. Jim Ayres made a motion to accept the minutes. The motion was seconded and approved.

### President's Report (L. De Cunzo)

President De Cunzo thanked the volunteers for their efforts over the past year. She also expressed her appreciation to the officers, committee chairs, conference committee members, Spectral Fusion, SHA Headquarters staff, and everyone who helps to make the SHA run smoothly. She announced that nearly 1000 members responded to our member needs assessment survey, which has given us considerable insight that will assist us in developing a strategic plan. We have selected and begun to work with Alan Levy of Goaltrac to facilitate our strategic planning process. He met with the board for 5 hours on Wednesday and will be meeting with committee chairs and several committees during the conference to help us achieve a strategic work plan that will guide our activities over the next 3-5 years. The Development Committee has been working hard on establishing our student education awards endowment. We have achieved nearly 60% of our financial goal and we will launch the public phase of the drive this spring. A technologies committee has been appointed to advise the board on appropriate technology and aid our members with technology that applies to our practice. One of their priorities will be to help us select a new and improved online registration system that we can employ at our 2010 meeting. We intend to remain vigilant in efforts to inform the public about the difference between legitimate archaeology and commercial trea-

sure salvage. We will be participating in the Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology conference to be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, 22-26 March 2009. The following individuals have accepted appointment/ re-appointment: Website Editor, Kelly Dixon (2009); PEIC, Margie Purser, co-chair (2009) and Della Scott-Ireton, co-chair, (2009), chair (2010-11); History Committee, Richard Veit, chair (2009-2011); Curation, Robert Sonderman, chair (2009-2011); and Government Affairs, Terry Klein, chair (2009-2011).

### Secretary's Report (M. Nassaney)

Nassaney requested that all committee chairs, past and present, forward to him materials of importance to the history of the organization so they can be delivered to the National Anthropological Archives.

### Treasurer's Report (S. Mascia)

Mascia indicated that 2008 was a financially successful year. The 2008 conference in Albuquerque yielded a profit. Our membership income remains steady and income exceeded expenditures for the past fiscal year.

### Editor's Report (J. Joseph)

Joseph was pleased to note that the last issue of 2008 is being mailed. The number of manuscript submissions has increased but manuscripts are still being reviewed in a timely manner. The print on demand reader series has been launched and the volumes are handsomely produced. These are thematic compilations of articles that previously appeared in the journal. Thad Van Buren is replacing Dave Burley as editor of the Technical Briefs series. Thanks to Marianne Brokaw who retired following her editing of Volume 43(3). She served as the journal's Copy Editor since 2001 and has worked diligently with three editors over the past seven years.

### Newsletter Editor's Report (A. Brooks)

Brooks reported that four issues of the Newsletter were published this year and the fourth is on its way to the membership. The Guide to the Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be moving online this year due to its extensive length. We will begin the process of scanning back issues of the newsletter this year.

### Website Editor's Report (K. Dixon)

The website is growing; members should check it out to see recent additions and expansions.

### Co-Publications Editor's Report (A. Corbin)

SHA and the University Press of Florida will co-publish two volumes in 2009. Over \$15,000 in royalties has been generated from the UPF co-publications. SHA currently has two co-publications series with the University of Nebraska Press: *Historical Archaeology of the American West* and *Material Culture in Historical Archaeology*. There are three signed contracts for co-publications in the Historical Archaeology of the American West series. The member needs assessment survey indicated that the members want opportunities to co-publish. Who are you? Please contact Corbin with ideas you may have for getting your work into print. Corbin thanks her staff for all of their assistance and the associate editors for their hard work on the dissertation prize committee.

### ACUA Report (M. Russell)

Russell indicated that ACUA continues to enjoy a fruitful partnership with SHA. The ACUA responded to several highly visible examples of activities that promoted commercial exploitation of archaeological sites. The 2008 ACUA Underwater Archaeology proceedings have also been published and copies are available through ACUA's new Café Press storefront. The 2009 calendar, featuring award-winning photographs, is available. Sales of the calendar have been slow, prompting the ACUA to revisit this initiative. The ACUA is excited about the recent ratifications of the UNESCO Convention. Russell welcomed Della Scott-Ireton, Filipe Castro, and Kimberly Eslinger as new board members of the ACUA and thanked outgoing members Claire Peachey, Annalies Corbin, Dolores Elkin, and Mark Staniforth for their service.

### Standing Committees

#### Conference Committee

Pat Garrow asked Dena Doroszenko to report on this meeting. Doroszenko indicated that there were 914 registered participants at the meeting and all events have been well attended. Garrow reminded the members that we have approved venues for Austin (2011) and Baltimore (2012) and we are seeking an international venue for 2013.

Della Scott-Ireton invited the membership to attend next year's meeting scheduled for January 6-9, 2010 on Amelia Island near Jacksonville, FL.

### **Nominations and Elections Committee**

Douglas Scott reported the results of the 2008 election: Secretary, Michael Nasaney (2009-2011); Treasurer, Sara Mascia (2009-2011); Board of Directors, Margaret E. Leshikar-Denton and Patrick H. Garrow (2009-2011); Nominations & Election Committee, Deborah Hull-Walski and Alicia Caporaso (2009-2011); Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, Della A. Scott-Ireton, Filipe Vieira de Castro, and Kimberly L. Eslinger (2009-2012).

### *Presidential Committees*

### **Academic and Professional Training Committee**

The committee hopes to make progress on the following initiatives in the next year: make our journal available through a research database such as JSTOR; generate contributions to the technical briefs series; post syllabi and a FAQ page for the SHA website.

### **Awards Committee**

Mary Beaudry announced that the following awards would be presented at the 2009 banquet:

J. C. Harrington Award and Medal, Robert L. Schuyler.

John L. Cotter Award, Christopher Fennell.

Awards of Merit, The City of Toronto Planning Department; Olive Jones; and Spectral Fusion Design.

The James Deetz Book Award, James Bruseth's and Toni Turner's *From a Watery Grave The Discovery and Excavation of La Salle's Shipwreck*, La Belle (Texas A&M University Press, 2005).

Beaudry announced that the committee has selected Judith Bense, University of West Florida, as the recipient of the 2010 J. C. Harrington Award in Historical Archaeology.

### **Development**

John Chenoweth reported that the committee would announce the public phase of a student education awards endowment fund drive in the spring. We have achieved nearly 60% of our goal in the silent phase. We will solicit funds for the endowment via email, regular mail and on the web. James Flexner is our new volunteer "Advertising Coordinator," who will spearhead efforts to advertise in the journal, newsletter, and website.

### **Government Affairs Committee**

Judy Bense reported that the committee has been busy. The Farm Bill has been a success and grasslands have been added to the program with \$600 million spent over the past 7 years of the program to protect archaeological sites. Reid Nelson is the new Director of the Office of Federal Agency Programs at the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. We will be keeping an eye on the economic stimulus programs the new administration will promote with archaeological resources in mind as we continue to educate old and new legislators on Capitol Hill. We will also make efforts to keep our members better informed about what we are doing. Finally, Terry Klein will replace Judy Bense as committee chair.

### **History Committee**

The Oral History project is well underway and on track. An interview with Rick Sprague will be published soon. Members should look forward to a greater web presence for committee activities.

### **UNESCO Committee**

Peggy Leshikar-Denton reminded the members that the purpose of the committee is to support the ratification of the UNESCO convention and its annex. Four more nations signed in 2008 bringing the total to 20; the convention is now in force! The committee will continue to solicit and list formal endorsements and continue their letter writing to persuade states and organizations to adopt the annex. At the 2007 SHA Williamsburg meeting, the SHA UNESCO Committee organized a symposium on international cooperation for the protection and management of the world's underwater cultural heritage. At the 2008 WAC-6 Dublin, the UNESCO Committee in association with the ACUA, organized a related symposium on the 2001 UNESCO Convention worldwide and supported a complementary plenary session. Efforts are underway to publish these proceedings.

### **Headquarters**

Karen Hutchinson reported that our organization is financially healthy and our committees are active, making the SHA a dream client. She thanked all of the MSP staff and members of the conference committee for their help with the 2009 conference.

### *Old Business*

### **Dissertation Prize**

James Ayres announced that Dr. Neil Norman, College of William and Mary, was the winner of the 2009 Dissertation Prize. The work, entitled "An Archaeology

of West African Atlanticization: Regional Analysis of the Huedan Palace Districts and Countryside, Benin 1650-1727," was completed at the University of Virginia in 2008.

### **Student Paper Prize**

Jamie Brandon announced that there was a great response for the prize. The runner up was Clete Rooney (University of Florida) for his paper "Diaspora and Displacement: New Perspectives on Archaeology and Anthropology of Plantations." Tyler R. Putman, an undergraduate student (Heidelberg College) was acknowledged for his paper on nineteenth-century clothing at Johnson's Island Civil War Prison. The winner of the 2009 Student Paper Prize is James Flexner (UC-Berkeley) for his paper "Archaeology and Sainthood: Politics, Religion, and Community at Father Damien's Rectory, Kalaupapa, Molokai." A new award was established for the Student Paper Prize consisting of a journal subscription and more than 37 books valued in excess of \$2,056 donated by many of the book room exhibitors including Blackwell, Douglas & McIntyre, Florida Public Archaeology Network, Karlis Karklins, Left Coast Press, Maney Publishing, Ontario Archaeological Society, Springer, University of British Columbia Press, University of California Press, University Press of Florida, Yale University Press, and SHA Publications.

### **Quebec City Award**

William Moss announced that Catherine Losier is the winner of the award.

### **Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award**

There were 11 applications for the Jelks Award. The winners are John Chenoweth (UC-Berkeley) and Jaqueline Marcotte (East Carolina University).

### *New Business*

### **Bob Clouse presented the resolution of thanks.**

Whereas we are gathered in Toronto to attend the 42nd Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, and have enjoyed the unique and stimulating setting in the glorious city of Toronto;

And whereas the Society is deeply indebted to our local host organization, the Ontario Heritage Trust, for providing the people, resources, vision, time, and energy needed to host this magnificent gathering;

And whereas the Society expresses its deepest gratitude to the commitment and efforts of Dena Doroszenko and Eva MacDonald, Conference Co-chairs; Dr. Mima

Kapches – Local Arrangements Chair; Dr. Neal Ferris – Program Chair; Joseph Last and Susan Bazely – Terrestrial Program Co-chairs; Jonathon Moore and Erika Laanela – Underwater Program Co-chairs; Genevieve Dewar – Volunteer Coordinator; Joanne Lea – Public Session Coordinator; Dr. Jamie Brandon and Virginia Sheehan – SHA Workshop Coordinators; and Conference Committee Co-chairs Pat and Barbara Garrow, in bringing together this outstanding program and exceptional conference;

And whereas the Society gratefully acknowledges the contributions made by the Conference Event Cosponsors: URS, Parks Canada, the Ontario Heritage Trust, and the Florida Public Archaeology Network;

And whereas the Society greatly appreciates the generous support made by the many public, corporate, and individual donors listed in the program for their support of the 2009 conference;

And whereas the Society appreciates the work of Ellen Blaubergs, Silent Auction Coordinator and her volunteers, and the many individuals and organizations who donated items for the Silent Auction;

And whereas the Society greatly benefited from the hospitality, accommodations, and service provided by the Fairmont Royal York Hotel;

And whereas the staff of the SHA Headquarters and Management Solutions Plus are greatly acknowledged for their outstanding work on this Conference and for the Society;

And whereas the Society acknowledges the excellent work of Marianne Brokaw, outgoing Copy Editor and David Burley, outgoing Technical Briefs Editor;

And whereas SHA directors Margaret Purser and Nickolas Honerkamp and ACUA Board member Mark Staniforth, are leaving their respective offices; and ACUA Board members Della Scott-Ireton and Felipe Castro who have served one term and have just been reelected, each having served with distinction and having made meaningful and lasting contributions to the Society during their time of service;

And whereas Past President Judith Bense has served with great distinction and to great effect as the SHA Government Affairs Committee chair and has now gone on to greater presidencies;

Be it further resolved by Richard Veit

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

Norman Barka, long time Society member, emeritus professor of Anthropology at the College of William and Mary, Society Newsletter Editor and recipient of the Ruppé award; and

Jean-Pierre Chrestien, long time Society member, historian and archaeologist at the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Be it further resolved that their colleagues, students, and friends in the Society for Historical Archaeology acknowledge their many contributions and regret their passing.

Therefore be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology hereby declares its deepest appreciation and gratitude to all who advanced the Society's mission during 2008 and contributed to making the 42nd annual Conference such a memorable and rewarding event!

Nick Honerkamp and Margie Purser were thanked for their service to the SHA board and new board members Pat Garrow and Peggy Leshikar-Denton were welcomed.

Hearing no other new business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:32 pm.

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**The Society for Historical Archaeology  
Board of Directors Meeting  
Wednesday, 6 January 2010  
Amelia Island Plantation, Florida**

**Minutes**

**I. Call to Order.**

President Lu Ann De Cunzo called the meeting to order at 8:46 a.m., welcomed all the members present, and introduced some of the new faces in the room.

Present: Alasdair Brooks, Charles Cheek, Robert Clouse, Annalies Corbin, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Kelly Dixon, Pat Garrow, Joe Joseph, William Lees, Peggy Leshikar-Denton, Sara Mascia, Michael Nassaney, Matt Russell, Don Weir, and Robyn Woodward.

Staff Present: Grace Jan, Nellie Longsworth, Jamie Notter, Beth Palys

Also present: Paul Mullins (incoming President-elect), Mark Warner (incoming board member)

**II. The Board confirmed the adoption of the minutes of the June 2009 meetings.**

**III. Approval of the Agenda.**

Garrow made a motion to approve the agenda, seconded by Joseph. Approved unanimously.

**IV. Reports**

**A. Consent Agenda Committee Reports**

These reports were approved as part of the Consent Agenda.

**Nominations and Elections (Doug Scott)**

The following candidates were elected to office: Paul Mullins (President-elect), Maria Franklin, Mark Warner (Board of Directors); Timothy Scarlett, Robert C. Sonderman (Nominations and Elections Committee).

**Awards (Mary Beaudry)**

Doug Scott, William Moss, and Vergil Noble served on the 2009 Awards Committee chaired by Mary Beaudry. The SHA Awards Committee voted to present the following awards in 2010:

J. C. Harrington Award and Medal, Judith A. Bense.

Awards of Merit, George R. Fischer, Mala Compra Plantation Archaeological Site, Nautical Archaeology Society.

2010 James Deetz Book Award: Shannon A. Novak for her work *House of Mourning: A Biocultural History of the Mountains Meadows Massacre*.

**Curation (Bob Sonderman)**

Arrangements are being made to transfer the SHA archival materials (1978-2003) that Tef Rodeffer compiled and organized to the National Anthropological Archives. The committee is also trying to work towards revising the SHA Standards and Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections. Sonderman and Mark Warner are hosting a panel at the conference on Saturday titled "Drowning in Artifacts: A Discussion on Deaccessioning Artifacts and the Implications for Historical Archaeology."

**Gender and Minority Affairs (Carol A. Nickolai)**

The committee remains open to the concerns and needs of the SHA but is inactive.

**History (Richard Veit)**

The History Committee is actively engaged in its oral history project and hopes to develop some web content on the history of the Society for the SHA web page.

**Inter-Society Relations (John Jameson)**

No report.

## **Membership (Barbara Heath)**

No report.

## **Technologies (Kimberly Faulk)**

The SHA Technologies Committee was formed at the annual meeting in Toronto. The committee has two primary responsibilities: 1) to advise the SHA Board of Directors on the selection and use of appropriate technologies to support internal operations and delivery of services to our members, and 2) to aid SHA's members in learning about and evaluating new technologies for archaeological applications. Over the past year the committee made recommendations to the Board regarding new document sharing tools. The committee is hosting its first symposium at SHA 2010 entitled "Technology Across the Divide: State of the Art Tools for Terrestrial and Marine Archaeologists." Both terrestrial and marine topics are represented. The committee is exploring the initiation of a "technology" update for the newsletter starting in 2010.

## **B. Secretary and President**

### **Secretary (Nassaney)**

The board approved several motions via e-mail since the mid-year meeting last June including motions to accept the June 2009 mid-year board meeting minutes, support the Website Editor Search Committee's recommendation to appoint Chris Merritt as the new website editor, and renew Annalies Corbin to a second term as Co-publications Editor. We are in the process of forming an ad hoc Curation Advisory committee to assist with determining the scope and format of SHA curatorial activities. Clouse moved to approve the report, seconded by Cheek. Passed unanimously.

### **President (De Cunzo)**

De Cunzo accepted the Nomination and Elections Committee report on the 2009 elections, notified all candidates of the results, and extended her congratulations and a welcome to our new board members Maria Franklin and Mark Warner, and President-elect Paul Mullins.

She noted that MSP terminated the position held by Karen Hutchison as SHA's Executive Director in late October in response to the economic downturn. MSP has appointed Jamie Notter as acting Executive Director, pending approval by the SHA board. The Constitution and By-Laws committee has been charged with reviewing the constitution and by-laws and making recommendations to the Board in 2010. Considerable effort has been expended in selecting an online system for abstract submission and conference registration, and customizing it to SHA specifications. The

Executive Committee worked with the editors to develop an Editorial/Special Publications Fund Policy for approval at this board meeting. De Cunzo acknowledged Kelly Dixon's many accomplishments and accepted her resignation with gratitude for all her service. A Website Search Committee recommended, the board approved, and De Cunzo appointed Christopher Merritt, SHA's former Webmaster, as our new Website Editor effective immediately. With the approval of the Board, De Cunzo re-appointed Annalies Corbin to a second term (2010-2012) as Co-Publications Editor. De Cunzo reported that she wrote to the Georgia legislature, which was entertaining a budget proposal that would have eliminated three critical positions within Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources; in response to considerable pressure, the cuts were reconsidered. She also signed a group letter to Governor Manchin of West Virginia in support of the preservation of Blair Mountain Battlefield. De Cunzo spearheaded efforts to review, revise, streamline, and customize the GoalTrac work plan system to monitor progress towards achieving the goals of our strategic plan. The committee chairs have been charged to update the work plan before the annual meeting and then begin to: 1) create a listserv or other online communication group to promote interaction and partnerships among committees and with the board; 2) establish procedures for committee and board reporting using the work plan; and 3) evaluate and revise priorities and activities annually. Finally, she encouraged the Board and committee chairs to support the Website Editor in conducting the website member needs assessment survey in 2010 and thanked all of the SHA members for their support during her office. Clouse moved to approve the report and Cheek seconded. Approved unanimously.

## **C. Finances, 2009**

### **Treasurer (Mascia)**

Mascia reported that there has been a slight decrease in membership. The 2009 conference expenses exceeded revenues by \$6,800, as expected. Overall expenses exceeded revenues for last year by \$2,500, which is not too bad considering the poor economic climate and the added expense of a strategic plan. The overall finances of the organization remain healthy.

Joseph moved to approve the report and Garrow seconded. Passed unanimously.

## **D. Administration and Membership**

### **Headquarters (Notter and Palys)**

Notter and Palys reported that registration for the conference had reached 977 thus far. Palys was sorry that she was unable to provide earlier notice regarding Karen Hutchison's release. The decision was made in order to keep MSP financially viable. Palys assured the board that MSP is working to serve SHA's interests in a cost effective and efficient manner. MSP also provided some documents at De Cunzo's request that lay out the board's fiduciary and leadership responsibilities. Cheek moved to approve the report and Garrow seconded. Passed unanimously.

## **Constitution and By-Laws (Weir)**

Weir reported that the first meeting to begin addressing the presidential charge to review the constitution and by-laws in light of expanded editorial activities is to be held at the conference. Recommendations will be made to the board by the mid-year meeting. Woodward moved to approve the report and Leshikar-Denton seconded. Passed unanimously.

## **Development (John Chenoweth)**

The committee tried to solicit support for the student endowment fund through email with little success. We will now try a direct mailing approach. Discussion ensued about how to complete this fund drive and achieve our goal. An advertising program has very recently been launched. This is an opportunity for members to advertise their services or products on the SHA website. Joseph made a motion to accept the report, seconded by Brooks. Passed unanimously.

## **E. Editorial**

The executive committee has developed a Special Publications Fund policy. The editors want to share the draft with their committee members before it is proposed for the board's approval. Joseph responded to the draft policy and supported the idea that various committees should be encouraged to initiate publication projects. We discussed ways to edit the draft policy. The question was raised as to why do we need a special fund at all? It was pointed out that special publications are not membership entitlements. The policy will be important for providing a process for using the funds that are in place. A vote of the draft policy was tabled until the Saturday board meeting.

### **Journal Editor (Joseph)**

Over 20 manuscripts have been submitted this past year, representing a slight decrease from 2008 (n=24) but still an increase from 2007 (n=13). The backlog has effectively been eliminated. Articles are regularly published within a year of their

acceptance. Thematic volumes are planned through the first issue of 2011. Joseph commended the editorial associates for their hard work. We are seeking one or two additional associate editors. Technical Briefs are being developed and several new ones have been posted to the website. Previously published readers have been re-released in our Print on Demand (POD) initiative. Several readers on special topics in historical archaeology are available and others are being developed. We are exploring the support of a publication on historical archaeology in central Europe, which the board enthusiastically supports. The board discussed how to underwrite translation costs of this project. An on-line catalog to search our journal is under development. We have signed on to JSTOR but we have yet to hear when HA will be available through this mechanism. A motion to accept the editor's report was made by Mascia, seconded by Cheek. Passed unanimously.

#### **Co-publications Editor (Corbin)**

Corbin reported that the co-publications editor and affiliate editors have been very busy. Currently SHA has co-publications agreements with the University Press of Florida, University of Nebraska Press, Springer Press, and a one-time co-publication with the SAA Press. The POD series, Perspectives, is proving to be quite popular. The dissertation committee has announced that they have selected Meredith B. Linn's, "From Typhus to Tuberculosis and Fractures in Between: A Visceral Historical Archaeology of Irish Immigrant Life in New York City 1845-1870," as the SHA 2010 Dissertation Prize Winner. The 2010 runner-up is Douglas Ross's "Material Life and Socio-Cultural Transformation Among Asian Transmigrants at a Fraser River Salmon Cannery." The volume *Archaeology and Community Service Learning*, co-edited by Michael Nassaney and Mary Ann Levine, has been co-published with UPF. SHA has two co-publications series with UNP: *Historical Archaeology of the American West* and *Material Culture in Historical Archaeology*. Currently, there are signed contracts for three co-published volumes in the Historical Archaeology of the American West series. The first volume in the series, Hardesty's *Mining Archaeology in the American West*, will be co-published early in 2010 by the University of Nebraska Press. SHA Co-Publications, the ACUA, and Springer/Kluwer Academic Press completed contract negotiations for the new co-publications series *When the Land Meets the Sea*. The first volume in the series, *Historical Archeology of Tourism in Yellowstone National Park*, edited by Annalies Corbin and Matthew A. Russell, was published in December, 2009. The

opening reception on Wednesday evening at the conference will feature a number of the new co-publications. Weir made a motion, seconded by Woodward, to accept the co-publications report, which passed unanimously.

#### **Newsletter Editor (Brooks)**

Brooks reported that the Winter 2010 newsletter is at the printer. The process of scanning back issues of the newsletter will begin soon at the University of Montana. News should be sent to the newsletter and web site editors simultaneously to improve coordination and reduce redundancy. The newsletter will remain in hard copy, though it is also available on-line. Brooks will monitor members' preferences before suggesting any formatting changes in the future. It only takes about two weeks to print and mail the newsletter, thus email would not save a significant amount of time in getting news to the members. However, a digital version will save us money. Mascia made a motion to accept the newsletter editor's report, seconded by Cheek. Passed unanimously.

#### **Website Editor (Dixon)**

Dixon announced that she is eager to remain involved in website activities. Chris Merritt, the new Website Editor, was unable to attend the conference due to an emergency. Dixon pointed out that our website has a marketplace for advertising; it is currently underused. Garrow made a motion to accept the website editor's report, seconded by Woodward. Passed unanimously.

#### **F. Education and Professional Development**

##### **RPA (Amanda Evans)**

It was recently brought to our attention that a private firm is selling archaeological identification cards to the public that could be used in an effort to legitimate potentially damaging and/or illegal activities. How can real archaeologists demonstrate their credentials? How should we deal with this type of fraud? There appears to be no legal way for us to deter this type of activity. Perhaps all state archaeologists and SHPOs could be notified. We can also ask the company producing the cards to stop. Discussion ensued on the need for some type of state or federal certification for professional archaeologists. It was pointed out that such a process would be very difficult to achieve.

##### **Academic and Professional Training and Student Sub-Committee (Warner, Barna)**

Warner reported that he and Bob Sondern (chair, curation committee) have

teamed up to create an open forum at this year's meeting on collections management and deaccessioning issues. Under the direction of Jamie Brandon we have established rotating memberships on the student paper prize committee. We had a record number of submissions for the student paper competition this year with 17 entries. We also want to acknowledge other outstanding papers from time to time in a formal way so students can put these commendations on their resume/vita. We are creating a space on the SHA web site where Historical Archaeology-related course syllabi can be made available to a general audience. We would also like to post informal reference materials that are useful to historical archaeologists, such as a reference study on jar closures that has never been published, or a lab guide for doing vessel counts. We are still exploring how the APT can better support the student sub-committee and how we can utilize some of the extraordinary energy of the membership of the student sub-committee. Also, what other outlets exist for APT member participation and collaboration with other SHA committees?

The Student Sub-Committee reported that Alicia Caporaso and Lewis Jones organized the Combined SSC/ACUA Student Forum, entitled "Navigating the Ethics of Responsible Archaeology" for this year's conference (Thursday PM). Lewis Jones and Kim Christensen co-authored a summary of the 2009 student forum. Alicia Valentino compiled the Guide to Grad Schools—online at <http://www.sha.org/students.jobs/higher/default.cfm>. At the 2009 meeting Lewis Jones proposed that APT and the SSC sponsor and organize a forum designed to allow students to interact with "experts" on topics pertinent to the student experience. The SSC envisions working with the Webmaster to develop web-based tools that would be useful for students (and non-students). Clouse made a motion to accept the report as presented, seconded by Cheek. Passed unanimously.

##### **Public Education and Interpretation (Purser, Scott-Ireton)**

At the January 2010 meeting, PEIC Co-Chair Margie Purser will step down and Della Scott-Ireton will assume full Chair duties. The mission of the committee is to promote public archaeology within the SHA, disseminate archaeology knowledge to the public, and develop public archaeology resources for use by SHA members. Towards these ends, we aim to partner with other organizations such as SAA to produce public-oriented publications and advocate for public archaeology at SHA conferences. Through committee efforts, Public Day has become a regular and anticipated feature of

the annual conference. SHA has regularly participated in the Archaeology Education Clearinghouse started as a joint venture between with SAA and AIA held at the National Conference on Social Studies Education (NCSSE). SAA is no longer involved due to budgetary matters. SHA remains committed to having a presence at the conference and will continue to participate at no additional costs. The consensus of the board was that SHA has a positive impact on public education through the NCSSE. More evaluation might be conducted to determine how to best serve this constituency. Clouse made a motion to accept the report, seconded by Cheek. Passed unanimously.

#### **G. Conference (Garrow, Jan)**

2010: Amelia Island, FL. Della Scott-Irton reported that everything is going well, with some 988 registered attendees. Tours and workshops were well attended.

2011: The 2011 committee has been very active. We expect Austin to be an extraordinary meeting. Jim Bruseth and Maria Franklin (Co-Chairs of the 2011 conference) joined us to provide an update. They proposed an early call for papers and a lower registration rate for international (non-US, Canada, western Europe) participants to increase international attendees. It was suggested that we provide a certain number of travel awards or reduced costs for first-time attendees. A number of programming events are planned, including visits to Spanish colonial missions, the nautical archaeology facility at Texas A&M, and a Texas Hill Country Historic Wine Bus Tour. Several reception sites have been arranged, with excellent live music. The Public Archaeology Day is scheduled for Saturday, as is customary. A budget was presented, which showed proposed revenues exceeding expenses.

2012: Baltimore. Garrow has had limited contact with the committee at this point, but will be corresponding more frequently later this year. 2012 is the centennial of the sinking of the Titanic; we might take the Baltimore opportunity to rally support for proposed Titanic legislation.

2013: A proposal is forthcoming from Leicester for 2013.

2014: A team from Quebec, led by William Moss, presented a proposal for an upcoming conference. Quebec hosted a very successful SHA conference in 2000 and is prepared to host again. Reginald Auger, proposed terrestrial program director, discussed the proposed theme, "Questions That Count: A Critical Evaluation of Historical Archaeology in the 21st Century." This reflects the desire to revisit a theme that SHA explored some 25 years ago, which is pertinent to both terrestrial and underwa-

ter archaeology. Garrow moved to accept the proposal, seconded by Joseph. Passed unanimously.

2015-2017: Garrow and Jan reported that the committee has looked at various international venues, particularly in Central America and Europe. Many prove to be cost prohibitive. The committee is looking for direction from the board for venues in 2015 and 2016. Thus far, we have identified extremely competitive (i.e., cheap) rates in Seattle, Reno, and Washington, D.C. due to the economic recession. We can offer our members a good value if we act soon. Lees initiated a general discussion about international venues and the possibility of establishing a fund to underwrite increased expenses associated with non-North American conferences.

2015: Reno, Long Beach, and Seattle were discussed as some potential options. The board authorized the committee to explore Seattle as a venue.

2016: We have been offered a good rate at the Omni Hotel in Washington, D.C. The board authorized the committee to seek out a conference planning committee for this venue. Clouse moved to accept the proposal, seconded by Leshikar-Denton. Passed unanimously.

#### **H. Underwater Cultural Heritage and Government Affairs**

##### **Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (Russell)**

Russell reported that the SHA membership elected three newmembers, Lynn Harris, Connie Kelleher, and Wendy Van Duivenvoorde, to the ACUA Board. For the 2010 conference, the ACUA reviewed abstracts leading to the acceptance of 19 sessions and 145 individual papers, with more integration of terrestrial and underwater research. The ACUA also developed an Introduction to Underwater Archaeology Workshop and is sponsoring a combined terrestrial and underwater student forum dealing with ethical concerns and preparing a roundtable session on deepwater archaeology. The ACUA printed the proceedings from the Toronto conference consisting of 38 papers and it is available for hard copy purchase or PDF download from ACUA's on-line storefront (<http://stores.lulu.com/acuabookstore>). The 2010 calendar featuring images from the 2000 to 2009 ACUA Photo Competitions held at the SHA annual conference is also available on-line. Efforts are being made to revise the ACUA web page to increase public visibility. The ACUA responded to several issues with letters to Archaeology Magazine, NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, and Seiko Holdings. The ACUA Board of Directors submitted two

formal grievances to RPA. Peggy Leshikar-Denton, with funding from the SHA, represented both ACUA and SHA at a UNESCO States Parties meeting in December 2009 for signatories of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. Both SHA and ACUA were invited to participate as NGO's by UNESCO, and both have applied to be accredited by the States Parties to the 2001 Convention to advise their Scientific and Technical Advisory Body (STAB). ACUA offered an international student travel award, won by a student from Laval University. The ACUA continues to seek ways to contribute to SHA strategic priorities. President De Cunzio expressed her appreciation for ACUA's work in support of SHA's mission. Garrow made the motion to accept the ACUA report, seconded by Cheek. Passed unanimously.

##### **UNESCO Committee (Leshikar-Denton)**

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. With its adoption at the 31st General Conference of UNESCO in 2001, the committee's role changed to supporting its international ratification and implementation, and the adoption of its Annex as a "best practices" document, even in areas where ratification is unlikely. On January 2, 2009, the 2001 Convention entered into force. Now, additional emphasis is given to facilitating training opportunities and public awareness, including outreach to countries that have ratified. In 2009 there were nine new ratifications (Tunisia, Iran, Slovakia, Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Grenada, Haiti, Saint Kitts & Nevis, and Jordan). France, Italy, and Argentina are considering ratification. The SHA was jointly represented with the ACUA at the First States Parties Meeting (Mark Staniforth) and at the Second States Parties meeting (Leshikar-Denton). At the first meeting we helped to achieve permanent input into the 2001 Convention process through the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body to the States Parties. At the second meeting both SHA and ACUA expressed their interest in becoming accredited NGOs with the States Parties to the Convention, so that the STAB could consult and collaborate with them. This STAB advisory group has 11 elected members, including SHA member Pilar Luna and will have its first meeting in Cartagena in 2010. The States Parties also appointed a drafting committee to work on the Operational Guidelines, first by electronic means, and then at a meeting in Paris in 2010 (where observers will be allowed to be present - SHA may want to attend). The Third States Parties meeting is scheduled

for early 2011. SHA will continue to have an interest in providing input into the convention process. The committee coordinates a letter-writing campaign; between 2006 and 2009 eight letters were sent to US Federal Agencies suggesting that they incorporate the Convention Annex, and seven affirmative replies have been received. The committee is cooperating with the Government Affairs Committee in planning a strategy to support the Titanic Bill. The committee cooperates with ICUCH (Toni Carrell serves as SHA representative), the ACUA, the Government Maritime Managers forum, and others to promote ethical and scientific underwater research worldwide, to endorse international standards, and to support training for people, particularly in developing countries. In 2009 we secured interest from the Journal of Maritime Archaeology in publishing a thematic issue with articles developed from symposia on international cooperation regarding the 2001 Convention from the SHA Williamsburg and 2008 WAC Dublin conferences. A subcommittee is exploring the feasibility of producing a PowerPoint presentation to guide a viewer through the Convention Annex. Woodward made a motion to accept the UNESCO report, seconded by Weir. Passed unanimously.

#### **Government Affairs (Terry Klein, Longsworth)**

The Governmental Affairs Committee is responsible for monitoring proposed and existing legislation, regulations, and other policies, which may affect the Society and its members.

Longsworth thanked the President and Mrs. Bush for their support of historic preservation. As promised, the President signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act stimulus package that was passed by Congress. To date, there have been no outcries of failing to carry out the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. SHA is watching the application of ARRA funding closely. On October 30, President Obama signed the Interior Appropriations measure into law that included the FY10 Historic Preservation Program. The total was \$79.5 million for the Historic Preservation Fund, a slight increase over FY09, with the following allocations: \$46.5 million for the State Historic Preservation Officers; \$8 million for the Tribal Preservation Officers; \$25 million for the Save America's Treasures Program; and \$4.6 million for the Preserve America Program. On September 8, Rep. Nick J. Rahall (D-WV), Chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, introduced HR 3534 (the Consolidated Land, Energy,

and Aquatic Resources), the CLEAR bill. It insured that the Land and Water Conservation Fund would receive "\$900 million each fiscal year for purposes of this Act without further appropriation." The National Trust for Historic Preservation and many other preservation organizations have joined "The Coalition for Full Permanent Funding for the Historic Preservation Fund," which was launched during the October National Trust's annual conference in Nashville. The new Secretary of the Interior and the new National Park Service Director, John Jarvis, support the increased funding for historic preservation. Jarvis is very supportive of historic preservation funding at the appropriated level of \$150 million. Donna Seifert attended the Heritage Preservation annual meeting on November 17 to promote resource management by renewing old acquaintances with conservator friends and meeting with new chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Jim Leach. Terry Klein visited Capitol Hill this past fall and discussed preservation issues with legislators. Brooks made a motion to accept the report, seconded by Joseph. Passed unanimously.

#### **Strategic Planning: Implementing and Updating the Workplan**

The board began an open discussion of the strategic plan. The board began an open discussion of the strategic plan, which is available to officers, directors, and committee chairs on Google Documents for people's comments. Few board members had consulted it yet. Board and committee members will be encouraged to use this process to provide feedback on their accomplishments in fulfilling the goals of the strategic plan. The board is concerned with keeping the plan a live document that informs action. The board examined how well we achieved our short-term priorities.

1. We identified an international site and local committee for the 2013 annual conference.

2. Little, if any, progress has been made on increasing our membership outreach.

3. We are working to develop a plan to enhance SHA's communications technology.

4. We are actively working to promote the protection and public awareness of cultural resources.

5. Little effort has been made to develop partnerships for public-oriented publication.

6. The print-on-demand initiative has been expanded.

7. Several e-mails were sent out to the membership on advocacy issues.

Board members should encourage SHA

committees to follow up with the priorities outlined in the strategic plan.

#### **No Old Business**

#### **New Business**

De Cunzo offered her thanks to outgoing board members Don Weir and Bob Clouse and resigning web editor, Kelly Dixon. The board thanked President De Cunzo for her service to the SHA. The board welcomed new members Maria Franklin and Mark Warner. De Cunzo reminded the board of the plenary and opening sessions later in the evening, the Friday business meeting and awards banquet, and the Saturday board meeting. The board then broke into Executive Session.

It was announced that we have a new webmaster, Jono Mogstad.

Mascia made a motion to adjourn at 6:01 pm, seconded by Joseph. Passed unanimously.

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#### **The Society for Historical Archaeology Board of Directors Meeting Saturday, January 9, 2010 Magnolia Room Amelia Island Plantation, Florida**

#### **Minutes**

President Lees called the meeting to order at 5:06 p.m.

Present: Alasdair Brooks, Charles Cheek, Annalies Corbin, Maria Franklin, Pat Garrow, Joe Joseph, William Lees, Peggy Leshikar-Denton, Sara Mascia, Paul Mullins, Michael Nassaney, Matt Russell, Mark Warner, and Robyn Woodward.

Staff Present: Grace Jan, Nellie Longsworth, Jamie Notter

The agenda was approved by acclamation.

#### *Officers*

#### **President (Lees)**

Lees remarked on the good attendance at public archaeology day at Kingsley Plantation.

#### **Treasurer**

Mascia made a motion to give Nellie Longsworth a \$1000 bonus for her hard work on behalf of the organization this past year, seconded by Woodward. Passed unanimously. The proposed budget was distributed for the 2010 fiscal year. Sev-

eral suggested changes were made including the addition of \$8,000 for scanning the newsletter. The budget committee also recommended that we move \$15,000 from the business investment to the SHA reserves. Mascia made a motion to approve these changes, seconded by Joseph. Passed unanimously. Finally, Garrow made the motion to spend of up to \$500 for gifts in appreciation of the service of three members of the conference committee and Kelly Dixon, seconded by Cheek. Passed unanimously.

#### **Editors (Journal) and Co-publications**

Joseph reported that the committee approved the suggested changes to the editorial publications fund policy. Joseph made a motion to approve the policy as changed, seconded by Brooks. Motion approved.

#### **Newsletter Editors and Website**

Brooks reported that he met with the committee and they will be exploring giving members the option of receiving a digital or hardcopy Newsletter at the next membership renewal cycle.

#### **ACUA**

Russell discussed the success of the workshop and wants to propose another for the 2011 meeting. The Student Sub-Committee is planning a forum for combined terrestrial and underwater archaeology at the upcoming meeting in Austin.

#### *Standing Committees*

#### **Nominations and Elections Committee**

No report.

#### **Conference**

Despite the unusually cool and unseasonable weather, the conference ran smoothly and the membership seemed to enjoy the venue. Garrow reported that he met with the Austin committee and discussed travel awards for international participants; they will have a procedure developed soon. We are beginning to identify possible committee members for Seattle in 2015.

*Update from Presidential Committees*  
(Reported by Liaisons)

#### **Membership Committee**

The committee is working on re-evaluating membership categories.

#### **Awards Committee**

No report

#### **Development**

Woodward reported that she would be working to raise funding for the proposed volume on European archaeology.

#### **History**

Some discussion ensued regarding our 50th year anniversary in 2017 and the events that we might want to see take place in celebration. Will we come back to Dallas where the organization first met in 1967?

#### **Technologies**

Cheek reported that the sponsored session held today was well attended and a good addition to the program. Next year the committee is considering a separate technologies room or they will plan to incorporate more technology into the book room.

#### **Academic and Professional Training and Student Sub-Committee**

Warner reported that members of the committee are ready to begin making syllabi and research tools available for posting on the web site. The Student Sub-Committee agreed on a theme for a session at next year's meeting. The session on deaccessioning of artifacts at the meeting today was well attended; there was spirited discussion and lots of good suggestions. It was suggested that the board may consider a re-examination of the ethics statement in light of the curation crisis and it was pointed out that deaccessioning is technically in violation of our ethics statement.

#### **Gender and Minority Affairs**

The committee has been inactive and is in need of a new charge. Some strategies to revitalize the committee were discussed.

#### **Government Affairs**

Longworth reported that the committee meeting was well attended.

#### **Curation**

The curation committee is working to assist the secretary in developing a protocol for amassing, organizing, and transferring archival materials from SHA officers and committee chairs to the National Anthropological Archives.

#### **Inter-Society Relations**

No report.

#### **Public Education and Interpretation**

No report.

#### **UNESCO**

Leshikar-Denton reported that the committee had a productive meeting. The SHA will be pursuing NGO status with the states parties and the committee will monitor the accreditation scheme.

#### **Old Business**

Assignments of board liaisons were made for all the committees as follows:

Membership, Sara Mascia; Awards, William Lees; Development, Robyn Woodward; History, Paul Mullins; Technologies, Charles Cheek; Academic and Professional Training and Student Sub-Committee, Mark Warner; Gender and Minority Affairs, Maria Franklin; Government Affairs, Nellie Longworth (staff); Curation, Charles Cheek; Inter-Society Relations, Robyn Woodward; Public Education and Interpretation, Maria Franklin; UNESCO, Peggy Leshikar-Denton.

Audrey Horning and Sarah Tarlow presented a proposal to host the 2013 conference and invited the SHA to Leicester in the UK. The proposed theme is "Globalization, Immigration, and Transportation." Leicester is a dynamic and multi-cultural city. The conference could use the university for meeting space and a series of local hotels to accommodate guests. They indicated there are endless possibilities for field trips that would interest the membership. The city also hosts good venues for receptions and social events. They are seeking external funding for support and the University is enthusiastic about the conference. Garrow reiterated the benefits of holding the conference at Leicester, noting that student accommodations will be available and the venue will be a draw for continental colleagues. Mascia made a motion to accept the proposal, seconded by Garrow. Approved unanimously.

#### **New Business**

The mid-year board meeting will be held in June; place and date to be determined. The meeting was adjourned at 6:43 pm.

#### **Correction - ACUA and the NOAA's Office of Coast Survey**

Rather than responding to a concern, as inadvertently stated in the 2009 mid-year minutes, ACUA instead sent a letter congratulating NOAA's Office of Coast Survey for their efforts to revise NOAA's hydrographic survey and charting process to better protect historical shipwrecks and underwater cultural heritage by keeping sensitive site locations from becoming public.

Matthew Russell, ACUA Chair.

# **Opportunity for Early Proposal Submission Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology Austin, Texas, 5–9 January 2011**

In order to encourage more international participants, the planning committee for SHA 2011 is offering an opportunity for early review of session and paper proposals. Our customary deadline for submission of proposals for SHA is in the summer, with acceptances in the early fall, but we have learned that this does not allow sufficient time for some of our international colleagues to apply for travel funds and visas. Therefore, for sessions which include international participants, we will review proposals and provide written acceptances early, in the hope that more people from outside the U.S. will be able to attend. If you are interested, read on.

If you submit a proposal to us early, we will review it and respond (via email) within a month of proposal submission (we will also provide a hard copy on SHA letterhead on request). Letters for accepted proposals will indicate that the session has been accepted as part of the professional program for SHA 2011, and will indicate that the conference will take place from 5–8 January 2011. However, please note that all sessions and papers would still need to be submitted (by the session organizers and individual authors) by the “regular” deadline in the “customary” fashion— that is, after our official “call for papers” is announced (sometime in early summer). Therefore precise scheduling for any given session will not be available until later in the year.

This early opportunity is available **ONLY** for sessions that include participants from outside the USA, although all of the participants in any given session do not have to be from outside the USA.

For additional information, please contact the Program Chair, Carol McDavid, at <mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org>.

## **Travel Grants for International Participants in SHA 2011**

In an effort to expand international participation at these meetings, the 2011 Planning Committee will award a limited number of travel grants to scholars who wish to participate in the program. Those who reside in the following countries are excluded from eligibility for these grants:

Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Singapore, Sultanate of Oman, Taiwan, United States, Western Europe (except Portugal).

Applications will be approved on a first-come, first-served basis up to the limit our budget allows, which is still being determined. We estimate, however, that we will be able to offer about 20–25 grants, and that each grant will offset from 40% to 75% of the registration fee (which for previous conferences has ranged from \$100 to \$200). Student grants will be for a larger percentage of registration cost, and a photocopy or scan of a current ID will be required. Prospective attendees will be asked to complete a one-page application form (to be provided on request) if they wish to take advantage of this offer. “Participation” means participating in at least one of the ways described below and in the Call for Papers, and joining the SHA (membership information is located at <[http://www.sha.org/about/membership\\_info.cfm](http://www.sha.org/about/membership_info.cfm)>).

### **Session formats**

The SHA 2011 Planning Committee hopes to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. All sessions must, however, be organized into either 1.5- or 2-hour blocks, with up to four blocks allowed for each session (note: there is no guarantee that all four blocks will be scheduled on the same day). More than one “discussion” segment is permitted within a block, and a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. All formal papers will be 15 minutes long.

More information on session and individual paper formats may be found in the full call for papers, which begins on the next page of this Newsletter (see in particular pages 28–30).

Submit all proposals to the Program Chair, Carol McDavid, <mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org>.

During the conference period, participants will be allowed to serve as:

Primary author – one time during the conference.

Discussant – one time during the conference.

Panelist in a forum or open discussion – as many times as desired. However, the committee will only attempt to protect each participant from being “double booked” once. Therefore, if you choose to participate in more than one panel, you will need to let us know what your “primary” choice is.

Secondary author – as many times as desired, although no protection can be offered for “double booking” secondary authors.

# **Call for Papers**

## **SHA 2011 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology**

### **The Hilton Austin, Austin, Texas**

### **5–9 January 2011**



### **Submission Guidelines and Forms**

Call for Papers Opens: 1 May 2010

Online Call for Papers Available: 1 June 2010

Final Submission Deadline: 10 July 2010

SHA 2011 will be held in Austin, an exciting and dynamic city located in the heart of Texas. It is made up of a diverse blend of cultures and lifestyles, and it has a reputation for being an open, accepting city. The influences of minority communities can be felt in everything, from our music and dining to architecture, art, and history. It is a perfect location to explore this year's conference theme: "Boundaries and Crossroads in Action: Global Perspectives in Historical Archaeology."

Austin's rich heritage is found all around the city in our diverse communities and historic districts with unique architecture, museums, art galleries, and interesting streetscapes. Within minutes of the conference hotel, the Hilton Austin, visitors will find the Capitol building, the Governor's Mansion, the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum, the State Cemetery, the spectacular Driskill Hotel, where much early Texas history was made, and the French Legation Museum. These are but a few of the historic sites that demonstrate this city's connection to the past.

It is also a city of the future. Austin's population historically doubles every 20 years and is currently over 743,000. Much of the city's most recent growth is a result of a technology boom. For the past two decades, Austin has made history as a leader in both technology and creativity and is commonly referred to as the "Silicon Hills" of the Southwest. From the launching of Dell, a Fortune 500 company, to the growth of Austin as a music and film center, Austin is on the move—gaining attention worldwide as a hub for education, business, and green living and as a welcoming community. It enjoys a reputation as the "Live Music Capital of the World," where jazz, country, Tejano, blues, and rock'n'roll are performed nightly. Sixth Street (two blocks from the Hilton), the Warehouse District, and South Congress entertainment districts will appeal to those wanting to experience a night out on the town. Although a great many restaurants and nightlife venues are within an easy walk of the conference hotel, the city also provides inexpensive public transport to many downtown destinations.

### **Conference Theme:**

## **Boundaries and Crossroads in Action: Global Perspectives in Historical Archaeology**

Over time, Texas has been variously referred to as a frontier, colony, empire, borderland, hub, republic, and state. This changing configuration of Texas' role in the modern world was shaped by multiple factors, including forced and voluntary immigrations and the attempts at empire building by various nations. The contributions of Native Americans, European Americans, African Americans, and peoples of diverse nationalities, including Mexicans, Germans, Spaniards, and the French, underscore the state's rich legacy. Boundaries and crossroads both conceptualize and capture the subsequent exchanges, conflicts, challenges, and accomplishments of a range of individuals and groups as they sought to establish themselves in an ever-transforming world. Yet we are interested in a broader application of the theme and view it as related to a much wider scope of issues, questions, and practices both in the past and present.

Boundaries and crossroads evoke two distinct but related spheres of engagement and interaction, in geographical, social, and intellectual terms. While "boundaries" seek to demarcate space and cohesiveness, in reality the lines drawn are porous and subject to multiple, and often disputed, crossings. Similarly, while "crossroads," as intersections, imply points of contact and exchange, these processes are often fraught with contestation. Together, boundaries and crossroads are sites of action and simultaneously represent negotiated spaces, pro-

cesses, identities, and change. We propose an inclusive and more universal definition of these concepts and seek theoretical, thematic, and geographical translations of “boundaries” and “crossroads” in session papers and topics that emphasize the global nature of historical and underwater archaeology.

As sites of potential conflict, negotiation is often required when traveling across boundaries and moving within crossroads. We see this challenge as an opportunity for enriching the discipline with regard to theory and practice, and reconceptualizing traditional subject matters. For example, we recognize the need to cross geographical and intellectual boundaries to develop more global, comparative bodies of research in order to address such issues as social inequality, capitalism, trade, and alternative strategies of colonization. Sessions might interrogate the crossroads of identity formation by considering the intersection of ethnicity, gender, race, and/or class. Cultural contact is a nexus of interaction that as a process serves as a vehicle by which people construct, negotiate, and deploy boundaries and crossroads. Yet we also see boundaries and crossroads in the realm of public archaeology, where practitioners work emphatically to transgress boundaries and to establish inclusive, mutually beneficial relationships with various publics. Heritage and archaeological sites and museums often signify cultural crossroads or archaeology/public boundaries. How do we constructively negotiate these spaces? Finally, sessions might explore the boundaries between and crossroads/intersections of academic and CRM archaeology, or terrestrial and underwater archaeology, in search of more productive ways to work together.

While all submissions will be considered for the 2011 Conference Program, we encourage symposia organizers to include papers that reflect both terrestrial and underwater aspects of their chosen topics.

### **International Participants in SHA 2011**

#### **Conference attendees from outside the U.S. and travel grants for international participants:**

The readers of this Call For Papers may be aware that the 2011 committee has been making an effort to expand international participation at these meetings. Announcements to this effect were posted in various venues earlier this year (see also page 24 of this Newsletter), when we agreed to provide early review of session and paper proposals which included international participants. This was offered in order to make it easier for international participants to process funding and visa applications.

If you previously submitted an abstract after our announcement earlier this year, you must still follow through with the application process described here even if you received a confirmation from the Program Chair that your paper/session/poster has been provisionally accepted. This will enable us to integrate your proposal into the software used to organize the conference schedule.

Also, as previously announced, the 2011 Planning Committee will award a limited number of travel grants to scholars who wish to participate in the scholarly program and who have not previously attended an SHA meeting. Those who reside in the following countries are excluded from eligibility for these grants:

Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Singapore, Sultanate of Oman, Taiwan, United States, Western Europe (except Portugal).

Applications will be approved on a first-come, first-served basis up to the limit our budget allows. We estimate, however, that we will be able to offer about 20–25 grants, and that each grant will offset from 40% to 75% of the registration fee (which for previous conferences has ranged from \$100 to \$200). Student grants will be for a larger percentage of registration cost, and a photocopy or scan of a current ID will be required. Prospective attendees will be asked to complete a one-page application form (to be provided on request) if they wish to apply for this grant. “Participation” means participating in at least one of the ways described below, and joining the SHA (membership information is located at <[http://www.sha.org/about/membership\\_info.cfm](http://www.sha.org/about/membership_info.cfm)>).

For more information about international participation, contact the Program Chair, Carol McDavid, at <[mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org](mailto:mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org)>, one of the other members of the Program Committee, or one of the International Liaisons listed below.

#### **Conference Committee:**

Maria Franklin, **Conference Co-Chair**  
Associate Professor, University of Texas, Austin  
[mfranklin@mail.utexas.edu](mailto:mfranklin@mail.utexas.edu)

Jim Bruseth, **Conference Co-Chair**  
Director, Archeology Division, Texas Historical Commission  
[Jim.Bruseth@thc.state.tx.us](mailto:Jim.Bruseth@thc.state.tx.us)

#### **Program Chair:**

Carol McDavid (Community Archaeology Research Institute)  
[mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org](mailto:mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org)

#### **Terrestrial Program Director:**

Michael Strutt  
Texas Parks and Wildlife  
[Michael.Strutt@tpwd.state.tx.us](mailto:Michael.Strutt@tpwd.state.tx.us)

#### **Underwater Program Director:**

Filipe Castro  
Texas A&M  
[fvcastro@tamu.edu](mailto:fvcastro@tamu.edu)

**Popular Program Director:**  
Pam Wheat Stranahan (Texas Archeological Society)  
pamwheatstranahan@gmail.com

|                                |                                 |                                         |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>International Liaisons:</b> |                                 |                                         |
| John Carman                    | Gustavo Ramirez Castilla        | José E. Zapata                          |
| University of Birmingham, UK   | Centro INAH, Tamaulipas, Mexico | Casa Navarro State Historic Site, Texas |
| j.carman@bham.ac.uk            | ramx36@hotmail.com              | jose.zapata@thc.state.tx.us             |

**Workshops:**  
Jamie Brandon  
University of Arkansas

**Local Arrangements Chair:**  
Patricia Mercado-Allinger  
Texas Historical Commission

**Audiovisual Director:**  
Mark Denton  
Texas Historical Commission

**Volunteer Director:**  
Nedra Lee  
UT-Austin

**Tour and Events Director:**  
Maureen Brown

**Photographer:**  
Bill Pierson  
Texas Historical Commission

**Social Networking:**  
Jamie Brandon (U. of Arkansas) and Terry Brock (Michigan State U.)

**INSTITUTIONAL SPONSORS**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Texas Parks and Wildlife  
Texas A&M University  
Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.  
University of Texas at Austin

## Getting to Austin

The Austin-Bergstrom International Airport (ABIA) makes it easy to get to Austin by air. ABIA represents the first conversion of a U.S. Air Force Base to a commercial airport since the end of the Cold War. All major American airlines serve ABIA, with more than 270 commercial passenger flights per day, more than 40 nonstop destinations, and 82 direct (same plane) destinations. But the millions of passengers who travel in and out of ABIA each year have a unique story to tell – because Austin's airport is as full of character as Austin itself. The city operates a bus line called the Airport Flyer (<<http://www.capmetro.org/riding/schedules.asp?f1=100>>) to and from the airport that stops two blocks from the conference hotel; rides are \$1 each way.

If you prefer to drive from one of Texas' other major cities, driving distances are easy (Houston, 3 hours; San Antonio, slightly over 1 hour; Dallas, slightly over 3 hours).

## Roundtable luncheons

If you have a suggestion about a roundtable luncheon topic, or wish to lead one, please contact Carol McDavid, Program Chair, <mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org>, with a short description of your topic. A formal abstract is unnecessary.

## Online Submission

Individuals responding to the Society for Historical Archaeology's 2011 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](http://www.sha.org)>). The online system will be available on 1 June 2010. 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 2011 Conference must complete the required forms and submit them by the deadlines indicated. In addition, presenters, organizers, and discussants must register for the 2011 Conference in the fall at the full conference rate. Presenters can not register at the one-day rate. Presenters who fail to register for the 2011 Conference will not be allowed to present their papers.

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 organizer, and have been notified by the organizer that the symposium abstract has been submitted.

The regular abstract submission period is from 1 June to 10 July 2010. Individual contributors, symposium organizers and presenters, and forum organizers are asked to respond to the 2011 Call for Papers online through the SHA website (<[www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)>) beginning 1 June 2010. The online Call for Papers will be available for late submissions from 16 June to 1 July 2010.

No abstracts will be accepted after 10 July 2010.

Any changes to titles, authors, presenters, or affiliations after 1 July 2010 must be sent directly to the Program Chair, Carol McDavid, <[mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org](mailto:mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org)>. Do not send requests for these types of changes to the SHA Business Office.

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.

## SESSION FORMATS

NOTE: THIS SECTION IS DIFFERENT FROM PREVIOUS CONFERENCES. PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

### General Information

The SHA 2011 Planning Committee hopes to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia, panel discussions, or electronic sessions, and each session organizer may organize the time within each session as they wish. Therefore sessions may contain any combination of papers, discussants, and/or group discussion. All sessions must, however, be organized into either 1.5- or 2-hour blocks, with up to four blocks allowed for each session (note: there is no guarantee that all four blocks will be scheduled on the same day). More than one "discussion" segment is permitted within a block, and a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. All formal papers will be 15 minutes long.

During the conference period, participants will be allowed to serve as:

Primary symposium organizer – one time during the conference.

Primary author of paper or poster – one time during the conference.

Discussant – one time during the conference.

Panelist in a panel/forum or moderator – as many times as desired. However, the committee will only attempt to protect each participant from being "double booked" once. Therefore, if you choose to participate in more than one panel, you will need to let us know your primary choice. If this applies to you, please send your primary choice directly to the Program Chair, Carol McDavid, <[mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org](mailto:mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org)>.

Secondary author or secondary organizer – as many times as desired. No protection can be offered for "double booking" secondary authors and organizers, although every effort will be made to avoid doing this.

### Types of submissions and submission requirements for each

#### *Individual Papers and Poster/Media Displays*

Papers are 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.

Using the information and keywords you provide, the conference Program Chair will assign individually submitted papers to sessions groupings organized by topic, region, or time period, and will assign a chair to each session.

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 – that is, submit Form 4, not Form 2.

Student presenters (either individual presenters or those who are part of larger sessions) are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual Student Paper Prize competition (for details see <[http://www.sha.org/stu\\_priz.htm](http://www.sha.org/stu_priz.htm)>). Entrants must be student members of the SHA prior to submission of their paper. There may be a maximum of three authors of 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](mailto:jbrando@uark.edu)> or 479.879.6229.

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

#### *Forums/Panel Discussions*

These are less-structured gatherings of 1.5 or 3 hours, organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and which seek to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the moderator and all panelists, the number of which should be appropriate to the time allotted (up to 6 participants for each 1.5 hour block).

### *Electronic Symposia*

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 ahead of time. As a result, there will be no need for participants to read their papers during the actual symposium, though a very brief summary of their paper is recommended (no more than 5 minutes). Instead, the majority of the symposium is a discussion among the presenters and audience. The conference program will list all of the participants but will not assign specific time blocks for each presenter.

Anyone interested in utilizing the Electronic Symposium format must contact the Program Chair, Carol McDavid, <mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org>, by 1 July 2010, for details and suggestions.

### *Symposia*

Four or more papers organized around a central theme, region, or project.

Symposium Organizers are responsible for ensuring that all presenters in their session have submitted their completed forms, abstracts, and payment prior to the close of the Call for Papers. We also ask that all organizers submit the session abstract and Symposium Organizer Submission Form before individuals participating in the symposium submit their abstracts and forms. Symposium organizers should also provide the formal title of the symposium to all participants before they submit their individual abstracts and forms, so that all forms will contain the correct session title.

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, Carol McDavid, <mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org>.

Organizers should submit a 150-word abstract of the proposed session along with a list of participants (including a 150-word abstract for each paper proposed), plus 3 keywords.

As noted on Form 3, during any 1.5- or 2-hour period, a symposium may include (for example):

- 4 or 6 papers and 2 15-minute discussion segments,
- 4 or 6 papers, 1 discussant, and 1 discussion segment,
- 6 or 8 papers,
- 5 or 7 papers plus 1 discussant,
- an introduction, 4 papers, and 1 discussant,
- and so on.

If you wish to have a longer session with more participants, you still need to organize your proposal so that each part of your session will fit into either 1.5- or 2-hour blocks. This may involve recruiting more papers, or restricting the number of participants, as needed.

## **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.

### *Submitting Individual Papers and Poster/Media Displays*

The author who will be presenting the paper/poster must submit:

- Form 1 – General 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.

### *Submitting an Organized Symposium*

The organizer/s must submit:

- Form 1 – General 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.

### *Submitting a Paper within an Organized Symposium*

The author who will be presenting a paper within an organized symposium must submit:

- Form 1 – General 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.

### *Submitting an Organized Forum or Panel*

The organizer/s must submit:

- Form 1 – General 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.

### **ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2011**

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 2011 (edited by Filipe Castro and Lindsey Thomas). To be considered for inclusion in the proceedings, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA website by 1 February 2011 (<[www.acuaonline.org](http://www.acuaonline.org)>). Final papers must be received by the editors no later than 1 March 2011. 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 <[proceedings2011@acuaonline.org](mailto:proceedings2011@acuaonline.org)>.

### **ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition**

The ACUA invites SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the ACUA 2011 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Entries must be received by 15 December 2010. Images will be displayed at the SHA conference in Austin 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](http://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 (PC, not Mac) is available to all presenters during the session. The SHA will not provide laptop computers for presenters. If you are chairing a session in which PowerPoint presentations will be used, you must make arrangements for someone in your session to provide the necessary laptop computer.

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

35 mm carousel slide projectors and overhead projectors will NOT be provided by SHA. Anyone wishing to use a slide or overhead projector for his/her presentation should contact Kate Fitzgerald by 1 December 2010 at SHA Headquarters (<[kfitzgerald@mgmtsol.com](mailto:kfitzgerald@mgmtsol.com)>) for rental information.

### **Deadline**

The deadline for abstract submission is 10 July 2010. All submissions must be postmarked on or before 10 July 2010. No abstracts will be accepted after 10 July 2010.

### **Eligibility**

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required in order to give a presentation at the 2011 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, provided here.



## 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 2011 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology**  
**Austin, Texas**  
**5-9 January 2011**

**Form 2: Individual Contribution Abstract Submission Form**  
**Papers and Posters/Media Displays**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_

Submission (check one): ☐ *Major Paper (15 min)*      ☐ *Poster/Media Display*

**Important Note: all papers will be allotted 15 minutes.**

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

**Abstract Title** (please print): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

**Author 1**

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
(required)

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

**Author 2**

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
(required)

**Author 3**

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
(required)

**Author 4**

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
(required)

Key Words:

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Region: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**All presenters must register at the full conference rate during the regular registration period (1 October to 12 December 2010). Presenters who fail to register will not be permitted to deliver their papers.**

Send all applicable forms and payment to:  
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Email: [hq@sha.org](mailto:hq@sha.org) Phone: 301.990.2454 Fax: 301.990.9771

**SHA 2011 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology**  
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**Form 3: Symposium Organizer Submission Form**

(including Electronic Symposia, although time segments for each presenter in an electronic symposium will not be listed in the program)

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.

Key Words:

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_

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

| Time Block 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | Time Block 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | Time Block 3 <input type="checkbox"/>                                                                                                            | Time Block 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. _____                              | _____                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Presenter <input type="checkbox"/> Discussant <input type="checkbox"/> Discussion <input type="checkbox"/> Introduction | Email: _____<br><i>(required)</i>     |
| 2. _____                              | _____                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Presenter <input type="checkbox"/> Discussant <input type="checkbox"/> Discussion                                       | Email: _____<br><i>(required)</i>     |
| 3. _____                              | _____                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Presenter <input type="checkbox"/> Discussant <input type="checkbox"/> Discussion                                       | Email: _____<br><i>(required)</i>     |
| 4. _____                              | _____                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Presenter <input type="checkbox"/> Discussant <input type="checkbox"/> Discussion                                       | Email: _____<br><i>(required)</i>     |
| 5. _____                              | _____                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Presenter <input type="checkbox"/> Discussant <input type="checkbox"/> Discussion                                       | Email: _____<br><i>(required)</i>     |
| 6. _____                              | _____                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Presenter <input type="checkbox"/> Discussant <input type="checkbox"/> Discussion                                       | Email: _____<br><i>(required)</i>     |
| 7. _____                              | _____                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Presenter <input type="checkbox"/> Discussant <input type="checkbox"/> Discussion                                       | Email: _____<br><i>(required)</i>     |
| 8. _____                              | _____                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Presenter <input type="checkbox"/> Discussant <input type="checkbox"/> Discussion                                       | Email: _____<br><i>(required)</i>     |

Each time block is 1.5 or 2 hours, divided into 15-minute segments. For each segment, use the check boxes above to indicate (in time-sequence order) whether the time will be used for a paper, discussant, introduction, or open discussion (if any reordering is necessary, we will make every effort to alert the session organizer before the conference). If applicable, enter participant information. Introductions will not count as formal papers. Formal symposia must have at least four formal papers, with the remaining time segments allocated to additional papers, discussions, or discussants. Organizers may request up to four time blocks for each session, although there is no guarantee that all will be scheduled on one day. If you require more than one time block, copy multiple copies of this form, and check the appropriate box to indicate which time block each form is for.

*All presenters must register at the full conference rate during the regular registration period (1 October to 12 December 2010). Presenters who fail to register will not be permitted to deliver their papers.*

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**SHA 2011 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology**  
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**Form 4: Symposium Presenter Submission Form**

**DO NOT SUBMIT THIS FORM UNTIL YOUR SESSION ORGANIZER HAS REGISTERED THE SESSION**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Symposium Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Symposium Organizer(s): \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Paper Title** (please print): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

**Author 1**

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
(required)

**Author 2**

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
(required)

**Author 3**

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
(required)

**Author 4**

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation (Institution/Employer): \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
(required)

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

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**SHA 2011 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology**  
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**5-9 January 2011**

**Form 5: Forum/Panel Organizer Submission Form**

Forum Organizer(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Moderator(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Sponsor (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

**Title** (please print): \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**Panelists for Time Block One: (Maximum 6 per 1.5-hour period)**

Panelist 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Panelist 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Panelist 3: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Panelist 4: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Panelist 5: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Panelist 6: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

**Panelists for Time Block two: (Maximum 6 per 1.5-hour period)**

Panelist 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Panelist 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Panelist 3: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Panelist 4: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Panelist 5: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

Panelist 6: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*(required)*

*All presenters must register at the full conference rate during the regular registration period (1 October to 12 December 2010). Presenters who fail to register will not be permitted to deliver their papers.*

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# Current Research

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

## AFRICA

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

## ASIA

Edward W. Gonzalez-Tennant, <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>

## CANADA-ONTARIO

Jon K. Jouppien, <jouppien@niagara.com>

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

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

## CANADA-QUÉBEC

Stéphane Noël, Memorial University, <stephane.noel@mun.ca>

## CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

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

## CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

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

## CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Natascha Mehler, University of Vienna, <natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at>

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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

## MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

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

## MIDDLE EAST

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

## UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

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

## USA-ALASKA

Doreen Cooper, R&D Consulting, <dccooper\_99840@yahoo.com>

## USA-CENTRAL PLAINS (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, <jay\_sturdevant@nps.gov>

## USA-GULF STATES (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas)

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

## USA-MID-ATLANTIC (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

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

## USA-MIDWEST (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

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

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

David Starbuck, <dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>

## USA-NORTHERN PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN STATES (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming)

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

## USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Robert Cromwell, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, <Bob\_Cromwell@nps.gov>

## USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Anmarie Medin <Anmarie\_Medin@dot.ca.gov>

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

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

## 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

**Cotton Reels from the Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney** (submitted by Peter Davies, Archaeology Program, La Trobe University, Melbourne): The Hyde Park Barracks (HPB) in Sydney, erected in 1819 to serve as a convict barracks, was used as an immigration depot specifically for women between 1848 and 1886, and from 1862 to 1886 the top floor (Level 3) served as an asylum for destitute women. Material from HPB is the subject of an ARC-funded project undertaken by the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales and the Archaeology Program at La Trobe University. Analysis of the underfloor collection of artifacts has resulted in the identification of a large number of wooden cotton reels. The wooden reels are part of a much wider suite of artifacts related to textile production, which include pins, thimbles, lace bobbins, and thousands of textile fragments. Analysis of these materials is ongoing. A brief description of the reels is offered here to provide a basis for comparison with similar items recovered from other historical archaeology sites.

The mechanization of cotton spinning and cotton textile manufacture took place rapidly in Britain in the late 18th century (Yafa 2006:39–69). This improved the quality of cotton thread as well as increasing the supply of it, so that cotton replaced linen as the preferred thread. Up until the early 19th century, thread was sold by weight in loosely wound bundles, or skeins. Women used flat, pointed winders of various shapes and sizes to wind off lengths of thread for sewing and embroidery

(Beaudry 2006:160). This approach had its drawbacks, as cotton tended to become loose if wound flat, and tangled if the end was not securely fastened. Alternatively, cotton barrels were used, usually made from ivory or bone. A barrel consisted of a hollow cylinder, a spindle attached to a small reel on which the thread was wound, and a flat screw-on lid with a central hole through which the top of the spindle protruded (Figure 3). The cotton was drawn out through a small hole in the side of the barrel, and was wound back by a turn of the spindle. When the barrel was empty the lid was unscrewed and the spindle sent back to the manufacturer for refilling. Machinery developed early in the 19th century wound thread into small balls, which were placed in small boxes with a hole in the lid through which the thread was drawn out (Groves 1966:33–34). By the early 1840s, manufacturers were selling cotton wound on mass-produced, disposable wooden reels. In 1846, James Carlile developed a spooling machine capable of winding more than 10,000 spools per day. This helped pave the way for the invention of self-acting sewing machines, by Isaac Singer and others, in the following decade (Knox 1995:77–78).

At least 86 wooden cotton reels have been recovered to date: 53 from Level 3, 15 from Level 2, and 14 from unsecured contexts. The reels often have an hour-glass shape, with a deep waist and a conical flare at each end. Others have a straight barrel with only a small flare to hold the thread (Figure 2). The wood is often stained black, red, or brown, having absorbed thread dye. The reels were manufactured from a cylindrical piece of wood turned on a lathe, with a central hole drilled



FIGURE 2. A selection of reels

through the barrel for mounting on a spindle. They range in length from 30 to 49 mm, and in diameter generally from 20 to 30 mm. A circular paper label was generally glued to each end, though not many reels were found with labels (Figure 1). Where labels remained, several had been punctured by spindles. There are also four examples of makeshift spools, including a fragment of bone and a piece of rolled-up cardboard. In addition, an ivory lid from a cotton barrel was also recovered from Level 3 (Figure 3).

J. Brook and Brothers, of Meltham Mills, West Yorkshire manufactured the thread most commonly found in the HPB material (n=14). The brothers Jonas, James, and Joseph Brook established a mill for producing stitching cotton in the early 19th century; this firm became United Threads in 1890. Other makers represented in the assemblage included I. and W. Taylor of Leicester, Griffith and Son of London, and Clark and Co of Paisley/Glasgow, along with Geary, Carlile, Alexander, and Clapperton. Most reels contained either 100 or 200 yards of thread, with yarns of various grades or weights. While lace thread was very fine, being two threads twisted together, cotton stitching thread was generally thicker, being three or more yarns twisted into one (Ure 1836 [1970]:226–227). Cotton thread from this period was also a little coarser than modern thread, as mercerizing, which made cotton straighter and more lustrous, did not become a common practice until the 1890s.

Thread reels are uncommon on archaeological sites before about 1800, when machine-finished thread came into production. Although wooden reels do not survive very well in most archaeological deposits, several examples have been recorded from other urban sites in Australia. These include four complete reels from Casselden



FIGURE 1. Reel with surviving paper label (left)

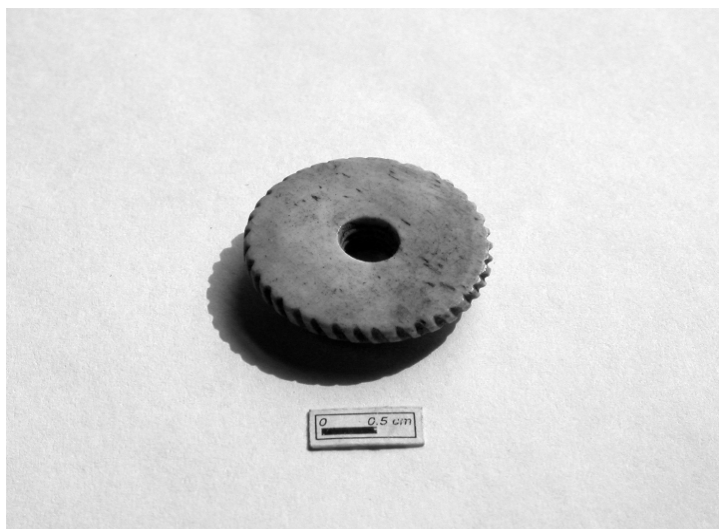


FIGURE 3. Flat screw-on lid with a central hole.

Place in Melbourne (Porter and Ferrier 2004:355), and parts of three reels recovered from a well on the Cumberland/Gloucester Streets site in the Rocks in Sydney (Iacono 1999:62). Wooden reels were also common at the Cypress Freeway site in West Oakland, California, found in association with sewing machines, from contexts dating to the 1890s (Praetzelis and Praetzelis 2004:159–160).

Single female immigrants making the voyage to New South Wales were supplied with sewing materials in order to train them in an occupation and to keep their hands busy. They sewed bonnets, pinafores, and aprons, embroidered samplers, and knitted woolen stockings. If the women conducted themselves well en route, these items were distributed to them on their arrival at the immigration depot. Within the asylum, able-bodied women were responsible for making and mending the bed linen as well as their own clothing. A second-hand treadle sewing machine was purchased for the asylum in 1878, and another was acquired in 1880, but most of the women continued to stitch and sew by hand (Crook and Murray 2006:73; Godley 1996; Hughes 2004:84). The dozens of cotton reels and thousands of textile fragments in the collection are evidence of the painstaking work carried out by inmates of the Destitute Asylum.

## References

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## Canada - Atlantic

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### Newfoundland and Labrador

**Ferryland** (submitted by Barry C. Gaulton, James A. Tuck, and Aaron F. Miller): The 2009 field season at Ferryland began with further exploration of two areas partially exposed the previous year. The first was a terrace located south of the brewhouse and bakery in Area F, where a 3 ft. wide x 12 ft. long pathway was discovered last August (Gaulton and Tuck 2008; Figure 1). This season our excavations focused on following the pathway and solidifying its date of construction. As it turned out, the pathway terminated in the next excavation unit to the south. A short (50 cm) distance away a cobblestone pavement was uncovered, and it is uncertain whether the pathway and pavement are contemporaneous or whether the latter feature destroyed portions of the former. Artifacts found between the pathway and pavement included coarse redware, tin-glazed ceramics, and a broken but completely restorable 18th-century glass pharmaceutical bottle (Figure 2). A 2 x 3 m area of the cobblestone pavement was exposed and on its surface were a few fragments of Westerwald mugs, creamware vessels, and dark-green wine bottles. Further work will be required to ascertain the function and extent of the cobblestone feature.

A 1 m<sup>2</sup> test unit was also opened immediately northwest of the pathway feature to: (1) expose any underlying natural and cultural deposits; and (2) determine its relative date. Excavations revealed that the pathway was set atop a thick, compacted yellowish clay that was essentially sterile, save for the occasional brick or nail fragment. A half meter below was a midden deposit from the second half of the 17th century containing a variety of North Devon milkpan fragments, case bottle glass, iron nails, Rhinish brown stoneware, refuse bone, and the occasional clay tobacco pipe. Based on the proximity of the Kirke House, it is believed that the refuse originates from this dwelling and, in turn, may have been deposited here up until the French attack in 1696. The subsequent accumulation of the thick clay atop this midden, followed by the construction of the pathway feature, provides a terminus post quem of 1696 for both events. All that remains to be determined is how extensive the Kirke-era midden is and what other features may be in this location—an



FIGURE 1. Three ft. wide pathway bordered by rocks and continuing southwest, Area F.

interesting prospect except for the fact that it requires the careful excavation of over two meters of overlying deposits.

The second area of the site to which we returned in 2009 was at the northwestern end of Area F. Here the crew continued to expose a mid- to late-17th-century midden possibly associated with the house of Philip Kirke. Not only did this yield a fine collection of tin-glazed (Figure 3a-b) and North Italian sgraffito ceramics, along with masses of clay tobacco pipes and other artifacts, but the overlying 18th-century deposit also hinted at the presence of a later structure nearby. This was in the form of a concentrated layer of bricks that look to have been dumped as part of a renovation or cleanup. There is no pattern to their placement nor do they appear to be a fireplace collapse. Below the brick is a layer of charcoal and refuse dating from the first half of the 18th century, as shown by the presence of English white salt-glazed stoneware, contemporaneous pipe bowls, and maker's marks but no creamware or pearlware fragments. A corroded yet beautifully preserved flintlock firing mechanism was also recovered from this deposit, with the honey-colored gunflint still firmly fixed between the jaws of the hammer.

Below these colonial-period layers we also found evidence of both seasonal European fisher and native Beothuk activity.



Initially, this consisted of the occasional piece of Breton coarse earthenware, Portuguese redware, or a scattered flake of local Drook formation chert. However as excavations proceeded west upon land formerly owned by Mrs. Lizzie Costello (designated as Area B), evidence for this occupation became more prevalent. At this point we tested other parts of the property to determine the extent of these deposits and whether any were associated with the

16th- and 17th-century occupation layers encountered at the west end of Area B in the mid-1990s. This work could potentially provide the added bonus of exposing more of the cobblestone street that bisected the early village of Avalon, likewise discovered in Area B in 1995.

We were not disappointed in these efforts. Not only were additional sections of the cobblestone street revealed (Figure 4), but several precolonial deposits in Area B were at the same depth and stratigraphic position as those found back to the east. Based on this information, it appears the area underneath the Costello property was a prime location for occupation by seasonal European fishermen and the Beothuk. Excavations further suggest that this area was once a sheltered cove with a sandy beach. The work conducted in 2009 uncovered hundreds of chert flakes, along with several bifaces and projectile points.



FIGURE 2. Eighteenth-century glass pharmaceutical bottle.

Sixteenth-century European ceramics and iron fragments likewise numbered in the hundreds. The 2010 excavations will coincide with research conducted by graduate student Jennifer Comeau, whose focus will be to learn more about these early occupa-



FIGURE 3a-b. Two tin-glazed plate fragments from midden in Area F.



FIGURE 4. Section of cobblestone street exposed in 2009.

tions through the examination of ceramics, faunal remains, and botanical material.

As the 2009 field season progressed, we were able to explore other areas of the site, including portions of the original defenses at Avalon built under the leadership of the first governor, Edward Wynne. Previous investigations (between 1995 and 2000) revealed a substantial defensive ditch composed of stone scarp, counterscarp, and an earth-and-stone rampart that defined the eastern edge of the early settlement. This year, test trenches were placed on the hill to the south and southeast of the earlier excavation area in order to locate further evidence of these defensive works. The test units encountered a ditch feature with a roughly north-south orientation just to the east of an earthen mound believed to be a Calvert-period gun emplacement (Tuck 1993). The ditch measured approximately 4.5 m wide with a maximum depth reaching 90 cm below naturally deposited subsoil. This feature is clearly a continuation of the previously excavated ditch to the north and must jog out to the east somewhere in the unexcavated portion between the two sections. Unlike the excavations in previous years, almost no cultural material was found within the fill of the ditch save for a small-caliber cannonball. It is known some pieces of ordnance were requested by Wynne in 1622, possibly including a "Saker," which would have used shot consistent with this find (Cell 1982:257).

Another section of defensive ditch, this one much shallower, was also found south of the earthen mound/gun emplacement in a location previously designated as Area E. This is the location where a series of post molds spaced 8 ft. apart and oriented east-west was discovered in 1993 (Tuck

1993:308-309). It is believed that the posts may represent a section of palizado built by Wynne and the colonists in 1622, and which he describes as made up of "post and rayle seuen foote high, sharpened in the toppe, the tree being pitched vpright and fastened with spikes and nayles" (Cell 1982:197). The shallow ditch uncovered in 2009 was immediately south of this line of posts and essentially devoid of artifacts with one notable exception: a pipe bowl dating from the first half of the 17th century. With the encouraging results of this field season, next year's excavations will continue to investigate the defensive structures, particularly the shallow ditch and palisade, in order to define the extent of the southern edge of the Calvert-period settlement. This defensive ditch, along with a palisade and gun emplacements (likely at all corners of the settlement), served to define the shape of the early colony. By exposing the location and construction of these protective structures we will develop a much better understanding of the initial design and subsequent growth of the 17th-century settlement.

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1993 Archaeology at Ferryland, Newfoundland. *Newfoundland Studies* 9(2):294-310.
- The Petit Nord** (submitted by Peter E. Pope, Department of Archaeology, Memorial University): The summer of 2008 was the fourth season for our research project, An Archaeology of the Petit Nord, which has been

investigating the maritime cultural landscape of the French seasonal shore-based salt-cod fishery (1510-1904) in northern Newfoundland. It also marked the third year of full-scale excavations at the key site of Dos de Cheval, EfAx-09, at Long Point, Crouse. This was once the French fishing room known as Champs Paya and consists of beautiful open terraces; the site is a half-hour walk from the French Shore Interpretation Centre in Conche. Memorial University master's students Stéphane Noël and Amy St. John worked in Area C (the waterfront of the site) on the identification of Feature 1233, an impressive 19th-century stone hearth; they were assisted in this endeavor by Anne-Marie Faucher, Janine Williams, and Ryan Anderson. We believe this hearth was part of two successive cookrooms that seem to have burned, leaving Feature 1248, a blackened footprint about 6 x 6 m. Noël's master's research examined the zooarchaeology of EfAx-09; his analysis of materials from this feature suggests that this was not just any cookroom but was in fact the Captain's Table, used by the officers. St. John's work on the French ceramics from the site generally supports this interpretation. Mélissa Burns, who had just begun her doctoral studies at Memorial, worked on Feature 1156, a pavement in the newly defined Area F (a hillside terrace). We interpret this as being the floor and doorstep of a dormitory, likely covered by canvas, judging by the wrought-iron tent peg that Mélissa recovered. Crouse resident Rita Barrett assisted Burns with the excavation. Burns also helped St. John to excavate the newly identified Stage area within Area C. Peter Pope was assisted by Janine Williams in the opening of a few square units next to "the Bookend," the massive boulder which marks the southern limit of Area C. Here they recorded a palimpsest of overlying campfire-type hearths, perhaps used by crews early each season.

In 2008 we also did survey work at three previously identified French fishing sites and five newly identified ones. We revisited Northeast Crouse (EfAx-11), a huge complex of three fishing rooms across Cap Rouge Harbour from our main site. Other sites investigated included Boutitout (EeBa-07) and Canada Harbour (EeBa-04), where we mapped the traditional fishing rooms and verified the location of a French *calvaire* or cross by retrieving an 18th-century rosary from an anomalous deposit of marble gravel, high on a rocky hill overlooking the rest of the site. We also identified the signature of the migratory French fishery at Fischot Islands (EhAw-01); Petites Ilettes (EhAw-02); Goose Cove South (EhAv-01) (where there was also evidence of a Paleoeskimo presence); Goose Cove

North (EhAv-02) (this site yielded later Native American lithics as well); and Three Mountains Harbour (EhAv-03).

So the summer of 2009 marked the fifth year of An Archaeology of the Petit Nord. Again we were based in Conche, where our field station is hosted by the French Shore Historical Society (FSHS). The Memorial University Archaeology Department team consisted of Dr. Peter Pope, doctoral candidate Mélissa Burns, and incoming master's students Eric Guiry, Annique Jones-Doyle, and Kara Wolfe. The FSHS sponsored our local assistant, Grenfell student Natalie Byrne, who worked with Annique in the lab when the finds were coming a bit too thick and fast. We continued intensive excavations at Dos de Cheval (EfAx-09), focusing our attention around the site of the fishing stage in Area C. Mélissa took charge of opening up another 30 m<sup>2</sup> or so, with the enthusiastic help of our crew. Peter organized our final season of survey and the crew of Peter, Mélissa, Kara, and Eric identified or revisited over 20 French fishing rooms—bringing our total count of migratory fishing sites surveyed, between 2004 and 2009, to nearly 50. We have a pretty good idea now of what a typical French migratory fishing room looks like. Dos de Cheval/Champs Paya remains our best example.

#### *EfAx-09, Dos de Cheval, Crouse*

We spent the season at EfAx-09 doing real waterfront archaeology, trying to pin down a feature that we knew perfectly well would be a kind of ghost: the fishing stage. We knew where the fishing stage was at EfAx-09, because it is shown on a couple of 18th- and 19th-century maps, and because there is really only one place where it is safe to approach the site by boat—on the west side of Long Point, exactly where we make our landings every morning. But fishing stages on migratory rooms were rebuilt every year or two, so there is no one historical fishing stage to recover archaeologically. Rather, there are overlapping and disparate traces of the many stages that occupied this site between its first use, almost certainly before 1540, to abandonment in the late 19th century. In 2007 we identified rock ballast offshore and underwater, marking the likely location of at least one iteration of the seaward end of the fishing stage. In 2008 we projected a continuation of the Feature 51 hillside ramp towards the underwater ballast trace and did some testing just inland of the vegetation edge above the present-day open cobble beach. These preliminary tests were promising and so we continued excavation in this area in 2009. In the end the results were very satisfactory. We identified several features which we associate with

the fishing stage, including Feature 1414, a large post mold; Features 1431 and 1435, rock deposits apparently intended to support posts; Features 1438 and 1439, roughly circular compression scars on the bedrock near the water, which we have interpreted as the usual location of support posts; and a deposit of cod remains that likely marks the northern edge of the stage, at least in one season of fishing. We recovered various artifacts in association with these features, including a 17th-century pipe bowl submerged in the tiny pool that filled one of the compression scars. Other artifacts recovered—pipes, coins, Normandy stoneware (CSW), French brown faïence tinglazed earthenware (TGEW), and refined earthenware (REW)—date to disparate periods, indicating that the various features that we might associate with the stage do as well. We have, as expected, traces of many stages.

This year's excavations yielded a number of datable artifacts which have given us a better sense of the continual mixing of strata that seems to have been common in a muddy fishing room. These finds include some small Breton earthenware (CEW) tripod coquemar cook pots of traditional late-medieval form; a Dutch pipe bowl, ca. 1650; several liards de France, the low-value copper-alloy coins issued by Louis XIV between 1643 and 1714; 18th-century Normandy CSW and French brown faïence with a blue-and-black interior decoration; late-18th-century Ligurian CEW plates; painted pearlware REW, ca. 1815; and more Equipages de ligne buttons of the 1840s—besides the less datable artifacts such as gun flints, Breton CEW, wooden beads, bone buttons, lead weights, pisciform jiggers, and thousands of nails and spikes (hundreds of which we brought home). Preliminary analysis of the more datable finds confirms the conclusion we drew in 2008: Area C at EfAx-09 was occupied as an open cobble beach until after 1650, at which point soils began to form around and over the rock features built and rebuilt on the site. This cultural soil (up to 75 cm in depth) formed the present terrace, which has yielded undatable wrought nails as well as water-worn CEW.

Late in the season, we uncovered traces of one or more successive small structures, just south of the stage and very close to the water. The associated artifacts suggest a small shelter used by crews rather than part of the fishery's productive infrastructure. We also recorded two other interesting features. Feature 1415 is a trace of quarrying, flagged by an iron bar wedged in the bedrock of the large outcrop which we call "The Bookend," at the southern limit of Area C. On close examination, this

rectangular wrought-iron bar looks to be a stonemason's tool, used with a "feather" (or wedge) to open seams in suitable rock in order to produce tabular building stone. In this case the chisel part of the tool kit became permanently wedged in the bedrock. The find is important because it suggests where crews might have obtained the tabular building stone used to construct paths, ramps, and even the bread oven. We also recorded the perennial stream in Area G, south of Area C, as Feature 1436—a water source for the site.

Peter took samples of the senescent alder and dogberry trees in the Area D terrace, inland and above the rest of the site. Growth-ring analysis has indicated that the trees do not date back to the abandonment of the site by the French around 1900 (as had been hypothesized), but rather that they are 50 to 60 years old. This suggests that the upper terrace remained open and free from shrubs as long as grazing animals were kept there, until about 1950.

#### *Survey 2009*

Williamsport (EdBb-01) is a resettled community on the north side of Fourché Harbour. Constructed paths and a large wrought-iron mooring ring may be traces of an historic French presence, a conclusion that our finds of a small amount of Normandy CSW and French brown faïence TGEW in the beach survey would support.

Squally Point (EdBb-03) lies on the south side of Fourché Harbour and was likely the more important French fishing room at Fourché, extrapolating from the thin documentary record. Any trace of that early presence was well buried when Japanese interests constructed a whaling station in the 1970s, now a rusting monument to another vanished industry.

Taylor's Point, Conche (EfAx-07) is a previously recorded French migratory site just next door to Casey House, our home away from home in Conche. The FSHS made available for analysis some material previously donated to them, which had been uncovered in the 1970s during excavation into the beach terrace for an uncompleted house project. One find is a wrought-iron fish pew or prong for unloading cod, of typical French design. The collection also includes ground-slate wood-working tools, which are surely Maritime Archaic. We were also able to photograph several Ramah chert end blades and burin-like tools, also collected in about the same period on the Foley property.

Grand St Julien (EgAw-02) is currently the scene of intensive prospecting for copper, using heavy earth-moving equipment. Peter and Kara visited to assess rumours that workers had uncovered a "fort" but

found no evidence of significant damage to archaeological resources at this time, although St Julien's extraordinary landscape has certainly been affected. We did record another large constructed cobble galeet, likely relating to the French migratory fishery.

Great Brehat (EiAu-05) and St Anthony Northeast (EiAv-05) showed a few clay tobacco pipes and sherds of Normandy CSW, the last visible remnants of French fishing rooms mapped in the 18th and 19th centuries.

French Beach - Granchain Island (EiAu-03) is the site of a 19th-century livyer occupation, according to local informants, and is also the site of documented French fishing rooms. The site was noted by Steve Hull in 2001. Our Areas B and C lie at either end of the large cobble beach and are closer to the water than the features described by Hull. Our features include constructed cobble galeets (or "bawns") and a turf-walled structure yielding not only 18th-century Normandy CSW and wine-bottle glass but also a blade or flake of what appears to be Newfoundland chert.

French Beach North - Granchain Island (EiAu-04) is well known to inhabitants of St Lunaire as a French fishing room, having been used well into the 19th century. Hull had reported archaeological material from somewhat further east, and in the area we surveyed we recorded several sod foundations as well as the substantial remains of a bread oven. Finds of Breton CEW, Normandy CSW, French brown faïence TGEW, and wine-bottle glass support documentary evidence that a site on Granchain Island was in regular use by 1680.

Four Ears Island - Boat Point (EjAu-25), near Dark Tickle in Griquet, was identified in 2001 by Hull as a European livyer site. We recorded a number of anthropogenic features on a terrace above the cobble beach, including a bread oven foundation that was likely associated with 19th-century French migratory crew occupation. Artifacts collected via surface survey included Normandy CSW and Ligurian CEW, which would confirm this interpretation, as well as Anglo-American CSW and English bottle glass, which support Hull's identification as well. There is no confirmed record of the site in the French documentation, however.

Four Ears Island - Thompson's Cove (EjAu-26), a short hike north of EjAu-25, was also identified by Hull in 2001 as a site of 19th-century Newfoundland livyer occupation. Local informants confirm this interpretation, but finds of Normandy CSW, French brown faïence TGEW, and ballast flint suggest that some of the large anthropogenic features in Thompson's Cove itself and along the shore immediately to the

north are remnants of the earlier French migratory fishery presence.

Camel Island - Eastern Point (EjAu-28) near Griquet was originally identified by Hull in 2001. We expanded the limits of the site, noting a considerable deposit of ballast flint on a cobble beach west of the main part of the site and not far from what is locally known as "Wreck Point." Mention of the site as being a French fishing room was made as early as 1680. We recorded a likely bread oven mound and collected a rich sample of pipe stems, CEW, Normandy CSW, French brown faïence TGEW, and a wood button, eroding from the bank at the vegetation edge.

Griquet Island 1 (EjAu-29) is located on what is locally known as Alice or Ellis Island and was originally reported by Hull in 2001. We recorded an anthropogenic terrace, just against a rocky outcrop above the cobble beach, and recovered pipe stems, CEW, Normandy CSW, French brown faïence TGEW, cod remains, and a musket ball, all suggestive of migratory French activity. The site was first mentioned in 1680.

Griquet Island 2 (EjAu-30), identified by Hull in 2001 as a European grave, is on the northwest side of Griquet Island, just north of EjAu-29. Our investigations suggest that there are several burials on the terrace here and we also identified another likely calvaire site on a nearby summit, when our attention was caught by a patch of anomalous vegetation.

North Bay 1 (EjAu-14) near Griquet was reported by Hull in 2001 as an historic site. We recorded two sod foundations and a possible bread oven platform, and collected green bottle glass and wrought-iron nails along with Normandy CSW and Ligurian and other CEW. These finds confirm the presence of migratory French crews, first documented in 1680.

North Bay 2 (EjAu-41) is immediately south of EjAu-14 and was recorded as a French fishing station in 1680. We identified a sod foundation, a constructed path, and the likely site of a calvaire, marked by anomalous meadow vegetation on an otherwise high barren terrain.

Nobles Islands: Island 1 (EjAu-18), in Quirpon Harbour, was known to the French as Jacques Cartier Island. From the survey of 1680 on, it is one of the best documented migratory French sites and was identified archaeologically by Hull in 2001. We expanded the limits of the known site and recorded constructed paths, a possible cross site, and berms, which probably echo the limits of constructed galeets, often subsequently reused as gardens. Our surface collections include Normandy and Anglo-American CSW, CEW, French brown faïence TGEW, wine-bottle glass, REW, and

ballast flint.

Grandmother Island (EjAu-19) near Quirpon was known to French fishermen as Ilot au Marchand. An ilot is a small quasi-island, separated from more solid ground by high tides. This particular ilot is off the west shore of the much larger Quirpon Island. Hull in 2001 identified the ilot itself as an historic site. Rich deposits of Normandy CEW and other material in the landwash led us to explore the adjacent terrain on Quirpon Island, thus expanding the limits of the site. We recovered Normandy CSW, French-style CEW, French brown faïence TGEW, green bottle glass, copper, and bone buttons from several features including a constructed path and a rectangular sod foundation.

Quirpon Oven 1 (EjAu-31), a few minutes' hike to the north of EjAu-19 along the western shore of Quirpon Island, is the fishing station known to the French as les Ilots. It was identified archaeologically by Ken Reynolds in 2002. We collected Normandy CSW, European CEW, pipe stems, and wrought-iron nails, all bolstering the documentary evidence for regular use of the site by French fishers beginning in the 17th century.

Quirpon Island - Grand Galet (EjAu-40) is now known as Ron Galet's Cove. It is well documented in the 19th century as an important migratory fishing room for French fishermen and may be one of the five rooms on Quirpon Harbour in use by 1680. We visited first by boat, observing what looked to be anthropogenic cobble galeets, suitable for drying fish. Unable to land safely, we returned, in a heroic march through the drizzle, to carry out surface survey and open test pits. Although we did collect a pipe stem and some brick fragments we were not able to pinpoint any early structural remains, other than faint traces of demarcated galeets.

Quirpon Island - Degrat (EjAu-42) is an unfocused occupation zone on the west side of Degrat Harbour, located on the northeastern shore of Quirpon Island, just north of Cape Degrat. We noted some anthropogenic berms, suggestive of constructed or at least demarcated cobble galeets. We collected Normandy CSW, French brown faïence TGEW, REW, and green wine-bottle glass, suggestive of use by migratory French fishermen over several centuries. We also collected what appears to be some worked chert. This might reflect historic contact with the Inuit, who are known to have occupied nearby Degrat Island at times.

Quirpon Island - Degrat Sod House (EjAu-43) is a small and very well-preserved turf feature on a neck of land southeast of nearby EjAu-42. This house feature has good access to the ocean on two sides.

It gives the impression of being an historic-period Native structure but we did not recover any artifacts from our test pits. The soil was so fine that we were afraid we were excavating in another researcher's backdirt. We have found, however, no record of previous research at this site.

Quirpon, Point Alun (EjAu-44), on the southwest shore of Quirpon Island, was a migratory French fishing room well documented in the 19th century. We recorded a rectangular sod depression and recovered Normandy CSW, white TGEW, ballast flint, wrought nails, a pipe stem, and green wine-bottle glass—confirming the existence here of a small fishing room.

#### *Thanks and Acknowledgments*

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**Baccalieu Trail Archaeology Project** (*submitted by William Gilbert, Chief Archaeologist, Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation*): During the 2009 phase of the Baccalieu Trail Archaeology Project we conducted excavations at two historic sites: New Perlican and Cupids.

#### *New Perlican 3 (CIAi-4)*

Between 12 May and 18 June our crew spent four weeks excavating at New Perli-

can 3, also known as the Hefford Plantation, on the south side of Trinity Bay. This site is believed to be the plantation occupied by William Hefford and his family in 1675. In 2009 we focused our efforts on Area E, at the north end of the site, which lies by a meadow extending north towards the salt water for several hundred meters. This area was first tested in 2001 and again in 2004.

In 2007, we opened two trenches in Area E to test for evidence of a building (Gilbert 2008). In 2009 we returned to Area E and expanded on the previous work; since beginning excavation in Area E we have recovered approximately 6500 artifacts. These range in date from the mid-17th to the early 20th century. However, the vast majority date from the period between roughly 1675 and 1760. A detailed analysis of this material has yet to be completed; at first glance it appears to be largely domestic material. Of the ceramics recovered, a high proportion are from the Verwood region in Dorset, England, including both the more common lead-glazed vessels and examples of brown manganese-glazed vessels (Draper 2002). This no doubt reflects the close cultural and trade connections that once existed between that part of England and this part of Trinity Bay. Among the evidence for a mid-18th-century presence in the area are a number of fragments of English salt-glazed stoneware.

A considerable amount of faunal material was recovered from Area E. Jaw fragments and teeth from cows and pigs are clearly present in a good late-17th- and/or early-18th-century context. Given its location and the nature of the faunal remains, it appears that Area E was used, among other things, as a convenient site for the butchering of animals. Aside from a single posthole, no features were uncovered that indicated the presence of a building in this area. However, literally hundreds of wrought-iron nails were found, suggest-

ing that some sort of structure must have stood in the area. If a structure such as a bier or small outbuilding was located here in the late 17th and/or early 18th century it is possible that it may have left little trace of its presence other than nails. Analysis of the material from Area E is in the very early stages. We believe that a detailed analysis of the artifactual and faunal material recovered from this component of the site has the potential to answer a number of important questions about the late-17th- and early-18th-century occupation of the Hefford Plantation.

#### *Cupids (CjAh-13)*

Cupids is the site of the first English settlement in Canada, having been established by the London and Bristol Company of Merchant Venturers in 1610. The site was discovered in 1995 and excavations have been ongoing at the site ever since. Our efforts at Cupids during 2009 focused on both excavation and site development work. Excavations concentrated on three areas.

**Shallow Pit (Operation 77):** Work in 2002 and 2005 revealed a shallow (30 cm deep) rubble-filled pit, 3.6 m wide, southwest of the dwelling house (Gilbert 2006b). In 2009 we extended the excavation west to determine the length of the pit, revealing it to be 4.8 m long from east to west.

It seemed clear that this pit had been dug early in the 17th century and filled in shortly afterwards. It yielded very few artifacts and those that could be dated were all clearly from the first half of the 17th century. These included a pipe stem with an 8/64 in. bore diameter, several fragments of Werra slipware made in Germany sometime between 1590 and 1630, and an early-17th-century pewter button. The paucity of artifacts in the pit suggested that it was probably dug and filled in at an early date. Within a year or so after 1610 there must have been cultural material scattered over much of the site and it is hard to imagine a pit located so close to the dwelling house being dug and filled back in without a fair bit of material ending up in it. Much of the rubble in the pit consisted of fragments of 17th-century brick, some of which was charred on one side as if they once had formed part of a chimney or firebox. One suggestion made by a visitor to the site was that this may have been a borrow pit dug simply to acquire soil or clay needed for construction or terracing elsewhere on the site and then filled in with rubble debris from the construction (Eric Klingelhofer, pers. comm.). However, there is another explanation.

We know from John Guy's second letter, written on 16 May 1611, that the first dwelling house and storehouse at the plan-



*Digging in Area E, New Perlican 3. June 2009*



Excavating the possible gun battery in Cupids, 14 November 2009

tation were finished "about the first of December" 1610 (Quinn 1979:148). In his first letter, written on 6 October 1610, shortly before the ship that had brought the colonists left for England, John Guy states that his party had made "safe places for [our provisions] and ourselves to shroude vs in untill our house could [be] builte" (Cell 1982:61). So, for the nearly two months that elapsed between the ship's departure to England and the completion of the dwelling house, the colonists were housed in temporary shelters. This shallow pit may have been one of those temporary shelters, perhaps a rudimentary pit house, the earth piled up along the edges to create a low, earthen wall over which may have been placed a crude wooden frame to support an improvised roof, perhaps of cloth or canvas. If so, this shallow pit marks the location of one of the first English structures in North America.

Western Side of the Enclosure (Operations 78 and 79). In early September 2008 the provincial government acquired the property on which the westernmost portion of the site is located and on 15 September we were given permission to begin excavations on this property. By 20 October we had uncovered an 11 m long section of the base of an 81 cm wide stone wall extending from east to west across the property. A 6.4 m section of this wall had been uncovered a number of years earlier immediately east of this new section, making the total length of wall uncovered 15.6 m. There can be little doubt that this wall is part of the north wall of the enclosure erected around the plantation (Gilbert 2009). The wall ended just a few feet east of the edge of the terrace on which the site is located, and it seemed logical to assume that if there was a western wall, it would be located south of the western terminus of the north wall. Accordingly, a 4 x 4 m area was opened 6 m south of the

western end of the wall. This was later extended north for another 2 m, creating a second unit. Although it is possible that the western wall was built of stone, it seemed more likely that it would have been a palisade constructed of posts, rails, and pales and that the only surviving evidence of it might be the holes dug to accommodate the posts.

A stone footing was uncovered, but this proved to be part of a 19th-century structure probably erected by the Spracklin family who lived here during this period. Beneath this, in the southern half of the operation, we uncovered one large posthole that may have been part of a palisade wall. However, it will be necessary to open up a larger area and look for more postholes before we can determine if this is correct.

Possible Gun Battery (Operations 80 to 86). Twenty-nine square meters were opened up to the north of the north defensive wall that was uncovered in 2008. Here, approximately 11.58 m north of the wall, we uncovered the remains of another 17th-century structure. When the province acquired the property, this area was covered by a stand of small-to-medium-sized aspen trees. Most of these trees were removed during the fall of 2008 and during the summer of 2009 the low brush was cleared away and the area cleaned up to reveal a low mound measuring roughly 7.8 m east to west by 10.4 m north to south. Probing indicated that the mound consisted of a thin layer of silt over a rubble deposit.

Excavations uncovered the base of a stone wall 46 cm wide. The easternmost

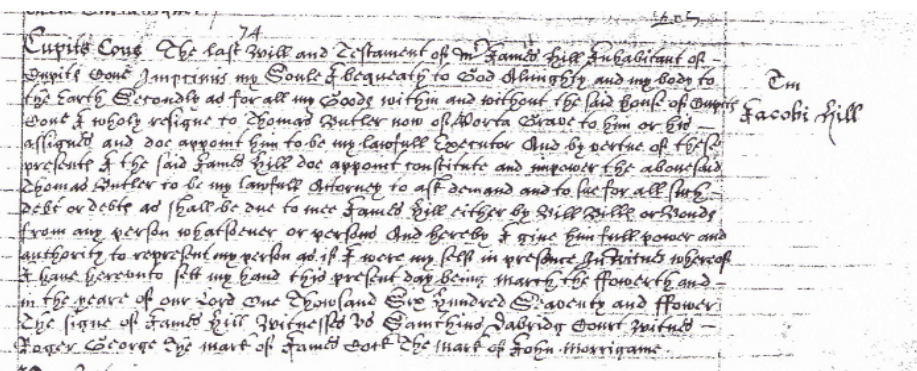
portion of this wall has yet to be exposed, but the section excavated runs from east to west across the site for 6.4 m. Another wall has also been found adjoining the western end of the east-west wall and extending south from it for an as yet unknown distance.

The rubble accumulation that formed the mound clearly dates from the early 19th century but the deposits beneath the rubble and against the base of the wall are of 17th-century origin, indicating that this is a 17th-century structure that either collapsed or was dismantled sometime in the early 19th century. As with the northern defensive wall, whatever part of the structure remained aboveground in the early 1800s was probably dismantled by the Spracklin family in a search for building stone.

The location of the structure outside the enclosure and overlooking the harbor with a clear view to the west, north, and east suggests that it may have played a role in the defense of the settlement. In his letter dated 16 May 1611, John Guy reports that the colonists had erected three cannon upon a platform "to command the Harbours" and it seems unlikely that any other type of structure would have been placed in such an exposed position (Quinn 1979:148). Excavations in this area will resume in June of 2010.

Survey Work. Various developments planned for the site and elsewhere in the community in preparation for the 400th anniversary celebrations in 2010 meant that a certain amount of archaeological mitigation was required during 2009. The province had negotiated the purchase of a part of the Norman property on the eastern side of the site. One of the conditions of the sale was that the landowner be permitted a right-of-way along the eastern edge of the property. As a result, some of our crew spent a week testing in this area and determined that the right-of-way would not endanger any archaeological resources.

Plans for the Cupids 400 celebrations include the development of Pointe Beach,



The will of "James Hill inhabitant of Cupids Cove," 4 March 1674

the barachois beach that forms the north side of the Salt Water Pond at the bottom of the Cupids harbor. To determine if there were any archaeological resources in this area that might be endangered by such a development, part of the crew spent five days testing on Pointe Beach. Evidence of a 17th-century presence, almost certainly related to the salting and drying of cod, was found there beneath approximately 40 cm of gravel fill. However, it was determined that the proposed development posed no threat to these resources.

The Will of James Hill, Cupids Cove 1674. One of the most exciting discoveries made in 2009 is not archaeological, but it has great significance for the archaeological work at Cupids. While searching the British National Archives website for documents related to Newfoundland about two years ago, an amateur genealogist, Susan Snelgrove, came across a document dated 1674 which she transcribed and posted on several genealogical websites. It is the last will and testament of "Master James Hill inhabitant of Cupits Cove" dated 4 March 1674 (Prob 11/349). It is brief, yet it provides us with some vital new information about Cupids in the 17th century. In it Hill designates Thomas Butler of Port de Grave (located about 6 km northeast of Cupids) as his executor and bequeaths to Butler "All my Goods within and about the said house of Cupits Cove."

This is not the first time the name Hill appears in relation to Cupids. In a letter written from Cupids in September 1619, Thomas Rowley says that he and a Master Hill were planning to go to Trinity Bay to trade with the Beothuk. In another letter, dated 16 October 1619, Rowley states that Master Hill is leaving next week for Trinity Bay (Gilbert 1992:7). And in a third letter, dated 8 February 1620, Rowley says that if he can not hire a carpenter to help in building his house in New Perlican, "we shall make means without with master hills carpenters" (Mi X 1/53). The earliest reference to a Master Hill being at Cupids that I am aware of comes from 1616, when colonist Henry Crout reported that in that year he "received from Master hyll from 10 May to the 4 June ½ hundred of dry fish" (Mi X 1/38).

For the past 15 years we have been digging at Cupids and the more we dig the more obvious it becomes that the site was occupied throughout most of the 17th century (Gilbert 2003:130-135). Although we know the names of quite a few of the earliest settlers, we have been unable to say with any degree of certainty who continued to live there beyond the first 10 or 15 years of settlement. Now one of those settlers has emerged from the shadows: "Master James

Hill inhabitant of Cupits." It is possible that the James Hill who had his last will and testament drawn up at Cupids in 1674 was the same Master Hill who provided salt fish to Henry Crout and made plans with Rowley to trade with the Beothuk. If so, he would probably have been nearly 80 years of age. If this was not the same man, then chances are very good that he was a descendent of the original Master Hill.

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## Nova Scotia

**Bailey Cemetery, Donkin** (submitted by April MacIntyre, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited): In May 2009, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited conducted an archaeological assessment of the Bailey Cemetery in Donkin, Cape Breton County. The cemetery is located on property currently owned by Xstrata Coal Donkin Man-



FIGURE 1. Manual excavation around the ground shafts after the overburden has been mechanically removed.

agement. This land is slated for the Donkin Mine redevelopment project. However, the cemetery lies well outside the proposed impact zone. In 2008, Xstrata committed to defining and delineating the bounds of the cemetery as part of their community liaison engagement. The project was not to include any disinterment of those buried there; its purpose was to locate individual burial shafts and define the outermost limits of the cemetery. The archaeological delineation

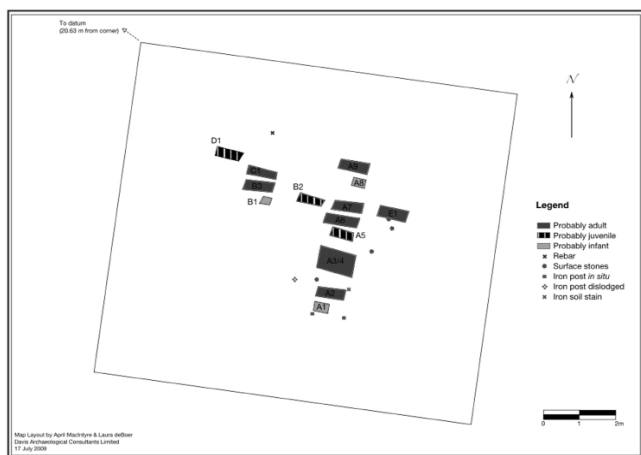


FIGURE 2. Layout of the burials and associated features showing the possible relative age distributions of those interred, as well as the established 5 m buffer zone.

tion project revealed 14 grave shafts representing the interments of adults, juveniles, and possibly infants. Archaeological, documentary, and oral history revealed that the burials likely dated from the mid- to late 19th century and were probably related to a family burial ground rather than a shipwreck or natural disaster.

The delineation work was preceded by an historical background study and field reconnaissance in 2006. At that time, a single brief newspaper article from 1974 was all that suggested a cemetery existed here and a date for the cemetery or relation to a particular group or event was not known. According to the article, 28 people were buried somewhere on the headland overlooking Schooner Cove. Interviews and field visits with previous landowners were what led archaeologists to the location of the cemetery. In 2009, the headland was found to be heavily overgrown with rose bushes. Careful inspection beneath the growth revealed four beach-stone grave markers, three of which had fallen over.

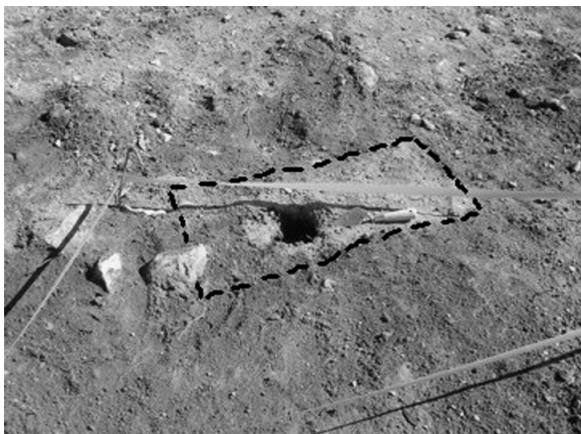


FIGURE 3. Burial A1, likely that of an infant. The edges of the grave shaft have been artificially highlighted. Note the void on the surface of the grave.

According to Ms. Martha Bailey, the previous landowner, approximately 10 adults and 5 to 6 children were buried at the headland. The children, from her recollection, were buried together near the crest of the headland and some of the graves were enclosed with a metal fence that many years ago was heavily rusted and in a state of disrepair. She also recalled the stones as having protruded from the surface and suspected that they marked some of the graves. Ms. Bailey, now in her 80s, was certain the burials were not a

result of a

shipwreck in the area. She recalled that when she was a child a Mrs. or Ms. MacLean/McLean of nearby Glace Bay, whose given name she did not know, had come to visit her parents, and that this woman had mentioned that an unmarked cemetery existed at the headland and that those buried there were her relatives. Unfortunately, Ms. Bailey reports that Mrs./Ms. MacLean/McLean died days after her visit and was probably in her 80s at the time.

Xstrata committed to delineating the cemetery using archaeological techniques so that it could be bounded and the

memories of those buried there would be recognized by the local community. The cemetery sits adjacent to a popular hiking trail and is now highly visible. A 30 x 40 m area was mechanically cleared of brush and overgrowth in late May 2009, which was monitored by DAC. A ditching bucket was used to remove the majority of the sod, so as not to disturb any stable soils or potentially shallow burials beneath the sod. Approximately 0.45 m of topsoil was then removed with the ditching bucket. At this depth, at least two clearly rectangular grave shafts were visible.

Once the overburden was removed mechanically, the area was then excavated manually

with spades, hoes, and trowels in order to clearly locate and define individual grave shafts (Figure 1). Each time a new grave was identified, it was flagged near its northeast corner with a 0.30 m metal stake driven into the native till just outside the redeposited soil so as not to drive the stake into the grave shaft itself. These stakes served to mark the locations of the graves while the crew worked around them as well as to facilitate mapping. The stakes were left in place once the area was backfilled so that the individual graves may be relocated in the future if necessary.

Fourteen individual grave shafts were identified during the archaeological delineation project, although one of the burials is expected to contain two persons as it was much wider than the others. Five of the burials are likely those of children, as they are much smaller than the remaining



FIGURE 4. The cemetery after backfilling and demarcation. (Photo courtesy of Gary Ellerbrok, XStrata Coal Donkin Management.)

burial shafts — at least three of the juvenile burials may be infants (Figure 2). One of the juvenile's graves had a void at the surface under which was visible wood (less than 0.3 m below the original ground surface), suggesting this individual may have been interred in the winter months or during a time of illness (Figure 3). All the burials were aligned east-west.

On the south side of the cemetery, three wrought-iron posts with square bases were discovered, two of which were recorded in situ. The two in situ posts were located immediately south of burial A1 and the third dislodged post was noted 1.5 m northwest of burial A2. Furthermore, an iron stain in the soil near the northeast corner of burial A2 suggests that a fourth post may have been located here but has since been removed. In the area around these posts, a significant amount of rusted, deteriorated,

and collapsed decorative iron fencing was found. It was likely that this fencing was intended to enclose burials A1 and A2, suggesting that these two individuals were related. However, the fencing appears to be relatively modern (early to mid-20th century). When presented to Ms. Martha Bailey, she confirmed this was the same fencing she had seen at the cemetery in her younger years.

In the northwest corner of burial B1, a concentration of coffin nails encased in wood were encountered in a small (ca. 20 cm in diameter) shallow depression. However, these nails did not appear to be affixed to a coffin and were likely disturbed and redeposited at some point. Visual inspection of the rusted nails could not determine whether they were hand forged (pre-1820) or cut (1791–1893); the nail heads were most certainly hand hammered (pre-1836).

The stones which were visible at the surface did not appear to have been placed at the time of burial as they were not directly associated with any particular burials and were located 0.47 m above the surface of the burial shafts. Rather, they were likely a later attempt at marking the cemetery. Consequently these stones were removed after being mapped in situ.

The identities of those interred remain unknown. It is also unknown when the interments were made, although oral reports and lack of any 20th-century records of burials suggest that the interments date to sometime in the 19th century. Given that this area was not settled before the mid-19th century, the burials likely do not date earlier than this.

Now that the cemetery is physically bounded, more people in the community will become aware of its existence and spiritual, historical, and archaeological importance. This awareness will ensure that the cemetery remains undisturbed and protected for the future. The cemetery has been demarcated using glacial stones on the surface of the backfill to mark a 5 m buffer around the outermost extent of the graves (Figure 4).

## Continental Europe

Natascha Mehler

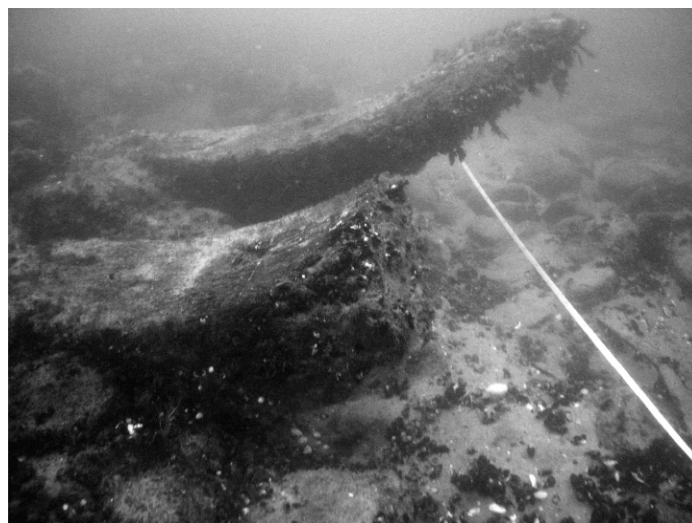
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## Germany

**The Swedish ship barrier of 1715** (submitted by Mike Belasus; <mikebelasus@gmail.com>): The ship barrier of 1715 is one of many underwater archaeological sites off

the Baltic coast of the German federal state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. The site is situated on a natural shoal at the eastern entrance of Greifswald Bay between the Mönchgut peninsula on the island of Rügen to the northwest, and the small island of Ruden to the southeast. Fourteen verified wreck sites stretch in a line from west to east for almost one kilometer. This site is regarded as one of the most impressive visible underwater archaeological assemblages in Germany, as the wrecks lie at a depth of only 3 to 4 m.

The wrecks commemorate a very important event in the history of Northern Europe, as they date to the struggle for supremacy in the Baltic Sea during the Great Nordic War (1700–1721). In this period the Russian Empire, Saxony-Poland, and Den-



*The few preserved timbers of the wreck Mönchgut 67 were covered with ballast stones. (Photo courtesy of James McClean, Landesamt für Kultur und Denkmalpflege, Schwerin.)*

mark-Norway united against the Swedish kingdom, which ruled large areas of Pomerania on the southern Baltic coast.

The war's main theater of conflict was the Baltic Sea, and the war reached Pomerania in August 1711 when Danish troops entered that country from Mecklenburg. Later they were joined by troops from Saxony and Russia, so that the allied forces came to outnumber the Swedish forces. This forced the Swedish army to concentrate its efforts on the defense of the fortresses of Stralsund and Stettin and the island of Rügen. The fortress of Stralsund suffered four sieges by the allied troops, who were hampered by problems with supplies and the transport of heavy siege artillery. The town of Greifswald possessed the nearest harbor through which artillery could be brought in, but it was blockaded by the Swedes who still controlled the Bay of Greifswald. After the for-

treass of Stettin was forced to surrender in September 1713, only Rügen and Stralsund remained in Swedish hands.

The last siege of Stralsund began towards the end of 1714, as troops from Denmark, Russia, Saxony, and their new ally, Prussia, tried to break through the Swedish defenses. The Swedish heavy gun batteries at Rügen, however, effectively deterred any approach by water. This strategic advantage also prevented the landing of the allies' urgently needed artillery. The Swedish artillery was deployed on the narrow western entrance to a strait between the mainland and Rügen called the Strelasund. The situation at the eastern entrance to Greifswald Bay was more complicated. Guns were placed on Rügen's Mönchgut peninsula, the small island of Ruden, and the

northwestern tip of the island of Usedom. The water between the Mönchgut peninsula and Ruden is very shallow because of natural shoals— in 18th-century sources these were called the Ruden reef. Larger ships could make their way into the bay through only a few passages. One of these, the so-called Mitteltief [middle deep], was beyond the range of the land batteries. For this reason the Swedes decided to block this passage in 1715 with an artificial barrier that would force every ship to pass within the range

of their guns. The Swedish forces requisitioned several small- and medium-sized vessels from harbors in the area, which they loaded with cobblestones and then sunk across the Mitteltief passage along with several big anchors. After the war was over, the barrier was slowly forgotten. The anchors were most probably salvaged, but the shipwrecks with their cargoes of stones remained a hazard to shipping until at least the mid-19th century.

Today the site is protected by the Monument Protection Act of the German federal state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, which was enacted in 1993. Until 1990, this area was within the former German Democratic Republic. Diving in the coastal waters of the GDR was highly restricted because of very strict border regulations, and thus the area's underwater heritage remained almost undisturbed until it was rediscovered.

ered in 1996.

A seismic survey with two different frequencies was recently carried out to provide more information about bathymetry, location, and any possibly hidden portions of the barrier in the sediment. Archaeological investigations from 2006 through 2009 included geophysical and diving surveys of the wrecks, which revealed that the ships had been built using carvel and lapstrake techniques. The remains of the vessels vary in length from 11.5 to almost 20 m, and some are up to 7 m wide. Though there is no apparent correlation between size of vessel and method of construction, the lapstrake-built ships are generally larger. All of the datable ships were built in the last quarter of the 18th century. In some wrecks, split trunks of young conifers were placed under the heavy ballast, most likely as a kind of cushion. The most spectacular find was a silver coin minted in Brandenburg in 1679, which was still located in the mast step of a vessel. Today the wrecks are regarded as a unique archive of local shipbuilding traditions of the late 17th century and an important record of European history.

## Mexico, Central and South America

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### Brazil

**Archaeological Fieldwork in an Early Portuguese Settlement, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:** National Museum of Rio de Janeiro archaeologists Maria Conceição Beltrão and Rhoneds Pérez have carried out multiple fieldwork projects along the coast of the Brazilian state of Rio de Janeiro (which includes the city of the same name). The survey identified 10 archaeological sites on Ilha do Governador ("Governor's Island," the largest island in Guanabara Bay). All of these were inhabited in the prehistoric period, and occupation continued at several sites into the colonial and later periods. The archaeologists found evidence of the continued presence of Indian populations in historic times. The area is now within the urban area of Greater Rio de Janeiro, and the features have clearly been disturbed by modern activity. The archaeologists interpreted the scant archaeological evidence as indicating that Ilha do Governador was the first location in the region to be settled by the Portuguese, as a trading post, in 1503–1504. Historians have traditionally proposed that the first Brazilian wooden

trading posts were established more to the north, in Cabo Frio (Rio de Janeiro State) or Porto Seguro (Bahia State). Beltrão and Pérez, however, have proposed that the earliest trading posts were established close to Indian villages on Ilha do Gato ("Cat Island," the previous name of Ilha do Governador). They have therefore been keen to stress the methodological principle that archaeological evidence is independent from documentary evidence. In this case, the documents are of a later date and thus are not particularly reliable concerning the actual location of the earliest settlements. Earlier archaeological work in the area (by Beltrão in the 1960s) can now be reinterpreted in light of this new evidence of Portuguese colonial occupation of the area.

## USA - Mid-Atlantic

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### Maryland

**Archaeology in Annapolis:** The Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland has been accepting doctoral students for three years. Jocelyn Knauf and Amanda Tang are the first two doctoral students in the department who will be writing their dissertations using material from Archaeology in Annapolis. Even though Archaeology in Annapolis has produced well over a dozen dissertations, all have been granted to people from other universities. Ms. Knauf is writing a dissertation on a section of Annapolis that was established by the 1680s and has always been home simultaneously to people of African and European descent. The long-term, mixed occupation of Fleet, Cornhill, and East Streets is an important archaeological discovery. This area contains over 10 of the city's 55 18th-century buildings, but has always been featured as a middle- and upper-middle-class enclave within the domain of historic preservation. Archaeology has shown that this part of Annapolis possesses a dual heritage, thereby enlarging the range of constituents interested in the area. Furthermore, this area was also home to the first Jewish community in Annapolis. The bulk of Ms. Knauf's dissertation will explore the relationship between ethnic plurality and middle-class life.

Archaeology in Annapolis continues active excavations on Maryland's Eastern Shore at plantations whose owners maintained great houses in the capital city. This coming summer we will begin

our sixth season at Wye House, the traditional Lloyd family home outside Easton, Maryland. Frederick Douglass made the plantation famous in his autobiographies because he was a child there. Amanda Tang is devoting her dissertation to a study of the faunal materials from the Long Green, which housed up to 168 slaves during the 19th century. Excavations have been intensive and have resulted in the recovery of stratigraphically intact information dating from the Early Woodland period well into the 20th century. Ms. Tang's dissertation will examine the use of foodways on this plantation, and how different groups who inhabited the same area employed food as a medium to construct their identities in spite of and in conjunction with one another. The archaeology provides the missing information about the lives of the enslaved that is not otherwise accessible, despite the thorough accounts of Douglass and generations of Lloyds.

By far the most famous building at Wye House is the 1780s greenhouse or orangery. This is likely to be the only such building left in North America. Excavations initiated by Archaeology in Annapolis have discovered its slave quarter, as well as at least one earlier version of the building. The archaeological footprint of the greenhouse is intact. Matthew Cochran, Stephanie Duen-sing, and John Blair excavated parts of the exterior of the building and enough of the interior rooms to expose the stratigraphy and earlier construction details, and show how the 1780s hypocaust, or heating sys-



*Archaeology in central Annapolis.*

tem, actually worked. The heating system is fully intact. The building still functions as a family greenhouse, although the heat is provided entirely by the sun.

Over the last two years, archaeological exhibits funded by the Office of the Mayor of Annapolis and City Council have been mounted at important locations of previous excavations that are now in commercial structures. The aim is to enhance a commitment to heritage tourism in the city. Publicly accessible exhibits can be found at the Governor Calvert House Hotel on State Circle, Reynold's Tavern on Church Circle, the Jonas and Ann Catherine Green House on Charles Street, the Maynard Burgess House on Duke of Gloucester Street (opposite City Hall), and the Mt. Olive Community Life Center in Parole. The Community Life Center is part of Mt. Olive African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church.

Archaeology in Annapolis recently celebrated the tercentenary of the Annapolis City Charter of 1708. There was a major exhibit at the Banneker-Douglass Museum called "Seeking Liberty: Annapolis, an Imagined Community." The exhibit, with over 400 images of the most important artifacts from the sites, can be viewed in its entirety at <[http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/aia/seeking\\_liberty/home.htm](http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/aia/seeking_liberty/home.htm)>. The website was designed by Jessica Mundt during the internship component of her Master's of Applied Anthropology degree. The Annapolis GIS on the web can be found at: <<http://preservationsearchwebgis.anth.umd.edu/AIAfrontend/index.html>>. Timothy Goddard developed this website for wide use and it continues to be accessed around the world. It contains zoom capacities for most of the historic maps for the City of Annapolis, plus a large array of historic photographs and property chains of title.

Students wishing to enroll in the archaeological field school for the Summer 2010 term, which runs from 1 June to 9 July, should contact Amanda Tang (<[atang@anth.umd.edu](mailto:atang@anth.umd.edu)>) or Jocelyn Knauf (<[jknauf@anth.umd.edu](mailto:jknauf@anth.umd.edu)>), or call the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory at 301.405.1429. Current information about Summer Programs at the University of Maryland—including tuition information—can be found online at: <<http://www.summer.umd.edu>>.

Nonstudents who do not wish to enroll in the field school for academic credit can still participate in a six-week workshop that runs concurrently with the field school and offers exactly the same training and instruction at a reduced fee. Graduate students who are interested in becoming involved in archaeological research on a longer-term basis should also contact Archaeology in Annapolis: Amanda Tang and/or Jocelyn

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## USA - Midwest

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### Michigan

**Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project** (submitted by Ian B. Kerr, Western Michigan University): Established in 1998, the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, in conjunction with Western Michigan University's archaeological field school, seeks to engage the public in the investigation and interpretation of sites associated with the colonial fur trade in the St. Joseph River valley of southwest Michigan. Under the direction of Dr. Michael Nassaney, the project is continuing excavations of features and artifact deposits associated with Fort St. Joseph, an 18th-century mission, garrison, and trading post complex located along the banks of the St. Joseph River in Niles, Michigan. This past season a team of over 20 WMU faculty, graduate and undergraduate students, and volunteers continued a program of public outreach and community service learning in conjunction with the 34th annual archaeological field school. In addition, three week-long summer camps were held, one week each for middle school students, adults, and teachers. The project also continued the tradition of hosting an Open House at the site.

During this past season we investigated areas that had previously yielded features such as middens, fireplaces, and hearths or particularly high artifact concentrations. Excavations were centered on expanding our understanding of the size and orientation of buildings at Fort St. Joseph and the construction methods employed by the French and Native Americans. In addition, increasing the size and the variety of the recovered artifact assemblage continued to be a primary goal,

so as to deepen our understanding of the process of ethnogenesis and how social identities were created, contested, and reproduced on the frontier of colonial empire.

Excavations yielded a large assemblage of 18th-century artifacts and faunal remains indicative of the diverse multiethnic community that called Fort St. Joseph home. As in past years archaeologists recovered a number of military, commercial, and domestic-related artifacts ranging from beads, lead shot, and musket balls to nails and assorted ceramic sherds and important architectural detritus that continued to inform as to site structure and the activities conducted there. Several notable artifacts and features were uncovered that helped reveal the patterned lifeways and personal intricacies of the fort's inhabitants. Student excavators found a number of unique artifacts relat-



*A 2009 field school student carefully works on excavating a white clay pipe stem and bowl, a common artifact at many historical archaeological sites including Fort St. Joseph.*

ing to personal adornment, such as a heart-shaped finger ring, several ear and nose bobs, a complete silver hoop earring, an embossed buckle, a brooch complete with tongue, tinkling cones, a complete matching pair of ornate glass-inlaid cufflinks, and a possible Irish Claddach ring. Such elaborately crafted and gilded items highlight the fact that a number of individuals were continuing to wear very European-style

ornamentation, despite being in a frontier outpost thousands of miles from France. Such a gamut of personal adornment artifacts testifies to the new hybridized dress and ornamentation conventions that took hold in Fort St. Joseph, as combinations of

den by excavating two adjoining units. Finally, the continued investigation of a large pit feature first identified in 2002 revealed that the pit is much larger than expected, causing us to question whether this feature is actually a well, as previously thought, or whether it is part of a basement or cellar. The investigation of both the fireplace and the large pit feature enhanced our understanding of the layout and arrangement of the fort site and its role within the North American fur trade.

Three week-long summer camps were run in association with the Fort St. Joseph Museum. Adults from the local communities, local students from the sixth to ninth grades, and six continuing-education teachers all learned how to excavate properly, take field notes, and identify artifacts in addition to gaining an appreciation of the importance of archaeological materials in the interpretation and reconstruction of history and culture. As previously, the camp program was available for Continuing Education Units (CEU) credit as certified by the State Board of Education. In addition to the summer camps, this year's field season community service learning component included a four-part weekly lecture series sponsored by the Niles Public Library, during which visiting scholars

of colonialism helped transform the social identities of the inhabitants of Fort St. Joseph.

As the upcoming 2010 field season approaches, several informal presentations are scheduled to raise project awareness and draw prospective students into the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project. Excavations in 2010 will center on further testing of the western and spatial boundaries of the fort as well as the expansion of existing community outreach programs. Plans for the 2010 open house, to be held 14 and 15 August, are underway with the tentative theme being the women of New France.

## Minnesota

### Little Round Hill Site, Central Minnesota

(submitted by Katherine Hayes, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities): The Little Round Hill site is located in Old Wadena County Park at the confluence of the Partridge and Crow Wing rivers. The site was chosen for field school excavations because of potential significant remains of both prehistoric and historic occupations. Precolonial occupation was extremely likely, simply because the Crow Wing was a heavily traveled waterway for centuries and possibly millennia; but it is the historic period which was the focus of this excavation. Orally reported events at the site were documented in 1852 by William Warren, a gentleman of mixed French and Ojibway heritage who made it his mission to record Ojibway oral histories. According to one Ojibway who had been present as a child, this location was the site of a winter encampment of an independent French trader with several *coureur de bois* associates, and 10 Ojibway hunters and their families. The encampment included separate households that were fortified with heavy logs and brush against the threat of the Dakota, with whom the Ojibway were in constant conflict over hunting rights. According to this story, caution was merited, for the encampment was attacked by a group of approximately 200 Dakota, who were repulsed by means of firearms. The report's significance thus lies not only in its recording of contexts of colonial encounter between the French and the Ojibway, but also in its demonstrating of the intersecting interests of the Dakota in this contested borderland region.

The field school took place in the summer of 2009, preceded by a short mapping and geochemical testing survey. Nine students, under the direction of PI Kat Hayes, excavated a total of 20 m<sup>2</sup> of the site in both large open-area units and small test units. The results of the excavations showed a fairly well-defined area of the hill containing material remains dating from the late



*The 2009 open house, as in past years, provided a unique opportunity for community members and visitors to observe and tour the site as well as to interact with the student archaeologists.*

European and Native American elements meshed within webs of personal choice and agency.

Religious artifacts include a copper-alloy crucifix, which incorporates the corpus of Christ and four faces, one on each arm. This object testifies to the importance and persistence of religious beliefs at a frontier outpost of the French empire. Lastly, the most complete white ball clay smoking pipe recovered to date at the fort site should be noted, as it evidences the cultural interaction of the Native Americans and French. Excavations in the vicinity of a previously identified stone fireplace and hearth provided further information on their size and orientation. Traces of activities relating to sewing, cooking, smoking, and relaxation appear in the form of straight pins, tacks, smoking pipe fragments, sherds of redware that could be portions of cooking vessels, several mouth harps, and two circular, bone gaming pieces. Students were also able to define the northern extent of a trash mid-

discussed various topics relating to the archaeology and history of Fort St. Joseph. The field component culminated with our annual two-day Open House, at which community members had the opportunity to listen to lectures, witness demonstrations by historical reenactors, peruse artifact displays in an outdoor museum that highlighted recent finds from the field season, and interact with the field school students while viewing ongoing excavation. A cornerstone of the field school program's commitment to community outreach, the Open House remains firmly dedicated to bringing the community closer to the project by sharing the history, culture, and archaeology of Fort St. Joseph. Since 2006 over 6,000 visitors have enjoyed this special event. All of the community outreach programs continue to grow in size and scope and increase awareness of local history among the citizens of Niles and southwest Michigan, as well as help the archaeologists working at the site understand the varied ways that the forces

18th through the early 19th century, most likely related to the fur trade. These included lead musket balls and shot, firearm hardware, cut copper-alloy fragments and a copper-alloy ring, white glass trade beads, and a large volume of faunal and lithic debris. A portion of this recovered material was also associated with fire-pit remains and other features suggestive of short-term house floors. Analysis of the recovered material culture, particularly the faunal remains and lithic debris, will be the focus of work this year in the Wilford Laboratory of North American Archaeology. To date, the results are compelling enough to justify a second season of excavation, planned for the summer of 2010. A second possible fur-trade-period site on the Crow Wing River will also be investigated at that time.

## USA - Northeast

David Starbuck

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### Maine

**Three 17th-Century Sites in Maine** (*submitted by Leon Cranmer*): During the 2009 field season, three 17th-century sites in Maine were excavated under the direction of Leon Cranmer. The first of the three sites was the Dominicus Jordan site in Cape Elizabeth, first reported on in the *CNEHA Newsletter* last year. To reiterate, 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 four years later. Dominicus returned to the area in 1681 and was eventually followed by most of the family. The Jordans were forced to flee again in 1690 during King William's War (1688-1699), at the end of which the family began to return. Early in Queen Anne's War (1702-1714), the area was again attacked by Native Americans and in August 1703 22 members of the Jordan family were killed or captured. Dominicus was among the dead.

The 2009 fieldwork was directed by Cranmer and cosupervised by Leith Smith,

both with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC), and completed with the assistance of about thirty volunteers from the Jordan Family Society and the George Cleeve Association. The week-long field season was the third season at the site. Previous work had identified an earthfast structure with a 3.5 m (11.5 ft.) square cellar hole at the west end of the structure. This year we found the east end of the building and determined that the structure measured 4.6 x 21 m (15 x 70 ft.). Other earthfast structures found in Maine, such as at the Phips site (1646-1676), are of comparable size. A long trench feature was found to begin at what appears to have been a stone-lined spring within the east end of the structure. North of this east end, a smaller trench containing split postmolds was further explored and appears very similar to a feature found by Ivor Noël Hume at Martin's Hundred, which he called a "slot fence" for animal control. With regard to the artifact collection, redwares and North Devon gravel-tempered wares were the ceramic types most commonly encountered. Other ceramics included North Devon gravel-free wares, delftware, Staffordshire slipwares, Iberian oil jars, Rhenish stonewares, North Italian marbleized slipwares, and French Saintonge polychrome ware. A total of 92 measurable pipestems from the three one-week seasons of excavations produced a mean pipestem date of 1686 using the Binford Formula. Among the iron pieces being conserved from this year are a large key and a chisel or boat-caulking tool.

*Colonial Pemaquid*: The MHPC field crew spent two weeks at Colonial Pemaquid, a National Historic Landmark site containing a Native American village component and ca. 1630 to 1730s European American village and fort(s). The first week was spent testing the shoreline in advance of stabilization work. One unidentified feature was located in the vicinity of a 17th-century cellar hole. Associated with the feature were North Devon gravel-tempered ware, a pipestem, and hand-forged nails. The feature was not excavated further since the purpose of this project was to identify areas to avoid during the proposed stabilization work.

The purpose of the second week at Pemaquid was to test the "Fisherman's Co-op," a long, narrow strip of land through the center of the historic village, recently purchased by the state. A portion of this parcel was tested in 1983 and two 17th-century features were identified. One of the features was well tested and identified as a cobbled floor, probably that of a workshop. The second feature, a wooden beam along the edge of a possible depression, was not well tested. Also, along the eroded shore-

line of this parcel a barrel-lined well had been found and was partially excavated beginning in 1999. It was believed a structure may have been on the terrace above the well. We tested the entire "Fisherman's Co-op" parcel and except for those identified in 1983, found no other features. We did not test the first of the two 1983 features since it was well tested and identified. The second proved to be the cellar hole of a burned 17th-century structure. Three test units were excavated around the cellar, two intersecting the cellar wall and the third outside the cellar. Burned sills were found at the top of the cellar opening, but there was no evidence of a wood or stone lining of the cellar. Artifacts included relatively large pieces of North Devon gravel-free ware, delftware, and Staffordshire slipware as well as 17th-century pipestems and bowl fragments and a considerable quantity of hand-forged nails. Between 1965 and 1974 the known 14 foundations in Pemaquid village were excavated. Although there are no plans to return to excavate this structure, it is good to know there is at least one nearly intact cellar hole remaining in the village.

*Thwing's Point*: The final excavation to discuss was located at Thwing's Point on the Kennebec River in Woolwich. The dig was sponsored by MHPC and The Friends of Merrymeeting Bay (FOMB). Cranmer and two crew members from MHPC and volunteers from FOMB conducted this week-long excavation. The purpose of the excavation was to locate the 17th-century home of Thomas Ashley (1650-1676), the ca. 1720 home of Edward Hutchinson, and the mid-18th-century home of Nathaniel Thwing. There was also a late-19th-century icehouse in the vicinity that slightly impacted the area tested. The area was first surveyed in 1988 by Cranmer, who found a 17th-century pipestem. In 2007, MHPC and FOMB conducted a Phase I survey along the shoreline of the point and at a house on a hill above the point, believed to contain part of the original Thwing house. Nothing was found at the existing house to suggest it was the original Thwing house or the location of any earlier occupation. (Architectural historians would later confirm that the existing house is no older than about 1850.) However, the testing along the shoreline found one location with earlier artifacts. In 2009 we began testing this area, specifically back from the shoreline on a slight rise covered with sumac and poison ivy. A total of 4270 artifacts were recovered, dating from all the periods of occupation for which we were looking, including North Devon gravel-tempered ware, Staffordshire slipwares, and 17th- and 18th-century pipestems. We also found two postholes and postmolds,

one very suggestive of a 17th-century post-hole and containing a probable 17th-century brick. We will probably return to the site this year. Hopefully the evidence will lead us away from the poison ivy.

## Massachusetts

**2009 Summer Season at the Fairbanks House, Dedham** (submitted by Travis Parno): In anticipation of the expansion of an existing driveway and in conjunction with Boston University Ph.D. candidate Travis Parno's dissertation research, the first season of excavation in over thirty years took place this summer at the Fairbanks House property in Dedham, Massachusetts. With the assistance of volunteers from Boston-area universities and high schools, 17 test units were placed in various areas around the property with mixed results. Some of the most fruitful, and fortuitous, units were located near the end of the existing driveway where a stone-lined cellar was discovered. Although the dates of construction and use are as yet undetermined, it appears that the feature fell out of use sometime during the late 18th or early 19th century. Unfortunately, much of the cellar falls under both an active gas line and the existing driveway; the possibilities of GPR reconnaissance are being investigated. An additional feature was identified to the north of the house. Portions of a cobbled floor and foundation line have been found and the clarification of this feature's function, lifespan, and overall significance within the site represents a major goal of this ongoing project. Artifacts are currently undergoing cleaning, cataloging, and analysis at the Boston City Archaeology Lab and BU Department of Archaeology's Artifact Lab. Future work at the Fairbanks property will include an examination of the outbuilding to the north of the house and a search for a second outbuilding that appears in late-19th-century photographs on the southern side of the house, as well as a survey and new analysis of artifacts recovered during previous archaeological excavation at the site. It is hoped that by collating all available data from the property's history, a dynamic and useful archive can be constructed that will assist projects to come.

**David Ruggles Center for Early Florence History and Underground Railroad Studies, Florence** (submitted by Linda M. Ziegenbein): Impending construction in the area around the newly formed David Ruggles Center for Early Florence History and Underground Railroad Studies in Florence, Massachusetts, precipitated archaeological testing the weekend of 6-7 June 2009. The David Ruggles Center is located at

225 Nonotuck Street in a mid-19th-century house in a neighborhood historically composed of working-class people of African and Irish descent. Acquisition of the building that now houses the David Ruggles Center was the result of a unique collaboration between a developer and a grassroots organization. This organization successfully obtained a "stop demolition" order in 2007 to prevent the destruction of the house and won a Community Preservation grant that enabled its purchase.

Fieldwork during June focused on locating and identifying two anomalies to the east of the David Ruggles Center, which were located during a geophysical survey of the property conducted by Dan Lynch of Soil Sight, LLC during the spring of 2009. The archaeological project was directed by University of Massachusetts graduate student and David Ruggles Committee member Linda M. Ziegenbein, assisted by University of Massachusetts graduate students Heidi Bauer-Clapp and Anthony Martin, and Mark Wamsley of the David Ruggles Committee. In addition to hosting several visitors from the community, the archaeological field crew recovered artifacts congruent with long-term historic-period habitation. Those artifacts are currently being analyzed and a final report will be submitted to the David Ruggles Center. For more information about the David Ruggles Center, please visit <[www.davidrugglescenter.org](http://www.davidrugglescenter.org)>.

## Connecticut

**Archaeology at the Ebenezer Story Site, Preston** (submitted by Ross K. Harper): On 20 May 1777, Ebenezer Story petitioned the Connecticut General Assembly for a license to operate a tavern out of his house. The newly completed house stood "within a few rods" of the shipyard in which the Continental frigate *Confederacy* was under construction. Story's tavern proved to be a success. The *Confederacy*, launched on 8 November 1778, was described as "the finest ship yet built on the Continent." Its construction, which involved hundreds of workers for over a year, also offered other economic opportunities for the Storys, who provided milk, meals, carting services, and timber to the shipyard. According to family accounts, Ebenezer signed on with the *Confederacy's* crew as a carpenter when she sailed.

Ebenezer died in 1782. For several generations, the Story family resided at the homestead and derived their livelihood primarily from the river through fishing and harvesting of shellfish, in addition to doing some small-scale farming. But the 19th century brought significant change.

In 1843 the Norwich and Worcester Railroad was laid between the house and the river. By the end of the century the river's fish and shellfish populations had become depleted due to overharvesting, damming, and industrial pollution, bringing an end to the Storys' maritime way of life.

Rediscovered in an archaeological survey conducted by AHS, Inc. for the Connecticut Dept. of Economic and Community Development, the Story site provides insights into how families once lived along Connecticut's great tidal waterways. Because the state intended to develop the area, AHS began to remove the site in a large-scale excavation, recovering 35,882 artifacts and revealing structural remains and a massive midden.

Several feet south of the Story house foundation, archaeologists discovered an extraordinarily large and deep natural swale that was used as a midden by the Storys from 1777 until the mid-19th century, when the swale was completely full and covered with soil, becoming part of the house yard. The midden layers tell the story of the Storys' lives through time with each layer representing a different period. The midden contained shellfish-processing equipment such as "cracking irons," knives, and barrel hoops, and fishing tackle such as fishhooks, lead line sinkers, and net weights. Other layers contained evidence of fish processing as well as tavern tumblers and liquor bottles, slag (most likely from the *Confederacy* forges), and cobble paving. So much was recovered that AHS can virtually "set the table" of the Story family through time, not only with their plates, glasses, knives, and forks, but with the food they ate.

AHS had removed only a portion of this incredibly rich site when the state concluded that the Story site's unprecedented capacity to provide information on historic maritime life precluded development. The site is now a State Archaeological Preserve; the remainder of the site resources have been left in situ. A booklet on the site will be available in the spring of 2010.

## New York

**Albany Urban Archaeology:** Excavations by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. in downtown Albany, New York, studied industrial occupations from about 1850 to the 1930s. The lots were the locations of a flour and oilcloth factory, a morocco and leather factory, and a shirt, collar, and cuff factory. Well-stratified midden deposits, the remains of three outbuildings, and various subsurface historic utilities were found. In the same area was a domestic site occupied from the 1870s until the 1920s by a German family. This site yielded a dense

sheet midden and a privy with adaptations for a new plumbing system. Another domestic site contained a sheet midden, and large sherds dating to the last quarter of the 19th century.

Under all these sites was an 18th-century component and possibly earlier deposits including colonial-period domestic items, lithic debitage, and butchering waste. Each lot was used differently by its occupants. This was shown by comparisons of faunal remains, medicine bottles, and personal items that showed occupants differed in some regards but held similar ideas about health and hygiene.

### Large Archaeological Project in Hyde Park:

Landmark Archaeology, Inc. did further work at the Culinary Institute to examine three broad topics related to rural life from the mid-18th to the early 20th century: economy, socioeconomic status and behavior, and landscape use, using archival, architectural, and archaeological data. Much of the site was preserved so architectural study did not require much archaeology. Material culture, depositional context, and site formation processes were key. Ceramic analysis was performed by studying the types of ware, figuring minimum vessel counts, vessel function/shape, and assessing relative ceramic values. Research questions dealt with mill use at the site, economic rank of occupants, transitions in the economy based on changes in spatial organization, and functional artifact groupings. The locations of mill operations and the primary residence appear not to have changed throughout. Formal activity locations were developed and established across the site during the 1800s, activities that pushed northward from the domestic site area. Unique features in the built environment dating from the historic period included visible ruins, a cemetery, roads, footpaths, and terraces. The steep gorge-like topography of the river was critical to mill operations. One unusual find was a piece of slate into which was etched "Isaac W Platt Sept 18th 1808".

**Lower East Side Girls Club** (submitted by

*Richard Schaefer, Historical Perspectives, Inc.*): Following initial documentary research in 2002, the Lower East Side (LES) Girls Club site was expected to yield possible evidence of domestic occupation from the late-19th-century tenement period, by which time the Lower East Side had become synonymous with the squalid conditions Jacob Riis documented in his *How the Other Half Lives*. At the time of Historical Perspective's (HPI) excavation at the site in June 2009, the wealth of online resources available made it possible to identify the first site residents of the 1830s, when the Lower East Side was the center of the booming shipbuilding industry, and where highly paid ships' carpenters, joiners, and engine makers lived cheek-by-jowl with the owners and managers of the shipyards and related businesses.

HPI's team of Sara Mascia, Richard Schaefer, and Christine Flaherty directed backhoe trenching in the rear yards of 279 and 281 East 7th Street and 101 Avenue D, which uncovered two severely truncated circular stone-lined privies. Hand excavation retrieved the surviving contents, dating to the 1830s and 1840s. As expected from a domestic site, the remains were mostly food related. The East 7th Street privy, due to its size (diameter ca. 7 ft.), the unified land title of the lots, and its location at the lot line, was likely shared by the tenants of both 279 and 281. Among the remains were a large number of cherry pits (suggesting the presence of a cherry tree in the yard); numerous sheep/goat skull fragments, which give evidence of secondary butchering activity on the lot (not surprising, since one of the tenants was a butcher); and a large number of wood fragments and shavings, perhaps related to the freelance woodworking activities of tenants Edmund Palmer and George Hoyt, both ships' carpenters.

The remains from the 101 Avenue D privy were quite similar, despite the higher socioeconomic status of the tenants associated with this home lot: Thomas B. Stillman, manager and partner of the nearby Novelty Ironworks Company; and subsequently Jabez Gardner, of Gardner & Wynant, sparmakers. The majority of the ceramics

recovered from both features were white-ware decorated with brown, blue, or black transfer-printed floral and pastoral scenes, popular from ca. 1810 to 1836. In addition, the features yielded a number of examples of redware, mochoware, and pearlware. Although no cherry pits or remains of secondary butchery were found, both privies provided evidence of the consumption of local shellfish, particularly oysters and hard-shell clams, and the East 7th Street privy even yielded a coconut shell, indicating the availability of exotic goods along the busy waterfront.

The similarities between the collections are indicative of the similarities between management and skilled workers on the Lower East Side during the early 19th century. The guild-like organization of the shipbuilding trades helped to buck the trend toward low wages and long hours which plagued most other skilled workers. The major firms were owned and managed by men who had ascended through the apprenticeship system, thus establishing craft dynasties and maintaining the system's integrity. Perhaps because of this, relations between labor and management were not as hostile as in other trades - incidentally creating a cohesive and peaceful neighborhood living environment.

**Archaeology in a Brooklyn Dock:** Historical Perspectives, Inc. monitored six test trenches of various sizes at the shipyard and identified elements of Graving Dock No. 2. The remains are currently buried under landfill. This wooden structure dates from 1867 and is one of the few large wooden graving docks left in New York Harbor. Remnants of the dock were found in each of the six trenches; the upper portions were immediately below grade. However, much of the dock had been altered or destroyed in the 20th century. A poured concrete dock (cap) had been installed atop the wooden elements, likely around the turn of the 20th century. The dock itself was altered many times during its lifetime. The footprint and stepped altars of dock and associated hardware were identified and recorded.

## Coming Soon!

### New Newsletter Feature: *Letters to the Editor*

From the Fall 2010 issue of the *SHA Newsletter*, the Newsletter Editor will be accepting e-mailed letters from SHA members and other contributors for a new Letters to the Editor feature. More details on how to submit letters to the Editor will feature in the Summer 2010 *Newsletter*.

Watch this space!

## Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology

Thad M. Van Bueren, Series Editor

This electronic peer-reviewed publication series is now entering its fifth year of production as a venue for rapid dissemination of shorter specialized technical papers in historical archaeology, maritime archaeology, material culture technology, and materials conservation. I took over as the series editor in 2009 from David Ball, who launched the publication in 2006 with the help of an editorial committee. The current editorial committee includes David Ball, Scott Baxter, C. Wayne Smith, and Emily Williams.

Four volumes containing a total of 19 articles are now available at this Society web address: <[http://www.sha.org/publications/technical\\_briefs/default.cfm](http://www.sha.org/publications/technical_briefs/default.cfm)>. The latest volume (Number 4) contains the following new articles of potential interest to Society members and other scholars:

1. An Effective Diver-Operated Coring Device for Underwater Archaeology, by Rachel L. Horlings (*Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology* 4:1–6).
2. Identification and Dating of Japanese Glass Beverage Bottles, by Douglas E. Ross (*Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology* 4:7–17).
3. Characterization of Archaeological Cotton (*G. herbaceum*) Fibers from Yingpan, by Qiuling Cao, Sukang Zhu, Ning Pan, Yuping Zhu, and Hengxian Tu (*Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology* 4:18–28).
4. A Comparison and Review of Window Glass Analysis Approaches in Historical Archaeology, by Jonathan Weiland (*Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology* 4:29–40).
5. Surefire Techniques for Archaeological Photography in Dark Places, by C. Wayne Smith (*Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology* 4:41–43).

Submissions of high-quality contributions of approximately 3000 words having immediate and long-term relevance to the SHA membership and profession are encouraged. All aspects of the publication process, from submission through paper review to final publication, are done online. Submission requirements, format, and copy-editing procedures conform to the SHA Style Guide. After final acceptance, papers are published on the SHA server in HTML and PDF formats. Please contact me at <[thadvanbueren@directv.net](mailto:thadvanbueren@directv.net)> if you are interested in contributing an article to this series.

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S 2010 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROSPECTION WORKSHOP

The National Park Service's 2010 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques entitled "Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century" will be held 24–28 May 2010, at the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site near Stanton, North Dakota. Lodging will be in the communities of Beulah, Hazen, and Riverdale, North Dakota. The field exercises will take place at the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site. The park preserves the historic and archaeological remnants of the culture and agricultural lifestyle of the Northern Plains Indians during the 18th and 19th centuries. Cosponsors for the workshop include the National Park Service and the State Historical Society of North Dakota. This will be the 20th year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this nation. The workshop will present lectures on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, and interpretation with hands-on use of the equipment in the field.

There is a registration charge of \$475. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's web page at <<http://www.nps.gov/history/mwac/>>.

For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873; phone: 402.437.5392, ext. 141; fax: 402.437.5098; email: <[steve\\_de\\_vore@nps.gov](mailto:steve_de_vore@nps.gov)>.

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# SHA 2011



## AUSTIN, TEXAS

*THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER*

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

Summer 2010 . . . . . 1 May 2010  
Fall 2010 . . . . . 1 August 2010  
Winter 2010 . . . . . 1 November 2010  
Spring 2011 . . . . . 1 February 2011

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