

Alasdair Brooks, DPhil, *Newsletter* Editor, School of Archaeology and Ancient History,
University of Leicester, United Kingdom

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Letters to the Editor

From the Fall issue of the *SHA Newsletter*, the Newsletter will be accepting Letters to the Editor.

For more details on the new column, please see the editorial on pages 2-3.

Emailed inquiries and contributions to the new column can be sent to the editor at:

<amb72@le.ac.uk>

Postal contributions can be sent to:

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President's Corner

William B. Lees

In a few weeks of this writing, the SHA Board will convene as usual at their mid-year board meeting. This year we will be meeting in Washington, DC. At this meeting, we will review the progress of the SHA since our January gathering, and will review and approve a budget for the following year. We will also discuss other issues as they may arise. While in DC we will be staying at a possible venue for the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology that will follow our conferences in Austin (2011); Baltimore (2012); Leicester (2013); and Québec City (2014).

At our meeting, the Board will be briefed by Conference Coordinator Pat Garrow on progress on upcoming conferences. I can tell you already that the local committee for Austin, headed up by Maria Franklin and Jim Bruseth, is hard at work and way ahead of the curve. We will have an excellent program and a wonderful time in the Lone Star State! If you've never been to Texas, I encourage you to take the time to look around, and a side trip to San Antonio is a must (check out the tour options when registration opens!). The conference hotel is excellent (been there!) and the nearby attractions, restaurants, and clubs are second to none. Watch out for the preliminary program in the next *SHA Newsletter*.

Significant on the agenda for the Board's mid-year meeting will be consideration of draft revisions to the SHA Constitution and Bylaws. These documents have undergone periodic review to ensure that they keep pace with the needs of our Society. In December of last year, President Lu Ann De Cunzio charged a presidential committee to review these documents and recommend revisions as necessary. Appointed to this committee are Don Weir, Chair; Dan Rob-

erts; and Charles Cleland.

In addition to a general review, the committee charge included consideration of the evolving editorial structure of SHA and its relationship to the Board. When SHA was formed over 40 years ago, there was one editor who was responsible for the journal (one issue a year) and for the newsletter. The Editor was an appointed member of the Board of Directors. Soon a Newsletter Editor was added, and this position was also made an appointed member of the Board. This editorial structure continued for many decades. In the intervening years, the journal grew from one to four issues a year, and the newsletter increased dramatically in size. In addition, SHA established a web presence, and began a number of special publication projects including an increasingly robust co-publication program with first one and now several presses. Initially, the Editor handled the co-publications, but it eventually grew to such an extent that someone was needed to handle this part of the SHA publication program. Likewise, the website has grown to be a substantial amount of effort and responsibility.

In recognition of the importance and level of effort involved in the co-publications and website programs, the Board over the course of several years established the positions of Website Editor and Co-Publications Editor for SHA. The positions created by the Board are not members of the Board (this would require a change in the Constitution and Bylaws), but these individuals have been invited to attend Board meetings and participate in discussion. Because the Editor and Newsletter Editor were members of the Board of Directors, for several years the SHA Board has debated whether the Constitution

Continued on Page 2

and Bylaws should be amended to add the new Website and Co-Publication editors as appointed members of the Board.

In 2008, President De Cunzo created a committee to address this question. Alternatives considered ranged from having none of the editors serve on the Board to having all four serve as appointed Board members. The committee thoughtfully considered the myriad of issues related to all of the possible configurations and a report representing the consensus of the committee was forwarded to President De Cunzo. This report recommended that all four editors become voting members of the Board (the full committee report is available at <www.sha.org>). The Board accepted the report but did not take any action on these recommendations.

Issues related to this recommendation revolve around the simple expansion in the size of the Board, with its attendant costs (the Board currently consists of 13 individuals); the increase in the percentage of appointed Board members versus those that are elected by the membership; and the increase in the percentage of the Board that represent a specific program within the SHA versus those that represent the broad interests of the Society. There are those who feel that all the editors contribute equally to the Society and deserve the same status on the Board. And there is the concern that the configuration of SHA's editorial structure may continue to evolve and may thus require constant tinkering with the Constitution and Bylaws. Ultimately the Board of Directors is about governance of the Society as a whole, and this must be our focus and concern in considering if and how to change its structure as it is defined by our core documents.

I can assure you that the Board takes this issue very seriously, and will have a lively and productive debate about the committee's report at our June meeting. At this writing the Board is reviewing a draft of the committee's recommendations, and I will receive questions and comments that will be forwarded to the committee for consideration before a final draft is prepared and brought before the Board for discussion in June. Ultimately, the Board has the final say as to what, if any, proposed revisions of the Constitution and Bylaws are sent to the membership for approval and ultimately it is up to the voting membership of SHA to determine if they will be adopted. I have confidence that the Board and ultimately the membership will choose wisely. And I thank the committee—Don Weir, Dan Roberts, and Charles Cleland—for agreeing to take on this very important and difficult

task. They are among the many, many volunteers who willingly step forward to do the work that makes SHA run and run very well.

Finally, as we all head about our business of historical archaeology, don't forget to tell the public about what we do, why it is interesting, and why it is important. All archaeology is public archaeology, but in our busy lives it is all too easy to convince ourselves that someone else will actually tell the public what we do and what we have learned. Next time you get excited about something you have learned, share that excitement through a press release, by making a visit to an elementary school class, by presenting a talk to a local civic club, or by delivering a lecture at your local heritage museum or society.

Editorial

Alasdair Brooks

The *SHA Newsletter* may at times appear to be one of the unchangingly reliable features of the Society for Historical Archaeology; but a quick survey of the Newsletter archive (now available online at: <http://www.sha.org/publications/onlinepubs_html/browsePubs.cfm>) amply demonstrates that, even with the Newsletter, the only constant is change. This is a publication that has been constantly evolving over the last 43 years. Two new changes are forthcoming over the coming months.

Digital Newsletter

From the next membership renewal cycle

Published Quarterly

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

Newsletter Editor: Alasdair Brooks, DPhil

Copy Editor: Daniel McNaughton.

Special News Editors:

Current Publications: Charles Ewen
Images of the Past: Benjamin Pykles

Current Research Editors:

Africa: Kenneth Kelly
Asia: Edward Gonzalez-Tennant
Australasia: Susan Piddock
Canada-Atlantic: Robert Ferguson
Canada-Ontario: Jon Jouppien
Canada-Prairie: Jennifer Hamilton
Canada-Québec: Stéphane Noël
Canada-Western: Rod J. Heitzmann
Caribbean/Bermuda:
Frederick H. Smith
Continental Europe: Natascha Mehler
Great Britain & Ireland:
James Symonds
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USA-Mid-Atlantic: Ben Resnick
USA-Midwest: Lynne L.M. Evans
USA-Northeast: David Starbuck
USA-Northern Plains & Mountain
States: Steven G. Baker
USA-Pacific Northwest:
Robert Cromwell

USA-Pacific West: Kimberley Wooten
USA-Southeast: Gifford Waters
USA-Southwest: Michael R. Polk

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(membership renewals for 2011), SHA members will be given a choice of receiving the Newsletter in the current printed form, or of only receiving a digital version of the Newsletter. Those members who choose to continue to receive the current printed version will notice no further change. Those who choose to receive the digital version will be sent an email four times a year, which will include a link to a web page where they may then download a full-color version of the Newsletter at their convenience.

As your editor, I would like to stress that this move is not a prelude to the imminent replacement of the printed Newsletter by a digital-only version. I cannot offer a blanket guarantee in perpetuity, but I very much see a strong role for a printed version of this publication for the foreseeable future. Many of our members strongly prefer receiving a print version, many of our institutional members require a printed version, and from a purely practical perspective, the continued existence of a printed Newsletter raises far fewer long-term archiving issues (which, after all, are supposed to be of interest to archaeologists) than would a digital-only Newsletter that might be hostage to the whims of changing technological fashion.

Nonetheless, many of our members have clearly signaled that they would like to have the option of receiving a digital version of this publication. With the unani-

mous approval of SHA's Board of Directors, and with logistical support from SHA Website Editor Chris Merritt and the SHA Business Office, I have—in consultation with my advisory committee—decided to offer this choice to our membership, and digital and print versions of the Newsletter will coexist from the spring 2011 issue.

Letters to the Editor

From the next (Fall 2010) Newsletter, I will be offering SHA members the opportunity to comment directly on issues of interest to both the Society and historical archaeology generally by instituting, on a trial basis, a Letters to the Editor column.

This is not the first time this has been attempted in the *SHA Newsletter*. For example, Lester Ross was actively soliciting letters from SHA members for publication in the Newsletter over 30 years ago! Yet the advent of broadly accessible email for the majority of the membership arguably makes it much easier for members to quickly and simply send letters on issues of concern to the Editor, even when he lives on a different continent to the majority of the membership. This allows me to use developments in electronic communication to offer SHA members a forum for discussion within a formal Society publication. I very much hope you choose to contribute.

I therefore issue a warm open invitation to all SHA members to send letters

to the *SHA Newsletter* editor via email (to <amb72@le.ac.uk>) or—for those who prefer to do things the old-fashioned way—via the postal service of your nation to the address listed on the front cover of the Newsletter. Please make it clear that, whether in a subject heading or the first paragraph, you are contributing to the new column. Usual submission deadlines can be found on the back page of each Newsletter, though I will accept letters to the editor throughout the year, with the understanding that I cannot guarantee that contributions sent in after a deadline will appear in the next issue.

The usual caveats for most Letters to the Editor columns in the North Atlantic world apply: the editor reserves the right to edit contributions for content and length; not all contributions will necessarily be published; the views expressed in the Letters to the Editor column are those of the contributor, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editor or SHA.

I hope these changes both improve *SHA Newsletter* accessibility for the membership by expanding format availability, and by giving each of you an opportunity to feel you can contribute to this publication directly.

And again, the archive of Newsletter back issues (at this writing, for 1972–1998) is available online at: http://www.sha.org/publications/onlinepubs_html/rowsepubs.cfm

Candidate Information 2010 SHA and ACUA Elections

The Nominations and Elections Committee, with the approval of the Board of Directors, presents the following slate of candidates for the positions open in 2011. The candidates were asked to respond to two questions regarding their qualifications and their vision for the Society for review by SHA members. The “floor” is now open to additional nominations from members. Any member in good standing wishing to nominate an eligible member for a specific position from the floor is welcome to do so; the nomination must be supported by five voting members in good standing, and a statement from the nominee that he or she is willing to serve in that office must accompany the nomination. Nominations from the floor are open until 25 September 2010, after which floor nominations will no longer be accepted. All floor nominations should be sent by email to President William Lees (<wlees@uwf.edu>) and Nominations and Elections Committee Chair Lu

Ann De Cunzo (<decunzo@udel.edu>) by the deadline.

For SHA Board of Directors (two positions)

Dena Doroszenko

Education

Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Toronto (ABD)

M.A., Anthropology, University of Toronto

B.A., Anthropology, University of Toronto

Present Position

Archaeologist, Ontario Heritage Trust, Government of Ontario, Canada

Past Positions

Part-time Faculty, Wilfrid Laurier University (Historic/Industrial Archaeology)



Program); Research Associate, Anthropology Department, Royal Ontario Museum; Consulting Associate, Archaeological Services, Inc.

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Conference Committee, Co-chair (with Eva MacDonald), local conference committee for 2009 annual meeting in Toronto, Canada; Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology: Director, Secretary, Executive Board, Conference Organizer and Program Chair, 2001 Niagara Falls, Ontario; Ontario Archaeological Society, Inc.: Director, Director of Membership Services, Director of Publications; Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society: President; Ontario Ministry of Culture: Technical Advisor Committee, Guidelines for Consultants

Research Interests

urban archaeology, the archaeology of domestic sites, cultural landscapes, public and community-based archaeology, historic material culture (ceramics), industrial archaeology, African-Canadian studies

Recent Publications

(2010) chief editor, *Annual Archaeological Report, Ontario (New Series) V.14*, Ontario Heritage Trust; (2009) Exploration, Exploitation, Expansion and Settlement: Historical Archaeology in Canada, in *International Handbook of Historical Archaeology*, T. Majewski and D. Gaimster, editors, pp. 507-524, Springer, NY; (2009) Stand By Your Ruin: Strategies for Assessing a Built/Urban Environment, *Ontario Archaeology* 83/84; (2006) Adventures in Archaeology at the Ontario Heritage Trust, in *Past Meets the Present: Archaeology and the Public*, J. Jameson and S. Baugher, editors, pp. 265-280, Springer, NY; (2003) Burning Down the House: The Archaeological Manifestation of Fire on Historic Domestic Sites, *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 30/31:41-52; (2002) Benares, A Family's Legacy: The Benares Farmstead, in *Mississauga: The First Ten Thousand Years*, F. Dieterman, editor, pp. 193-206, Eastend Books, Toronto.

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

With a history of 25 years of professional service and over thirty years in the field of archaeology, I will bring to SHA a wealth of experience reflecting in-depth knowledge of policy development, public education, promotion, and advocacy of historic archaeology in Canada and the U.S. As

the Archaeologist for the Ontario Heritage Trust since 1987, my responsibilities have included the design and implementation of historical and archaeological research and mitigation programs; collections management policy and implementation focusing on the wide range of provincially significant sites that fall under the purview of the Trust; and a publications program. More recently, I have been involved in aboriginal consultation policy development and engagement programs; advising on provincial and federal policy development for archaeology; and meeting with diverse stakeholders and public members, all of whom have a sense of shared vision regarding the province's archaeological heritage. With regard to professional service, I have sat on several boards on the provincial and regional/international level and been involved in various activities as a director including constitutional and bylaw revisions, code of ethics development, organizational strategic planning, records management, publications, and conference organizing.

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

Being involved from the ground up in organizing SHA's 42nd Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Toronto in 2009 certainly emphasized the international aspects of financial management during a period of economic recession in Canada and the U.S. and more particularly the impact on our own colleagues and members. As a result, ongoing fiscal management of SHA is an important facet that is of interest while on the Board for this also ties in with the ongoing development initiatives and opportunities undertaken by SHA. SHA is clearly becoming in the 21st century, a global organization focused on the practice of historical and underwater archaeology. As evidenced in the Society's *Newsletter* Current Research sections, our annual conference, our diverse membership and initiatives already underway by the Society that reflect an international perspective, SHA is uniquely positioned to speak to the challenges and successes our profession experiences around the world. Building on this would be another priority while on the Board. And finally, the Society's existing committees structured to capture students entering our profession should also engage the established young professional segment. I feel strongly that the Society should develop support as well as programs for this group as they will lead this organization into the future decades to

come.

Donald D. Southworth II

Education

M.A., Anthropology/History (minor), Brigham Young University
Utah Secondary Ed, History and Anthropology, Brigham Young University
B.S., Anthropology/History, Brigham Young University

Present Position

Principal Investigator - Historian/Archaeologist, Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C.

Past Positions

Preservation Specialist I, Environmental Division, Utah Department of Transportation; Staff Historian and Archaeologist, Office of Public Archaeology, Brigham Young University



Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Program Coordinator for 1999 annual meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah; Society of Industrial Archaeology: Secretary, Utah Chapter; Orem City Historic Preservation Commission: Board, Chairman

Research Interests

historical archaeology, history, teaching, human osteology and pathology, sanitation and refuse disposal

Recent Publications

(2010) D. Southworth, M. R. Polk, and W. S. Johnson, *The Lake Powell Pipeline Class*

III Draft Report, Sagebrush Consultants Report No. 1731; (2009) D. Southworth, M. R. Polk, and J. M. Peart, *The Cultural Resource Testing Results of the Historical Trash Dump at the 31st Street Interstate 15 (I 15) Interchange, Weber County, Utah*, Sagebrush Consultants Report No. 1447; (2009) D. Southworth and J. M. Peart, *An Historical and Archaeological Context for the Proposed Expansion of the Moss Courthouse Project in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah*, Sagebrush Consultants Report No. 1720; (2008) *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Jacob's Smelter Superfund Site, Tooele County, Utah*, Sagebrush Consultants Report No. 1470; (2008) *Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Circa 1862-63 Dugout at Building 55, Fort Douglas, Salt Lake County, Utah*, Sagebrush Consultants Report No. 1460; (2008) D. Southworth and N. George, *A Cultural Resources Survey of Standing Structures Along the Nevada Northern Railway in Elko and White Pine Counties, Nevada*, Sagebrush Consultants Report No. 1609; (2008) D. Southworth with N. George, A. Garrison, D. Davidson, T. Jones, K. Raffield, A. Ecevedo, M. Terlep, A. Grimes, A. Wallin, M. Sandell, E. Adlam, and J. Peart, *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Nevada Northern Railway Project in Elko and White Pine Counties, Nevada*, Sagebrush Consultants Report No. 1609.

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

I have worked in both the private sector and for a state transportation agency with responsibility for review and evaluation of projects for the Federal Highway Administration. As such, I have seen both sides of the process. This gives me some insight into the challenges that the private sector faces in dealing with the cultural resources and government agencies, as well as the perspective of the challenges that government agencies, both federal and state, have in relating to the private sector and the public in general. Having also worked for a university, I believe I understand the issues facing these institutions as well, especially those facing our current curation problems.

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

The most pressing issue that I see currently is the one facing all sectors of archaeology, which is the curation issue. Storage space is at a premium, but we have not yet come to grips with how to best solve

the problem that will preserve the cultural material, maintain adequate storage space, and yet allow for a reasonable culling process that does not compromise the resource or contaminate the future. Other issues of concern include the present trend in legislation to reduce or circumvent the effectiveness of Section 106 and other environmental laws and statutes. Underwater archaeologists have made great strides in extending the regulations to protect underwater resources while terrestrial seems to be drawing fire by those wanting to either do away with or reduce the regulations. Much of this reaction stems from ignorance of the regulations and from reaction to overzealous federal and state agencies. SHA needs to take the forefront in educating lawmakers and agency decision makers about the environmental process and how it works.

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood

Education

Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Massachusetts/Amherst
B.A., Mount Holyoke College

Present Position

Professor of Anthropology, Dept. of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, Oakland University; Associate, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

Past Positions

Associate Professor, Anthropology and Director, Women's Studies, Oakland University; Owner, Spencer-Wood Heritage Consulting; Assistant Professor, Anthropology, University of Massachusetts-Boston; Creator/ Director, MA Program in History and Historical Archaeology, Dual Major in Anthropology and History, Certificate Program in New England Archaeology at University of Massachusetts-Boston; Visiting Lecturer, Harvard University Extension Program; PI, Historical Archaeologist, or Field Supervisor, Institute for Conservation Archaeology, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University; Co-owner, Information Dynamics Business Consulting

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Women's Caucus, Gender and Minority Affairs Committee; Membership Committee; Council of Michigan Archaeologists: Vice President, Trustee; organizer, host of the annual conference of the Michigan Women's Studies Association; Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology:

Board

Research Interests

feminist historical archaeology of the intersections of gender, sexuality, ethnicity, race, class, religion, age, etc.; socioeconomic status and consumer choice; global trade networks and exchange in capitalistic markets; archaeological theory and method; nonlinear systems theory; public archaeology



Recent Publications

(2010) Introduction to the Historical Archaeology of Powered Cultural Landscapes; Feminist Perspectives on Gendered and Powered Landscapes in Historical Archaeology, *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*; (2010) Feminist Theoretical Perspectives on the Archaeology of Poverty: Gendering Institutional Lifeways in the Northeastern United States from the 18th Century through the 19th Century, *Historical Archaeology* 44(4); (2010) S. Spencer-Wood and S. B. Baugher, co-editors, *Archaeology and Preservation of Gendered Landscapes*, Springer, and S. Spencer-Wood and S. Baugher, Introduction to the Archaeology and Preservation of Gendered Landscapes; and Gendered Power Dynamics Between Religious Sects, Ethnic Groups and Classes, in *Jewish Communities on Boston's Landscape at the Turn of the Century*; and Commentary: A Feminist Framework for Analyzing Complex Gendered Power Dynamics Altering Cultural Landscapes from the Past into the Present; (2009) Feminist Theory and the Historical Archaeology of Institutions, pp. 33-49, and A Feminist Approach to European Ideologies of Poverty and the Institutionalization of the Poor in Falmouth, Massachusetts, pp. 117-136, in *The Archaeology of Institutional Life*, A. M. Beisaw and J. G. Gibb, editors, University

of Alabama Press; (2007) *Feminist Theory and Gender Research in Historical Archaeology*, in *Women in Antiquity: Theoretical Approaches to Gender and Archaeology*, S. Nelson, editor, pp. 29–74, Altamira Press.

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

The three primary areas of concern throughout my career have been: (1) the production of high-quality scholarship in both CRM and academic publications; (2) educating and mentoring students to work in CRM, or historic site museums, or to go to graduate school; and (3) developing partnerships with local historical societies, government historical commissions, and museums, as well as international research networks. In the service learning component of my historical archaeology course students learn professional ethics and the value of community collaboration. Students are encouraged to educate the public by giving talks on their research at our Oakland County Archaeology Day public event. I have also developed local internship and employment opportunities for undergraduate archaeology students. Another major goal of my teaching has involved inculcating a professional ethic of going above and beyond to produce high-quality research and reports, especially in underpaid CRM projects. To this end I created and directed three programs at the University of Massachusetts/Boston until 1987. My leadership experience in designing curricula and directing academic programs may be useful in developing strategies to increase the appeal of SHA membership to students.

My experience on the boards of regional and local professional organizations, on committees of SHA, and in university service have provided me with invaluable experience in working with diverse colleagues in developing and meeting shared goals. I joined SHA in 1976 as a graduate student and can bring to the table my experience of changes in SHA from the viewpoint of a member who has organized many conference symposia, and as a founding member of SHA gender and minority committees. I would also bring to the SHA Board 19 years of experience as a business consultant who codeveloped useful workshops teaching leadership, teamwork, networking, communication, leading meetings, and collaborative visioning.

If elected to serve as a director of SHA what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA's missions and goals, and ongoing committee activities,

and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

Major interrelated challenges of SHA that are crucial to the continued health of the organization include increasing all the following: (1) the diversity of our membership, (2) membership affordability, (3) member networking, (4) community outreach and public education in preservation ethics, and (5) lobbying for legal protections for cultural resources. I have ideas for increasing our lobbying, and would like to work on making membership in SHA more affordable. I would also like to help increase networking among SHA members, and develop creative strategies of community outreach and public education, with the goal both of increasing public collaboration and drawing in a greater diversity of SHA members. Within SHA my top priority would be advocacy for increased inclusion of women and minorities, including developing methods for increasing the citation of relevant publications in journal articles. The major themes of my service would be diversity, inclusion, and outreach to new communities. I am also interested in increasing international membership and in promoting international research collaborations, drawing on my recent contribution to strengthening a research partnership between Oakland University and the Institute of Archaeology at Hebrew University. I think SHA needs to increase its frequency of international meetings.

My long history of membership and contributions to SHA has led to the development of collegial friendships and collaborations that have been critical to my career in historical archaeology. I am grateful to SHA for its journal, annual conference, and the dedication of those who have so selflessly served as officers and committee members. I would be honored to serve as a member of the SHA Board, where I could contribute further to growing and improving the organization, including its support of members' professional development.

Richard Veit

Education

Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania

M.A., Anthropology, College of William and Mary

B.A., Anthropology, Drew University

Present Position

Associate Professor of Anthropology, Anthropology Program Coordinator, Department of History and Anthropology, and Director, Center for Excellence in Teaching

and Learning, Monmouth University

Past Positions

Principal Archaeologist, Gannett Fleming Inc.; Principal Archaeologist, Cultural Resource Consulting Group

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

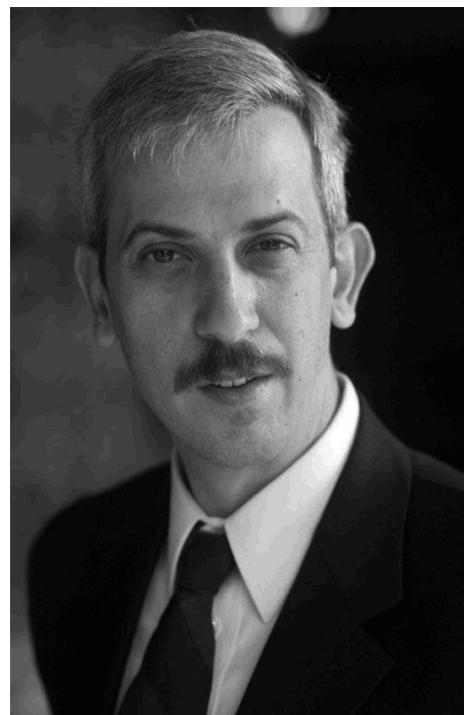
SHA: Chair, History Committee, *Historical Archaeology* Editorial Board-Memorials Editor; Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: Board, Archivist, Co-organizer (with Richard Hunter), 2005 conference; Archaeological Society of New Jersey: President; Association for Gravestone Studies, Editorial Board; *Journal of the History of Archaeology*, Editorial Board

Research Interests

early American material culture, grave markers and vernacular architecture, industrial archaeology, commemoration, landscapes, military sites, archaeology of ethnicity, teaching archaeology

Recent Publications

(2009) R. Veit and M. Gall, Forging Ahead in the Somerset Hills: Archaeological Documentation of an 18th-Century Bloomery Forge in Bernardsville, New Jersey, *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 37:38–57; (2009) "Resolved to Strike Out a New Path:" Consumerism and Iconographic Change in New Jersey Gravestones c. 1680–1820, *Historical Archaeology* 43(1):115–141; (2009) R. Veit, guest editor with S. B. Baugher and G. P. Scharfenberger, *Historical Archaeology of Religious Sites and Cemeteries*,



Historical Archaeology 43(1); (2008) R. Veit and M. Nonestied, *New Jersey Cemeteries and Tombstones: History in the Landscape*, Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick; (2002) *Digging New Jersey History: Historical Archaeology in the Garden State*, Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick.

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

It is an honor to be running for the board of SHA. Prior to beginning my academic career I was employed in cultural resource management. I had the opportunity to work for both large and small firms in a variety of positions from field/laboratory technician to lab supervisor, historian, principal archaeologist, and project manager. I continue to do some private consulting though most of my time is now spent teaching. For the past fifteen years I have taught at Monmouth University, a mid-sized comprehensive private institution in central New Jersey. There I coordinate the university's Anthropology program, teach in the M.A. program in History, and direct our Center for Excellence in Teaching and Learning. I have also chaired our faculty council and numerous faculty committees. These experiences have helped me develop skills in bringing complex and challenging projects to completion. If elected to the SHA Board, I will work energetically and conscientiously to help the Society achieve its goals. I also look forward to continuing to work with the members of the History Committee on our oral history project and developing a greater web presence for SHA.

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

If elected to the board, I would work hard to move the Society's agenda forward. I am interested in helping train the next generation of historical archaeologists and encouraging them to participate in SHA. I joined SHA as a new graduate student in 1990 and went to my first conference the following year (Jamaica 1991). Since then I have attempted to attend every SHA conference. I am interested in helping other novice historical archaeologists participate in SHA's activities. At the same time, I look forward to receiving and reading the SHA's publications and I attempt to contribute to them when possible. I would work to continue and where sensible expand the Soci-

ety's publications so that more members may benefit from them. I would like to see SHA have a broader membership base and make greater inroads into public consciousness. In my opinion, historical archaeology is an incredibly dynamic field with tremendous potential to provide new and relevant information about our shared past. We should work hard to make sure that what we do remains relevant and intelligible to those inside and outside the field. Finally, SHA's growth and broader economic issues have made it increasingly expensive for many individuals earning archaeologists' wages to participate in SHA. I would work, wherever possible, to moderate the costs associated with membership while maintaining SHA's high standards and excellent reputation.

Nominations and Elections Committee (two positions)

Timothy E. Baumann

Education

Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

M.S., Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Public History Certificate, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Museum Studies Certificate, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

B.A., Anthropology, University of Missouri, Columbia

Present Position

Curator of Collections, Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University; Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University; Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis; Research Member, The Center for Archaeology in the Public Interest, Indiana University

Past Positions

Associate Professor of Anthropology, Missouri Valley College; Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri, St. Louis; Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri, St. Louis; Fellow, Public Policy Research Center, University of Missouri, St. Louis; Stakeholder, Center for Human Origins & Cultural Diversity, University of



Missouri, St. Louis; Intern, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Terrestrial Program Chair, Public Session Chair, and member of the Local Arrangements Committee for the 2004 annual meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, journal referee and book reviewer, *Historical Archaeology*; Society for American Archaeology: Member of the Museums, Collections, and Curation Committee; Midwest Archaeological Conference: Treasurer, Program Chair and Co-organizer with J. Kelly of the 2004 annual meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, Co-chair with G. W. Monaghan of the 2010 annual meeting in Bloomington, Indiana, book reviewer, *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*; Southeastern Archaeological Conference: Program Chair and Co-organizer with J. Kelly of the 2004 annual meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, journal referee, *Southeastern Archaeology*; Missouri Archaeological Society: Vice President, Trustee, Archaeology Month Coordinator, Co-chair with Kathleen Stahlman of the 2004 annual meeting of the Missouri Archaeological Society in St. Louis; Missouri Association of Professional Archaeologists: President, Vice President, Newsletter Editor, Webmaster; Mound City Archaeological Society: Secretary, Program Chair; Missouri Advisory Council for Historic Preservation: Board member, Chair

Research Interests

U.S. Southeast and Midwest archaeology, African Diaspora, museum studies, public archaeology, social stratification and identity, culture contact, historic preservation, heritage tourism, K-12 education

Recent Publications

(2011) A Historical Perspective of Civic Engagement and Interpreting Cultural Diversity in Arrow Rock, Missouri, in *Archaeologies of Engagement, Representation, and Identity*, P. Shackel and D. Gadsby, editors, *Historical Archaeology* 45(1); (2010) co-editor with M. Groover, *Pottery, Passages, Postholes, and Porcelain: Essays in Honor of Charles H. Faulkner*, Report of Investigation No. 53, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Occasional Paper No. 22, Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; (2010) *Beads, in The World of a Slave: Encyclopedia of Material Slave Life in the United States*, M. Katz-Hyman and K. Rice, editors, Greenwood/ABCCLIO, Inc., Santa Barbara, CA; (2010) *Bottle Trees, in The World of a Slave: Encyclopedia of Material Slave Life in the United States*, M. Katz-Hyman and K. Rice, editors, Greenwood/ABCCLIO, Inc., Santa Barbara, CA; (2010) *Faunal Remains, in The World of a Slave: Encyclopedia of Material Slave Life in the United States*, M. Katz-Hyman and K. Rice, editors, Greenwood/ABCCLIO, Inc., Santa Barbara, CA; (2009) guest co-editor with M. Groover, *Colleague, Mentor, and Friend: Essays in Honor of Charles H. Faulkner*, *Tennessee Archaeology* 4(1/2); (2009) *The Web of Cultural Identity: A Case Study of African-American Identity and "Soul Food," Tennessee Archaeology* 4(1/2):66-93; (2009) *Evidence Unearthed: Digging into Scott Joplin's St. Louis*, *Gateway Heritage* 29(2):22-33; (2008) T. Baumann, A. Hurley, and L. Allen, *Economic Stability and Social Identity: Historic Preservation in Old North St. Louis*, in *Revisiting "Living Cities": Trends in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Urban Archaeology*, M. Wagner and P. Mullins, editors, *Historical Archaeology* 42(1):70-87; (2007) *African American Ethnicity, in Reading Archaeology: An Introduction*, R. J. Muckle, editor, pp. 254-260, Broadview Press, Calgary, Alberta.

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

My greatest strength that I can offer SHA is my breadth of experience and leadership in professional service. I have served in a variety of roles in national, regional, state, and local archaeological societies and advisory committees, including as a board officer and committee member, chairing annual conferences, as a journal referee, and organizing archaeology month and K-12 programs for more than a decade. This experience has provided me with a true understanding of the responsibilities and ethical standards needed for profes-

sional service. As a member of the SHA Nominations and Elections Committee, I would use this knowledge in the selection and vetting process to elect diverse and experienced candidates. My ability to do so is supported by my educational background and work experience in academia, CRM, museums, and public archaeology, which in total has allowed me to interact and build professional relationships with a broad set of colleagues.

The future priorities of SHA should follow the goals and objects of its many committees. In particular, SHA should continue to expand internationally by way of its meeting locations (e.g., Ireland), publication topics, and membership. In regards to the latter, there is always a continued need to increase student membership and involvement. Through the inter-society relations, public education, and publication committees, SHA should continue to create new and expansive collaborations with like organizations (e.g., Archaeological Conservancy), government agencies/departments (e.g., NPS), or presses (e.g., University of Florida Press) to publish, preserve archaeological sites and collections, and develop educational programming. The growth of SHA can also be linked to the development of academic programs and professional training opportunities. SHA should help to set curriculum standards for undergraduate and graduate programs in historical archaeology. With the large number of legacy collections at museums and universities, professional training in collections management is desperately needed, which SHA can supply through workshops and academic programs. SHA should also consider new grant initiatives that support student research, emerging scholars/departments, and education/outreach activities, particularly with descendant communities. A final focus area is in government affairs with SHA supporting new legislation or preventing limitations to current laws and guidelines on the scientific study and protection of archaeological resources.

Michael A. Cinquino

Education

Ph.D., Anthropology, SUNY at Stony Brook

M.A., Anthropology, SUNY at Stony Brook

B.A., Sociology, St. John Fisher College

Present Position

Senior Vice President/Senior Archaeologist, Director Buffalo Office, Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Past Positions

Senior Archaeologist, Ecology & Environment, Inc.; Archaeological Reviewer, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; State Archaeologist of Puerto Rico/Review and Compliance Archaeological Reviewer, PRSHPO; Archaeologist, Ebasco Environmental

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

New York Archaeologist Council: Board member, Standards Committee; Advisory Councils for the Protection of Terrestrial and Underwater Archaeological Patrimony of Puerto Rico: PRSHPO representative

Research Interests

urban archaeology, 19th-century farmsteads, 19th-century Caribbean sugarcane production, historic archival research, Caribbean rock art

Recent Publications

(2009) M. H. Hayward, L.-G. Atkinson, and M. A. Cinquino, editors, *Rock Art of the Caribbean*, University of Alabama Press, and M. A. Cinquino, M. H. Hayward, P. Roe, P. A. Zayas, and K. Wild, *Rock Art of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands*, pp. 115-136; (1999) M. A. Cinquino, M. C. Tronolone, and C. Vandrei, *Historic Resources on the Vieques Naval Reservation and Historical Development of Vieques Island*, Puerto Rico, *Proceedings of the 17th International Congress for Caribbean Archaeology*, Bahamas, 1997.

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

I have over 30 years' experience in cultural resource management conducting archaeological investigations, including



numerous historic investigations in the Northeastern U.S. and Caribbean. I have gained a comprehensive understanding of the role of the professional archaeologist through my experiences in the commercial sector, as consulting archaeologist, agency reviewer at the state and federal level, RPA, and as a NYAC board member for over a decade. I will use my experience to identify individuals who will effectively and professionally promote the wide-ranging goals of historical archaeology.

Carol Diaz-Granados

(no photograph provided)

Education

Ph.D., Anthropology (Archaeology)
Washington University, St. Louis
M.A., Anthropology
B.F.A., Graphic Design

Present and Past Positions

Research Associate, Department of Anthropology/University College, Washington University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

American Rock Art Research Assn: Board; Eastern States Rock Art Research Assn: Managing Editor, Quarterly Newsletter; Missouri Humanities Council: Board, Past President; Missouri Assn of Professional Archaeologists, Inc.: Past President

Research Interests

American archaeology, petroglyphs/pictographs; American Indian art, iconography, 1904 World's Fair archaeology/ anthropology; anthropology through the arts

Recent Publications

(2011) senior editor, *Picture Cave*; (2011, in press) Early Manifestations of Mississippian Iconography in Middle Mississippi Valley Rock Art, in *Visualizing the Sacred*, G. E. Lankford, F. K. Reilly III, and J. F. Garber, editors, University of Texas Press; (2010) curator, exhibit on 1904 St. Louis World's Fair Archaeological Project, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis (based on 12 summers of research); (2008) *Picture Cave*, in *Cave Archaeology of the Eastern Woodlands: Essays in Honor of Patty Jo Watson*, D. H. Dye, editor, University of Tennessee Press; (2005) C. Diaz-Granados and J. R. Duncan, Rock Art in the Central Mississippi Valley, in *Discovering North American Rock Art*, L. L. Loendorf, C. Chippindale, and D. Whitley, editors, University of Arizona Press; (2004) C. Diaz-Granados and J. Duncan, editors,

Rock-Art of Eastern North America: Capturing Images and Insights, and co-authors, *Reflections of Power, Wealth, and Sex in Missouri Rock Art Motifs*, University of Arizona Press; (2004) *Marking Stone, Land, Body and Spirit*, in *Hero, Hawk, and Open Hand: American Indian Art of the Ancient Midwest and South*, R. F. Townsend, editor, Yale University Press; (2000) C. Diaz-Granados and J. Duncan, *Petroglyphs and Pictographs of Missouri*, University of Alabama Press.

Jon Horn

Education

M.A., Anthropology, University of Idaho
B.A., History, Lewis & Clark College

Present Position

Principal Investigator and Co-Owner, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Montrose, Colorado



Past Positions

Staff Archaeologist, Nickens and Associates; Seasonal Archaeologist, Mt. Hood and Gifford Pinchot National Forests

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists: Past President, Secretary, Board, Membership Committee Chairman

Research Interests

Colorado mining, Native American contact period—particularly Ute, trails, wagon roads, linear sites, late-19th- and early-20th-century material culture

Recent Publications

More than 300 cultural resource re-

ports, 18 National Register nominations, and 4 Historic American Engineering Record packages; (2007) co-author, *Colorado History: A Context for Historical Archaeology*, Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver; (2005) *The Shavano Valley Rock Art Site and Western Colorado Rock Art Studies Through Time*, *Colorado Archaeology - Southwestern Lore* 71(4):52-70.

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

I think it is important that SHA maintain diversity in its selection of candidates for office. A cross-section of officeholders with academic, agency, and cultural resource management backgrounds is healthy for the future of the organization. I will strive to identify and encourage the best in our organization to run as candidates and serve as officers. With over 30 years of archaeological experience and over 20 years of running a small cultural resource consulting business, I work well with others and am proficient in completing tasks efficiently. I look forward to serving on the Nominations and Elections Committee.

ACUA Committee (three positions)

Marc-Andre Bernier

Education

M.A., Greek Archaeology, University of Ottawa



Diploma (1st cycle), Educational Sciences, Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue

B.A., Classical Studies, University of Ottawa

Present Position

Chief, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

Past Positions

Senior Underwater Archaeologist, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada; Underwater Archaeologist, Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA Underwater Program Coordinator for SHA 2000 annual conference, Québec City; Underwater Program Chair for SHA 2014 annual conference, Québec City; ACUA: Board, Vice-Chair (2008–2010); Nautical Archaeology Service: Tutor; Parks Canada: Senior Tutor.

Research Interests

shipwrecks in New France, ship anchors, submerged cultural resource management, outreach in underwater archaeology, site formation processes

Recent Publications

(2007) M.-A. Bernier, R. Grenier, and W. Stevens, co-editors, *The Underwater Archaeology of Red Bay, Labrador. Basque Shipbuilding and Whaling in the Sixteenth-Century*, Parks Canada, Ottawa, 5 vols., also published in French as *L'archéologie subaquatique de Red Bay, Labrador. La construction navale et la pêche de la baleine basques au XVI^e siècle*; (2007) Site Formation Process and Break-up of the 24M Vessel, in *The Underwater Archaeology of Red Bay, Labrador*, Grenier, Bernier, and Stevens, editors, vol. 4, pp. 215–290; (2007) M.-A. Bernier and C. D. Moore, Deck Fittings for Rig and Sail Handling, in *The Underwater Archaeology of Red Bay, Labrador*, Grenier, Bernier, and Stevens, editors, vol. 4, pp. 41–65; (2007) M.-A. Bernier, C. D. Moore, and D. LaRoche, Ground Tackle, in *The Underwater Archaeology of Red Bay, Labrador*, Grenier, Bernier, and Stevens, editors, vol. 4, pp. 66–84; M.-A. Bernier and R. Grenier, Dating and Identification of the Red Bay Wrecks, in *The Underwater Archaeology of Red Bay, Labrador*, Grenier, Bernier, and Stevens, editors, vol. 4, pp. 291–308; (2006) To Dig or Not to Dig? The Example of the Shipwreck of the Elizabeth and Mary, in *Underwater Cultural Heritage at Risk: Managing Natural and Human Impacts*, Heritage at Risk Special Edition, R. Grenier, D. Nutley, and I. Cochran, editors, ICOMOS, Paris, pp. 64–66.

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

For the last 20 years, I have been part of Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeology Service, working as a field archaeologist, a project manager and, since 2008, as head of the Service. This background in an organization operating on a vast territory with a strong protection mandate provided me with a vast array of experience in field work, in collaborative work with partners and in development of organizational relevance. My involvement with the Nautical Archaeology Society educational program since 1994 had me working alongside stakeholders. Helping to develop this program at an international level, I have come to appreciate the challenges colleagues are facing in order to protect submerged heritage elsewhere. In my first term on the ACUA Board, I came to understand its role not only as a representative of our discipline, but also as a dynamic component of SHA. With this experience, I would work towards the continuation of the strategies developed to bring ACUA/SHA closer to the membership and make it even more relevant. Pursuit of relevance and strategic management are important parts of my present duties with Parks Canada. With the ratification of the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, ACUA is positioning itself as an important player globally, and I believe my international experience can help. Finally, as I tried to do as Vice-Chair, I would work to provide leadership to ACUA and encourage the collaborative and dynamic team effort that I have witnessed in the past four years.

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

In recent years, considerable efforts have been deployed to bring SHA and ACUA even closer. This was done in many ways, from conscious integration of terrestrial and underwater archaeology conference sessions and workshops, to a greater involvement of the ACUA Board Members in SHA Committees. Nurturing this relationship would be a priority for me. The recent SHA Membership Needs Assessment Survey and the ensuing Strategic Planning Goals have given both SHA and ACUA a common working ground and these challenges were tackled collaboratively. I would work so that ACUA Board members continue to embrace this commitment to address the needs of SHA members

as expressed in the Survey and the Strategic Plan. Concretely, this would translate in the implementation and development of the strategies already targeted by ACUA and focused on engaging directly the membership: practical workshops to address real issues facing submerged heritage, open forums to exchange with the membership, improved and relevant information tools more attractive to present and potential members, and increased communication of ACUA activities. I would also continue to emphasize ACUA's role as a promoter of ethical and professional standards in the discipline of underwater archaeology. The Board, with great support from SHA, is taking strong stances on controversial issues, and this role will increase if ACUA is successful at being recognized as a NGO supporting the State Parties of the UNESCO Convention.

John R. Bratten

Education

Ph.D., Anthropology (Nautical Archaeology), Texas A&M University
M.S., Science Education, Northwest Missouri State University
B.S., Biology, Northwest Missouri State University

Present Position

Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Anthropology, Director, Maritime Studies Program, University of West Florida

Past Positions

7th–12th grade Science Teacher

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: Underwater Program Chair, local conference committee, for 2001 annual meeting in Mobile, AL



Research Interests

artifact conservation, nautical and historical archaeology, maritime history of West Florida

Recent Publications

(2009) The Mesoamerican Component of the Emanuel Point Ships: Obsidian, Ceramics, and Projectile Points, *The Florida Anthropologist* 62(3/4):109–114; (2009) J. R. Bratten and J. E. Worth, Shipwrecked History: A Sunken Spanish Fleet Reveals New Knowledge of Early Florida Colonists, *American Heritage* 59(2):44–49; (2009) Diving Into 450 Years of Pensacola's Maritime History, *Pensacola Magazine*:59–65; (2008) J. R. Bratten, G. D. Cook, and J. E. Worth, The Emanuel Point Ship II: Investigation of a newly discovered 16th-century Spanish vessel in Pensacola, Florida, *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings from the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference*, V. Mastone and S. Langley, editors, The Society for Historical Archaeology; (2002) *The Gondola Philadelphia and the Battle of Lake Champlain*, Number Six: Studies in Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University Press, College Station

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

I believe that my lengthy experience with shipwreck archaeology, conservation, and teaching would be my greatest contribution to the ACUA committee. Prior to my involvement in underwater archaeology, I was the "Science Department" for two small, rural Nebraska public schools and taught various science courses to junior high and high school students for nine years. After finding Peter Throckmorton's *The Sea Remembers* in the high school library, I sought a way to combine my interest in science with nautical archaeology. While completing my doctorate in the Nautical Archaeology Program at Texas A&M University, I obtained experience in the analysis and conservation of artifacts from diverse sources, including those from the sunken 17th-century town of Port Royal, Jamaica, to Revolutionary War munitions recovered from Lake Champlain. Between 1994 and 1998, I served in the dual role of conservator and archaeologist for the earliest shipwreck discovered in Florida, the Emanuel Point Ship. Following my employment with the University of West Florida in 1996, I have served as either principal or co-principal investigator for a variety of underwater archaeology projects, including abandoned schooner barges, sunken fishing vessels, an early-18th-century Spanish frigate, and a second shipwreck from a

1559 Spanish colonization fleet. I interact with several hundred students who share a common archaeological interest and frequently stress the importance of shipwreck preservation and archaeology at community presentations.

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

If elected to serve, I would emphasize that ACUA prioritize to spread word of its mission and goals through public and student education. Financially, the most practical way for ACUA to educate the public concerning issues relating to underwater archaeology, conservation, and submerged cultural resources management may be via the Internet, Facebook, and Twitter. ACUA's website should be updated on a regular basis. ACUA should also seek ways to encourage more student participation in the society's annual conference. So that we are not just preaching to the choir, ACUA should seek ways to make links and connections need to the sport diving community. In light of the recent Deepwater Horizon disaster it is also imperative that ACUA emphasize the importance of cultural resources management to government officials and agencies at both state and federal levels.

David Conlin

Education

Ph.D., Anthropology, Brown University
A.M., Anthropology, Brown University
M.St., Maritime and Aegean Archaeology, Oxford University
B.A., Anthropology, Reed College

Present Position

Archaeologist, Chief, National Park Service Submerged Resources Center, Lakewood, Colorado

Past Positions

Archaeologist, Deputy Chief, NPS Submerged Resources Center; Archaeologist, United States Naval Historical Center

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: 2010 plenary panel on archaeological ethics; Our Word Underwater Foundation: youth fellowship program; National Association of Black Scuba Divers: Diving With a Purpose, technical assistance and exchange in South Africa, Mozambique, and

Angola; Monitor National Marine Sanctuary: Advisory Council; NOAA/NPS: National Marine Protected Center

Research Interests

anthropological approaches to underwater archaeology, archaeological theory and epistemology, site formation processes, philosophy of science applied to archaeology, ethics and politics in archaeology, connections between underwater and terrestrial archaeology; specifically WWII Battle of the Atlantic, global slave trade, maritime trade, contact, societal complexity, Annales archaeology

Recent Publications

(2010) T. Foecke, L. Maa, M. A. Russell, D. L. Conlin, and L. E. Murphy, Investigating Archaeological Site Formation Processes on the Battleship USS *Arizona* Using Finite Element Analysis, *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37:1090–1101; (2007) D. L. Johnson, B. M. Wilson, J. D. Carr, M. A. Russell, L. E. Murphy, and D. L. Conlin, Corrosion of Steel Shipwrecks in the Marine Environment – Part 1, *Materials Performance* 45(1):40–44; (2007) D. L. Johnson, B. M. Wilson, J. D. Carr, M. A. Russell, L. E. Murphy, and D. L. Conlin, Corrosion of Steel Shipwrecks in the Marine Environment – Part 2, *Materials Performance* 45(2):54–57; (2007) H. Van Tilburg and D. L. Conlin, Pearl Harbor: West Loch Site Reconnaissance, NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program Special Report/Submerged Resources Center Technical Report Number 25; (2007) View from the Hunley Recovery Team, in *Out of the Blue: Public Interpretation of Maritime*



Cultural Resources, J. Jameson, Jr. and D. Scott-Ireton, editors, pp. 196–203.

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

I believe that the practice of archaeology in the U.S., and to some extent elsewhere, is a two-pronged endeavor where academic archaeology frames large questions and research domains and public- and privately funded archaeology has access to resources in the form of people, funding, and equipment. While there has traditionally been a lot of cross-fertilization between these two parallel tracks, I believe that it could be an important function of SHA to facilitate this process by coordinating granting programs, acting as a clearing house for programmatic agreements, and serving as an intersection between the resources of the private and governmental sectors and the larger questions of social process in academic archaeology. I know, based on my own experiences, that it is possible to do research archaeology within a management framework, and that academic questions and capabilities have much to offer the daily work of management-driven agencies.

Given that many jobs in archaeology will be in government or the private sector, I think that it is important for ACUA to have one or more professional from this side of the field represented.

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

If elected to serve I would focus on three issues which I believe are key in the field: (1) bridging the gap between public and academic archaeology so as to provide opportunities for research, cooperative projects, and outreach for newer practitioners in the field; (2) finding external resources from federal agencies such as NPS and NOAA to continue the processes of engagement for minorities and youth in both professional and avocational archaeology through the structure of SHA and ACUA; and (3) continuing to promote larger research questions that can simultaneously engage anthropology, terrestrial archaeology, and underwater archaeology.

Joe Flatman

Education

Ph.D., Archaeology, University of Southampton

M.A., Maritime Archaeology, University of Southampton

B.A., Archaeology and History, University of Southampton

Present Positions

County Archaeologist, Surrey County

Council, UK; Lecturer in Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University College London

Past Positions

Lecturer in Archaeology, Flinders University, Australia and Cardiff University, UK; Visiting Fellow in Archaeology, Bristol University

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

Nautical Archaeology Society: Executive Committee Member, Publications Subcommittee, Training and Education Advisory Board Chairperson; English Heritage: Southeast Research Framework and Resource Assessment Committee, Maritime and Marine Historic Environment Research Framework Medieval Working Group Co-Chairperson; 3rd International Congress on Underwater Archaeology: Steering Committee Chairperson; Thames Discovery Programme: Steering Group; Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Critical Friend; Council for British Archaeology: Trustee

Research Interests

cultural heritage management, law, ethics and practice, maritime archaeology, medieval and postmedieval archaeology, history and art history, pedagogy

Recent Publications

(2009) *Ships and Shipping in Medieval Manuscripts*, British Library Press and the University of Chicago Press; (2009) J. Flatman, J. Short, J. Doeser, and E. Lee, *Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund Dissemination Project 2002-07 Benchmark Report: Sustainable Heritage – Aggregates Extraction and the Historic Environment*, UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology, on behalf of English Heritage;



(2009) *A Climate of Fear: Recent British Policy and Management of Coastal Heritage*, *Public Archaeology* 8(1):6–22; (2008) J. Flatman and A. Pydgyn, editors, *Collaboration, Communication and Involvement: Maritime Archaeology and Education in the 21st Century*, Nicolas Copernicus University Press; (2007) *The Origins and Ethics of Maritime Archaeology*, Parts I-II, *Public Archaeology* 6(2):77–97, 6(3):163–176.

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

My current dual positions as a County (administratively equivalent to a U.S. State) Archaeologist and a university lecturer in archaeology mean that my work and expertise span government and academic archaeology across the marine and terrestrial environments. I also have extensive experience of the charity/voluntary sector, having been on the Executive Committee of the Nautical Archaeology Society (1998–2009) and recently elected a Trustee of the Council for British Archaeology (2009 onwards). Prior to taking on my current positions I worked as an archaeologist across Europe and also in Australia; I have also had a long history of contact and collaboration with archaeologists in the Americas. My work spans not only different sectors of archaeology but also different periods—in my government position I lead a team managing the heritage of a small and densely populated English county that is undergoing intense development, while in my university position I teach classes on many different periods, locations, and specialties of archaeology, alongside pursuing research interests that span medieval archaeology and art history, cultural heritage management (especially questions of law, ethics, and practice), and maritime archaeology. If elected I could contribute to ACUA an extremely broad appreciation of the priorities and challenges facing all of the different sectors of the heritage community around the world and in different physical environments in the 21st century. I could also contribute my experience of leading and managing change in charity/voluntary sector organizations such as ACUA, and helping expand the strategic vision, remit, and influence of ACUA, as well as contributing to the daily management of the organization.

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

If elected, I would work hard to progress ACUA/SHA's agenda of promoting best practice and public involvement in archaeology, irrespective of the type, period, or location of that heritage. I have a strong personal commitment to breaking down barriers in archaeology, be these internal barriers within the archaeological community (such as the division between 'maritime' and 'terrestrial,' 'historic' and 'prehistoric' archaeology), or external barriers to public involvement. I would focus in particular on ongoing efforts to ensure that governments around the world take their commitments to heritage more seriously, paying due attention to both cultural and natural heritage in their policies, laws, and practices—to remind governments that heritage is an integral and essential part of society, not an 'optional extra' that can be cut in times of social, political, or economic pressure. Incidents like the recent Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill in the Gulf of Mexico also serve as a reminder that the historic and natural environment lobbying communities need to work closely together in the interlinked protection of the environment—it is not just marine flora and fauna that is harmed by a spill such as this but heritage resources and also local communities and cultures. I would work to promote more cross-working and lobbying between groups and on common causes in this regard, and aim to build bridges between communities in this regard. Above all, I would work to remind all people, everywhere, that archaeology can be at once both professional and participatory, serious and yet fun—too important in everyone's lives not to be taken into consideration in any decision and something that should be a part of everyone's lives. Part of this advocacy would also mean helping to enable and empower local communities in influencing the management, protection, and promotion of their local historic and natural environments.

Kelly Gleason

Education

Ph.D., Coastal Resources Management, East Carolina University

M.Litt., Maritime History/Nautical Archaeology, University of Notre Dame

B.A., Liberal Studies, St. Andrews University

Present Position

Maritime Heritage Coordinator, Maritime Archaeologist, Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (NOAA)

Past Position



Maritime Archaeologist, NOAA ONMS Pacific Islands Region

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

Nautical Archaeology Society: Tutor; National Park Service: USS Arizona volunteer dive team; The Coastal Society: President

Research Interests

maritime history of Hawaii and Pacific Islands Region, Pacific whaling history, World War II, multidisciplinary approaches to understanding, interpreting, and protecting submerged cultural resources

Recent Publications

(2005) The State of Coral Reef Ecosystems of the United States and Pacific Freely Associated States, J. E. Waddell, editor, NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS NC-COS 11, NOAA/NCCOS Center for Coastal Monitoring and Assessment Biogeography Team, Silver Spring, MD

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

My perspective on submerged cultural resource management is broad and emphasizes collaborative efforts across disciplines and between agencies and universities. I hope to contribute an innovative approach to developing new directions for maritime heritage management as well as progressive methods of interpretation of sites in remote areas with diverse user groups. This can be seen in my efforts towards the development of Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument's relatively new and growing maritime heritage program. The Monument supports graduate student research, including interdisciplinary research

at maritime heritage sites and the development of public outreach products such as exhibits both permanent and modular, as well as continued efforts to utilize technology to assist with management efforts.

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

If elected to ACUA, I would prioritize efforts to engage and educate the public about the management and long-term protection of maritime archaeological sites. I will emphasize above all, the critical participation of communities. Community participation often comes with minimal financial expense, and allows for the development of lasting infrastructure. As part of the NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries Maritime Heritage Program, I will emphasize partnerships between agencies, universities, nonprofits, and the public.

Victor Mastone

Education

M.A., Anthropology, State University of New York at Binghamton

M.B.A., Arts Administration, State University of New York at Binghamton

B.A., History and Anthropology, University of Massachusetts at Boston

Present Position

Director and Chief Archaeologist, Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources

Past Positions

Staff Archaeologist, Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources; Assistant Secretary for Administration and Finance for Massachusetts' Executive Office of Environmental Affairs;



Guest Investigator, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution; Special Assistant to the Dean, School of Management, Suffolk University; Research Associate, Public Archaeology Facility, State University of New York at Binghamton

Professional Service to SHA and Other Societies

SHA: UNESCO Committee, Underwater Program Co-chair, 2003; ACUA 2004 – 2007; North American Society for Oceanic History: Vice President, Preservation Committee chair, and Conference Program Co-chair; Federal Advisory Committee on Marine Protected Areas: Co-chair, Cultural Heritage Resources Working Group; Department of Interior: National Maritime Heritage Grants Advisory Committee; NOAA Office of Exploration: Grant Peer Review Committee

Research interests maritime archaeology

Recent Publications

(2008) Marine Debris or Shipwreck Tale? The Mystery at Newcomb Hollow Beach, Cape Cod, *Sea History* 124:10, 14–15;
(2007) V. Mastone with D. Trubey, Not Just Another Piece of a Boat: Massachusetts Shoreline Heritage identification Partner-

ship Strategy (SHIPS), in *Out of the Blue: Public Interpretation of Maritime Cultural Resources*, J. H. Jameson and D. A. Scott-Ireton, editors, Springer, pp. 145–157; (2000) Massachusetts: The Devil to Pay and No Pitch Hot! in *International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology*, C. V. Ruppe and J. F. Barstad, editors, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, pp. 145–157; (1999) In the Same Boat and Learning the Ropes: An Alexandria/Boston Comparison, *Coastal Region and Small Island Papers* 5:173–178, UNESCO.

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

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

If elected to serve ACUA, what priorities would you emphasize, taking into account SHA and ACUA's missions and

goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

ACUA efforts must focus on essentially three main areas: increasing public awareness and appreciation of our submerged cultural heritage; potential weakening of public protection efforts; and ensuring maritime archaeology is part of mainstream archaeology. Both academic and government historic preservation programs and efforts are threatened today as much for these issues as due to the current economic climate. The ACUA/SHA relationship provides a rather unique opportunity to foster the development of our discipline and the protection of our cultural heritage. The joint efforts on the passage of the UNESCO Convention and the ongoing efforts for the international implementation of the Convention as best management practices clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of this relationship. In 2007, the ACUA re-established its annual Underwater Archaeology Proceedings. As a former editor of 2007 and 2008 volumes, I see this as not only a means to disseminate current research, but as an important publication outlet for students and new professionals as well. I would work to find ways for increasing student involvement.

Conference Announcement – “Engaging the Recent Past”

3–5 September 2010
University of Glasgow
(Scotland, UK)

In engaging with the recent past we explore the nature of our own society and are confronted with questions about the role of archaeology in the contemporary world. This three-day Society for Post-medieval Archaeology conference will explore the ethics, politics, and practice of archaeology, with a focus on the theory and practice of community archaeology and public archaeology in relation to the material past of the last five centuries. Papers will consider case studies from Scotland, England, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Republic of Ireland.

The conference themes include:

- the politics, ethics, and practice of archaeology in public and community contexts;
- community engagement in rural areas and the representation of the rural past in museums;
- research, policy, and public engagement in the archaeology of human remains and burial;
- urban and industrial communities past and present;
- the present-day resonance of battlefield and conflict archaeology.

Conference fees:

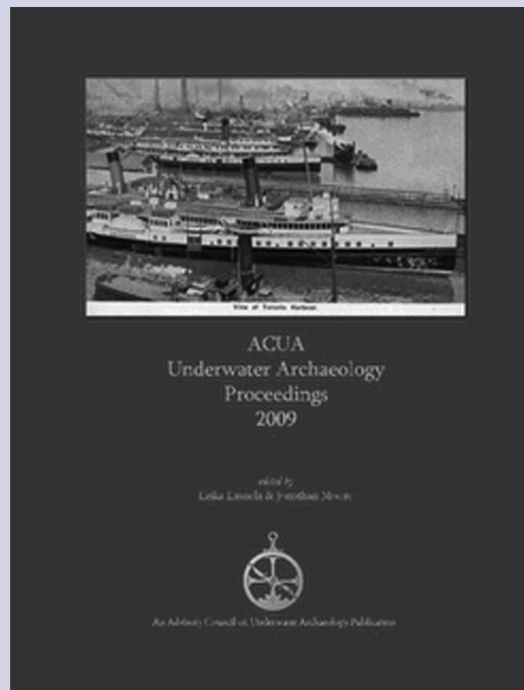
SPMA members: £45.00 (full)/£30.00 (student/young person)
Nonmembers: £75.00 (full)/£45.00 (student/young person)

Nonmembers who join the Society when booking for the conference will be eligible for the members' conference rates.

Full details available at: <www.spma.org.uk/events.php>.
Contact: Chris Dalglish (<c.dalglish@archaeology.gla.ac.uk>).

ACUA Proceedings

The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology is pleased to present the 2009 *ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings* from the Society for Historical Archaeology's 42nd Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, held in Toronto, Ontario, edited by Jonathan Moore and Erika Laanela. Available in black and white, full color, or PDF download. Available at the ACUA's Lulu.com storefront: <<http://stores.lulu.com/ACUA>>.



ACUA Annual Photo Competition 2010 Calendar

We are pleased to announce that a 2010 calendar featuring images from the 2000 to 2009 annual ACUA Photo Competitions is available. The full-color wall calendar will bring back fond memories of past conferences and encourage the artistic among you to warm up your cameras for the next competition. Each month features a different winning image on land or under water. Your purchase is a donation to the ACUA and will help support future photo competitions. So don't let the rest of the year go by without your very own calendar. You can purchase the calendar online and have it mailed to your home or office. Simply visit the one of the following websites and follow the links.

<<http://www.ACUAonline.org>> OR <<http://www.lulu.com/product/calendar/2010-acua-calendar/5461274>>



Texas 2011 Sponsorship Roundup!

The Society for Historical Archaeology's Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology Austin, Texas 5-9 January 2011

SHA needs your help! For more than four decades SHA has been at the forefront of the dissemination of scholarly research on historical archaeology in North America and beyond. Our annual conference each January is our major opportunity to share with others our most recent research findings, advances in theories and methods, and strategies for improving public archaeology. We invite you to be a sponsor of the conference and to help us make Austin the best conference yet!

The annual conference is organized and run mainly by volunteers who form the local site committee which must depend upon registration fees and fundraising in order to ensure a successful conference. Financial contributions are vitally important to help keep conference expenses low and to encourage maximum participation. SHA has been fortunate to have a growing conference operating fund as the result of generous donations from members, directors, consulting firms, and other sponsors. We hope to enlist your support for the 2011 conference!

Listed below are areas where we need support. Please use the Sponsorship Invitation Form (available for download at <www.sha.org/about/conferences/2011.cfm>) to identify which event or activity you wish to support and the level of contribution you would like to make. All sponsors will be acknowledged in the conference program and on a large sign board displayed for the duration of the meeting at the main entrance of the conference area. Additional levels of acknowledgment are noted on the Sponsorship Invitation Form. (Please contact the 2011 Conference Co-chairs for more information: Jim Bruseth at <Jim.Bruseth@thc.state.tx.us> or Maria Franklin at <mfranklin@mail.utexas.edu>.)

Thursday evening reception at the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum in memory of the late Dr. Kathleen Gilmore, former SHA President and J. C. Harrington awardee

Attendees will have the opportunity to visit all three floors of the museum, dine on a Texas fajita buffet, and listen to great Austin music while celebrating the life of Kathleen Gilmore. Sponsors will have their support identified on a large sign at the entrance to the reception. We are requesting \$6,000 to help subsidize this event.

Friday Night Dance

Austin is known as the "Live Music Capital of the World"! Help us make the Friday Night Dance extraordinary by having one of Austin's most popular dance bands for entertainment. Have your name listed on a large sign at the dance for supporting this great evening event. The amount needed to support this event is \$6,800.

Free Drink tickets for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday night receptions

Please help us make the Austin 2011 Conference memorable by providing free beer and wine drink tickets for each of our evening receptions. Sponsors will have their name and logo printed on the tickets. We hope to provide one drink ticket for each of our evening receptions. The total cost to sponsor drink tickets for all 3 events is \$8,000.

Morning coffee/tea

Help our sessions get off to an energetic start with morning coffee. Sponsors will have their support identified by a sign next to each coffee station. The cost for coffee is \$3,500 per day; the total amount needed is \$10,500.

Conference Tote Bags

This will be the bag in which all of the conference registration materials are placed. A sponsor's logo will be prominently displayed on one side. We are asking for \$1,000 per sponsorship, and we need at least 4 sponsors.

Student Reception

Help welcome our students to our conference by providing refreshments. Acknowledgment of your sponsorship will be displayed at the event, and we are asking for \$1,800 to support it.

Public Archaeology Event

Our Public Archaeology Day promises to be a popular event filled with educational and fun activities and exhibits for adults and children alike. Local school teachers, archaeologists, and others will have the opportunity to witness our profession's best practices in public education and outreach. To help underwrite the cost of this event, we are requesting \$2,500.

THANK YOU!

SHA Committee News

APT Student Subcommittee Summer Column

An Update on Projects and Student Involvement

Benjamin Barna Subcommittee Chair

As the chair of the APT Student Subcommittee, part of my job is to serve as a liaison between the Society's student members and the broader membership. I am pleased to bring this update on the subcommittee's current projects, which include organizing fora for the Austin meetings and three projects chosen by our members. Two ongoing projects involve expanding our online presence and adding content useful to our professional development to the SHA website. Our third project has been to develop a new kind of forum for students at the Austin meetings. In the summaries below I mention project leads, but there are of course others working behind the scenes.

2011 Annual Meetings Fora

The subcommittee felt that organizing 2010's joint forum with ACUA highlighted the fact that whether we work terrestrially or underwater our goals are the same. In that spirit, the subcommittee and ACUA will collaborate again in organizing two student-oriented fora in Austin. Dené Rivera is organizing "Old World, New World, Real World," and Lewis Jones and David Markus are organizing "Terrestrial to Un-

derwater: Can a Student Make the Transition?"

Expanding our Online Presence

Both SHA in general and the subcommittee in particular have been seeking a more robust presence on the Internet. Jessica Glickman is developing draft guidelines for the creation and maintenance of a Facebook page. Look for more on this in the near future.

SHA Website Content

The Guide to Graduate Schools continues to be published on the SHA website. David Markus has taken over the coordination and upkeep of the guide. You can view the guide at http://www.sha.org/students_jobs/higher/default.cfm.

Members of the student subcommittee are involved in APT's efforts to provide access to syllabi and non-peer-reviewed research resources via SHA's website. Ben Barna is coordinating the collection and vetting of research resources—dating tools, monographs on a particular artifact type, those unpublished things that make lab-work a little easier. If you, student or otherwise, want to be involved in this, please get in touch with me via email (see below). I am looking for submissions and vetters.

Sneak Preview: Student-focused "Rap Session" in Austin

I want to briefly mention something Lewis Jones and Kim Christensen have been developing for the 2011 meetings in Austin. Many students get a bit lost in the

shuffle in the fora and symposia we attend. We often have questions we want to ask, but maybe do not feel like they contribute to what others are saying. Sometimes the forum panel never quite gets around to what we want to say. Lewis and Kim have developed something to help students connect with more experienced members of SHA to have their questions answered. Part forum, part conversation, part advising session, Lewis and Kim have been calling it a "rap session." The subcommittee will host several informal conversations between students and more experienced SHA members to answer questions on a variety of topics about professional development. We are quite excited about this. If you are a student member going to Austin, pencil this one in—it is tentatively scheduled for Saturday, 1–3 p.m. Look for more details from Lewis and Alicia in this column in the winter Newsletter.

Coming Up:

In the next Newsletter, this column will offer advice to our undergraduate members (and members-to-be...take advantage of those student rates!) concerning applying to graduate schools. Katie Burnett and Teresa Dujnic Bulger will offer pointers and guidance to help you choose and get into your dream program. Our winter column will feature details and a preview of the "rap session" for students in Austin. As always, if you have questions, comments, concerns, or good ideas for the student subcommittee, you can reach me by email: benjamin.thomas.barna@gmail.com.

Midwest Archaeological Conference

The 56th annual meeting of the Midwest Archaeological Conference will be held at the Indiana Memorial Union on the campus of Indiana University 20–24 October 2010. The MAC 2010 will be hosted by the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University in celebration of its 45 years of innovative archaeology. Several exciting sessions and events are already being organized, including symposia on Indiana archaeology, new research at Angel Mounds, and geoarchaeology in the Ohio valley. A lithic exchange event, a curation workshop, and a field trip to Angel Mounds are also planned. We also encourage the development of other symposia, workshops, or field trips.

Important deadline dates include:

1 May 2010: First Call for Symposia, Papers, Posters, and Workshops Issued

1 June 2010: Early Registration Began

6 September 2010: Final Due Date for Symposia, Papers, Posters, and Workshops

20 September 2010: Last Day for Early Registration and Discounted Hotel Rates

For more information contact:

G. William Monaghan or Timothy Baumann

The Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University

Phone: 812.855.9544; Email: gbl@indiana.edu;

Web: <http://www.gbl.indiana.edu/mac2010.html>

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.2@ulaval.ca>

CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

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

CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

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

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

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)

Kimberly Wooten <kimberly_wooten@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

Canada - Atlantic

Rob Ferguson
<rob.ferguson@pc.gc.ca>

Nova Scotia

Grand Pré National Historic Site: Following up on an EM38B geophysical survey of an apple orchard in the park, Robert Shears, Saint Mary's University, undertook a testing program in the fall of 2009. The research tested several point anomalies

as well as two area anomalies. The former were found to consist primarily of modern debris scattered in the park. Of the latter, one anomaly was identified as a slag dump, probably predating the orchard, which was established in ca. 1920. The second anomaly relates to a rocky area close to the Memorial Church which had been identified by the Saint Mary's University Archaeological Field School in 2001, and may be a stone-filled cellar of either Planter (post-1760) or Acadian (1680s-1755) origin. Artifacts recovered by the field school from this feature and the recent survey are predominantly of

disturbance were considered of low priority, being in former subtidal land, much of it already substantially disturbed. Subsequent monitoring verified this.

Testing in the vicinity of the church area in the fall, concurrent with the geophysical anomaly survey, again indicated mostly modern deposits with some Planter-period evidence and minimal Acadian-period material. A larger excavation immediately south of the stone-filled pit revealed a single alignment of stones, possibly a footing for a house over the cellar. The pipeline route was altered to avoid this area. In terms of artifacts, the area around this the feature, as elsewhere in the orchard, was marked by an intermingling of late-18th-century to modern material from the sod to the surface of undisturbed subsoil.

Monitoring of the pipeline work began in February. Almost immediately, a row of stones was uncovered during sod removal by the backhoe. This was found to be part of a stone wall at least 19 m in length. Given that the natural soils are sandy, and stones are scarce, this indicates a substantial effort for construction. The pipeline route had to be extensively altered to accommodate the feature. Closer to the western side of the Memorial Church, a stone-filled cellar was encountered. Its relationship to the wall is uncertain at the moment. Artifacts around the cellar date to the Planter period and include creamware and pearlware sherds, which were found directly on the surface of the subsoil. However, there is some French material mixed with Planter within the cellar fill.

The wall and cellar features may be particularly significant to the historical commemorations of the park. If these are features of the original church, they would mark the site not only of Acadian faith through almost 70 years of prosperous farming, but also the heart of the Deportation.

8B28 Orchard, 2009. EM38B Susceptibility. Robert Shears

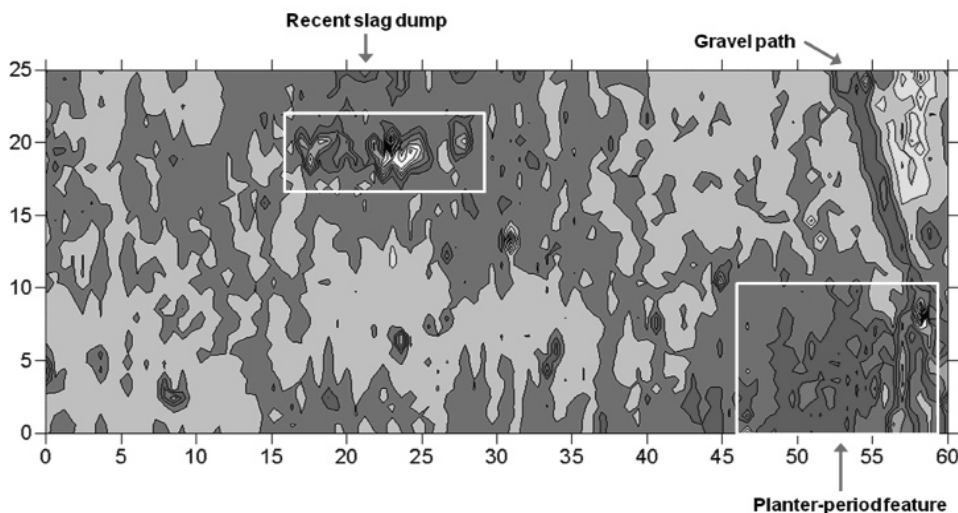


FIGURE 1. EM38B magnetic susceptibility plot of the Grand Pré apple orchard, with cultural features outlined; grid in meters. (Figure courtesy of Robert Shears and Duncan McNeill.)



FIGURE 2. Aaron Taylor and Robert Shears testing areal anomaly over a possible cellar in the Grand Pré apple orchard. (Photo courtesy of Parks Canada.)

Planter origin, the Planters being New England settlers who were brought in to settle the land after the Acadians were forcibly removed by the British in 1755.

This winter, the park experienced major disturbance during the installation of a water line for a fire-suppressant system. Most of the pipe was installed by directional drilling deep enough to avoid archaeological features. However, large pits were required at either end of the line to accommodate the drilling equipment. The line runs from the new visitor center west along railway tracks and then straight north across the park to the Memorial Church. The church was built in 1922, supposedly on the site of the original Acadian church of Saint-Charles-des-Mines. Apart from the church site, areas of



FIGURE 3. Aaron Taylor exposes the beginning of a 19 m length of stone wall, exposed by backhoe. (Photo courtesy of Parks Canada.)



FIGURE 4. Robert Shears, Donna Matheson-LeFort, and Aaron Taylor excavate the occupation stratum in a pipeline trench into the west wall of the Memorial Church. The thin occupation layer was buried under a thick berm built up around the building in 1922. In the foreground, dark earth and stones mark the location of a possible Acadian-period cellar. (Photo courtesy of Parks Canada.)

tion, where the orders were read and where over 400 men and boys of the community were held captive until forced onto the ships.

The Saint Mary's Archaeological Field School in May 2010 will focus its research on the wall and cellar, as well as one other potential cellar feature. In July Parks Canada, in partnership with the Société Promotion Grand-Pré, will host a 12-day public archaeology program to further examine the area. Two Young Canada Works students have been hired to liaise between the public and the archaeology crew. We plan to resume last year's blog of the site: <<http://grandpre2009.wordpress.com>>.

Canada - Québec

Stéphane Noël

<stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca>

The Discovery of Fort Sainte-Thérèse (submitted by Maggy Bernier, Archaeologist, Québec Service Center, Parks Canada): In 2007, examination of a 1938 aerial photograph revealed the location of Fort Sainte-Thérèse. In the following year the first excavation was conducted by Parks Canada to investigate the presence of archaeological fea-

tures on Fryer Island, in the Chambly Canal NHSC, in the municipality of Carignan, Québec. A second excavation was conducted in August 2009, the objectives of which were to document the chronology of site occupations, and shed light on the outlines and modes of construction of the various defensive structures dating from 1665 to the end of the French colonial period (1760).

The first fort was built at the head of the Chambly rapids in October 1665 by the Carignan-Salières Regiment as part of the preparations for its campaign in the Iroquois Country (Figure 1). According to a plan from that year, the fort consisted of a two-rowed wooden palisade 15 ft. high, which surrounded an earthen quadrangle with a bastion at each corner. Behind the fence, a banquette was raised a foot and a half above the parade ground.

The 2008 and 2009 excavations revealed segments of the defensive works built in 1665 and confirmed certain historical details. Portions of the north, east, and west curtain walls, as well as the right face of the northwest bastion and the left face of the southeast bastion, were discovered. In the best-preserved sections, the remains of the stockade consisted only of post-holes placed in a staggered row within a trench that was a foot and a half wide. Six feet behind the double palisade were the remains of the wooden banquette, confirmed by the presence of a single posthole. A drain was built along the banquette, consisting of a concentration of small stones in a shallow trench (Figure 2).

Fort Sainte-Thérèse was abandoned at the end of the campaign in the Iroquois Country. Because of its location at the head of the Beaucours portage, the site was reoccupied in the 18th century by the merchant Sabrevois de Bleury, who was in charge of provisioning Fort Saint-Frédéric further upstream. He built a house and a boathouse in 1741.

Remains believed to belong to the house built by Bleury were unearthed during the 2009 excavations inside the fort's perimeter. Although only partially excavated, the remains of the south and west wall foundations and a large chimney base, all in dry masonry, were discovered.

The site regained its military function

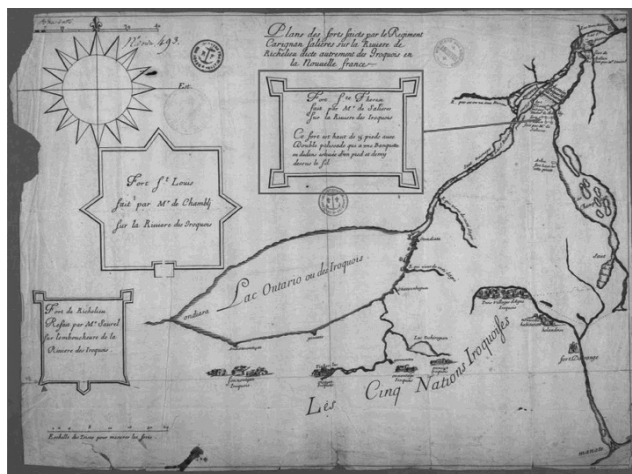


FIGURE 1. Location of Fort Sainte-Thérèse at the Chambly rapids on the Richelieu River. In the inset is the description of the fort, which was raised by the Carignan-Salières Regiment in 1665. (Archives Canada-France, DAFCAOM03_03DFC0493C01_H.)

a few years later. Used primarily to supply the outposts of Lake Champlain, Fort Sainte-Thérèse was rebuilt in 1747. Traces of this reconstruction and destruction during the Seven Years' War have been identified.

In the course of the 18th-century rebuilding, a large trench was dug to remove remnants of the 1665 palisade. Within this trench, shallower and more flared than the first, a new fence was installed, using a different construction method. Concentrations of stones were noted on the bottom of the trench, and we presume they were used to

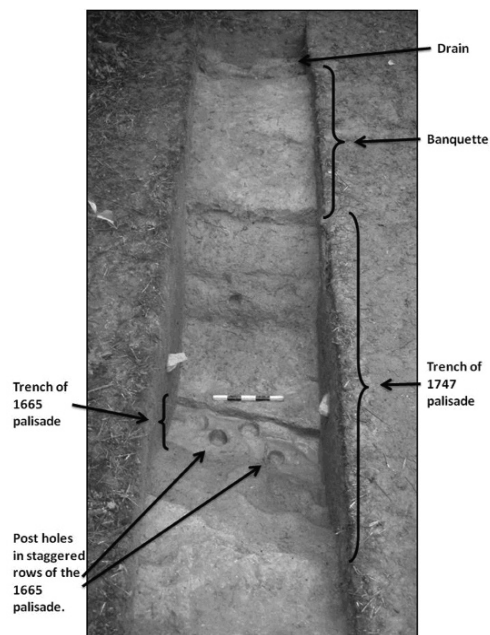


FIGURE 2. Excavation trench of the right face of the northwest bastion wall of Fort Sainte-Thérèse, showing the different phases of construction and the remains of the wooden banquette and drain. (Photo by author, 2009.)

secure poles which were attached to different spans of the fence. Behind this palisade, it seems that the types of structures built—banquette and drain—were similar to those of the 17th-century fort.

A surprise attack on Fort Sainte-Thérèse in June 1760 by the troops of Major Robert Rogers resulted in the fort's being captured and burned. Following Rogers' retreat, the French returned and rebuilt the fortifications. In early September of the same year, French troops permanently gave up the fort after it burned again. British troops used it for a short time before abandoning it forever. Damage possibly associated with one of the fires was found during excavations on the foundations of the building and in the trenches of the fence.

Despite the work done in 2008 and 2009 at Fort Sainte-Thérèse, many questions remain about the succession of occupations and the footprints of the forts during the 17th and 18th centuries. So far, our test pits seem to confirm the footprint of the 1665 fort with its bastions. Additional work is required to determine whether the 1747 fort maintained the original footprint.

L'Ilot des Palais Site: Summary of Université Laval's 2009 Field School in Historical Archaeology (submitted by Céline Dupont-Hébert, M.A. Candidate, Université Laval Archaeology Laboratories, Québec City): Spring 2009 saw the return of the field school in historical archaeology of Université Laval at the l'Ilot des Palais site (CeEt-30). Located in downtown Québec City in the St-Roch neighborhood, this site was once the seat of power of New France (Figure 1). Through the field school undergraduate and graduate students from the Université Laval archaeology program develop field skills and gain experience in an integrative multidisciplinary approach. This short paper presents a summary of the excavations that were undertaken from May 12th to June 11th 2009.



FIGURE 1. Old Québec – View of the Intendant's Palace by Richard Short, 1761. (From *Canadian Illustrated News*, 1881; Library and Archives Canada, C-000360).

Excavations started in May, with the team consisting of 13 undergraduates, 1 graduate student, and 2 field assistants and being directed by Dr. Réginald Auger. Following recommendations from the 2008 field school, excavation units were set up in the courtyard of the second Intendant's Palace (1714–1760), now known as the Palace vaults (Figure 2). The team was divided into two groups, which were assigned to two main operations (63 and 64) located on either side of the modern building entrance. Here, previous excavation had revealed material connected with a stone pavement from the 1750s, which was laid over fill dating to the early 18th century and perhaps a 17th-century boat basin.

Each group had different goals. The operation 63 group hoped to document the presence of the stone pavement and upper occupation layers in preparation for the excavation of earlier contexts. This would prepare this part of the site for the 2010 season. Operation 64 was an exploratory excavation with the goal of documenting contexts dating from 1714, before the construction and occupation of the second Intendant's Palace.

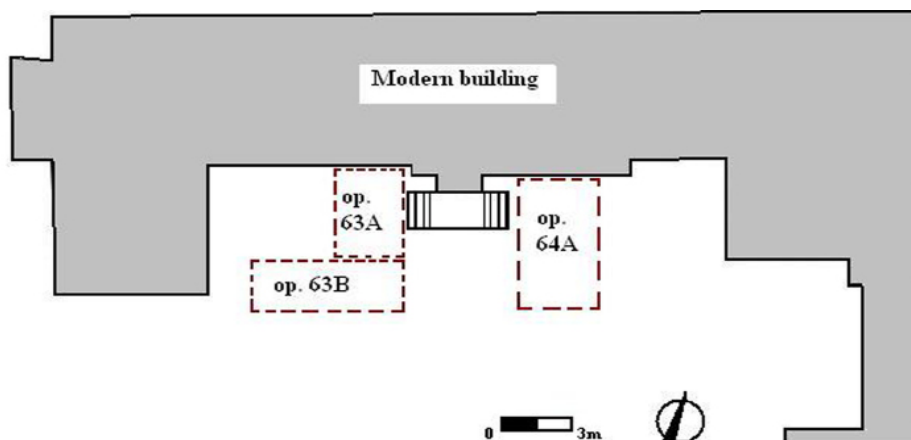


FIGURE 2. Location of main excavation units. (Drawing by author, 2010).

The operation 63 group quickly discovered the stone pavement for which they were looking. In fact, paving stones were uncovered in the first week of excavations, after heavy machinery had excavated the first few strata of asphalt, a 20 cm thick cement slab and some 20th-century industrial debris. The pavement was drawn and numbered before a section of it was removed to prepare for the 2010 field season.

It was buried elsewhere on site for conservation purposes.

The excavation carried out by the operation 64 group led to the discovery of a massive U-shaped stone structure which connects to the southern wall of the second Intendant's Palace (Figure 3). Based on this find, the exploratory excavation was expanded into a 23 m² unit in order to provide the best possible documentation of the structure. Two extra units were opened at either end of the structure in order to determine its extent and its possible stratigraphic relation to the stone pavement of operation 63. The western unit revealed that the structure ran under the stone pavement. It was therefore built sometime before 1750. After consulting construction plans for the Palace, this structure was identified as the exterior monumental staircase of the second Palace.

Though this was a welcome finding, the group wanted to identify layers associated with earlier occupations of the site. After reaching the clayish construction trenches of both the southern wall of the second Palace and the staircase at a depth of 2.8 m in the last week of excavations, we found another stone structure consisting of three walls, with the fourth still hidden in the profile. Because this structure underlies the construction trenches of the second Palace, we know it predates 1714.

To conclude, the 2009 field season was a success. Our excavation goals were reached in both areas and the site of l'Ilot des Palais is ready to host another field school in 2010. The 2010 objectives include integrating an environmental approach for the documentation of the boat basin and further investigation of the unknown structure in Operation 64. This site still has lots of stories to tell and features to be discovered. Students and professors will continue their work in Québec City to promote the rich historical

and archaeological resources of the region.



FIGURE 3. Main excavation units at the end of the 2009 season. (Photo by author, 2009).

Continental Europe

Natascha Mehler

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Austria

Excavations in the Courtyard of the Imperial Stables in Vienna (submitted by Paul Mitchell, <paulmitchell@gmx.net>): Analysis of multiperiod excavations carried out in the courtyard of the Imperial Stables in Vienna by the Austrian Federal Department of Monuments (BDA) has now been completed and publication of the results is forthcoming. The Imperial Stables site is the largest digitally documented and stratigraphically excavated site in the city to date. The Imperial Stables building (*Stallburg*) was erected 1558–1566 and is a prominent example of Renaissance architecture in Austria. Today it is best known as the home of the Lippizaner horses. An area of 500 m² was excavated in 2004 and 2005.

The area was part of the suburbs of the Roman legionary fort Vindobona (2nd to 4th centuries), but was then abandoned until the extension of the medieval city in the 2nd quarter of the 13th century. By the 14th century, three large dispersed house complexes stood within the excavated area less than 100 m from Hofburg, the castle of the Austrian rulers. In 1480 the northernmost house was bought by Emperor Frederick III, who demolished it and erected the “New Church” in its place. By the mid-16th-century all domestic buildings had been

demolished and the area absorbed into the castle district. Excavation of a latrine abandoned at this point has yielded dozens of ceramic and glass vessels, as well as evidence for wine production and the processing of nonferrous metals. The construction of the Stallburg, including the demolition of the never-consecrated church and the workplace of the (Italian) stone masons, might have taken place shortly thereafter.

The creation of the courtyard does not mark the end of the archaeological sequence. Four phases of ancillary building, dating from the 17th to the 20th century, could be traced; among the structures were a porter’s lodge, a coach house, laboratory buildings, and a theater box office. A well (17th century), lime-slaking pits, sewers, and lines for water, gas, and electricity were recorded. Historical records were accessed through a partnership with the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Postmedieval bricks (with company marks) were extensively used in order to date building phases. The excavations, on a site a stone’s throw away from the center of Hapsburg power, mark a new start for historical archaeology in Vienna.

A small exhibition about the excavation is showing in Vienna until April 2011: <http://www.wienmuseum.at/fileadmin/user_upload/PDFs/Ausstellungen_2010/Folder_Archaeologie_in_der_Stallburg.pdf>.

To see photos of the excavation, go to: <<http://bda.at/text/136/1548/10207/>>.

For more about historic bricks in Central Europe (in English), go to: <http://www.histarch.uni-kiel.de/2009_Mitchell_low.pdf>.

Mexico, Central, and South America

Pedro Paulo Funari

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Brazil

Archaeological Rescue of the Central Market of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul: The “Project of Archaeological Monitoring and Rescue in the Restoration Work of the Central Market of Pelotas” was carried out between November 2009 and March 2010, in the city of Pelotas, located in the south of Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost state of Brazil. The project was realized through a partnership between the Institute for Memory and Heritage (IMP) and the Laboratory of Anthropology and Archaeology of the Federal University of Pelotas (LEPAARQ/

UFPEL), and was directed by archaeologists Fábio Vergara Cerqueira and Luciana da Silva Peixoto. This monitoring is a component of the “Archaeological Rescue of the Central Area of Pelotas (RS), Cel. Pedro Osorio Square, *Casa da Banha* (1830), House 2 (1830), House 6 (1879), and House 8 (1880) – Monumenta Program,” a project initiated in 2002. Other components include excavations of the sites *House 8* (2002), *House 2* (2003), *Cel. Pedro Osorio Square* (2004–2007), *Casa da Banha* (2007), and the house of Senator Joaquim Augusto Assumpção (2007). The data generated by this project served as the basis of an interpretative framework that sought to illuminate the processes of urbanization and modernization as experienced by different social strata during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Monitoring in the Central Market focused on the opening of trenches for the installation of hydraulic systems, as well as electric, sewage, and gas lines. The staff, which included Estefânial Jaékel da Rosa and Mariciana Zorzi, was very concerned with the removal of the pavement and the prospection of the walls. One feature recorded in great detail was the network of lines related to the monumental cistern found under the central part of the market, a notable 18th-century engineering work. Examination of the strata indicated that the site had been leveled prior to the construction of the market. Excavations in the internal courtyards yielded only trace vestiges of the portable material culture (all located in less significant strata), evidencing the lack of archaeological deposition predating the period of the market. Nevertheless, the canalizations, the pavement, and the wall vestiges allow for a delineation of the multiple transformations of the space. Most notably, the excavations and analysis will add to knowledge concerning public water supplies and systems. In addition to the cistern, the well-preserved *escariola* panels revealed through the prospection of the walls of the external stores are a find of heritage relevance.

Underwater News (Worldwide)

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Hawai’i

NOAA Maritime Heritage Program: The Office of National Marine Sanctuaries’ Maritime Heritage Program awarded a grant to the Pacific Islands Region (PIR) to conduct

an innovative maritime heritage project on the Big Island in collaboration with the University of Hawaii Marine Option Program (MOP). Titled "SS *Maui*: Discovering an Inter Island Past," the project will join professionals and students for a three-week combined classroom/field course to conduct a noninvasive survey of the SS *Maui* wreck site at Kekaha Kai State Park.

The SS *Maui*, a favorite passenger and cargo steam vessel during the plantation era, "ran aground in 1917 and has remained in obscurity since that time. Currently the wreck lies within the waters of the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary." The ship's machinery and construction offer important insights into such topics as steamship technology, interisland trade, the sugar industry, and plantation society.

UH Manoa and Hilo MOP students will be joined by students from the West Hawaii Explorations Academy for specific parts of the ten-day field survey of the wreck site. The project follows on the heels of a similar effort last summer at Shipwreck Beach on Lana'i. Both last year's and this year's projects are led by PIR's maritime heritage coordinator, Dr. Hans Van Tilburg.

In addition to the student focus, the project aims to engage the public and partner institutions in greater appreciation of historic coastal resources. Opportunities for visits to the survey camp near the wreck, and even observation of the archaeologists mapping the site underwater, are being considered. After the survey is complete, students and staff will offer a public presentation of their findings, and a detailed website will be developed highlighting this part of Hawaii's maritime past.

Dr. Van Tilburg commented, "The SS *Maui* wreck site gives students a chance to practice maritime archaeology, and contribute to our understanding of Hawaii's historic underwater resources at the same time...what can be better than hands-on learning by doing?"

The PIR is excited about the growing interest in Hawaii's unique maritime heritage, and the opportunity to include both university and high school students in this exceptional program. For more information about the PIR's maritime heritage program, visit <<http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/about/pacific/mhp.html>>.

North Carolina

East Carolina University Maritime Conservation Lab: The Maritime Conservation Lab at East Carolina University has recently begun a new initiative to promote conservation within the archaeological field by adding new faculty member, Susanne Grieve.

Susanne was most recently a Senior Conservator at The Mariners' Museum on the USS *Monitor* project and previously worked with the Antarctic Heritage Trust in New Zealand and the Clemson Conservation Center for the CSS *Hunley* project.

During the past academic year, students in the conservation classes preserved objects such as a wooden keg torpedo from Georgia, iron fish hooks from the Caribbean, and a 17th-century cannon from North Carolina. Students also participated in tours of the *Queen Anne's Revenge* laboratory, the Bailey Country Doctor Museum, and The Mariners' Museum.

Faculty members assisted in the analysis of a rare painting of Queen Elizabeth I and volunteered their conservation expertise to the Greenville Village of Yesteryear. The faculty is also working with the ECU Anthropology and Chemistry Departments on various conservation research projects. For more information on the current research in the Maritime Conservation Lab, visit: <www.ecu.edu/maritime>.

Ireland

Underwater Archaeology Unit (UAU): As part of its management and protection brief Ireland's Underwater Archaeology Unit (UAU) of the Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government continued its survey of a number of wreck sites in 2009. Results from these inspection dive/surveys inform and serve to update the Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland and facilitate the formulation of long-term management and protection strategies for these shipwreck sites.

Blind Harbour Wreck, Co. Mayo: Following reports by a local diver, Mr. Tommy Walker, the UAU carried out a rapid survey of a number of iron cannon in Blind Harbour in Co. Mayo. In cooperation with Mr. Walker and local diver Pat Coughlan from Gráinne Uaile Sub Aqua Club, the three-day dive survey resulted in the identification of six iron guns, which are lying scattered on the seabed in shallow water. Though results are preliminary, details from the guns suggest a possible late-16th- or 17th-century date. No other artifacts or wreck material were identified during the rapid dive survey. An initial explanation may be that the guns represent jettisoned objects from a stranded vessel in an attempt to re-float or are evidence for the hoarding of guns as

part of smuggling operations, in which case the cannon would be recovered at a later time. The UAU plans to return to the site this year, when more detailed survey will be augmented by geophysical survey of the entire bay.

Dunworley Bay Shipwreck, Co. Cork: Two weeks' diving was carried out on the generically named 'Dunworley Bay Shipwreck.' This brought to a conclusion dive and excavation work on the site by the UAU, which began in 2004 when the details of treasure hunting on the wreck site was reported to the Department. Intensive survey and investigation were carried out in 2005 and 2006 to inform the ongoing police investigation into the illegal activity on the site. This drew to a conclusion in February 2007, with a successful conviction, under Section 3 of Ireland's 1987 National Monuments (Amend.) Act, when the three treasure hunters from County Cork were found guilty of tampering with and damaging a protected 17th-century wreck site in Dunworley Bay. The successful conviction followed a three-year investigation undertaken by the National Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NBCI) in cooperation with the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, The National Museum of Ireland, and the local Garda Síochána (Irish police force).

The Dunworley Wreck comprises 32 m of in situ heavily-built wooden hull, six

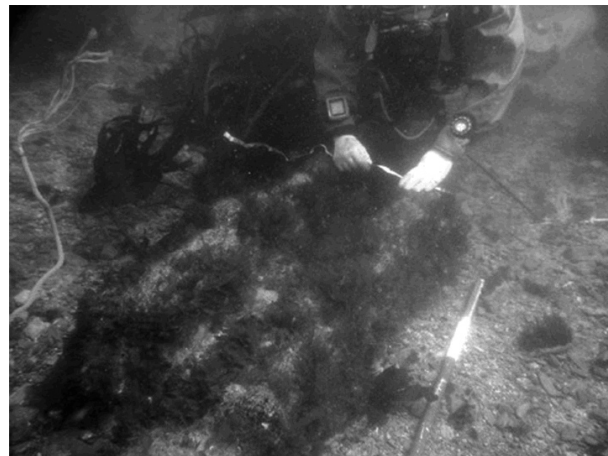


FIGURE 1. UAU diver and cannons, Dunworley Bay Wreck. (Photo courtesy of C. Kelleher.)

iron cannon on the wreck site and one recovered iron cannon that had been lifted by the treasure hunters, one small swing gun, and a small kedge anchor. The hull section was the main focus of the 2009 work on the site, with thorough recording being undertaken to map detailed information on its nature and extent and construction details. The identification of a maker's marks on one of the guns has produced an early-

17th-century date for them, with a date range of 1625–1640s (Dr. R. Brown, Royal Armouries, pers. comm.). Two shipwrecks listed in UAU records are possibilities for identification as the Dunworley shipwreck, though it needs to be borne in mind that it could be previously unrecorded. Both are pirate vessels recorded as having wrecked in the Bay. One is referred to in historical sources as the *Rover*, which was involved in the 1631 Algerine raid on Baltimore that decimated the local community, and the other was a ship belonging to Robert Nutt, one of the main pirates operating along the southwest coast of Ireland at the time. Research is ongoing concerning the historical background to the wrecking in the area and analysis of the guns and constructional details of the hull is progressing. A full account of the UAU's work on the wreck site is due for publication as part of the ACUA 2010 Conference Proceedings.

The Pottery Wreck, Glandore, Co. Cork: A number of inspection dives were carried out on a wreck site that had been previously mapped by the UAU in 1999. The wreck is known locally as 'the Pottery Wreck' as it presents as a spread of broken pottery, roof tiles, and red brick. The wreck was discovered in the 1980s by a local resident, Mel Bendon, with intact pieces of pottery being recovered at the time, as was some of the red brick. The pottery pieces include domestic red earthenware skimming bowls, green glazed jugs of variable sizes, and large earthenware pear-shaped pitchers with strap handles.

Though only the spread of broken pottery, roof tiles, and brick were noted in 2009, Mr. Bendon did recount having seen hull timbers when he first discovered the site, but these appear to be buried at this point. The pottery assemblage is suggestive of a ship carrying a cargo of domestic wares and brick, apparently mass produced and with a specific market. Specialist analysis of the pottery is to be undertaken this year but preliminary results suggest a broad date range from the 17th to the 18th century.

Santa Ana Maria, 1628 Spanish galleon, Castlehaven, Co. Cork: While undertaking the work at the Dunworley Bay shipwreck site, the opportunity was also taken to carry out inspection dives at the site of the Spanish Capitania of the 1627 Spanish treasure fleet, *Santa Ana Maria*, located near the entrance to Castlehaven Harbour and just 10 nm to the west of Dunworley Bay. Forming part of the fleet that was captured in Matanzas Bay in Cuba by the Dutch privateer Piet Heyn in 1628, then vice-admiral of the fleet of the Dutch West Indies Company, the *Santa Ana Maria* became separated in a storm from the main Dutch fleet when it was being brought back to the Dutch

Republic. It was recaptured by an English privateer, the *Dragon* under Captain James, and was in the process of being taken to Bristol in England when it was wrecked at the entrance to Castlehaven Harbour in West Cork. The ship is recorded as carrying a large quantity of campeche wood, 6 anchors, ropes, 170 pots of gunpowder, about 34 brass cannon, 10 or 12 iron guns and 400 muskets, and part of the silver treasure tak-



FIGURE 2. Nest of weights from wreck of Santa Ana Maria. (Photo courtesy of UAU.)

en from the mines of Mexico. Several contemporary salvage operations took place at the site, with protracted legal wrangling ensuing at the time. Local Cork divers discovered the wreck in the late 1960s and a number of artifacts, including large brass guns, were removed from the site at the time, with some of the smaller items being handed over to the National Museum of Ireland. The inspection dives undertaken in 2009 resulted in the positive location of the site, with an iron cannon being identified on the seabed. No proper scientific assessment of the site has been done to date and it is with this focus that the UAU is looking to undertake a detailed survey of the wreck with further diving being planned for this coming summer.

Protection of shipwreck sites: Under the 1987 National Monuments (Amendment) Act all wrecks over 100 years are protected. A dive license is required for diving on protected wreck sites; applications for these licenses should be sent to the Licensing Section, National Monuments Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Ireland.

Conferences and Calls for Papers

18–21 February 2011: Call for papers for the 22nd Annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawai'i

and the Pacific, in Hilo, on the Big Island of Hawai'i. The theme for this year's conference is "Reading Coastal Footprints: Ecology and Maritime Archaeology in the Pacific." Paper topics are not limited to this theme but special consideration will be given to abstracts that incorporate this message. Tentative session titles include:

- Historical and archaeological research on human influences on marine life;

- Using ecological models in archaeology;

- Recent maritime archaeology fieldwork; and

- General Sessions on maritime archaeology and maritime history.

Abstracts: These should be no more than 300 words and should include a title, name(s) of presenters, and affiliation. All presenters are expected to register for the conference. Information concerning registration will be sent to presenters upon acceptance of their abstracts.

Students: There will be two student scholarships awarded to cover the registration fee for this conference. Please see the website for more information.

Deadline for abstracts is 1 November 2010. Please email your abstract and contact information to Suzanne Finney at <finney@mahhi.org>. For more information about the conference, go to: <<http://www.mahhi.org/>>.

All presenters will be notified by 15 November 2010.

USA - Northeast

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Connecticut

Archaeology at Lydia Goodsell's "New House," North Branford (submitted by Ross K. Harper, AHS, Inc.): On 20 November 1751, Lydia Goodsell of Branford, Connecticut, became a widow for the second time when her husband Samuel was "killed by a log at a sawmill." Samuel's probate records depict a man somewhat above middling sort, with 52 acres of land, an "old house," "new house," large barn, orchard, cider mill, beehives, pigeon net, gun, loom, and livestock. Among his few luxury items were a pair of silver cufflinks, some pewter plates, "two China plates," and a "tooth and egg" spoon (tutenag is an alloy of cop-

per, zinc, and nickel). Samuel had little hard currency, which was typical of the time, but he possessed the many tools and implements needed for running a successful farmstead. The court-appointed appraisers divided Samuel's assets among his widow Lydia (née Cooper) and the children. Lydia's dower included a "right in the new house," an interest in the sawmill, almost 13 acres of land, the cider mill, a third of the barn, a barrel (butter) churn, an "old great (spinning) wheel," some of the livestock, a mare, and various cooking implements and farm tools; she was also given several barrels of "apple beer" stored in the cellar. Lydia spent the remainder of her life on her farm with her unmarried daughter Martha. Martha died in 1792; Lydia passed away in about 1797, then well into her eighties. No house is listed on the property in the 1798 federal tax schedules or in a deed from 1799, when Lydia's daughter Deborah released her dower rights and sold the farmstead lands to a local farmer.

The remains of the Goodsell farmstead were discovered by Archaeological and Historical Service, Inc. (AHS), of Storrs, Connecticut, during an archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted for the Connecticut Department of Transportation as part of an intersection improvement project. The site was found in an open cornfield near the intersection of two historic roads; a new alignment was planned to cut across the field. There was no indication on the ground surface or in basic historical sources that a farmstead had once been there. The first evidence of an 18th-century occupation in the project area was the recovery of a small assemblage of creamware and white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, hand-wrought nails, green window glass, and shellfish remains from several 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits which had been placed along transects at 15 m intervals. An intensive survey followed in which shovel test pits were dug on a 5 m interval grid across the field; the intent was to determine the horizontal and vertical boundaries and collect sufficient data to evaluate its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Additional documentary research was also conducted at this time, which included an intensive study of deed, census, probate, and other records. The results of the sub-surface testing and historical research indicated that the Goodsell Site was eligible for listing in the National Register. The site could not be avoided because of traffic design and safety constraints, and extensive data recovery excavations were conducted. The excavations included 126 1 x 1 m units and 174 50 x 50 cm shovel test pits. A total of 30,767 artifacts were recovered.

The first feature that was discovered

was a fieldstone-lined cellar measuring 16 x 13 ft. The cellar was filled with field cobbles and artifact-rich soil. Six feet off the cellar was a mortar-encrusted stone fireplace-base feature, though no indication of a foundation was found beyond the cellar walls. The house had been built using foundation-on-ground construction, a building technique that has recently been documented at a number of 18th-century house sites in Connecticut. Such timber-framed houses were built with the sills resting on a fieldstone foundation that sat directly on the ground surface. Consequently, when these houses were dismantled and the home lot cleared and converted to an agricultural field, no in situ foundation stones remained. Houses built this way also had no builder's trench associated with them. The cellar, fireplace, a large midden beyond the fireplace, and the mention of a "chamber," in Samuel's probate (chamber implies one room above), suggest the house was a two-story, one-room end-chimney type plan, perhaps 16 x 28 ft. The windows were leaded with green and blue-green glass, and hardware included hand-wrought strap hinges and latches.

Artifacts recovered include matching sets of table and tea services of English white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware, yellow slipware dishes, cups and a posset pot, domestic salt-glazed stoneware jugs/bottles and a variety of utilitarian red earthenwares, including dishes, pudding pans, pots, and milk pans. Only five pearlware sherds and ten machine-cut hand-headed nails (postdating about 1790) were found, which correlate well to when the "new house" was occupied ca. 1750–ca. 1797. The house is further identified as Lydia's "new house" with the recovery of a liquor-bottle fragment with the initials "MG" scratched into it, attributed to her daughter Martha Goodsell.

Another buried stone-lined cellar hole, 21 x 13 ft., with earlier-dating artifacts, was found 32 ft. north of the house, though no in situ evidence of a fireplace remained. This house, also built using the foundation-on-ground technique, is believed to be the "old house" mentioned in Samuel's probate and is likely the house mentioned in a 1732 deed to the land purchased by Samuel's father from Jonathan Foot. The "old house," dating to ca. 1725–ca. 1775, is believed to be the house occupied by Samuel Goodsell when he moved to the farmstead in ca. 1737 with his first wife Mary (née Hotchkiss). When Samuel died, the "old house" was likely small in comparison and in poor shape, as it was valued at only a quarter of the "new house."

The artifacts recovered during the excavations reveal much about the everyday lives of Lydia Goodsell and her daughter

Martha. The Goodsells consumed a diverse diet of domestic beef, pork, mutton, goose, and chicken, as well as wild game, including white-tailed deer, eastern gray squirrel, passenger pigeon, and fish. Shellfish, including oyster, quahog, and whelk, were abundant at the site; the family likely harvested them with the "cockle riddle" and "oyster tongs" listed in Samuel's probate. Maize, beans, and wheat were important, as were a wide variety of berries and nuts. Lydia and Martha produced a diversity of items for personal use and sale: cider, honey, beeswax, and dairy products. They spun linen and wool yarn, and wove homespun cloth on their loom. The discovery of a small child's brass thimble, only 1 cm wide, reflects that sewing skills were learned at an early age. The Goodsells' frugality is evidenced by three broken earthenware vessels they repaired by drilling pairs of holes along the breaks, and then lashing the pieces together. One hole still has the lead plug in it. After Samuel's death, Lydia and Martha lived modest, though independent, lives by means of their diverse skills, wide food base, and "steady habits." The Goodsell "new house" is among the few 18th-century sites in Connecticut that have been documented as being primarily occupied by women for their duration.

New York

Sutlers' Camp in Fort Edward: The sutlers' (merchants') camp in Fort Edward that has been the subject of ongoing excavations since 2001 by David Starbuck and a team from Adirondack Community College and Plymouth State University has now been privately purchased in order to permit its long-term protection and interpretation. This French and Indian War site on the east bank of the Hudson River, where supplies were sold to the British Army during the 1750s, had been subjected to looting for decades prior to the commencement of archaeology. Unfortunately, the intentions of the most recent owners had become problematic, and acquisition of the site became the only way to ensure its preservation. Ownership of the sutlers' camp and the excavated artifacts will ultimately be transferred to the Rogers Island Visitors Center in Fort Edward, which plans to open up the site to walking trails and public interpretation.

The story of the sutling house and its contents, together with artifact descriptions for other key French and Indian War sites in northern New York State, is told in the new book from University Press of New England, *Excavating the Sutlers' House: Artifacts of the British Armies in Fort Edward and Lake George* (David R. Starbuck, 2010).

USA - Pacific West

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California

Townsite Properties in California (*submitted by Anmarie Medin*): The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is pleased to announce publication of *A Historical Context and Archaeological Research Design for Townsite Properties in California*. The result of a collaborative, interdisciplinary effort among historians and historical archaeologists, Caltrans staff and consultants, this document is the third in a series, following our 2007 and 2008 studies on agriculture and mining respectively. Studies on work camps and roads and trails will follow.

Caltrans prepared this thematic study to assist with evaluating California's small townsite properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. This study is intended to serve as both an analytical tool and a methodological framework to interpret and evaluate properties associated with the theme of small towns in terms of their ability to yield important information.

The historic context is a broad overview that addresses the major property types and associated research themes in California's towns during the period from statehood in 1850 to 1920. Property types covered range from infrastructure features, such as landfill and sewer systems, to industrial remains and domestic deposits. Researchers are encouraged to use this context as a starting point when assessing the National Register values of a townsite property or feature; it is not a substitute for site-specific research.

Previous archaeological and historical studies suggest that townsite properties have the potential to address a number of research themes. With this background in mind, the report is organized around four broad thematic categories: Structure of a Community: Townsite Establishment and Evolution and Infrastructure Development; Industry: Social and Technical Implications; Commercial Behavior: Service Industries and Mercantilism; and Domestic Behavior: Townsite Residents. Research is not necessarily limited to these themes, however, and individual researchers may follow other theoretical approaches or find alternative research themes relevant to specific sites. In an effort to improve consistency and thereby facilitate better intersite comparisons, this document includes an implementation plan that advocates standard methods to follow when assessing the information

value of townsite properties.

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

Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony (*submitted by Dr. Rebecca Allen*): In 1869, the German merchant and gun supplier John Henry Schnell left Japan with a group of Japanese citizens who were facing persecu-



FIGURE 1. A *keaki* tree planted by the Japanese colonists stands next to the Schnell family home. (Photo by R. Allen.)

tion for political alliances made during Japan's Boshin War. The group arrived in San Francisco in late May. From there Schnell, his Japanese wife, Jou, their young daughter, and six other Japanese colonists traveled to Gold Hill, El Dorado County, with the intention of establishing a farming colony. They had brought with them a variety of agricultural products from Japan, including 50,000 mulberry seedlings for use in the sericulture industry. More Japanese colonists soon joined them. In 1870, 22 of the 55 Japanese residing in the U.S. lived in the colony in Gold Hill; that number climbed to as high as 35 before the farm failed due to water rights and other issues. Although short-lived, lasting only from 1869 to 1871, the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony was the first permanent settlement of Japanese citizens in the continental U.S. and was a precursor to Japanese settlement in the nation. The colony lands were purchased by the Veerkamp family in 1873, and they have acted as keeper of the Wakamatsu his-

tory. The site was established as a California Historic Landmark in 1969. The American River Conservancy, Florin and Placer chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League, the Fukushima Kenjin Kai, and the Bureau of Land Management have formed a working partnership that seeks to acquire these historic lands. The ARC has also been a recipient of funding from the California Cultural and Historical Endowment for the restoration of the 1860s residence originally occupied by the colonists.

American River Conservancy project leader Alan Ehr Gott hired Past Forward, Inc. to write the National Register nomination for this property to bring recognition to this important landmark and assist in the search for project funding for the restoration of the structures and establishment of an interpretive center. Dr. Rebecca Allen of Past Forward, Inc. and Kimberly Wooten of the California Department of Transportation coauthored the nomination in early 2009; the property was found eligible for the National Register in October 2009, at the local and state level under Criterion A for significant contributions to

the history of Japanese ethnic heritage, exploration, and settlement. In addition, the site received national-level eligibility in March 2010. The offices of Senator Barbara

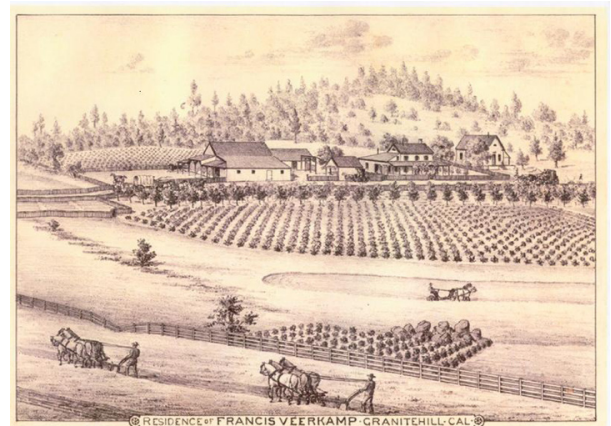


FIGURE 2. Veerkamp family ranch, house visible as second structure from the right. Drawing commissioned by family circa 1880. (Sioli 1883.)

Boxer and Representative Tom McClintock have written letters encouraging the assignment of national value to this property.

The National Register nomination also recognized the potential for later eligibility

under Criterion D. In addition to being a source of information about the Japanese colonists, the Wakamatsu lands may potentially yield archaeological and historical information on a nearby ethnographic site, 19th-century mining activities, and the homestead of the pioneering Veerkamp family, who purchased the land in 1871.

For more information, please see the following websites:

<<http://arconservancy.org/xoops/modules/smartsection/item.php?itemid=71>>; <<http://www.directcon.net/pharmer/Wakamatsu/Wakamatsu.html>>; and <<http://www.pastforwardinc.com/projects.htm>>.

Recent Mission-Era Finds at Santa Clara University (submitted by Linda Hylkema): Although a relatively small campus, Santa Clara University (SCU) is situated in one of the richest archaeological areas in California. Currently, there are three archaeological sites within SCU campus boundaries that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places: the third location of Mission Santa Clara, also known as the Murguía Mission (CA-SCL-30/H); the Alameda Native American Burial Site (CA-SCL-755); and the Eberhard Privy (CA-SCL-761H), associated with 19th-century residential occupation of the area. Residential and industrial occupation and development of the land have left traces in the archaeological layers found throughout the campus, and these periods of occupation often overlap one another in the archaeological record.

In 2002, during preparation of an active construction plan for new and renovated buildings on the 106-acre area that makes up Santa Clara University, SCU initiated a proactive plan regarding the recovery (or avoidance) of archaeological resources prior to construction. The Archaeology Research

Lab at SCU, Albion Environmental, Inc., and Past Forward, Inc. teamed together to research the history and archaeology of the area, and to promote an active archaeological program that recovers important data prior to construction activities.

During the late summer of 2004, archaeological crews mitigating the construction of a new Business School building encountered a wealth of Spanish Colonial (Mission Santa Clara) features. Collectively these features provide an important glimpse into neophyte land use in the public areas between mission buildings. Feature 57, first identified as an amorphous linear stain, stands out as a truly unique find. When the adjacent area was excavated, more of the feature was exposed, revealing a large half circle. Further excavation exposed a narrow entryway leading to a housepit. A hearth with intact ash fill was located in the center, and what appeared to be two postholes were situated on opposite sides of the hearth. Burned vegetal material covered the floor; but many ceramics (including roof tile), beads, shell, and other artifacts were also found in the occupational fill.

Native-style housing in between or adjacent to adobe barracks would have been a common sight at all the missions, due in large part to the fluctuating populations of neophytes. Alfred Robinson's 1829 drawings of Missions San Gabriel and San Buenaventura both depict conical native-style dwellings among the adobe structures. Feature 57 is to date the only archaeologically documented housepit directly associated with the Mission period. Artifacts from within the occupation fill (and surrounding mission features) demonstrate that the neophytes consciously maintained their

cultural identity through the retention of their own customs and material culture despite the aggressive missionization process imposed upon them. Artifacts from the housepit would appear to date the housepit to the period after 1800. Evidence for this date primarily comes from the housepit's style, ceramic and bead assemblages, and projectile point types. Other important Mission-era finds include a foundation wall of a larger (as yet unidentified) structure and locations of adobe housing



FIGURE 2. Feature 57, traditional housepit. (Photo by Clinton Blount.)

associated with the neophyte Indians (both left in situ), a series of pits denoting two native living areas, and a large butchering area.

The summary of findings report is currently in its final editing stages, and should be available sometime in early summer 2010. Please contact Linda Hylkema, Assistant Campus Archaeologist, Archaeology Research Lab, Santa Clara University, <lhylkema@scu.edu>, for further information.

USA - Southwest

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Arizona

Mendoza Park Project, Tucson, Arizona

(submitted by Barbara K. Montgomery, Ph.D., Principal Investigator, Cultural Resources Division, Tierra Right of Way, Tucson, Arizona): In 2008, archaeologists from Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd., conducted data recovery excavations for the city of Tucson on Lot 10 of Tucson Block 247 prior to the construction of a park in the Barrio Libre Historic District. From these investigations and archival research, we were able to reconstruct part of Tucson's early history. From the earliest use of the lot to its function today as a point of symbolic focus, it is reflective of the changing aspects of commerce, ethnicity, biography, and meaning within the Barrio Libre community. A review of early city records and archives was an important source of information that enabled our archaeologists to reconstruct Lot 10's history. The excavations and archival material together were used to elucidate the eth-

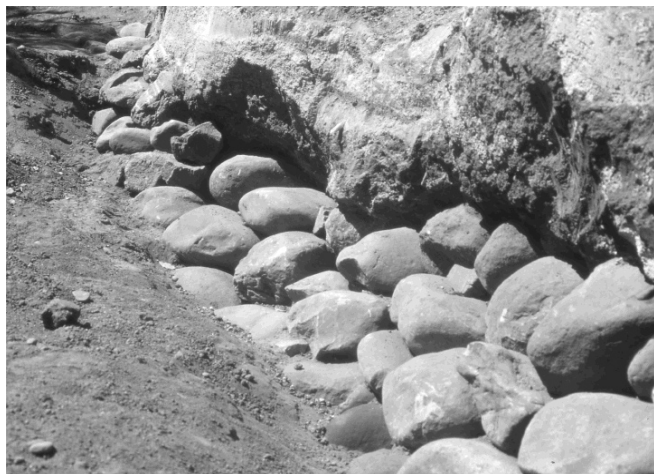


FIGURE 1. Portion of an exposed cobble foundation wall. (Photo by Clinton Blount.)

nicities, occupations, economic status and, to some degree, life histories of the people who lived and worked on Lot 10. As part of the project, we excavated units within an historic adobe row house and were able to reconstruct the construction sequence of the 11-room structure. In addition, oral histories of Lot 10, related by current and former residents of the Barrio, proved an invaluable supplement to the archaeological and archival research.

One of the objectives of the Mendoza project involved interpretive archaeology and public education. Tierra participated in the design of interpretive signs for display at the Parque de Diego y Orlando Mendoza, which is the park that was built, this spring, as a memorial to two young brothers who were killed in a car accident at the intersection in 1981. The park displays two interpretive signs containing information on the row house and blacksmithing shop that occupied this block during the late 1800s and throughout the 1900s until it was abandoned and demolished around 1970.

The Nourse House, Marana, Arizona (submitted by Barbara K. Montgomery, Ph.D., Principal Investigator, Cultural Resources Division, Tierra Right of Way, Tucson, Arizona): In 2008 and 2009, Tierra conducted testing and data recovery excavations at the site of an historic bungalow in the town of Marana, just north of Tucson. The bungalow, which is known as the Nourse House, was constructed around 1920 and is an example of the Craftsman architectural style. It is named after William K. C. Nourse, who resided there with his wife Maude from the 1920s until the 1950s. Tierra implemented testing and data recovery programs, which involved field excavation and documentation of the house and its periphery, exhaustive archival research, and interviews with former residents. A prehistoric component, belonging to site AZ AA:12:314 (ASM) (which overlaps with the Nourse property), was also investigated during the project.



The Nourse House.

William Nourse was originally from Ohio, and came to Arizona in 1918 as a hydrographer, surveyor, and draughtsman for the Salt River Valley Users Association, a position he held for about a year. In 1919, he became an engineer for E. R. Post and Valley Farms Water Company in Marana, and appears to have remained affiliated with that company—and its several episodes of reorganization—for the rest of his career. The Post project was the irrigation district and associated administrative organization created by Edwin R. Post to entice cotton farmers to the Santa Cruz Valley. William Nourse married Emily Maude Ireland in Phoenix in 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Nourse had three children, one of whom died (inside the house) of a self-inflicted gunshot wound in 1948.

Cascada Historic Sites, Marana, Arizona (submitted by Barbara K. Montgomery): The Cascada Archaeological Project involved data recovery excavations and systematic inventory or collection of historic artifacts at two sites and archival research pertain-



The Cascada House.

ing to an additional two sites located immediately east of Interstate 10 in Marana, Arizona. This project involved coordination with the Town of Marana, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Arizona State Museum, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, and the Tohono O'odham Nation.

One of the historic period sites that was excavated during this project was believed to have been occupied by a member of the Yoeme Indian community. A representative of the community, Felipe Molina, visited the remains of the site—an adobe-walled structure and associated trash area. Based on the layout of the excavated structure and the associated artifacts, it was Mr. Molina's opinion that the site was not occupied by a member of the Yoeme Tribe. Additional research led us to Mr. Gilbert Jimenez, whose aunt had lived in the house in the first half of

the 20th century. A comprehensive oral history was collected from Mr. Jimenez, and his recollections were checked against the archaeological record. Mr. Jimenez's grandfather, Joaquin Escandon, owned and ranched much of this land at the turn of the century. Several of his family members lived in two houses within the project area, one of which was the house excavated by Tierra. The second house had been demolished prior to the start of the project. Tierra is now involved with a youth program at the Town of Marana in which a videotaped oral history will be collected from Mr. Jimenez.

The final report is titled *The Cascada Archaeological Project: Changing Land Use and Settlement in the Northern Tucson Basin, vol. 1: The Historic Sites* (edited by Jennifer Hushour and Eric Klucas), and is part of Tierra's new Archaeological Research Series, which aims to offer the results of significant archaeological research to the professional archaeological community and the general public. Additional volumes for the Cascada Archaeological Project report

on the results of investigations at several prehistoric sites identified on the property.

6th and Toole Data Recovery Project, Tucson, Arizona (submitted by Barbara K. Montgomery): In preparation for downtown revitalization, Tierra was hired by the City of Tucson to survey, test, and excavate a property at the intersection of 6th and

Toole Avenues within the Tucson Warehouse Historic District. Archaeological and archival research revealed that this parcel was first used as a distribution and storage center after 1880 when the railroad arrived in Tucson, and it represents early industry in the area. The remains of several commercial structures were investigated, including one of the earliest bottling works in Tucson. From 1883 to 1909 there were at least nine businesses on the property. All but one (the San Xavier Hotel) were commercial businesses, mainly wholesale, that depended on the railroad for their goods. The area was clearly an important staging point for the arrival and distribution of new goods into Tucson. Machinery, pipes, multiple varieties of food and alcohol, ice, and oil were all goods which moved through the buildings on the property to be sold to the businesses and citizens of the growing city. This project allowed researchers a unique window into industrial and commercial life

in early Tucson.

Spanish Presidio of Santa Cruz de Terrenate—The Spanish Colonial Period in the Southern Southwest (submitted by Deni J. Seymour, *Albuquerque, New Mexico*): A recent multiyear research project investigating the Spanish Colonial period in the southern Southwest has included excavations at the Spanish Presidio of Santa Cruz de Terrenate along the San Pedro River in southern Arizona. This is one of the best-preserved presidios in the U.S. owing to its remote location and, ironically, to its failure to persist and attract a viable civilian settlement. A city did not grow up over it, as was the case with successful presidios in Tucson and El Paso. Occupied between 1775 and 1780, Santa Cruz de Terrenate provides a view into a short slice of time at a critical period in colonial history, when Apache raiding was increasing in frequency and effectiveness, penetrating further south into Sonora. The presidio was built in reaction to the Apache incursions and was abandoned owing to the severity of their attacks on the presidio itself, on settlers' houses and fields, and on supply lines. When it became obvious that the situation was untenable, the newly installed (and fourth) captain José Antonio Vildósola moved the garrison south to Las Nutrias, where the company and civilians had temporarily resided prior to moving to Santa Cruz de Terrenate.

The recent excavations at Santa Cruz de Terrenate presidio have revealed a substantially different picture of the site than resulted from Charles Di Peso's (1953) initial excavations in the 1940s. The new findings are more in line with many of the conclusions drawn by Rex Gerald (1968), who participated in the earlier Amerind Foundation excavations. Among the many issues addressed by the current research are: (1) the housing of the civilian settlers and indigenous scouts and workers; (2) the effect of supply line and labor force issues on the visibility and materialization of rank, gender, and status; (3) period-specific aspects of hygiene, disease, and refuse disposal; (4) technological changes in indigenous ceramics; (5) the presidio within the indigenous setting; (6) postoccupational use of the presidio and its persistence on the landscape after official abandonment; and (7) the possible presence of a Sobaipuri-O'odham settlement prior to presidio occupation and

whether it is Quiburi as Herbert Bolton and Di Peso suggested but others have disputed.

One important element of the project is the examination of original documents in order to shed new light on this period. New analysis of this evidence indicates that the accounts of many events associated with the presidio are marked by substantial exaggeration or are flatly wrong. The battle in which the first captain Francisco Tovar was killed is one such example, as a more careful examination of the documents and criticism of the narrator's agenda have revealed a very different account.

Along these same lines, it is rare when the colonial-period documentary record can be directly connected to the specifics of



One of the 25 footprints at Santa Cruz de Terrenate.

on-the-ground data. An inspection report by Roque Medina notes that adobe bricks meant for presidio construction were illegally diverted to build private structures. Evidence found of these distinctive bricks in the largest of the settler buildings (but not in others) provides strong indication that this well-to-do settler was indeed using presidio resources for personal gain (which has clear parallels to modern economic behavior).

Documentary sources are also providing names of the people who occupied the presidio, including the lieutenant whose apartment has been the focus of much of the work in this and previous seasons. Excavations have revealed that the apartment had five rooms, not two as indicated on Di Peso's maps. A number of interesting findings relate to this lieutenant's quarters; glimpses into the more mundane aspects of life on the frontier are provided by a series of 25 footprints impressed in the adobe floor in one corner of the room excavated this season. The deep barefoot impressions

in the floor and bench lining the wall and an attempt to cover them with an adobe cap suggest that they were made by occupants of the room, rather than by later postpresidio visitors. Damage to the lower portion of the interior dividing wall and soft cultural fill from a prehistoric occupation underlying the room suggests that the floor and wall subsided, with the result that the roof leaked and the floor became soaked. Repair of the roof must have occurred while the floor was still wet, as the heel prints are over an inch deep.

Excavations in the lieutenant's quarters and the midden have revealed evidence of status and rank differentiation apparently not evident at the contemporaneous San Francisco presidio (Voss 2005). The captain enjoyed a spacious 10-room apartment and the lieutenant resided in 5 rooms, whereas the other officers lived in 2-room apartments and the common soldiers in a single room of much less substantial construction. Even the settlers' housing outside the walls of the presidio show substantial differences, seemingly based on wealth, standing of the family, and other issues, ranging from 1-room simple constructions up to a spacious 8-room residence. Midden deposits and apartment fill have produced delicate, ornate, and exotic items, and relatively rich concentrations of majolica and metal. The latter sug-

gests the presidio lacked a blacksmith who could repair such items. The common occurrence of decorative items indicates that people readily obtained materials needed to bolster status through the relatively short supply line—that is, until pack trains were cut off by Apache attacks.

Unlike at the San Francisco presidio, there was a heavy reliance on native-made ceramics at Santa Cruz de Terrenate. In the Southwest we do not have colonoware as found in the Southeast, but colonoware-like pottery first appears in this region at this presidio. This pottery is distinctive, made by natives, and some of its forms accommodate Spanish tastes (candlestick holders and so on). Orser (1996) attributes colono-like pottery to production by specific groups who were expressing resistance within a culturally diverse setting. These Southwest data indicate that this type of pottery is found in culturally diverse settings, but here it is inversely related to revolt and resistance. At Santa Cruz de Terrenate it seems to represent a form of material syncretism that

reflects an emerging or attempted social accommodation and creolization.

Among the revisions to earlier understandings of this site is the creation of new occupational sequence that spans the Archaic and Hohokam periods and includes a preceding Sobaipuri-O'odham occupation and continued but intermittent Spanish and native use after official abandonment. This has allowed us to address the question as to whether the presidio was built over the Sobaipuri-O'odham village of Quiburi, as Di Peso and Herbert Bolton claimed. While we have confirmed the presence of a Sobaipuri village, it was the subsidiary and smaller settlement of Santa Cruz, hence the name Santa Cruz de Terrenate. The much larger settlement of Kino's Quiburi is situated just to the north. Ongoing work there and at several other Sobaipuri-O'odham sites visited by Jesuit Father Eusebio Kino and even earlier by Marcos de Niza will be reported on in upcoming summaries, as will recently undertaken research on the Apache and excavations at Tubac presidio. A book manuscript on the presidio of Santa Cruz de Terrenate is being prepared this summer.

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New Mexico

Site LA 128007: The Henry Harrison Homestead, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico: The Henry H. Harrison Homestead (LA 128007), an historic-period archaeological site, is located at the Rattlesnake Springs Unit of Carlsbad Caverns National Park of Eddy County, southeastern New Mexico. The site is significant because the homesteader, Henry Harrison, constructed an irrigation system that predates the more renowned Eddy Irrigation

System on the Pecos River by a decade. Eddy and other partners were the founders of the town (and irrigation system) first named Eddy and later changed to Carlsbad, New Mexico."

Henry H. Harrison moved into the area in 1878 and began working the land in 1880. He obtained patents for the land in 1889. The property consisted of the southwest quarter and southern half of the southeast quarter of Section 23 Township 25 South and Range 24 East, New Mexico Prime Meridian. Harrison died in 1931, and the land stayed in family ownership until the NPS purchased it in 1934. The property is located on land along the draw formed by a small creek flowing from Rattlesnake Springs eastward to the Black River, a western tributary of the Pecos River in southeast New Mexico.

Harrison's gravity-fed irrigation system was the heart of his homestead. He fenced the property, developed the flow from the springs, enlarged the pond, and dug shallow, wide irrigation ditches. The irrigation system consisted of a north and a south el main ditch, each feeding from the spring pond. There was also a lateral offshoot to water the small south orchard. Harrison registered the irrigation system with the state of New Mexico in 1912. The raising of horses and cattle for sale was Harrison's primary economic pursuit. He also farmed, planting a fruit orchard and a vegetable garden along with hay and grasses for the stock. He was one of the first in the area to sell cattle and feed to the U.S. Army during the Apache campaigns of the 1880s.

The earliest house Henry Harrison built was a dugout. The remains of this structure, located on the south side of Rattlesnake Spring Draw, are outside the National Park. Harrison also built at least one house of frame construction on the south side of the draw. Harrison was living at this location in 1882 when U.S. Deputy Surveyor William Mailand recorded the position. The location is today marked by several old cottonwood trees.

According to oral history accounts, two of Harrison's houses burned. One was the house on the south side of the draw. The location of the second is uncertain—it may have been the dugout. Harrison constructed another home on the north side of the draw whose remains are today within the park's boundaries. Catherine Colby (1988:46) records the location of the north side Harrison house as being about 200 ft. north and east of the spring pond, having five rooms, and being made of adobe. Historic artifacts and what may have been foundation stones are scattered at the site. This home is designated LA 128007. The locale is indicated by an elevated rectangular soil mound about

150 ft. south of the CCC-built Ranger Residence and across a road and cement-lined irrigation ditch.

Significance of the Henry Harrison Homestead Site:

There are two extant historic structures at Rattlesnake Springs, the Ranger Residence and the Pump House. Included with them as features of the historic district are the pond and irrigation ditch system, a Harrison homestead house site, the orchard, the pastures, and the remains of the CCC camp (Colby 1988:5). Catherine Colby (1993) observes that "[t]he features of Rattlesnake Springs are representative of many broader historical developments of both regional and national significance. These range from the homesteading and settlement of the west before the turn of the century to the federal programs of the New Deal Era." The irrigation system, constructed in 1881, still functions today, and Colby (1993) singles it out as notable: "The common thread running through each area of significance is of course the water of the springs. The irrigation system is considered the most significant feature of the site." Finally, Colby (1993:13) says of the entire site that

[t]he potential for archeological analysis to yield information about the homesteading period in southeast New Mexico and about the CCC era exist in several locations within the landscape: the old homestead building sites, the CCC camp site, and the dump site in the northwest portion of the unit, outside the currently designated boundaries of the historic district. The site thus possesses archeological significance.

About two m north of the slightly raised mound of the homestead site LA 128007 is an abandoned irrigation ditch. This ditch is unlined and is very likely a portion of the original ditch dug by Henry Harrison, perhaps as early as 1880. Some 10 m north of the simple earth ditch is the modern concrete-lined ditch and access road (Kayser 2000). Colby (1988:47) mentions that "in 1938... the CCC workers constructed limestone walls for the pond and dug a new ditch bordering the access road. In 1963-4 NPS constructed concrete liners and installed new headgates at the lateral ditches."

Protection of Site

The Henry Harrison Homestead House LA 128007 site is a significant part of the Rattlesnake Springs Historic District and, as such, receives federal protection under existing historic preservation laws. The buried remains of the house may contain artifacts and informative data relating to this period of occupation. The privy, household trash dumps, and other use areas may

also be present. Few other homestead sites in southeast New Mexico reflect so long an occupation and also offer the opportunity for studying intact deposits of the Territorial Period. The Henry Harrison Homestead LA 128007 site has good potential to yield very useful scientific information of the Anglo-American settlement years of New Mexico.

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San Miguel del Vado, New Mexico (*submitted by Kelly L. Jenks, doctoral candidate, University of Arizona, Tucson*): A new generation of archaeologists studying late-18th- and 19th-century New Mexico has applied the term *vecino* to describe a distinctive Hispanic New Mexican identity that emerges around 1780. This term is useful in that it looks past the Native-versus-Spanish focus of the early colonial period and focuses instead on how elements of both contribute to a regionally based Hispanic culture. However, the uniformity implied by this term is belied by marked differences in the ethnic makeup, economic practices, and environment of various New Mexican communities. New Mexicans recognized these differences—then as today—and the urban elite of Santa Fe and Albuquerque often complained of the ‘barbarity’ of the frontier settlers who regularly traded, fought, and intermarried with neighboring Native and, later, Anglo-American groups.

Current archaeological research at the village of San Miguel del Vado engages this issue by exploring what it means to be *vecino* at an early trading community on New Mexico’s eastern frontier. San Miguel, situated east of Santa Fe about 20 miles downstream from Pecos pueblo, was established

by the Spanish colony of New Mexico in 1794. Colonial authorities intended San Miguel to serve as a buffer settlement, protecting the citizens of Santa Fe by handling Plains Indian attackers as they traveled through the Pecos Valley. The community peaked in size and importance during the Mexican period when the newly opened Santa Fe Trail forded the Pecos River at the town’s vado (ford) and American traders sought shelter and entertainment in the village on their way to Santa Fe.

Permission was granted by a single landowner to conduct a testing project in the northeastern corner of the town plaza, an area stretching from the church (constructed beginning in the 1790s) to the river and encompassing segments of the trail, several standing structures, and multiple wall foundations. Construction dates for most of the standing structures are known, thanks to over a decade’s worth of dendrochronological fieldwork conducted by Tom Windes. Test excavations, which began in April of this year, aim to identify and record major features and artifact deposits relating to the Spanish- or Mexican-period occupations of this community. Fieldwork will be completed by July 2010, and the data recovered from this testing project will be used to reconstruct patterns of spatial organization and daily life in this frontier *vecino* community.

Mosquero Canyon Project, Northeast New Mexico (*submitted by Barbara K. Montgomery*): As a result of an archaeological survey conducted by Tierra for ENMR-Plateau Telecommunications, data recovery exca-

vations were carried out at four sites located in Mosquero Canyon, Harding County, New Mexico. The Mosquero Canyon project provided Tierra with an opportunity to explore three historic-period sites in northeastern New Mexico, in a little-studied frontier area between the Pueblo peoples of north-central New Mexico and the peoples of the Plains to the east.



Fieldwork at one of the Mosquero Canyon homestead sites.

These sites include the remains of homesteads: dry-laid sandstone-slab structures, which have been interpreted as animal pens and are very similar to sheep enclosures and lambing pens identified in other areas of northeastern New Mexico. Such features are usually associated with late 1800s to early 1900s Hispanic sheep herding. The residential structure at LA 141974 was made of dry-laid sandstone slabs and blocks and was similar in terms of architectural style to the sheep pens. A residential structure of dressed and mortared sandstone slabs was identified at LA 141969. At the third site, LA 141976, the architecture was a modified type of wattle-and-daub

construction that consisted of juniper trunks encased in concrete and cement. The mixture of traditional and more modern building materials at LA 141976 is one indication of the later occupation at this site. LA 141976 was occupied from the 1920s into the 1950s. The other two sites, LA 141974 and LA 141969, were occupied from the late 1800s until about 1920. Household refuse occurred at all three of these historic sites, where kitchen-related items dominated the artifact collections.



Homestead remains at Mosquero Canyon.



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