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University of Leicester, United Kingdom

Index

President's Corner	1
2009 SHA Election Results	2
Images of the Past	4
Minutes of the SHA Board Meeting	5
SHA 2011 – Austin, Texas	8
SPMA Journal Special Offer	9
Current Research	10
Australasia and Antarctica	11
Canada – Atlantic	11
Caribbean and Bermuda	13
Continental Europe	14
Great Britain & Ireland	15
Mexico, Central, and South America	15
Underwater (Worldwide)	16
USA – Mid-Atlantic	19
USA – Midwest	22
USA – Northeast	23
USA – Pacific West	24
USA – Southeast	25
Call for Papers: Engaging the Recent Past	27

President's Corner

Lu Ann De Cunzo

I sit here thinking ahead to the time you will be reading this newsletter. We will have enjoyed another outstanding conference, this time in balmy Florida rather than the ice palaces of Toronto, and will have returned home energized and full of plans. The Board and committees will have crafted a workplan for 2010, and new members and volunteers will have been welcomed into the Society. Planning for the 2011 conference in Austin will be ramping up, and the new President, President-Elect, Directors, Website Editor, and Awards and Academic and Professional Training Committee chairs will be engrossed in their learning curves. *Historical Archaeology* issues, books SHA is co-publishing with partner presses, and new additions to the Perspectives from Historical Archaeology series from our print-on-demand press will be in various stages of planning, production, and marketing.

Communications technologies will be on the minds of many Society members continuing to negotiate the changing relationships between online and print modes of communication and publication (I hope all conference goers frequented SHA on Facebook for the first time!). Others will be forming partnerships and designing tools to facilitate historical archaeologists' public engagement efforts and promulgation of high ethical standards. Yet others will have their sights trained on ways to further enhance the Society's engagement with historical archaeology beyond North America. And those are only the highlights!

A new face will be directing the headquarters staff providing support to our volunteer team. Late in October, SHA acquired a new (acting) Executive Director, Jamie Notter of MSP. In a response to the economic downturn, MSP eliminated the

position held by SHA's Executive Director, Karen Hutchison. Many of you knew Karen as our 'go-to' person at SHA Headquarters. She served us efficiently and effectively, and our successful transition to a professionally managed organization was due in no small part to her skill, approach, and care in directing us. We will miss her guidance, and wish her every success in the future. MSP has appointed Jamie Notter as acting Executive Director, pending approval by the SHA Board. Jamie's expertise includes financial and data analysis, social media, technologies, board governance, and organizational effectiveness and diversity. We welcome his insights and contributions to our endeavors.

A new face will also be presiding over SHA by the time you read this. Before passing this newsletter space on to Bill Lees, I wish to extend my thanks and gratitude to all the SHA staff and members with whom I have had the pleasure of serving over the past four years, and who have shared their passion for, and devotion to, our profession and our Society. Two SHA Directors will also complete their term at Amelia Island: Robert Clouse, who has served as SHA's representative to the RPA Board as well, and Donald Weir, who also chairs the SHA Bylaws Committee. I appreciate the care, thoughtfulness, and insight that Bob, Don, and all the SHA Directors brought to their consideration of each matter that came before the Board. Three committees will have new chairs in January: Mark Warner is stepping down as APTC chair and beginning a term as Director; Margaret Purser is completing an extra year as co-chair of PEIC with Della Scott-Ireton, so that Della can devote her energies to the

Continued on Page 2

START PLANNING NOW FOR SHA 2011!

In Austin, Texas

5-8 January 2011

Boundaries and Crossroads in Action:
Global Perspectives in
Historical Archaeology

See Page 8 for More Details!

2010 conference before becoming committee chair, and Mary Beaudry is passing along the chairmanship of the Awards Committee after multiple terms of overseeing the selection of our annual honorees.

The newest SHA presidential committee, the Technologies Committee chaired by Kimberly Eslinger, is celebrating its first anniversary. Special thanks to Kim, Charles Cheek, and all the committee members for your enthusiasm, energy, and efforts to launch this committee. I appreciate your help with the SHA's session at the Computer Applications in Archaeology conference, committee member Lisa Fischer's service on the Website Editor Search Committee, and the leadership you are demonstrating in planning technologies training sessions at the annual conference.

In my last column, I reported that Kelly

Dixon is stepping down as Website Editor, and our new Website Editor will have been announced by the time you read this. Kelly and the SHA team at the University of Montana, especially Spectral Fusion, together with the Editorial Advisory Committee and Special Website Features Editors, have literally rebuilt the website from the bottom up. Working with SHA Editors Joe Joseph, Alasdair Brooks, and Annalies Corbin, and with SHA committees, the website team has made an ever-growing selection of resources, guides, and publications available to our members, colleagues, students, and the interested public around the world. Thank you, Kelly, for sharing your vision, skills, resources, and copious amounts of time with the SHA, and for agreeing to remain a vital contributor to the website team.

The Nominations and Elections Committee reports on the 2009 elections immediately after the President's Corner. However,

I do wish to extend my congratulations and welcome to our new Directors Maria Franklin and Mark Warner, and President-Elect Paul Mullins, and my thanks to all the candidates for your desire to serve.

My 'last word' is to those of you who have not yet taken advantage of opportunities to volunteer for SHA. Just do it! Working with SHA over the years, and especially these past four, has been the most challenging and fulfilling service I have had the honor to experience. Thank you all for that, and I look forward to continuing to serve SHA with you for many years to come.

SHA Election Results

The Nominations and Elections Committee, composed of outgoing Board members Margie Purser and Nick Honerkamp, At-Large members Alicia Caparaso and Deborah Hull-Walski, and Chair Douglas Scott met during the annual meeting and developed an extensive list of potential candidate names. The committee contacted the list of potential candidates during the meeting and in subsequent weeks. The slate was finalized and tendered for Board approval in June.

Headquarters posted the ballot on Survey Monkey and voting opened 1 October and closed on 30 October. Former executive director Karen Hutchison sent two messages to the membership reminding them to vote, one on 30 September and another on 14 October. Executive Director Jamie Notter reported via email on 4 November the results of 2009 elections by online balloting and mail ballot. Slightly over 400 SHA members participated in the 2009 online balloting, and 9 returned their ballots by mail. This is a decrease in the number of votes cast in the last 3 elections by approximately 30%, a somewhat disturbing number.

The committee congratulates the winners of the election and offers our sincere thanks to all who were willing to run for office and serve the Society. The results of the balloting are as follows:

President-Elect:
Paul Mullins

A sincere thank-you to Michael Polk who also ran for the position.

Board of Directors:
Maria Franklin
Mark Warner

Thanks are tendered to Jamie Brandon and Norine Carroll who also agreed to run for the Board positions.

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 C. Pykles

USA-Pacific West: Anmarie Medin

USA-Southeast: Gifford Waters

USA-Southwest: Michael R. Polk

Current Research Editors:

Africa: Kenneth Kelly
Asia: Edward Gonzalez-Tennant
Australasia: Susan Piddock
Canada-Atlantic: Robert Ferguson
Canada-Ontario: Jon Jouppien
Canada-Prairie: Jennifer Hamilton
Canada-Québec: Allison Bain
Canada-Western: Rod J. Heitzmann
Caribbean/Bermuda:
Frederick H. Smith
Continental Europe: Natascha Mehler
Great Britain & Ireland:
James Symonds
Mexico, Central & South America:
Pedro Paulo Funari
Middle East: Uzi Baram
Underwater (Worldwide): Toni Carrell
USA-Alaska: Doreen Cooper
USA-Central Plains: Jay Sturdevant
USA-Gulf States: Kathleen H. Cande
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

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2009 The Society for Historical Archaeology 3rd Class Postage Paid

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

Nominations and Election Committee:

Timothy Scarlett
Robert Sonderman

Thanks to Ben Ford and Lewis Jones who

also ran for the positions.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology:

Connie Kelleher

Lynn Harris

Wendy van Duivenvoorde

Thanks to Alexis Catsambis, Joe Flatman,
and Rod Mather who also ran for ACUA.

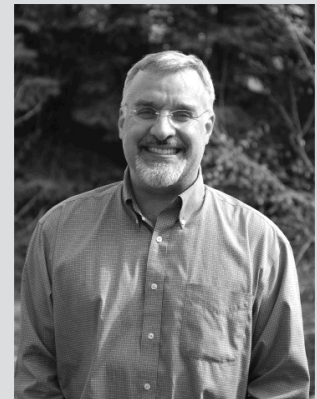
2009 SHA Election Winners



Board of Directors:
Maria Franklin



President-Elect:
Paul Mullins



Board of Directors:
Mark Warner



Nominations & Elections Committee:
Timothy Scarlett



Nominations & Elections Committee:
Robert Sonderman



Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology:
Connie Kelleher



Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology:
Lynn Harris



Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology:
Wendy van Duivenvoorde



FIGURE 1

Images of the Past

Benjamin C. Pykles, editor

Judy Bense: History in the Making

Building on nearly three decades of service to the University of West Florida (UWF), including serving as chair of the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology and executive director of the university's Division of Anthropology and Archaeology, Dr. Judy Bense was appointed President of the University in July 2008 (Figure 1).

Judy's earliest days in archaeology are captured in this 1965 image (Figure 2) at the Snow Beach site, a pre-historic shell ring with Middle and Late Woodland deposits and a contact-period burial mound, in Panacea, Florida. Judy helped excavate the site as an undergraduate student at Florida State University. Pictured with her are (from left to right): George Percy, Jay Johnson, Ron Brock, and Bill Marquardt.

Judy has actively included the public in UWF archaeology since the early 1980s, including producing a daily one-minute radio piece, "Unearthing Pensacola," on the local public radio station for the last 12 years. In this 1998 image (Figure 3) she is on-site with the public for the raising of a cannon at Presidio Santa Maria de Galve in Pensacola. Judy believes her dedicated efforts to promote public archaeology were a major factor in her selection as president of the university.

Judy's career raises the question: Is she the only historical archaeologist to become president of a university? Others from among our ranks have served as department chairs and even deans, but has there ever been another president?



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3

Minutes of the SHA Board of Directors Meeting

The Society for Historical Archaeology Board of Directors Meeting

Saturday, 27 June 2009
Newark, Delaware

Minutes

I. Call to Order. President Lu Ann De Cunzo called the meeting to order at 8:35 a.m. and welcomed all the members present. She indicated that Peggy Leshikar-Denton regretted being unable to attend.

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

Staff Present: Karen Hutchison, Nellie Longsworth.

II. The Board confirmed the adoption of the minutes of the January 2009 meetings.

III. Approval of the Agenda.

Lees made a motion to approve the agenda and move the Bylaws Committee Report out of the Consent Agenda. Mascia seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

IV. Reports.

Consent Agenda Committee Reports.

These reports were approved as part of the Consent Agenda.

A. Nominations and Elections (Doug Scott)

The committee worked diligently to identify potential candidates who represent employment, geographic, and gender diversity within SHA. The following members have agreed to run for office: Paul Mullins, Michael Polk (President-Elect); Jamie C. Brandon, Norine Carroll, Maria Franklin, Mark Warner (SHA Board of Directors); Ben Ford, Lewis Jones, Timothy Scarlett, Robert C. Sonderman (Nominations and Elections Committee).

Awards (Mary Beaudry)

Doug Scott, William Moss, and Vergil Noble served on the 2009 Awards Committee chaired by Mary Beaudry. At its annual meeting in Toronto, the SHA Awards Committee voted to present the 2009 Harrington Award and Medal to Judith Bense. There will be no Ruppé Award for 2009. Three past presidents have agreed to serve as the judges for the 2010 Deetz Book Award. Approximately 20 books are expected to be in this year's competition, the winner of which

will be announced at the end of September 2009.

Curation (Bob Sonderman)

The committee reported that Tef Rodeffer has completed the task of organizing the SHA archival materials in her possession that she compiled from 1978–2003 during her tenure as SHA Secretary-Treasurer. The committee is also engaged in ongoing work to conduct a comprehensive survey of collection policies, procedures, and requirements. The committee is also pushing to retool the *SHA Standards and Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections*. Finally, the committee chair continues to stay abreast of the development of a federally sponsored nationwide deaccessioning policy for archaeological collections.

Gender and Minority Affairs (Carol A. Nickolai)

The committee has been inactive.

History (Richard Veit)

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

Public Education and Interpretation (Margie Purser and Della Scott-Ireton)

The PEIC continues to promote public archaeology within the SHA, disseminate archaeology knowledge to the public, and develop public archaeology resources for use by SHA members.

B. Secretary (Nassaney)

The Secretary reported on the Board votes since our last meeting in January. The minutes of the January 7 and 10, 2009 board meetings were approved by email. The slate of candidates proposed by the Nominations and Elections Committee were also approved by email. Nassaney commended Tef Rodeffer and the Curation Committee for the work on organizing the SHA archives. He also urged the Board to consider seriously the archival charge entailed by the SHA–NAA agreement of 2005. The Board agreed to review a copy of the archival standards document. Mascia motioned that Tef Rodeffer be acknowledged by the President for her role in organizing the SHA archives. Joseph seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

President (De Cunzo)

President De Cunzo is working to ensure

the sound financial well-being of the organization. She noted the efforts of the Florida Public Archaeology Network to control the 2010 conference expenses. She accepted Website Editor Kelly Dixon's resignation effective at the end of the year and reported that a search committee has been formed to find her replacement. She noted that a draft of the strategic workplan is awaiting the Board's approval. De Cunzo represented the SHA at the international Computer Applications in Archaeology conference in Williamsburg and the SAA in Atlanta.

Bylaws (Don Weir)

The committee has been directed to postpone reviewing the bylaws until the Board approves the strategic workplan and is charged by the President.

C. Finances, 2009

Treasurer (Mascia)

Membership income is less than we hoped for as we run a slight deficit budget. Some of our reserve funds have been invested in low-risk accounts; thus, we have not been as negatively impacted as the overall economy. Several budget increases were discussed for the 2009 budget, including conference reimbursement requested by the APT Committee, support to attract advertisements by the Development Committee, and conference travel for the UNESCO Committee. These modifications would result in a projected \$9,000 deficit in the 2009 budget. Joseph made a motion to accept the amendments, seconded by Weir. The motion passed unanimously. Woodward made a motion to accept the Treasurer's Report. Cheek seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Headquarters (Hutchison)

Hutchison reported that membership is in decline, though we typically experience an increase after October 1 when the new membership year begins. All Board members were asked to sign a conflict-of-interest policy, as required by all nonprofit organizations. New policies require that all Board members sign a new form. Joseph motioned to accept the policy, seconded by Mascia. The motion passed unanimously. The final audit of 2008 was circulated providing the Society with a whistle-clean audit. Lees made the motion to accept the report, seconded by Brooks. The motion passed unanimously.

Development Committee (John Che-

noweth)

The committee presented a proposal to the Board for a revised policy for SHA advertisement. Co-publication partners are exempt from the fees. Questions were raised about ethics; to whom will we sell advertising? The Board directed the committee's advertising group to clarify the proposed policy. Woodward made a motion to accept the proposal, seconded by Mascia. The motion passed unanimously.

The Student Education Endowment Fund is now in the public phase. Only one contribution was received from the membership email solicitation and we remain at about 60% of our goal. There is a need for a targeted letter campaign to the members. Cheek moved, seconded by Mascia to accept the Development Committee Report, which passed unanimously.

Membership (Barbara Heath)

The committee is eager to diversify its membership and increase the membership of the Society. They are also exploring ways to package our membership with other societies. Three action items were discussed.

1. Back issue benefits. When one renews their membership or joins the SHA, they currently receive membership benefits beginning when they join (excluding past issues of the journal). Joseph made a motion that all new members be accorded full benefits of membership and renewing members joining after April 1 will pay a higher rate. Seconded by Lees. Motion defeated. It was decided that we should merely charge for shipping and handling of journals if renewing members join after April 1, 2010.

2. Alternative memberships. Some members would like to forego the journal and pay lower fees. We should also explore the possibility of joint memberships with affiliated societies to increase membership. The Board directs the committee to review our current membership structure and consider the pros and cons of alternative membership categories, and develop a proposal if one is recommended, and report to the Board.

3. SHA on social networking sites, like Facebook. We should consider creating our own materials if we want to control this information. The Board should direct the Technologies Committee to explore this. Motion made by Sara to direct the Technologies Committee to establish an SHA organization page on Facebook, maintain it, develop a plan for it, and explore other social networking sites and make recommendations to the Board. Seconded by Garrow. Motion passed unanimously.

D. Conferences (Garrow)

We've introduced a new online registration and abstract system, ConfTool that is up and running.

2009: Toronto. The conference had a net loss of \$2800 due to lower-than-expected member registration and low sponsorship. This was considered a success under the depressed economic climate of last January.

2010: Amelia Island, FL. Lees reported that everything is on schedule and the new online abstract system is running smoothly. High school students are being welcomed and Mascia made the motion that several attending students be given complimentary guest registration. Garrow seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

2011: Austin, TX. Garrow has been in regular and frequent communication with the committee. There is considerable interest in attending from colleagues in Latin America, some of whom may need some form of financial aid to enable their participation. The Board encourages the committee to explore ways to defray the costs of any non-U.S. participants.

2012: Baltimore, MD. Garrow has had limited contact with the committee at this point, but will be corresponding more frequently soon.

2013-2015: Committee has been charged to identify an international venue and Mexican options have been explored. Veracruz would require us to rent a convention center, though the costs are not yet determined. The conference coincides with the standard vacation period making it difficult to plan an early January meeting. Québec City has also expressed an interest in hosting the conference and William Moss has submitted a preliminary proposal for 2013 or 2014. Leicester University is also interested in hosting the conference in 2013 or 2016 and Audrey Horning will be asked to prepare a proposal. We should explore a meeting in western North America for 2015. We seek proposals from committees that are able to do much of the work of the conference to keep the costs low for the membership. Mascia made the motion to explore Leicester and Québec City as conference venues in 2013 and 2014, respectively, seconded by Cheek. Motion passed unanimously.

E. Editorial

Journal Editor (Joseph)

The first two issues of 2009 are printed and distributed. Contributed papers are being reviewed and printed in the journal with little backlog. The last issue of this year will be published with color images online. Several thematic issues are in development with issues planned through 2013. POD readers have been well received and 10 are planned or ready for print. The Williams-

burg plenary will be published through POD press. Efforts are underway to make HA on the web more easily searchable through a catalog. JSTOR and EBSCO have offered to host back issues of HA, which will provide the journal with a greater digital presence. Joseph motioned, seconded by Cheek, to accept the invitations from JSTOR and EBSCO to enter into these agreements. The motion passed unanimously. Motion made by Woodward to offer a resolution of thanks to Charlie Ewen, Mark Warner, and LouAnn Wurst for their efforts in negotiating this agreement. Cheek seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

An editorial fund policy was prepared at the request of the President and presented to the Board. It specifies the procedures for generating and allocating revenues for special publication projects. The Board discussed the need to distinguish restricted funds, available only for purposes designated by the donor, from funds set aside by the Board for publication initiatives. The Board also discussed its responsibility to approve all proposed expenditures of SHA funds. Following additional discussion the Board agreed that there need to be changes made to the proposed policy and the revised policy should be resubmitted to the Board for approval. A motion to accept the editor's report was made by Garrow, seconded by Cheek. The motion passed unanimously.

Co-publications Editor (Corbin)

The co-publications editor and affiliate editors have been very busy. There were 14 submissions for the new dissertation prize, exceeding the previous number of submissions. The 2009 prize-winning dissertation is under review at the University Press of Florida (UPF). The volume *Archaeology and Community Service Learning*, co-edited by Michael Nassaney and Mary Ann Levine, has been co-published with UPF. The first volume in the Historical Archaeology of the American West series, Donald Hardesty's *Mining Archaeology in the American West*, will be co-published soon by the University of Nebraska Press. The SHA Co-publications Editor, the ACUA, and Springer/Kluwer Academic Press completed contract negotiations for the new co-publication series, *Where the Land Meets the Sea*. Three volumes are planned. The committee is examining the possibility of a reception at the upcoming conference to celebrate the recent successes of the Co-publications Committee. Woodward made a motion, seconded by Mascia, to accept the Co-publications Report, which passed unanimously.

Newsletter Editor (Brooks)

Brooks reported that the summer newslet-

ter is at the printer. He is exploring cooperative ventures between the *SHA* and *SPMA Newsletters* for mutual promotion. Thad Van Bueren has stepped down as current research editor for the *Pacific West* and has been replaced by Anmarie Medin. Brooks thanks Van Bueren for his service. Cheek made a motion to accept the Newsletter Editor's Report, seconded by Weir. The motion passed unanimously.

Website Editor (Kelly Dixon)

Dixon reviewed our progress in completing tasks identified in 2007. We launched the Exploring Historical Archaeology web pages and developed fundraising/donating pages. We continue to work on the newsletter archive. The Map of the World database project remains in the future, as does the creation of committee pages. A new artifact cataloging system, SHARD, developed by archaeologists at the ASC at Sonoma State University, is now also hosted on www.sha.org. Dixon submitted her resignation due to her increased personal and professional responsibilities. Lees will chair a search committee for a new website editor. Brooks made a motion to accept the Website Editor's Report, seconded by Lees. The motion passed unanimously.

F. Education and Professional Development

Academic and Professional Training (Mark Warner)

The first year of providing books instead of a cash prize for the student paper competition was very successful. The APT Committee would like to see course syllabi posted on the web, along with other research resources, and has offered to take responsibility for the Research Resource pages of www.sha.org. Cheek made a motion to accept the Academic and Professional Training Committee Report as presented, and Joseph seconded the motion. It passed unanimously.

Inter-Society Relations (John Jameson)

The committee continues to explore avenues to promote intersociety and interdisciplinary participation at SHA meetings and to make SHA exhibits and information materials available to distribute at conferences. Cheek made a motion to accept the committee report as presented, and Brooks seconded the motion. It passed unanimously.

RPA (Clouse)

RPA is funding field school scholarships for students in RPA-accredited field schools selected by the contributing organizations of RPA. The SHA award was offered to a student at Michigan Technological University for 2009. Russell made a motion that we rec-

ommend that RPA move to a student-based application process and allow the societies some discretion in the number of awards. The SHA will provide our Student Travel Award as an example. Joseph seconded the motion and it passed unanimously. Lees made a motion to accept the RPA Report, seconded by Mascia. The motion passed unanimously.

Technologies (Kimberly Eslinger)

The Technologies Committee was formed at the annual meeting in Toronto to advise the Board on the selection and use of appropriate technologies to support internal operations and delivery of services to our members and to aid SHA members in learning about and evaluating new technologies for archaeological applications. Cheek reported that the SHA participated in the Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology Conference of 2009. The conference was designed to let each of the major archaeological organizations present what their societies and society members were doing to exploit digital technology. Three terrestrial and two underwater presentations by SHA members discussed both old and new digital initiatives.

Mascia made a motion to accept the Technologies Report, seconded by Joseph. The motion passed unanimously.

G. Underwater Cultural Heritage and Government Affairs

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (Russell)

Russell reported that the ACUA is developing an Introduction to Underwater Archaeology workshop for the 2010 conference. The ACUA website has been redesigned. The ACUA sent letters to *Archaeology Magazine*, NOAA, and Seiko Holdings raising concerns about their practices that violate the ACUA mission. The Board submitted two formal grievances to RPA alleging violation of the code of conduct by RPA members. The Board approved the following slate and forwarded it to the SHA for the 2009 elections: Alexis Catsambis, Joe Flatman, Lynn Harris, Connie Kelleher, Rod Mather, Wendy Van Duivenvoorde. Garrow made the motion to accept the ACUA Report. Seconded by Mascia. Motion passed unanimously.

UNESCO Committee (Leshikar-Denton)

The committee recommended that SHA apply for NGO status in order to participate more fully in the implementation phase of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage and attend the UNESCO States Parties meeting in Paris, December, 2009. Woodward made

a motion to pursue NGO status, seconded by Lees. Motion passed unanimously. Cheek made a motion to accept the UNESCO Report, seconded by Russell. The motion passed unanimously.

Government Affairs (Longworth)

Longworth reported that the federal legislature has a historic preservation caucus that joins together to support issues of mutual interest. The appropriations process for the 2010 historic preservation budget has moved into the House with proposed increases across the board. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act required that the NEPA process be followed, which includes section 106. We anticipate that the act should have an impact on the workload associated with the 106 process in the near future. The SHA responded to the Georgia legislature's proposal to cut the state archaeology program from the current budget. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has plans to do a report on section 106. The National Conference of SHPOs is sending out a monthly survey to collect information on fiscal challenges. Weir made a motion to accept the Government Affairs Report, seconded by Cheek. The motion carried unanimously.

Old Business

Strategic Planning.

Mission statement. The Society for Historical Archaeology advocates for a global perspective in the study and protection of historical and underwater cultural resources by educating the public and policy makers and providing a valued resource for knowledge exchange, professional development, and the maintenance of high ethical standards.

Clouse made the motion to accept this new mission statement, seconded by Mascia. The motion passed unanimously. It was noted that the mission statement appears in the SHA Constitution and must be submitted to the membership for approval. This will be done in 2010.

Strategic Workplan

The following long-term priorities were identified in the strategic plan.

1. Enhance global perspective by increasing non-U.S. memberships and partnerships.
2. Protect resources by becoming a respected voice nationally and an effective advocacy partner internationally.
3. Support membership by ensuring fiscal stability while maintaining affordability.
4. Increase historical archaeology public education by developing a products and services toolbox for SHA members and partners.
5. Support five-year priorities through con-

tinued improvements to the website.

6. Meet the changing needs of the membership and profession by supporting continued innovation in publications and conferences.

7. Meet the changing needs of the membership and profession by supporting continued innovation in research and professional development.

8. Promote archaeological ethics through the development of proactive communication and education measures.

9. Increase membership to 2600.

Lees made a motion to accept this list of nine long-term priorities, seconded by Woodward. The motion passed unanimously.

The following mid-term priorities were identified in the strategic plan.

1. Identify international site for 2013 annual conference.

2. Explore options for packaging society memberships.

3. Implement plan to enhance communica-

tions technology.

4. Develop ethics press kit.

5. Develop partnerships for collaborating in public archaeology publication.

6. Expand and publicize POD library.

7. Explore ways to generate membership involvement in governmental affairs.

Mascia made a motion to accept this list of seven mid-term priorities, seconded by Joseph. The motion passed unanimously.

The following short-term priorities were identified in the strategic plan.

1. Identify international site and local committee for 2013 annual conference.

2. Increase membership outreach.

3. Develop plan to enhance communications technology.

4. Promote protection and public awareness of resources.

5. Explore partnerships for public-oriented publication.

6. Continue print-on-demand initiative.

7. Send timely emails to membership on ad-

vocacy issues.

Garrow made a motion to accept this list of seven short-term priorities, seconded by Cheek. The motion passed unanimously.

New Business

2010 Budget

Mascia presented the proposed budget for 2010, in which revenues exceed expenses.

Lees made a motion to accept the 2010 budget, seconded by Garrow. The motion passed unanimously.

Lees made a motion to add up to \$4000 to the SHA 2010 budget for the publications reception at the 2010 conference, seconded by Garrow. The motion passed unanimously.

Lees made a motion to adjourn at 6:06 p.m., seconded by Mascia. The motion passed unanimously.

Come and Experience the Live Music Capital of the World! Make Plans Now for SHA 2011 5-8 January

Kick Up Your Heels in Austin, Texas!!

Presenting our theme:

Boundaries and Crossroads in Action:
Global Perspectives in Historical Archaeology

Austin is an exciting and dynamic city located in the heart of Texas. It is made up of a diverse blend of cultures and lifestyles that can be experienced through everything from music and dining to architecture, art, and history. A big part of Austin's local scene is the great outdoors—with Hill Country vistas bordering the city, Lady Bird Lake in the center of town near the conference hotel, miles of hike and bike trails, and more than 200 parks.

By day conference attendees will enjoy presentations and workshops on the latest research in historical archeology and by night will be within walking distance of the best live music and nightlife found anywhere. At leisure take one of the downtown Austin walking or driving tours of local historic neighborhoods, the State Capitol Complex, and nearby art and history museums. Several museums are on the University of Texas campus, only minutes from the conference hotel. Enjoy scheduled bus tours of the Spanish Colonial Mission Trail of San Antonio (including the Alamo), the Center for Maritime Archaeology and Conservation laboratories at Texas A&M University, and the Texas Hill Country historic wine tour. And you won't want to miss our reception at the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum and our Pub Crawl and Scavenger Hunt on famous 6th Street, the heart of Austin's music scene!

Introducing the 2011 Conference Committee:

Conference Chairs: Maria Franklin (UT-Austin), Jim Bruseth (Texas Historical Commission)

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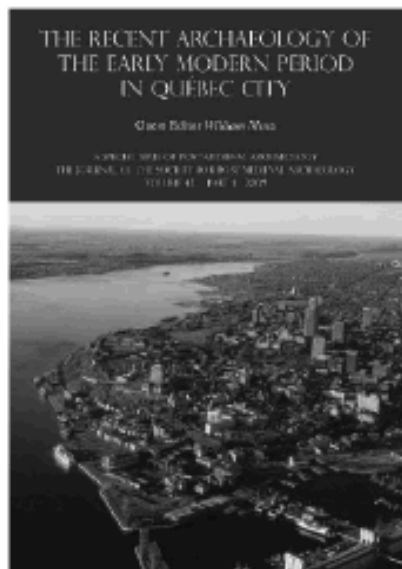
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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Australasia and Antarctica

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New Zealand

Mt. Harper Ice Rink: The Mt. Harper ice rink is located in the high country of Canterbury and is purported to have been the first man-made outdoor ice rink in the southern hemisphere (if anyone has any information to the contrary, I would be grateful to know). Getting to the rink is not easy: even today it takes at least an hour to reach the rink from the nearest town and requires a jet boat ride (or wading across the Rangitata River), and driving the whole way there takes much longer. Amazingly, some 3000 people visited the rink on a single day in 1939.

Construction of the first rink began in 1931–1932, but this rink proved to have been poorly positioned as the wind rippled the ice. A new one was built closer to Mt. Harper and was fully operational by 1934 (although some skating took place in 1933). The rink was the brainchild of Wyndham Barker who, along with his wife, Brenda, lived year-round at the rink. To deal with the rigors of winter, the house (a timber-lined corrugated iron building) had a central heating system. The original rink (of six acres) was gradually subdivided into smaller rinks, used for hockey, figure skating, and practice. Another notable feature of the complex was that several of the rinks were under lights, with the power generated by a Pelton wheel. Public use of the rink ceased in the 1950s but private use of the rink continued until the early 1970s.

Today the remains of the rink are on land owned by the Department of Conservation (DOC) and an archaeological survey of the rink was carried out in April of this year. The complex that remains is remarkably complete, a testament to how recently the rink was used and its remote location. The rinks are all clearly visible, including the rink built in 1931–1932 (even on Google Earth). The concrete 'walls' used to demarcate the ice hockey field are still present, although mostly buried in the long grass. In addition to the rinks, there are the remains of nine buildings, including the Barkers' house, two toilet blocks, and the remains of a refrigeration unit used for one season in 1948. One building (known as the White Hut) remains habitable. Plantings, in the form of poplars, survive and the original pattern of the plantings can still be discerned. Much of the line of the water race

that supplied the Pelton wheel is still intact, and the track up a scree slope to maintain the race can still be followed. The embankments of the first rink remain intact, as do the two water races that filled it. The means of filling the later rinks appears to have been a reservoir and water race system.

Together, these remains are a fascinating complex that illustrates the importance of such places to rural communities in the pre-World War II era. The subsequent demise of the rink is indicative of how those communities changed following the war.

Canada - Atlantic

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Newfoundland and Labrador

Signal Hill National Historic Site:

Amanda Crompton directed the second Memorial University Archaeology Field School at Signal Hill, assisted by Stéphane Noël, master's student at Memorial. The field school had two goals: to investigate a series of undocumented stone structures on the back side of the hill, and to investigate a ca. 1800 military barracks on the summit.

Emberley Site #4: The unknown stone features have been named for the park visitor who located them. They consist of a foundation-like square of stones with an entrance to the east, lying in the shelter of Signal Hill on the scree slope. On the basis of the stone construction it was presumed that they must predate the American occupation of the Second World War, typified by concrete works, but what function it might serve in such a difficult location was un-

clear. However, a test trench through the feature uncovered electrical hardware and tar paper that almost certainly places this in the context of an American military base. This may have been a signal hut connecting the fortifications on the hill with the main base at Pleasantville in St. John's.

North Range Soldiers' Barracks: This was one of the longest-standing structures of the British garrison on Signal Hill. Constructed in 1799–1800, it was still standing after the withdrawal of the garrison in 1870, and is shown in a sketch of the hill from 1884. In 1984 an initial small test pit, part of a resource inventory of the hill, exposed what was presumed to be an exterior corner of the structure with a thick midden deposit behind it. This year's testing revealed that the stone wall is actually part of a large interior chimney base, and that the midden



Testing the North Range Soldiers' Barracks, on the cliff edge of Signal Hill. The stones are part of an interior double-hearth chimney base. (Photo courtesy of Parks Canada Agency.)

deposit lies below the former floor of the structure. Since the materials in the midden date to around the 1820s, it would appear to be a deposition placed there during re-

pairs to the building, perhaps to provide some insulation below the floor. The midden stratum contains a wealth of materials, including a large amount of faunal remains; military uniform objects (buttons, shako scales, and strap plates); creamware, pearlware, and other refined earthenwares; personal items such as bone combs, thimbles, and tobacco pipes; and lead shot. The material is currently undergoing analysis and conservation at the Memorial University lab.



Amanda Crompton and students begin a trench through the Emberley #4 site. (Photo courtesy of Parks Canada Agency.)

Blog: An account of the daily activities of the field school can be found at: <<http://signalhillar->

Prince Edward Island

Port La Joye/Fort Amherst National Historic Site: During June 2009 Parks Canada



Panorama of excavations around the Haché-Gallant cellar. (Photo mosaic courtesy of Parks Canada Agency.)

Agency and the University of Prince Edward Island conducted a field school at Port La Joye, site of the first French capital of Ile Saint-Jean (1720–1758). The project had two goals: to delineate further details of the house of Michel Haché-Gallant, and to verify features of the French fort indicated by an EM38 geophysical survey. Direction was by Rob Ferguson (PCA) and Dr. Richard Forsyth (UPEI).

Michel Haché-Gallant was the first Acadian settler on Prince Edward Island, moving over from nearby Beaubassin, Nova Scotia to join settlers from France in 1720. He became the most prominent citizen in the community, building two houses and a storehouse on his property, which lay



Soil stains create a complex pattern of footings in the southeast corner of the excavations. (Photo courtesy of Parks Canada Agency.)

between the fort and the landing site. The structures were probably destroyed either in the first British seizure of Ile Saint-Jean in 1745 or in the second fall of the colony in 1758. In 1987 we located a cellar on the property using an EM38 to record electri-

cal conductivity. During the summers of 1987 and 1988 we completed excavation of most of the cellar and some of the exterior ground, exposing traces of footing trenches. This year we expanded two large trenches to the south and east in order to trace the extent of those footings. In true scientific fashion, the more we excavated the less we knew. Clearly defined trenches failed to materialize in the new pits or ended abruptly while new ones appeared where they were not expected. Some of this confusion was due to extensive disturbance from farming. In any event, we were not able to define the limits of the structure beyond the root cellar, but the proliferation of soil stains bodes well for future research.

Previous survey work in the area of the French fort had been conducted before results of the EM38 survey were plotted. Results were promising but not definitive. In 2009, we targeted two locations with strong anomalies, opening a 1 x 2 m unit in each. In one unit we recorded a trench with a wooden timber in situ and a concentration of brick fragments in a pave. The other had a less-distinct but promising soil stain suggesting a trench. Despite extensive agricultural disturbance, the deposits in this area are well protected. Construction of Fort Amherst in 1758, upslope from the French fort, resulted in a significant layer of dirt being redeposited over the site. Next season's work will concentrate on the brick feature that corresponds to a soldiers' barracks in plans from the 1730s.

As part of the field school, students and supervisors assisted Jeanette Gallant, senior interpreter for the site, in presenting a pilot program of archaeology to Grade Six classes for five days, with a different class visiting each day. Each young pupil was paired

with a university student for a half day of excavation and screening, and then participated in lab work on the artifacts. Jeanette prepped all the classes prior to their visit and provided a tour before excavations. It is hoped that this will become an ongoing program at the park.

Nova Scotia

Grand Pré National Historic District: As part of the ongoing development of a proposal to UNESCO for World Heritage Status, a team of archaeologists has been looking into the settlement pattern and cultural landscape of Acadians at Grand Pré. This work is a collaborative project involving Saint Mary's University, the Nova Scotia Museum, and Parks Canada Agency. Grand Pré was a large and prosperous Acadian village founded in the 1680s and lasting until the forced removal of its citizens by British forces in 1755. The success of this community was based on the extreme fertility of salt marshes drained for farming. The Acadians reclaimed roughly 1200 hectares (almost 3000 acres) of land through an extensive system of dikes to form the Grand Pré—the Great Meadow. The land lies within the Minas Basin, an area which experiences the highest recorded tides in the world, with an average amplitude of 13 m.

Orchard survey: A survey was conducted in the apple orchard at Grand Pré National Historic Site for evidence of the original church of Saint-Charles-des-Mines. Robert Shears of Saint Mary's University ran an EM38B survey of the area. One large, one linear, and several point anomalies were noted and tested—only the large anomaly proved to be of interest. It is a Planter-period deposit of domestic refuse and is close to an area of rubble stone, also dated to the Planter period, which was excavated in 2000 by the Saint Mary's Archaeological Field School. Parks Canada historian Ronnie-Gilles LeBlanc has found documentary evidence of a Planter house site on a 1/2-acre lot in this area.

Fort Montague (BgDb-17): Horton Landing lies near the mouth of the Gaspereau River, which runs along the east side of the Grand Pré dykelands. It is believed to be the site of the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755 and the subsequent landing of New England Planter settlers. Despite extensive testing, no evidence of either group was found here. However, a major midden deposit was located on an adjacent hill by Catherine Cottleau-Robbins of the Nova Scotia Museum. Documents suggest this is the site of Fort Montague, a blockhouse built in 1760 to protect the incoming Planter

population. The midden contains an extensive amount of faunal material, as well as late-18th-century artifacts dominated by creamware sherds. Field surveys of the area by Cottreau-Robbins' team located other sites of later (19th-century) settlement, as well as an isolated find of a Middle Archaic ground-stone gouge.

Aboiteaux: During dredging of a major drainage channel in the dykelands in the spring, two massive aboiteaux were pulled up by a backhoe. Aboiteaux were the sluices placed in dikes which allowed water to drain out at low tide but prevented the water from re-entering the land as the tide



Remains of a large aboiteau dredged from a drainage channel adjacent to the Grand Pré dykelands. (Photo courtesy of Parks Canada Agency.)

rose. Although the aboiteaux were badly damaged, we were able to recover most of one. At 12 m in length, it is the largest recorded aboiteau found to date. Typically, aboiteaux are simple hollowed logs, covered across the top with a row of boards. These two are so large that the sides and base have been adzed square, perhaps to reduce weight. André Robichaud of the Mount Allison University Dendrochronology Lab (affectionately known as the MAD lab, as much for the behavior of its researchers as for the acronym) sampled both logs and recovered dates of 1688 and 1689. Timbers, brush, and sods from the original dike construction can be seen in the profile of the drainage channel. A proper section will be excavated next summer to reveal details of the construction.

Blog: Two student employees, Christina Fry and Catherine LaPointe, maintained a blog of the various projects this summer entitled "Of Cemeteries and Cellars: The Archaeological Diary of Grand-Pré." It can be viewed at the following site: <<http://grandpre2009.wordpress.com>>.

Grand Pré National Historic Site: The Saint Mary's University Archaeology Field



Excavation on the floor of the Acadian cellar at Grand Pré National Historic Site. Curiosity seekers of the late 19th or early 20th century destroyed two corners of the stone walls. Behind the cellar is an original well, discovered in the 1880s. At the end of the path is the cemetery.

School, under the direction of Dr. Jonathan Fowler, continued its ninth season in the park, with assistance from Jenneth Curtis and Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada Agency. This year's work continued previous excavations in an Acadian house cellar and the vicinity of the cemetery.

After numerous years of work, we finally completed the excavation of the cellar. This year the entire floor was exposed. We had hoped to find an occupation layer below the burnt debris of the 1755 destruction, but the surface was actually virtually clean. Also, the drain which ran north from the edge of the cellar did not penetrate into the structure. Traces of footings suggest that there may have been a raised wooden floor on joists.

In the area of the cemetery, excavations clarified the presence of graves west of the presumed limit. A narrow double-trench running across the excavation may denote the palisade erected by Colonel Winslow's troops around the church grounds in 1755, prior to the removal of the Acadians from their land. No further evidence was found of the original church of Saint-Charles-des-Mines.

Caribbean and Bermuda

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British Virgin Islands

The Lettsom Site on the Vanterpool Estate (submitted by John M. Chenoweth): This June saw the second season of work on the 18th-century Lettsom plantation site on Little Jost van Dyke Island in the British Virgin Islands (BVI). John M. Chenoweth, Ph.D. Candidate at UC-Berkeley, led a team of

five volunteers for four weeks of mapping, survey, and excavation in an effort to understand the construction of religious social identity and the interplay of race and religion on this site, which was occupied by an active Quaker family and the enslaved people they held in bondage.

The study site is a now-uninhabited, 155-acre island near Tortola, 10 acres of which have been identified as containing heavy 18th-century habitation with excellent preservation. The study starts from the premise that the religious ideology of Quakerism will have altered social relations, producing observable material differences from sites where that ideology is absent, even at the expense of economic rationality. Because of the contradictions between Quaker ideology and the practice of slavery, it is predicted that the influence of religion will be most clearly identifiable archaeologically in the relationship between the Quaker owners and the enslaved Africans they held. Therefore, the project aims to compare the archaeological assemblages of the main house, the homes of the enslaved, and the common areas they shared.

The site presents unique opportunities to address these questions. The Quaker community which briefly flourished in the BVI from the 1740s to the 1760s is virtually alone in the Caribbean, coinciding with what historians have called a period of "quietude" where Quakers did not proselytize as much as they once had but were still unwelcome in many colonies. While the goal of the project is to recover traces of the lives of all who inhabited the site (for it was inhabited by black and white, old and young, female and male, Quaker and non-Quaker) the history of the contemporary landowning family, the Lettsoms, provides another unique opportunity. One son born on the site, John Coakley Lettsom, went to school in England and became one of the most famous doctors of his day, treating the Duke of Clarence (later King William IV) and founding the Royal Medical Society of London. Dr. Lettsom's life provides a wealth of historic documents unavailable for any other spot in the BVI at this time. Finally, the nature of the site, an entire island owned and farmed by one family, provides tight control in an area where no property maps exist until much later.

Fieldwork for this project began in 2008 with a preliminary, 2-week mapping and surface survey effort, also led by Chenoweth. This work mapped and recovered 1,338 artifacts, most confidently datable to the 18th or 19th century. Surface-visible features mapped included the foundations of the main house, an oven, a secondary structure of unknown purpose, and several fieldstone graves.

In June 2009 the project continued with additional mapping and excavations. Three 1 x 1 m units were opened in the foundations of the main house with the goal of understanding the construction phases of the structure, and 18 50 x 50 cm units were excavated in a grid across the area where the enslaved built their own houses. The latter had the goal of detecting architectural traces of the enslaved village, which did not prove possible. However, this summer's work recovered 239 pieces of ceramic (primarily tin-enameled ware and creamware), 94 pieces of glass (many exhibiting marks of being hand blown), 63 pipe stems or fragments of bowls, 113 pieces of metal (primarily degraded iron nail fragments), 540 pieces of bone, 228 pieces of coral, and 1875 pieces of shell.

The mean ceramic and pipe stem dates from all the units and the surface collection areas all point to a mid-18th-century occupation, consistent with documentary records suggesting that the site was inhabited only from the 1720s to the 1770s. After analysis, the artifacts will be curated in the BVI at H. Lavity Stoutt Community College (HLSCC), which has provided significant assistance to the project. At least one further season of fieldwork is anticipated, and archival research is ongoing.

There has also been an effort made to share the results of the work with the local population. In June, Chenoweth presented a public lecture at HLSCC on Tortola, which was simulcast to the branch campus on the neighboring island of Virgin Gorda. In addition, the team hosted a site visit by the Director of the Department of Culture and the President of HLSCC as well as other officials and reporters. A visit by local residents of the neighboring island, more lectures, and a public program involving local artists are planned for next year. It is also hoped that a number of BVI college students from HLSCC will be able to take part in next year's research.

This project is funded by the National Science Foundation (Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant #929563), the American Philosophical Society's Lewis and Clark Grants program, UC-Berkeley (through the Center for British Studies and the Archaeological Research Facility), the BVI Heritage Conservation Group, and the British Virgin Islands Department of Culture.

Continental Europe

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France

WWI mass graves, Pheasant Wood, Fromelles (*submitted by Louise Loe, Oxford Archaeology*): A team from Oxford Archaeology (OA) has recently completed a 6-month program of excavation and analysis of First World War mass graves in northern France, and has just returned to the UK to prepare a full report on their findings.

The project—the excavation of eight 10 m long and 1.5 m wide mass graves and recovery and examination of the remains of soldiers who fought and died in the Battle of Fromelles (1916)—started in May. The soldiers will be reburied in individual graves in a new Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) cemetery, the first to be built in 50 years, in February next year. Detailed anthropological and artifactual analyses are being undertaken by OA in an attempt to identify the soldiers. The results of these analyses will be presented at an identification commission next year, where they will be considered alongside antemortem data gathered by the Australian and United Kingdom Defence Ministries, and DNA data, analyzed by LGC Fo-



Fieldwork at Fromelles; protective gear was mandatory on-site.

rensics. The identification commission will run for five years.

The Battle of Fromelles was an Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and British Army joint operation that was fought on a 4,000 yard section of the German Front Line, focused on a notorious strong point called the 'Sugar Loaf.' Designed as a diversion attack to the Battle of the Somme and an operation to retake the Sugar Loaf salient, it was the first action that the AIF saw on the Western Front. The attack commenced on the night of 19 July 1916 and was a complete failure: by the following day, the AIF and British Army had suffered 5,533 and 1,500 casualties, respectively. The bodies were buried in mass graves behind German lines, including some in a field along the edge of Pheasant Wood, Fromelles, a village that lies 16 km to the north of Lille and some 2 km from

the Front Line. The bodies from the known graves were exhumed and reburied in Commonwealth War Graves Commission (then the Imperial War Graves Commission) cemeteries during the 1920s, but the existence of the Pheasant Wood graves remained unknown until earlier this decade when a Melbourne school teacher, Lambis Englezos, identified them through historical research.

Subsequent archaeological investigations—a noninvasive geophysical survey in 2007 and an evaluation in 2008—by Glasgow University Archaeology Research Division (GUARD) confirmed the existence of the graves at Pheasant Wood, estimated to contain between 225 and 400 individuals. Following this, the British and Australian governments agreed to jointly fund the current program of excavation, recovery, and reburial, and awarded the former two tasks to Oxford Archaeology following a formal tender process. The excavation officially commenced on 5 May and was marked by a high-profile ceremony attended by senior officials, as well as locals from Fromelles

and the region. The first sod was ceremoniously turned and then the site was handed over to OA to begin the excavation.

The graves were excavated two at a time by teams comprising six osteoarchaeologists and one surveyor. First, the graves were mechanically excavated, under the close supervision of an unexploded ordnance officer, stopping about 20 cm above the top of the burials, from which point the osteoarchaeologists moved in

with small hand tools. Once down to the artifacts and human remains (all skeletal) the soil—a thick, heavy, sticky, clay—was carefully and painstakingly cleaned away using leaf trowels, brushes, dentist's tools, and wooden spatulas. Once uncovered, samples were taken from the remains, packed in cold storage, and sent for DNA analysis. Owing to the highly fragile nature of the DNA, all skeletons had to be protected from contamination by those coming into contact with the remains. For this reason, the entire excavation area became a 'full PPE zone,' meaning that access was restricted to staff and everyone had to wear protective suits, gloves, masks, hairnets, and special shoes/overshoes. Skeletons and their associated artifacts were then recorded by survey, photography, and in writing before being carefully lifted and packed for transporta-



Fieldwork at Fromelles; the site was characterized by heavy clay.

tion to the adjacent temporary mortuary where they were processed and examined in detail before being deposited in secure storage to await reburial.

It took 17 weeks to complete the excavation of the graves, which yielded a total of 250 individuals with associated finds assemblages. Of the graves, two (Graves Seven and Eight) were found to contain no individuals and one, Grave Six, contained only three. All other graves contained between 44 and 52 individuals each, laid out on a north-south axis (across the graves) in two rows, one above the other, with soil in between. The depths of the graves ranged from slightly more than one meter to just under two meters.

Processing and detailed radiographic and anthropological examination of all skeletons and artifacts were undertaken in parallel to the excavation. A crucial aspect of the operation was maintaining the integrity of the artifacts and skeletons—by making sure that any of these could be traced at any given point in the process, we ensured that individuals would be reburied in the correct graves, along with their personal effects. For this reason, chain of custody—formally signing over remains and artifacts to a different section of the Fromelles team at each stage of the process—was strictly maintained at all times.

Overall, the skeletons were in good or excellent condition, thus optimal information could be collected from them. As expected, they exhibited extensive battlefield injuries (blast, projectile, and sharp-force traumas). Details pertaining to physical characteristics (for example, stature, facial features, and build) and antemortem pathology and trauma were fully documented for the identification commission.

Artifacts—military and personal items—totaled 6200. Among them were numerous badges, buckles, buttons, and fabric (including socks) from uniforms. Other items included crucifixes, bibles, a French/English phrase book, trench art rings, purses containing coins, a return ticket from

Freemantle to Perth, matches, a lighter, and a pipe. The most personal item was a leather heart, which contained a lock of hair.

This operation is the first large-scale attempt to exhume and identify individuals of the Great War since the work of the official burial parties in the 1920s. It has brought together a unique team of specialists including OA's own osteoarchaeologists and field staff and a forensic radiographer from Basingstoke and North Hampshire Foundation Trust, a mortuary manager from the Glasgow and Clyde National Health Service, a Scene of Crime Officer from Gwent Police [Wales], a forensic photographer, and forensic archaeologists and anthropologists. Between them, members of the team have worked on mass graves in Bosnia, Guatemala, and Iraq, and have assisted in the response to mass fatalities including the tsunami and the London bombings. Further information and regular updates about the project can be found at: <<http://www.cwgc.org/fromelles/>>.

Great Britain and Ireland

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England

The East London Line (submitted by Emma Dwyer, *Museum of London Archaeology*): The East London Line of the London Underground, colored orange on the well-known 'tube' map, closed in November 2007 to allow for its extension into north London. The Museum of London Archaeology, with funding from Transport for London, undertook the archaeological recording of a number of structures in the path of the railway extension, including one of London's earliest railway structures. The Braithwaite viaduct, which was completed in 1840, carried the Eastern Counties Railway above



Graffiti by the artist Banksy (the center right figure) on the Braithwaite viaduct.

the crowded streets of the East End of London, bringing passengers and goods from the agricultural heartlands of East Anglia to the metropolis.

The approach taken was that the complete history of the viaduct, and all its various uses, should be recorded, interpreted, and understood. As well as carrying trains to the railway company's terminus in Shoreditch and the goods station which was subsequently built on the site (until it burned down in 1964), the viaduct served a number of uses, both official and illicit, during its life. The arch spaces underneath the viaduct were let out at a profit for use as factories and warehouses, and served as the Great Eastern Railway Company's Horse Infirmary, caring for some of the company's 6000 horses. The arches also provided a less-official sanctuary for some of east London's homeless people, and acted as a blank canvas for the artists and graffiti painters, such as Banksy, who have become such a fixture in London's urban landscape. The very construction of the viaduct altered the shape of the East End in the mid-19th century, creating closed-up vistas and enclaves for poverty and illicit behavior that persisted into the present. The results of the built-heritage recording carried out along the route of the East London Line extension, along with the project's archaeological excavations, are currently being written up for publication in the Museum of London Archaeology monograph series in the near future.

Mexico, Central and South America

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Brazil

Old Farm, Jarau, Rio Grande do Sul: The archaeological laboratory, Santa Maria Federal University, under the direction of Saul Eduardo Seiguer Milder, carried out field work at Estância Velha do Jarau, a cattle ranch. The archaeological site is known as RS Q-17, and is located at Cerro do Jarau (Jarau Hill), in the town of Quaraí, close to the border with Uruguay. The settlement was established in the first decades of the 19th century as an armed frontier post facing Uruguay. Around 1828 the site was purchased by Bento Manoel Ribeiro for cattle ranching. Ribeiro was an army officer, as was the subsequent owner of the property, Olivério Pereira. Pereira purchased the ranch in 1870, and it remains in the hands

of his descendants. The original farmhouse was destroyed by a fire in 1905 and a new one was built on a different site.

Field seasons in 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2006 have yielded more than 20,000 artifacts. The first detailed results concern the faunal material, comprising more than 10,000 items, which was studied by Chime-ne Kuhn Nobre in order to gain some understanding of foodways in the archaeological settlement. Nobre's review of the historical literature on food consumption in southern Brazil, particularly in the Pampas, found that the gaucho barbecue tradition was accorded a great deal of importance. This practice, in which ranchers ate meat as a form of collective activity, resembled present-day churrasco (Brazilian barbecue) and parrila and asado (Uruguayan and Argentine barbecues). All involve the roasting of large chunks of meat on sticks over an open fire. Twentieth-century accounts hold that contemporary barbecue has centuries-old roots in the Pampas. However, Nobre's analysis of animal bones from the site showed that most were broken into small pieces, indicating meat was not cooked in large pieces over a fire, but was added to soup or mixed with cereals, such as rice. This way of cooking meat has been common in other areas of Brazil, particularly in the remote portions of São Paulo and Minas Gerais, since early colonial times. The first settlers of southern Brazil arrived in the late colonial period (the late 18th century); Nobre has concluded that they not surprisingly cooked and ate meat as they had traditionally done. The origins of modern barbecue are not to be found in the early ranch settlements, then, and researchers will need to look at other sites.

Underwater News (Worldwide)

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Florida

Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP): LAMP at the St. Augustine Lighthouse and Museum recently completed its most productive and successful summer field season to date. All fieldwork took place off the coast of St. Augustine, the oldest port in the U.S. From late May until the end of July, dive teams focused on excavations at the site of an unidentified 19th-century sailing vessel, while a smaller crew conducted side scan sonar, magne-

tometer, and sub-bottom profiler survey in various surrounding areas. In August, the divers began to target test anomalies identified by the survey team. This summer research marks the final field season of the First Coast Maritime Archaeology Project, a comprehensive research and public archaeology program funded by a multiyear grant from the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, assisted by the Florida Historical Commission. Between 26 May and 31 August, plus a single cleanup diving day on 5 October, we made



The Institute of Maritime History research vessel Roper bustles with activity as two dive teams, equipped with scuba and surface-supplied air, prepare for descent during the 2009 LAMP field school.

421 working dives, generating a total of 397 hours and 20 minutes of bottom time over 52 diving days. This was accomplished using a total of 38 divers, including 7 LAMP staff and interns and 31 volunteer divers. LAMP's regular four-person staff was augmented by three graduate students from the University of West Florida and Syracuse University, and our volunteer divers included nine students in our high school underwater archaeology program, eight undergraduate field school students, five visiting Institute of Maritime History divers, and a number of local avocational divers who had been trained through LAMP's scientific diving program. Our annual field school, accredited through Plymouth State University, ran from 8–26 June, with students from across the U.S. participating in diving excavations and survey operations. The 2-month loan of the 36 ft. steel-hulled research vessel *Roper* by the Institute of Maritime History contributed greatly to the success of diving operations.

Despite the extremely poor visibility conditions, divers completed a 9 meter long, 1 meter wide excavation trench across the ballast pile exposed on the site of the unidentified vessel. Much of this ballast pile was buried in sand. A total of 6,778 pounds (3,074.4 kg) of ballast stone was recovered from the trench to be weighed

and counted by unit, and returned to the seafloor for backfilling. Using hand-held induction dredges powered by 5 hp and 9 hp water pumps, divers excavated through sand in arbitrary levels and exposed the full extent of hull remains from one side of the vessel to the other. These were recorded in detail, though time, weather, and visibility constraints prevented the plan drawing of the final two units and a profile recording of the excavated remains. All exposed remains were protected with sandbags when not being actively investigated by divers. The hull remains were well preserved, and the robust timbers indicated a larger vessel than originally anticipated. The framing pattern was notable in that floors and fut-tocks were not transversely fastened but instead separated by 4 inches (10.16 cm), suggesting this vessel was built at least partially shell first. Other interesting hull features included a series of heavy longitudinal stringers and a vertical-plank thwartships bulkhead.

Artifacts from the trench were relatively sparse, and included the intact head of a small cask, a piece of copper-alloy threaded tubing, a single ceramic sherd, and a small sherd of molded glass which might be from a whale-oil lamp. The assemblage, along with timber saw marks tentatively identified as coming from a band saw (patented 1808) indicate a general 19th-century date for the vessel, though analysis is ongoing. LAMP's survey vessel, the recently donated 23 ft. Grady-White *Desmond Valdes*, completed 253 line miles of geophysical survey. While some unexplored areas were surveyed, much of the focus was directed at 47 high-probability targets determined from previous magnetometer work dating back to 1995. None had ever been subjected to sub-bottom sonar, even though most of these are believed to represent buried remains. The use of more advanced technology—Klein System 3900 side scan sonar, Marine Magnetics Explorer Mini Marine Magnetometer, Strata-Box Sub-bottom profiler on loan from the University of West Florida, Trimble DSM 232 DGPS, and SonarWizMap mosaicking software—along with 5-m lane spacing allowed for precise delineation of previously located anomalies and the identification of numerous new targets as well. Data analysis, which is still underway at the time of this writing, has thus far produced 87 magnetometer targets and 126 sub-bottom profiler targets. Many of these targets are arranged in clusters likely to indicate buried wreckage.

Target testing has led to the discovery of one possible and one probable wreck. At the first site a diver using a 3 m long water probe encountered a number of hard



LAMP field school student working in the excavation trench on a 19th-century ballast pile located about a mile offshore St. Augustine, Florida.

returns at depths under the sand of between 1.15 and 2.0 m. Tiny wood fragments encountered indicated timbers buried beneath. The second site is even more promising, and is most likely a shipwreck. At depths of less than 50 cm below the sand, divers encountered a wooden plank with a ballast-sized stone concreted to it, another stone, numerous iron concretions, and what felt like a concreted iron cauldron. Diver inspection in zero visibility was limited to one dive as the discovery was made during the final days of the field season—this site will be further explored next year.

In June we hosted a week-long visit by a crew from Pepe Productions, known for their documentary film work in Lake George with Bateaux Below. The film crew is working with LAMP to produce a documentary titled “The Search for the *Jefferson Davis*.” This was a Baltimore-built merchant ship turned illegal slaver turned Confederate privateer which was lost off St. Augustine in 1861, in the approximate location of the ballast pile being excavated. The production crew filmed the survey and diving teams above and under the water for this film project.

LAMP Boatworks, the traditional wooden boatbuilding program at the St. Augustine Lighthouse and Museum, has completed its third build, a *chaisson* tender. The program also recently passed its first U.S. Coast Guard builder’s inspection, which allows it to certify and sell boats in order to continue to fund the program. Future builds include a Spanish flatboat (*barca chata*) and reconstructions of two British Royal Navy yawls dating to the 1760s, the start of British occupation in St. Augustine. These are intended to be used as ship’s boats for the replica ship *Galveztown*, a Revolutionary brig currently under construction at the Astilleros Nereo shipyard in Malaga, Spain. It is scheduled to make the transatlantic voyage for first landfall in St. Augustine in 2011. LAMP Boatworks will

also be constructing a full-scale replica of a portion of the hull remains recorded from the Ballast Pile site this summer for an outside display.

Further updates on the research conducted this summer will be presented at a session at the 2010 SHA Conference at Amelia Island, and also at the fourth annual Northeast Florida Symposium on Maritime Archaeology in St. Augustine, 17–20 March 2010. This symposium is sponsored by LAMP, the St. Augustine Lighthouse, the Guana-Tolomato-Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve, and the Florida Public Archaeology Network. More information on LAMP and our ongoing research and educational programs can be found online at our website and LAMPposts blog, <www.LAMPmaritime.org>

Massachusetts

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, NOAA: The Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary partnered with the National Undersea Research Center for the North Atlantic and Great Lakes at the University of Connecticut (NURC-UConn) in September 2009 for a 2-day remotely operated vehicle (ROV) cruise. Researchers conducted operations off the R/V *Connecticut* with the newly developed NURC-UConn ROV Kraken 2 (K2). The cruise returned to the steamship *Portland* and documented four other historic shipwrecks. NURC-UConn’s technical capabilities allow SB-NMS to fulfill its National Historic Preservation Act Section 110 mandates in water depths exceeding 400 feet.

K2 was an ideal platform for archaeological survey. The ROV’s high-definition video and still cameras captured imagery of diagnostic features and artifacts for site documentation and interpretation. Dives on the *Portland* focused on previously visited areas in continuing a 6-year time series of site changes. The ROV surveys documented the presence of fishing gear, the movement of artifacts, and the deterioration of artifacts and features. Survey data will inform management decisions seeking to preserve the shipwreck for current and future generations. Research has shown that commercial fishing has diminished the archaeological integrity of sanctuary archaeological resources and continues to pose the biggest threat to the preservation of these resources.

NURC-UConn scientists brought a holistic approach to the project through their ability to characterize the marine life now living on the shipwrecks. Sanctuary shipwrecks become oases of biological diversity hosting a myriad array of colorful Gulf of

Maine marine life that uses the shipwreck structure as substrate and refuge. K2’s advanced imaging capabilities were put to good use collecting photos and video of these organisms for further analysis.

For additional information on K2 visit: <<http://www.nurc.uconn.edu>>. NOAA’s Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary encompasses 842 square miles of ocean, stretching between Cape Ann and Cape Cod offshore of Massachusetts. Renowned for its remarkable productivity, the sanctuary supports a rich assortment of marine life. The sanctuary’s position astride the historic shipping routes and fishing grounds for Massachusetts’s oldest ports makes it a resting place for shipwrecks representing several hundred years of maritime transportation. To date, the sanctuary has located 35 historic vessels. Five of those historic vessels, at four sites, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. For more information visit the sanctuary website at <<http://stellwagen.noaa.gov>> or contact Deborah Marx at <Deborah.Marx@noaa.gov>.

New York

Bateaux Below, Inc.: In August 2009, Joseph W. Zarzynski, RPA, an underwater archaeologist and Executive Director of Bateaux Below, Inc., received a letter from First Lady Michelle Obama and the White House recognizing the “Volunteers of Bateaux Below, Inc.” as a recipient of a “Preserve America Steward” designation. Preserve America is “a federal initiative that encourages and supports community efforts to preserve and enjoy” the nation’s “priceless cultural and natural heritage.” The First Lady serves as the Honorary Chair for Preserve America. The First Lady’s letter thanked Bateaux Below’s volunteers for all that they do “to care for our Nation’s important historic resources.” Bateaux Below was one of only two recipients nationwide of this prestigious recognition.

The honor recognizes Bateaux Below for its exemplary volunteer efforts on behalf of submerged cultural resources in Lake George, New York, especially the work of its members in maintaining a state-administered shipwreck park for scuba divers called “Submerged Heritage Preserves.” The shipwreck park opened in 1993, the first in the state. One of the shipwrecks found and mapped by Bateaux Below’s volunteers is the 1758 *Land Tortoise* radeau. The 52 ft. long, 7-sided floating gun battery, a British warship of the French and Indian War, was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1998. It was only the sixth shipwreck in American waters with NHL recognition. Bateaux Below has spent

the last 22 years studying Lake George's shipwrecks and implementing programs to promote historic preservation of these finite cultural resources.

Among Bateaux Below's achievements are getting several shipwrecks listed in the National Register of Historic Places; opening the first shipwreck preserves in New York State; providing monitoring divers for the state shipwreck preserves in Lake George; working with a local documentary production company to produce a national award-winning documentary entitled *The Lost Radeau: North America's Oldest Intact Warship*; working with middle school students to build a replica colonial bateau shipwreck that was put into Lake George in shallow water for public viewing; and other public outreach programs.

Lake George: The recent Lake George tri-exhibition—"Raising the Fleet: An Art/Science Initiative"—was a grand success. The program commemorated the 250th anniversary (1759–2009) of the British recovery of a portion of their Lake George "Sunken Fleet of 1758." Some of those salvaged warships were repaired and used by British General Amherst's army in the 1759 military campaign that neutralized the French forts in the Champlain Valley and propelled the British to victory in the French and Indian War (1755–1763).

The tri-exhibit was an art/science interpretation of the study of testate amoebae (protozoa) found in the sediment adjacent to 18th-century shipwrecks in Lake George. The tri-exhibit included a gallery exhibition of over three dozen art and science pieces at the Lake George Arts Project, an underwater art/science exposition for scuba enthusiasts with easels erected around a replica bateau wreck at "The Sunken Fleet of 1758" shipwreck preserve, and an Internet display at the Museum of Underwater Archaeology. The program ran from 25 August to 10 September 2009 and featured work by science artist Elinor Mossop and ship modeler John Farrell. The gallery program also included a mini-documentary on the project prepared by Pepe Productions. Kurt Knoerl, director of the Museum of Underwater Archaeology, stated, "The 'Raising the Fleet' Internet exhibit had the most visitors over the shortest period since I started the Museum of Underwater Archaeology."

Though the art/science exhibition has formally ended, the cyberspace exhibit is still available to view at: (<http://www.themua.org/raisingthefleet/>). Following the underwater display, science divers with Bateaux Below removed the art and easels. Nonetheless, the art that had been exhibited underwater continues to be a source of public introspection and scientific investi-

gation. Dr. Sam Bowser, a cell biologist and one of the program's organizers, said that some art reproductions that were exhibited in 40 ft. of water in Lake George are being preserved for future study. One piece will be examined using a scanning electron microscope to inventory the microorganisms that settled onto it during the subsurface display. This will provide an inventory of the microfauna and microflora that settled onto the preserve's shipwrecks without having to conduct an invasive investigation of the cultural resources. "Knowing which organisms colonize newly-submerged surfaces is an important part of understanding preservation processes underwater," said Bowser. In addition, local k-12 teachers will utilize some of the underwater artwork in forthcoming art/science instruction. "Integrating art and science is not a fad—it's a proven way to draw interest to science, especially among youngsters who think science is 'too complicated' or 'not real' to them. These kids just need to see how art and science are really 'done' the same way—with equal parts of imagination and concentration," added Bowser.

The *Raising the Fleet: An Art/Science Initiative* tri-exhibit will also be the focus of a poster presentation at the SHA's Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology at Amelia Island, Florida in January 2010.

North Carolina

East Carolina University (ECU): During September 2009, East Carolina University's Program in Maritime Studies ran its annual fall semester field school. Drs. Brad Rodgers and Lynn Harris led graduate students in recording the remains of a submerged wooden vessel and wharf, located on the banks of the Cashie River, approximately 8 miles downriver from Windsor, North Carolina. The field school had several objectives: to record the construction of both the vessel and the wharf, to undertake a bathymetric survey and search of the river within the vicinity of the site, and to conduct limited shovel testing on land. Three teams, each supervised by a faculty member, rotated weekly between the various work stations.

The wharf was a typical cob-type design with logs known as stretchers running perpendicular to the shore. The stretchers were notched to receive header logs running parallel. This configuration created a rectangular crib filled with ballast stones and an interesting assortment of artifacts. The ship was likely a large ocean-going vessel. A cross-section revealed that the vessel's frames had relatively little curvature until the turn of the bilge. This design

feature suggested that it was a beamy merchantman or transport vessel. The building techniques also closely resembled those of a vessel dated to the 1750s previously recorded at St. John's Island in Edenton, North Carolina. Sediment dredged from the ship's bilge uncovered the base of a 1700s case gin bottle plus various nuts and fruit pits. Evidence of cypress sheathing to protect the ship's hull was found suggesting that the vessel dated to before 1750. The dredging operation inside the wharf yielded a variety of ballast rock and diagnostic artifacts, including unused European gunflints, pipe stems, prehistoric and historic ceramic sherds, glass shards, and wrought nails. The analysis of the artifacts will provide information about the time period when the wharf was in use. It is possible the artifact assemblage represents an early plantation or a trade site for Native Americans and colonists.

Turks & Caicos Islands

Ships of Discovery: In October/November 2009 Ships of Discovery and the Turks & Caicos National Museum teamed up to conduct a baseline inventory survey of Fort St George Cay. The 2-week project focused on the remains of a British fort built in the late 1780s. Tiny Fort St George Cay is one of the most visited historic sites in the islands, but very little is known about the fort and the people that gave this island its name. Two centuries ago British soldiers endured heat, privation, clouds of mosquitoes, and disease against which they had no defense, laboring to build a military base and shore battery to defend the homes and fields of 40 or so plantation families thinly scattered throughout the Caicos Islands. North and Middle Caicos were the population centers in those days, having been settled only a decade or so earlier by Loyalists forced to leave their land when the American rebels succeeded in winning their independence. The plots of land that they occupied and



The remains of one of the buildings at Fort St George, Turks & Caicos Islands, is eroding into the sea. (Photo by Donald H. Keith, Ships of Discovery.)

millions of dollars in cash settlements that were given to them were a grateful government's way of recognizing their loyalty to the Crown and recompensing them for the sacrifices they had made.

The first Loyalists began to arrive in 1787. During the ensuing plantation period, hundreds of new immigrants cleared huge areas for agriculture and pasture, built imposing structures of stone and wood, and planted cotton and sugar cane. In the final years of the 18th century the colonists became concerned that social upheavals in Haiti might result in an attempted invasion and they petitioned the Crown for military assistance. It is important to appreciate that the Crown had a considerable investment to protect by this time, and Ft. St George was the physical manifestation of the Crown's concern and its effort to reassure the colonists that they would be protected. By 1798 British troops were stationed on the island. The fort was essentially abandoned by 1804 and all but forgotten.

Accelerated erosion of the island caused by Hurricane Ike in 2008 and the loss of structures into the sea prompted the current research effort. An expedition log was posted at <www.ftstgeorgeexpedition.blogspot.com>. The remains of the fort are protected as a site of historical interest by the Turks & Caicos government.

Publications of Interest

Flatman, Joe (editor)
2009 *Conserving Marine Cultural Heritage. Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* (Maney), special issue. Institute of Archaeology, University College London.
It can be viewed online at:
<<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/maney/cma/2009/00000011/00000001>>

The issue is dedicated to the memory of NOAA maritime archaeologist Michael Overfield, who very sadly passed away earlier this year.

Conferences and Calls for Papers

13-15 February 2010: Call for papers for the 21st Annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawai'i and the Pacific, to be held in Honolulu, Hawai'i. The theme for this year's conference is "Sunken Warbirds: The Legacy of Naval Aviation 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:

- Aviation archaeology

- History of aviation in the Pacific
- Recent maritime archaeology field-work
- General sessions on maritime archaeology and maritime history

ABSTRACTS should be no more than 300 words and should include a title, name(s) of presenters, and affiliation. All presenters will be 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 2009. 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 2009. The symposium is co-sponsored by the Marine Option Program, University of Hawai'i, the NOAA Office of Marine Sanctuaries, and MAHHI.

3-4 April 2010: First announcement and call for papers for the International Seminar on Maritime Cultural Heritage, to be held in Alexandria, Egypt. The theme is "Maritime Cultural Heritage: Preservation, Presentation & Education". For more information and to submit an abstract (not exceeding 400 words), contact: Dr. Emad Khalil, <emadkhalil@foa.edu.eg>, or Dr. Julian Whitewright, <R.J.WHITEWRIGHT@sopton.ac.uk>, no later than 1 December 2009. The International Seminar on Maritime Cultural Heritage is sponsored by: European Commission Tempus Program, Alexandria University, University of Southampton, and the Centre d'Études Alexandrines.

USA - Mid-Atlantic

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Maryland

Port Tobacco Archaeological Project (*submitted by Peter C. Quantock, Lost Towns Foundation, Inc.*): The Port Tobacco Archaeological Project was founded in 2007 with sponsorship from governmental agencies and private organizations to explore the 60-acre townsite of Port Tobacco, Maryland. It is committed to working with local residents and volunteers to look for the remains of houses, shops, and warehouses dating to the late 17th century through the end of the 19th, as well as evidence of thousands of

years of Native American activities and occupation. Project staff and volunteers have surveyed most of the townsite along with the fields just south of town. This has resulted in the identification of eight or more colonial-period sites, including at least two that predate Port Tobacco, and as many Native American sites, one of which may have been occupied when Europeans first settled the area.

In 2008, the project was awarded a Preserve America grant to investigate the role of Port Tobacco in the Civil War. The specific goal is to collect information through detailed archival and archaeological research on the setting in which conspirators planned the abduction and assassination of President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson, and Secretary of State Seward in March 1865. Several locations in the town were chosen for investigation, including the Smoot House and Brawner Hotel where the conspirators met and the carriage shop of George Atzerodt.

The Swann House site was chosen as well in order to shed light on the life of James A. Swann, a free African American in a Southern-sympathizing town. Swann lived in southern Maryland before and during the Civil War; in Port Tobacco he and his wife owned and operated an oyster house and tavern. The 1840 Census lists James Swann, aged 24-36, as the head of household. In 1846 the heirs of William Graham conveyed to James Swann, "a man of color," one lot and half of another, both lying in the town of Port Tobacco on what was commonly called the "Point."

The units excavated in October 2009 located evidence of the house foundations. The units revealed a layer of shell midden consistent with what one would expect to find in the yard debris around an oyster house. The exposed foundation measures 17 x 31 ft., is oriented nearly east-west, and is 2 ft. thick. A 5 ft. wide double-pent chimney spans the west gable end. Artifacts found during the excavations are consistent with mid- to late-19th-century taverns, and include wine bottle glass, whitewares, and oyster shell. Work will continue in the following season with excavations in and around the foundations.

Pennsylvania

Investigations of the Phoenixville Branch Canal (*submitted by John W. Martin, <jmartin@gfnet.com>*): The documentation report by Gannett Fleming for impacts to the Phoenixville Branch Canal has been accepted by the Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP) of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC). The cultural resource investigations were conducted in



Riverside wall of Guard Lock showing lower upstream extension; dam abutment in background. View south.

compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act required for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits for this project. Gannett Fleming archaeologists were engaged to provide documentary investigations for Exelon Generation of the Exelon Corporation, which has constructed a fish passage facility at the right abutment of the Black Rock Dam located along the Schuylkill River in the Borough of Phoenixville, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The primary goal of the proposed fish passage facility is to assist the upstream migration of American Shad during their springtime spawning run to breeding grounds in the basin headwaters. The Black Rock Dam project is the latest in a series of fish passages and dam breaches along the lower Schuylkill. The proposed facility will be primarily embedded within the existing embankment on the land side of the dam abutment. These structures will be flush with the top of the abutment, thereby minimizing visual intrusions at the site. At the conclusion of work, the canal bed will be restored to its preconstruction appearance. The remaining masonry structure and lock gate elements of the canal will be maintained in their current condition.

The former Phoenixville Branch Canal/Chester County Canal lies within the Borough of Phoenixville in Chester County. It is approximately 5300 ft. long and approximately 20 ft. wide. The northern end begins at the inlet just above Black Rock Dam, and the southern end lies north of the mouth of French Creek. Although the canal bed is silted in, evidence of it remains, as well as a head gate at the north end; a footpath lies on the river side of the canal path. Today, the canal is mostly dry and lies unused. The surface of the upstream end has seen some unsympathetic repairs, but remains largely intact even though tree roots have done some damage. It is no longer linked with any industry in the area, and is owned currently by the Chester County Parks and

Recreation Department.

The Phoenixville Branch Canal, a structure built on the right bank of the Schuylkill River by the Schuylkill Navigation Company ca. 1828–1829, was used to generate power for industry in the vicinity of French Creek and as a link between the Phoenix Iron Company and the Schuylkill Navigation Canal. The two canals rapidly transformed Phoenixville from a small industrial village into a major industrial powerhouse. By making the raw materials of the upper Schuylkill Valley accessible to the industries of the lower Schuylkill Valley, this transportation network provided the spark that helped start the Industrial Revolution in Phoenixville.

The branch canal lies opposite the Schuylkill Navigation Canal's Oakes Reach, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 6 May 1988. The Phoenixville Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 17 March 1987 and provides historical context regarding how this town prospered and declined based on its reliance on industry. The Phoenixville Branch Canal is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an architectural resource under Criterion A for the contribution it made to industry in the region. It is eligible as an archaeological resource under Criteria D as well for its ability to inform about technology during the era of water-powered canals. The branch canal was important from its construction ca. 1828–1829 until a



Upstream mitre gate recess of Guard Lock wall on river side. View southeast.

series of catastrophes led to the diminished effectiveness of the Schuylkill Navigation Canal in 1869. The Schuylkill Navigation Canal was last used commercially in 1931. Maintenance of the canal continued until 1949, at which point the Schuylkill Navigation Company was dissolved; however, the maintenance apparently did not include the Phoenixville Branch.

Portions of the Guard and Feeder Locks survive in the project area. Because of historical alterations to the land within the project area, it was assumed that there is no potential for intact prehistoric archaeological deposits. The inlet consisted of the two lock structures, which shared a common wall between them. The feeder lock had a straight gate at the upstream end and a footbridge just upstream. The guard lock had mitre gates at both ends and a footbridge at the upstream end. Both of these structures were maintained through the end of the 19th century.

Construction plans called for the fishway to be excavated to bedrock and placed between the dam abutment and canal wall. Any portions of the lock not permanently impacted by the construction were to be rebuilt in place. Because of the proximity to the Schuylkill River and need for machine-assisted excavation, it was not practical to perform excavation to determine the integrity of the belowground portions of the canal during preliminary investigations. It was correctly assumed that the canal locks would not be completely removed. Therefore, since excavation would be necessary as part of the fishway project it was recommended that a program of archaeological monitoring be implemented as part of the construction effort. Time and excavation assistance was built into the contractor's schedule to allow for the recording of features in place and the sampling for any associated cultural material. Commerce Construction is to be acknowledged for their assistance with our investigation.

Excavation revealed a lead wall for the canal entrance that was not depicted on any plans. The tie-in to the dam abutment, which had been depicted on plans, was also recorded. However, the upstream wall was below the level of the lock and was never included in the drawings of the lock we located. The portion of the upstream mitre gate was recorded prior to its removal as part of the project.

Consultation with the Chester County Parks and Recreation Department and the Schuylkill Canal Association was undertaken in developing a public education component of the project plan. Landscaping and design features include the positioning of the fishway such that the inlet portion of the Phoenixville Branch Canal is well defined, using stone at the site as pavers for horizontal surfaces, and using pressed concrete to look like stone at the canal inlet portion of the fishway. The dam abutment will be repaired, and the installation of riprap near the fishway entrance will prevent the further erosion of an existing stone wall at the site. The resulting project offered the opportunity to reveal the Phoe-

nixville Branch Canal that had contributed so much to the development of the area. The remainder of the canal, as well as much of the guard lock, survives and should be preserved for future generations.

Virginia

Colonial Williamsburg, Dept. of Architectural and Archaeological Research—The Ravenscroft Site: Between 1 June and 7 August 2009 the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Department of Architectural and Archaeological Research, in conjunction

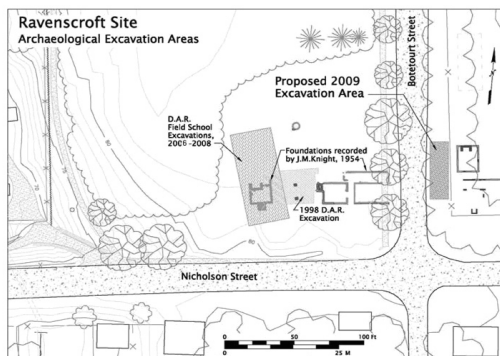


FIGURE 1. The project area

with the College of William and Mary's Anthropology Department, conducted its 25th annual archaeological field school at the southwest corner of Block 27 in Williamsburg's Historic Area.

The fieldwork was a continuation of the Ravenscroft Field School Project that took place on the adjacent block during the summers of 2006 through 2008. In those three seasons, a 14 x 16 ft. cellar and the surrounding area were investigated by students and Colonial Williamsburg staff. The cellar and a large dwelling had been excavated by CW's Architecture Department back in 1954, but as is the case with much of the pre-Noël Hume archaeology, more work was necessary in order to address archaeological, historical, and architectural questions.

This past summer students, faculty, and staff investigated a portion of the Ravenscroft property not examined in the 1950s and a portion of the adjacent Davenport property that was a part of the 1954 explorations.

The initial plan, after finishing the 3-year project on the small cellar and the area surrounding it, was to open up a 55 m² plot in the footpath just east of North Botetourt Street as shown in Figure 2. This plan hoped to accomplish several goals: have a look at an area that had not been subjected to the 1954 archaeological explorations of the

Architecture Department; investigate both the eastern end of the Ravenscroft House and the outbuilding, presumably a kitchen, located directly to the north according to the Frenchman's Map; and explore an area that had not been as intensively plowed as the 2006–2008 project area. All of this, hopefully, could be accomplished without excavating in the street, a possible scenario, but not one without issues. Miss Utility Virginia was called several weeks before the excavations were to begin in order to locate any utilities that were dangerous or would inhibit the excavation process. The representatives of the telephone, cable, water, and electricity providers tested the area with electronic sensing machines and declared the proposed excavation area free of utilities, save for the water line that ran from the meter just inside the proposed excavation area to the horse-watering faucet in the pasture. Soon after removing the gravel footpath, however, students uncovered a telephone line buried about 3 cm below the surface. The unexpected utilities did not prevent the identification of a consistent layer of topsoil, however, after removal of the pea gravel sidewalk and some five additional utility intrusions. Topsoil contexts were assigned for each square meter and all was screened through 1/4 in. hardware cloth. Modern artifacts were recovered along with a surprising number and variety of 18th-century items, especially ceramics.

The topsoil quickly graded into a thin plowzone that seems to have originated during the third quarter of the 19th century. While the quantity of artifacts remained relatively low, the diversity of 18th- and 19th-century ceramics was unexpectedly high, consistent with the character of the material recovered from the 2006–2008 excavations

of the western lots of the Ravenscroft Property. The 18th-century material recovered during all the episodes of excavation on the Ravenscroft lots can be characterized as unusually diverse and of an above-average quality. The alleged kitchen foundation depicted on the Frenchman's Map was not found during the excavations and must still be lurking under Botetourt Street.

It is likely that the Ravenscroft House became the site of Richard Charlton's Tavern after he left his Duke of Gloucester Street location in the late 1760s. His 1779 probate inventory lists, among other things, 59 chairs and more than a dozen bedsteads. Other than the Randolph and Tayloe Houses, occupied by their owners in 1779, the Ravenscroft House, a perpetual rental, was the only building on "Back Street" (where Charlton is known to have operated his tavern) that could accommodate that much furniture.

In addition to the previously unexplored area, a portion of the adjacent Davenport Lot that had been examined during the 1954 excavations was also explored this past summer. A kitchen foundation and the surrounding area was re-excavated with hopes of locating kitchen midden layers or features that would contain material pertaining to the enslaved people attached to the Davenport household. Unfortunately, activities during the last century—the construction and destruction of a large school building that served the African American community between 1924 and 1940, a brick kiln and associated exhibits, and the site of the Colonial Williamsburg house wrights—caused a great deal of disturbance. Nevertheless, a remnant of a midden and several structural post holes, probably indicating an earthfast building, were located and recorded by the students. Analysis of this summer's work is underway and will be reported in the next newsletter.

Research at Mount Vernon

Upper Garden, Mount Vernon: Mount Vernon's archaeologists spent the summer of 2009 working in the Upper Garden, excavating three small units to increase understanding of the layout and evolution of George Washington's flower garden through time. The garden will be restored in 2010, based on the results of this ongoing research project. Esther White and Curt Breckenridge are directing the garden research, assisted by Crystal Ptacek and Jeanne Higbee.

One excavation unit was placed in the northwest portion of the garden where fruit trees are presently cultivated. A late-19th-century photograph shows trees in this area, suggesting that its use as a space for nurturing and propagating fruit trees has

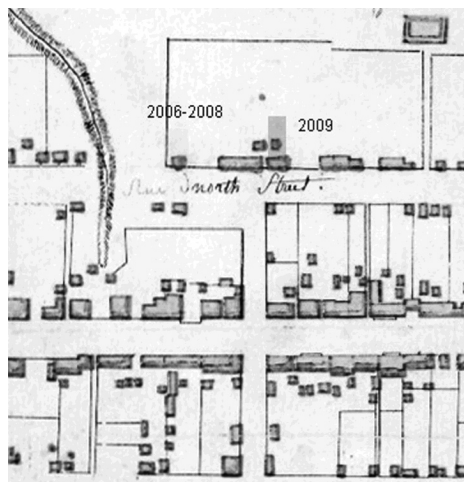


FIGURE 2. Frenchman's Map



some historical validity. The test unit in this area confirmed its function as a section of the garden where trees have been cultivated for the last two centuries. A second test unit was excavated where the main central path, originating from the Bowling Green, intersects with the courtyard in front of the Greenhouse. Previous excavation had shown that the path has its origins in the 18th century; originally it was approximately 12 ft. wide, rather than 3 ft., the width of the current path. It is thought several original 18th-century paths have narrowed through time as the boxwoods, which bordered them, were allowed to grow larger. This excavation unit also confirmed that the courtyard was not formally covered in gravel until the mid-19th century, probably coinciding with the assuming of ownership of the property by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association in 1858. Before that time, the central path proceeded into the courtyard area, which was probably grass or dirt.

The final excavation unit was placed to explore linear beds discovered at the end of the 2008 field season. These 10 narrow beds (1.5 – 2 ft. wide) were found in the “newer” part of the garden, brought under cultivation in 1785 when Washington redesigned the garden's layout. It is thought these features are the remains of a trenching episode to create garden beds, perhaps for vegetables. These beds are directly below a homogenous brown loam, likely representing the cultivation layer from the 1790s and first few decades of the 19th century. Unlike most garden soils, this brown loam has many more artifacts, suggesting that it was probably brought from elsewhere to build up the beds or to provide a compost layer around plants.

Survey for Mount Vernon Library: During the summer of 2009, excavations continued at the proposed site for the Center for the Study of George Washington. Phase I survey over the past winter identified a light scatter of late-18th- and early-19th-century artifacts spread out over a 3.5 acre parcel. Preliminary distributions suggest that this represents three concentrations of artifacts along a ridge approximately a quarter-mile

from the mansion. The artifacts date from the 1770s to the 1820s and suggest a domestic occupation, or possibly series of occupations. This domestic site is not documented in Washington's writings and it is not known if it might represent unknown slave quarters or housing for hired white servants.

With the completion of the Phase I survey, Mount Vernon's archaeologists have embarked upon a strategy of systematic test units to sample the plowzone, both to refine the artifact distributions and identify features. Numerous additional test units are to be excavated over the next several months to continue the systematic sampling of artifacts within the plowzone. This project is directed by Curt Breckenridge and Scott Speal. Alyssa Terlaje, Anne Beaubien, Kira Runkle, and Susie Grealy are the field crew.

Laboratory: Two fairly large-scale laboratory projects are currently being carried out at Mount Vernon. The first is collections assessment and rehousing. Over the last two years, the collections standards at Mount Vernon have been evaluated and re-



formulated and storage facilities have been added, necessitating that all collections be examined. This entails making sure all collections are completed through a minimum level of processing, all are stored properly, and that appropriate finders aids are in place. Amelia Chisholm is directing this project.

The second project is a reassessment of Colonoware vessels from the South Grove Midden. More than 800 fragments of Colonoware were uncovered during excavations in the early 1990s in the South Grove, a large trash pile associated with the early years of George Washington's tenure at Mount Vernon (ca. 1750–1775). The ceramics were evaluated and vesselized then—this reanalysis was undertaken by University of Tennessee Ph.D. student Eleanor Breen, assisted by Esther White and Amelia Chisholm, to produce a new minimum vessel count and conduct further research into vessel forms and functions.

USA - Midwest

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Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference: The Fifth Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference was held 10 October 2009 at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana. The focus of the conference was student research. The keynote address was by Dr. Charles Orser (New York State Museum) and student and faculty panels discussed student research experiences. The highlight of the day was a student poster competition. Winning posters in the undergraduate division included: Frieda Fein (John Adams High School, South Bend, Indiana) for Investigations of Faunal Diets at Pokagon Village Site to Determine Farming Practices of the Pokagon Band, Circa A.D. 1830; Lynnette Perez (Heidelberg University) for Student Attendance in Rural Nineteenth Century America; and Amanda Manahan (Heidelberg University) for Personal Hygiene at Johnson's Island Civil War Prison. Graduate division winners were LisaMarie Malischke (Western Michigan University) for Beads from Fort St. Joseph, Niles, Michigan and Kevin Cupka Head (Ball State University) for Fresh from the Farm: Early Results from Soil Resistance and Site Testing at the Charley Farmstead in Southern Indiana.

Michigan

Colonial Michilimackinac: The 2009 field season was the continuation of excavations begun in 2007 on House E of the South Southeast Rowhouse within the palisade wall of Fort Michilimackinac. House E is labeled Gonneville on the 1749 Lotbinière map. Research by John Gram indicates this refers to Charles Henri Desjardins de Rupallay de Gonneville. Born in Canada in 1698, he began trading at Michilimackinac in 1727 and continued to trade there and at other western posts through the 1754 season. Gonneville still owned House E as late as 1758, when his name is mentioned on the transfer document for an adjacent property. House E is listed as an English trader's house on a map drawn by Lieutenant Perkins Magra in 1765. This is somewhat unusual as most houses were inhabited by French traders or rented to British foot soldiers.

This season we opened a new row of units to the north of the trench excavated in 2007–2008 in the continuing search for the south wall trench of the house. A por-

tion of the trench was excavated in the units immediately to the east during excavation of the adjacent rowhouse unit. There was a large amount of 20th-century overburden present from park activities. Once that was identified and removed, the rest of the summer was spent excavating through rubble from the 1781 demolition of the fort. The demolition layer is quite thick in this area. We have not encountered the wall trench yet, but did uncover a post, possibly from the wall late in the season.

The overall impression of the artifacts recovered this summer is that they were smaller than last season. They included fish bones – and fewer mammal bones than last year; much smaller pieces of glass, not the recognizable bottle parts of last summer; and fewer structural pieces. The differences in artifacts, even in the rubble, may indicate whether the underlying deposit related to the inside or the outside of the house. If so, this would support the hypothesis that the wall was along the grid line. Notable artifacts this summer included cufflinks, lead seals, and a religious medallion. One intact cufflink half was found, which was round with a clear glass set, and two similar sets were found. Three lead seals were uncovered: two had new (to us) marks and are still being researched, and one was from stockings from Nîmes. The religious medallion depicts a Pietà on one side and two angels facing a monstrosity on the other. The cufflinks and seals could relate to either the French or British occupation. The medallion is probably French, which fits in with the demolition layer cutting quite deep here.

Excavation of this house unit will continue next summer. The project was sponsored by Mackinac State Historic Parks and directed by Dr. Lynn Evans, MSHP curator of archaeology, with field supervision by Western Michigan University graduate student Justin Baetsen. Artifact analysis is underway. The final report will follow completion of the house unit. The artifacts and records are housed at MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City.

USA - Northeast

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Massachusetts

2009 Summer Season at the Fairbanks House, Dedham, MA (*submitted by Travis Parno*): In anticipation of the expansion of an existing driveway and in conjunction with Boston University Ph.D. candidate

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

David Ruggles Center for Early Florence History and Underground Railroad Studies, Florence, MA (*submitted by Linda M. Ziegenbein*): Impending construction in the area around the newly formed David Ruggles Center for Early Florence History and Underground Railroad Studies in Florence, Massachusetts, precipitated archaeological testing the weekend of 6–7 June 2009. The David Ruggles Center is located at 225 Nonotuck Street in a mid-19th-century house in a neighborhood historically composed of working-class people of African and Irish descent. Acquisition of the building that now houses the David Ruggles Center was the result of a unique collaboration between a developer and a grassroots organization. The latter successfully obtained a "stop demolition" order in 2007 to prevent the destruction of the house and won a Community Preservation grant that enabled the purchase of the home.

Fieldwork during June focused on lo-

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

Wakefield Estate, Milton (*submitted by Alexander Keim, Kathryn Swanson, and Jenny Wildt*): A ground-penetrating radar survey conducted in 2008 detected subsurface anomalies in multiple areas of the property. The research goals of the 2009 Summer Archaeology Institute were to groundtruth two of these areas and determine the nature and extent of the possible features. Over 2 two-week sessions, and under the direction of archaeologists Alexander Keim, Kathryn Swanson, and Jenny Wildt of Boston University's Department of Archaeology, 10 enthusiastic students conducted a shovel test survey of these areas. Participants in the Institute found artifacts associated with the estate's late-19th- and early-20th-century occupation, as well as possible features associated with a 19th-century barn foundation.

The Institute provided the students with a valuable opportunity to acquire first-hand archaeological excavation experience while taking part in a goal-oriented research project and contributing to the understanding of Milton's history. Based on the feedback from the students and the information recovered, the program was a great success. The Wakefield Charitable Trust hopes to build on this success by continuing to offer and expand the Institute in future seasons. More information can be found at the Trust's website (<<http://www.wakefield-trust.org/>>) or by contacting Executive Director Mark Smith at 617.333.0924.

New Hampshire

Canterbury Shaker Village (*submitted by David Starbuck, Plymouth State University*): The proposed restoration of a stone staircase at the southeast corner of the Church Family Trustees' Office at Canterbury

Shaker Village necessitated archaeological monitoring and documentation of the staircase in the summer of 2009. The Trustees' Office was built between 1830 and 1832 as the residence for the successive Shaker trustees who conducted business dealings with the outside world. It is a well-built, two-story brick structure, measuring 72 x 42 ft., that was raised at a cost of \$7,440.57. The last Shaker Eldresses, Bertha Lindsay and Gertrude Soule, lived in this building until their deaths, and it also served as the admissions office for the museum village until 2001. The granite staircase would have permitted Shakers (or visitors) to descend from the front (east side) of the Trustees' Office down to the level of a kitchen (constructed in 1880) located at the southern end of the building. The staircase was probably constructed during the years of 1830–1832, although it may have been added later, when the kitchen was built.

Rubble fill inside a retaining wall just to the east of the staircase revealed the edge of a gravestone of soapstone (3 x 1 x 1 1/4 in.), in excellent condition, inscribed with the words, "Betsey Mace—36—1863". Documentary research revealed that Betsey P. Mace was born in Strong, Maine, on 18 May 1827, and entered the Shaker Society in Canterbury on 18 October 1837. She passed away 26 June 1863 at the age of 36, with her cause of death listed as "Consumption." While the discovery of a gravestone would have been of major concern in almost any other setting, this find was actually almost "routine" in that many excavations at Canterbury Shaker Village have turned up gravestones. Rather than representing on-site burials, in every case they have reflected the decision by the Shakers in 1900 to remove all individual gravestones from their cemetery on Shaker Road and to literally deposit the stones in dumps, crawlspaces, under downspouts and now, it seems, as part of the fill for a retaining wall.

New York

Excavations in a Village Site at Crown Point: Archaeologists from the Bureau of Historic Sites of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in 2008 and 2009 tested the area of what has been labeled an English village site, and possibly was a French site earlier. They found a mostly English collection of artifacts, including a delft punch bowl base with "Come Sam Drink a Bout" inscribed in blue, dating probably from the 1750s or 1760s.

Prior excavations had turned up a French pewter spoon, and work in 2009 nearby uncovered a brass watch key prob-

ably of French origin, as well as part of a French faience plate and many thin fragments of blue-green glass bottles probably from Grésigne, Languedoc. Some of the wine-bottle fragments also may be French, and at a different site to the north of the village area were found fragments of a French faience jar, a piece of Rouen faience, and a possible French knife blade. No refined creamware, utility earthenware, or stoneware was found. The archaeologists wonder whether the English sutlers were selling only surplus old merchandise of high quality to the soldiers in 1759 and after; did the English abandon the house site shortly after 1768 (the terminus post quem of the button) and just before refined creamware arrived in quantity at Crown Point; or were some of the French at Crown Point before 1759 illegally using contraband English goods smuggled from Albany?

Other discoveries in 2009 revealed information about a linear ridge that exists just to the north of the main village site. It was found to be the edge of the partially stone-filled glaciis of the British fort of 1759. It was never finished; doing so would have required demolition of the village houses. Deep below the extensive clay fill that was deposited to form the glaciis to the north of the ridge, an organic occupation layer was discovered. It contained many small pieces of clay pipe stems and bowls, as well as slivers of wine-bottle glass. There were also some rib fragments from a lady's fan. The material most likely represents sweepings from a hard floor. The pipes appear to have been Bristol clay pipes, and they were perhaps used by English soldiers. But it is known that the French also used English (as well as Dutch) pipes in this period. This occupation layer clearly dates from before construction of the British fort (which began in 1759) and probably extends under much of the glaciis. Other house sites may be located deep under this extensive glaciis as well. A careful analysis and interpretation of the artifacts excavated in 2008 and 2009 remains to be done and promises to provide new and useful information about this site.

USA - Pacific West

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California

South of Market: Archaeology of 3 San Francisco Neighborhoods: Just in time for the 20th anniversary of the Loma Prieta Earthquake, the Anthropological Studies

Center (ASC) at Sonoma State University is pleased to announce the release of *South of Market: Archaeology of 3 San Francisco Neighborhoods*. The report can be downloaded for free as PDFs at: <http://www.sonoma.edu/asc/west_approach/index.html>.

The Loma Prieta Earthquake damaged the San Francisco–Oakland freeway system and created an unprecedented opportunity for historical archaeology. A project of the California Department of Transportation, the West Approach to the San Francisco–Oakland Bay Bridge project involved making seismic upgrades to the bridge approach in San Francisco. The ASC conducted the associated archaeological effort on 14 city blocks revealing more than 40 artifact collections associated with documented households from the mid-19th to the early 20th centuries.

Due to the enormous quantity of data, ASC prepared two reports on the historical archaeology: the Block Technical Report series (available on CD) and *South of Market*. We designed the latter to present insights from the combination of archaeological stratigraphy, material remains, and historical research. We intentionally made the content eclectic and its format visually diverse. Individual authors were given the freedom to take their interpretations in whatever directions they felt appropriate. Some studies rely heavily on quantitative, statistical data; others are qualitative; and some use the archaeological imagination to weave together fact-based stories.

South of Market is divided into four parts, each containing main essays, short essays, and sidebars. The short essays connect thematically with the main essay and are focused on specific self-contained topics. Some cover relevant historical topics, others cover purely archaeological manifestations, and the remainder range between both sources. Sidebars present "minor illustrative material" of an archaeological or literary nature to catch the general reader's interest. Questions? Send an email to <mary.praetzellis@sonoma.edu>.

Hawai'i

Shipwreck Beach, Lāna'i: NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries and University of Hawai'i Marine Option Program students recently completed an archaeological survey of an historic shipwreck on the island of Lāna'i, an area known locally as Shipwreck Beach. The rough and treacherous north coast, within the ahupua'a or traditional land divisions of Paoma'i and Mahana, features the wrecks of many late-19th- to early-20th-century interisland steamships, vessels which once served the busy plantation landings throughout the

islands. Now these sites are windows into Hawai'i's maritime past. The project was funded by a generous grant from NOAA's Preserve America Initiative Grant program (<<http://preserveamerica.noaa.gov/>>)

Prior to fieldwork, six UH students trained under the direction of Dr. Hans Van Tilburg (maritime heritage coordinator for the sanctuary system's Pacific Islands Region office), learning the methods of basic maritime archaeology. The team also conducted archival research at the Hawaiian Historical Society and Bernice P. Bishop Museum, and gained some familiarity with steam technology at the O'ahu Train Museum. In-water training took place at the submerged ruins of Waimānalo's steamship landing on the island of O'ahu. The goal of the project on Lāna'i was to complete a noninvasive survey of a nearshore wreck site, document the marine technology of the plantation era in Hawai'i, and attempt to identify the vessel. Secondary objectives included maritime archaeology training for graduate students and engaging the local community in heritage preservation and coastal resource awareness.

Once on Lāna'i, the divers set up a remote base at Federation Camp, a series of beach shacks built in the 1920s by local plantation workers originally from the Philippines. From there they hiked along the rugged shoreline several miles to the wreck site. The study area chosen for the 2009 survey features a large encrusted double-cylinder steam engine and a cylindrical Scotch boiler which protrude above the water. Beneath the surface, heavy cargo winches and anchor equipment lie scattered on the seafloor, surrounded by rigging and iron components. Ashore, the wooden frames, keelson, and hull planks are arranged in a chaotic pile. Survey methods included baseline trilateration, measured feature sketches, and photo documentation.

The residents of Lāna'i were also engaged in this survey. Students and parents from Lāna'i Elementary and High Schools assisted in shoreline work, and several other folks shared their knowledge of island history with the group by visiting the field camp or attending the public presentation. The Lāna'i Culture & Heritage Center serves as one of the repositories for final project data.

The field data combined with archival information leads to some preliminary interpretations. First of all, the wreck site represents an intentional disposal, a practice not uncommon among the company owners in Hawai'i. All removable equipment, such as anchors, is missing, and there are no reported accidental steamship losses on Shipwreck Beach. Secondly, evidence from the site (number of deck winches, boiler di-

mensions, shaft length, engine dimensions, and makers' plates) suggests one specific possibility from the list of potential steamships grounded on Lāna'i: the SS *Hornet*. The *Hornet* (176 ft. long, 697 gross tons, 307 net) was built in Aberdeen, Washington in 1906 by Lindstrom Shipbuilding Company. She was already an 18-year-old hardworking West Coast steamship when she was purchased by the Hawaiian Meat Company in 1924 and brought to the islands. Awalua Bay at Shipwreck Beach was a steamship landing area during the ranching days of Lāna'i. Here, sheep and cattle were rounded up by paniolos (local cowboys) and, lashed to whaleboats, made to swim out to the waiting steamers, where they were loaded for transport to Honolulu. The *Hornet* was a replacement ship for another cattle transport vessel, the SS *Bee*, which struck a reef off Honomanu, Maui and was a total loss. After being in service for only two years, though, the *Hornet* was transferred to Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company in June, 1926, and put into the lay-up fleet.

The history of interisland steamships links Hawai'i to developments on the national and international scale. Marine steam engines revolutionized the global shipping industry, and American-built steam vessels in Hawai'i dramatically changed the economy, society, and political landscape of the islands. This shipwreck site, therefore, is associated with the tools of change that impacted island society. Surveying these kinds of historic resources is a way to understand our past and to better appreciate our coastal marine resources. The 2009 Shipwreck Beach project provided an opportunity to learn about maritime archaeology and historic preservation in the context of a very special place. It was conducted in collaboration with the Lāna'i Culture & Heritage Center, the Lāna'i Elementary and High Schools, the Lāna'i Archaeological Committee, Alu Like Inc., and the Coalition for a Drug Free Lāna'i.

For more information see <<http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/maritime/expeditions/lanai/welcome.html>>, or contact the principal investigator: Hans Van Tilburg, NOAA ONMS Pacific Islands Region, 6600 Kalaniana'ole Hwy Ste. 302, Honolulu HI 96825; email: <hans.vantilburg@noaa.gov>.

USA - Southeast

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Georgia

Unknown Cemetery at Hunter Army Airfield Sheds Light on a Forgotten Past:

Hunter Army Airfield in Savannah, Georgia has been the focus of important archaeological discoveries over the last three years. In August of 2006 during excavation for a fiber-optic utility line in the heart of the airfield's cantonment, construction workers encountered several bones quite unexpectedly. All work on the utility trench ceased immediately and the Installation's archaeologist, Brian Greer, investigated the disturbed burial and determined that the remains were that of one individual buried in a casket. At that point Installation officials realized there was a strong possibility that an unknown cemetery had been lost to time.

In order to complete the excavation of the utility trench and avoid disturbing any other graves that may have been in the vicinity, a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) unit was brought in to guide the remaining portion of the trench. As a result of the GPR survey, additional suspected graves were noted nearby and the path of the utility trench was altered slightly to avoid any further disturbances. Work was halted and the Installation initiated a larger radar sweep of the surrounding area. The location under examination consisted of two boulevards, a paved parking lot, and several grassy medians, extensive radar sweeps of which suggested the potential for a significant number of burials. In addition, Installation officials responded to the GPR survey by contacting the State Historic Preservation Office. Through close coordination and monitoring by staff archaeologists, the installation of the fiber-optic cable was completed without disturbing any additional suspected remains.

Upon the realization that the single burial may be part of a much larger cemetery, the Installation contracted the services of New South Associates, Inc. in partnership with the Army Corps of Engineers Savannah District. The initial goal was to determine the size and origin of the cemetery: what was known, prior to beginning work, was that according to base records, the parking lot and boulevards had been in existence for over 50 years. Furthermore, archaeological surveys had been conducted nearby, but no signs of a cemetery were ever encountered. The contracted mortuary archaeologists faced a difficult task, since the cemetery lay beneath asphalt and concrete. The parking lot and road removal was carefully monitored by Installation employees and New South Associates, Inc. over several days to ensure no burials were damaged. After two acres of asphalt and concrete were removed, the underlying soil was exposed. Due to the sandy nature

of this hill, the grave outlines were not discernable until approximately 10 cm above each burial. Burial shafts that would normally be visible closer to the original surface had been obliterated over time. After weeks of careful backhoe excavation and hand shoveling by New South Associates, a total of 37 burials was discovered.

A sample of the graves was examined to determine their condition and the cemetery's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a cemetery of significance. With minimal intrusion, it was determined that the cemetery represented an African American cemetery dating from the 1880s to the 1910s. Furthermore, the condition of the burials indicated a high level of preservation, and thus the cemetery should be considered a candidate for the NRHP.

Initial examination of Installation documents and historic maps did not provide any clues. Installation officials then looked to the public for clues to the origins of this lost cemetery. Since further development was planned for the area, the Installation solicited input from the surrounding communities through newspaper announcements, television interviews, and public meetings. Unfortunately, no members of the public came forward with information pertaining to this cemetery. Although it was just over a hundred years old, the memory of its existence appears to have faded completely.

After efforts to solicit comments from the public, consultation with the SHPO, and completion of an Environmental Assessment, it was determined that the best course of action was to archaeologically excavate the cemetery and respectfully reinter the burials within the Belmont Cemetery on the Installation. This cemetery was established on post in 1951 when the Army encountered several unmarked graves during the expansion of the airfield. With future upgrades to the road and parking lot associated with the construction of new barracks complex for the Rangers, a research plan was developed through a Memorandum of Agreement with the Georgia SHPO in order to mitigate the adverse effects of relocation of this NRHP-eligible cemetery.

Upon completing the process of regulatory compliance, the mortuary archaeologists began the long task of hand excavating each grave, mapping every burial, and carefully recovering all grave materials for future reburial. Over the next several weeks, all burials were fully documented and the remains transferred to secure mortuary caskets. The contents of the coffin as well as the coffin fragments were stored with each burial. Each entire assemblage was measured and photographed in order to document the only clues to the identity

of the deceased.

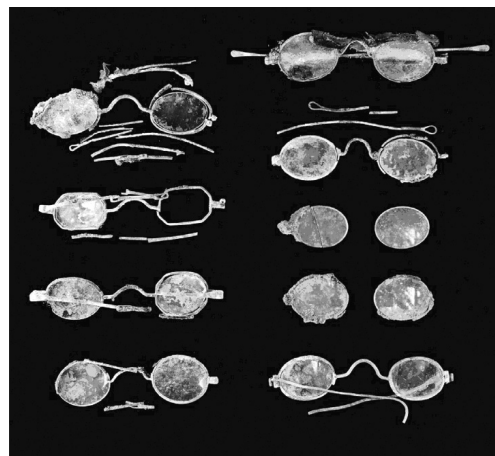
Meanwhile, on the other side of the Installation, another cemetery was being investigated. During the 1950s and 1970s, several burials were encountered during construction of an exercise course for the Rangers. In each instance all remains were excavated and moved to Belmont Cemetery. In 1994, during upgrades to the exercise course, an additional burial was encountered. Work halted and the burial was moved to the Belmont Cemetery. Due to the number of burials encountered, the Installation initiated a GPR survey of the exercise field in 1995. Several potential graves were identified and a sample of these radar 'anomalies' were excavated. No additional graves were encountered and it was believed that the likelihood of additional burials was very low to nonexistent. However, a small portion of the exercise field was not sampled due to large oak trees and other obstacles that interfered with the radar. With mortuary archaeologists and an available radar unit already on-site, Installation authorities decided that an attempt to examine the areas missed by the previous radar survey was in order.

Initially, the results of this second look indicated only a small number of potential graves. All were examined archaeologically and it was not until the very last radar anomalies were examined that three graves in a very tight arrangement were encountered. As a matter of procedure, a 20 ft. area around these graves was excavated to ensure no other graves had been missed by the radar. This expansion entailed the removal of just over one acre of topsoil, exposing the boundaries of another lost cemetery. After all exploratory work was done, an additional 346 burials were recovered from the newly surveyed area.

An extensive document search in city of Savannah archives finally revealed a single map from 1897, in which the area was labeled as a "Negro Cemetery." Based on the examination of the skeletal remains as well as the age of coffin materials recovered, it was determined that this second cemetery was an African American cemetery dating from the same time period as the first cemetery (i.e., 1880s to 1910s). Similar to the first cemetery, the remains were relatively well preserved and held the potential to provide significant information about a segment of the population of Savannah that has gone virtually unrecorded. Consequently, this cemetery was also deemed significant, and the same regulatory and decision-making processes were undertaken to respectfully move these graves to a more peaceful resting place in Belmont Cemetery as well.

During Black History Month in February 2009, the Installation coordinated a rededication ceremony, over which the Installation's Garrison Commander and Chaplain presided. Members of the community were invited to this important ceremony which was held for both cemeteries. Although no descendants have been identified from these two cemeteries, the rededication ceremony provided important closure for one individual in attendance, a Mr. Drayton, who heard about the upcoming ceremony through his family. It was ascertained that Mr. Drayton's grandfather was buried in the original portion of the Belmont Cemetery when it was established in 1951. For Mr. Drayton, the ceremony "was a wonderful thing" and considered it "one of the greatest days of his life." Until that ceremony, Mr. Drayton and his family had not known where his grandfather had been relocated. For now, at least one of the unknown markers in Belmont Cemetery has a name and is among the honored dead.

Research continues by New South Associates on the data collected during the excavation of these important cemeteries and to find names for the remaining forgotten individuals. It is hoped that based on this work future researchers will shed new light on the lives of African Americans during the post-Emancipation era in the Savannah area. New South Associates' final report of



A unusual collection of nine sets of eyeglasses from a single burial (Photo courtesy of New South Associates, Inc.).

investigation is expected to be completed in the months ahead. The significant amount of information from these two cemeteries pertaining to the lifeways of African American residents of the Georgia Coastal Plain will illuminate a relatively recent yet forgotten past.

ENGAGING THE RECENT PAST: PUBLIC, POLITICAL, POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY

University of Glasgow, 3–5 September 2010

Announcement and call for papers

The recent past is a tangible past—a past which saw the emergence and development of modern society, a past which merges seamlessly with the contemporary world, a past which cannot be divided from the present. In engaging with this past we inevitably engage with questions surrounding the nature of our own society and the role of archaeology in the present day.

This conference, organized by the Society for Post-medieval Archaeology, will offer an opportunity for reflection and debate on the public nature of our engagement with the archaeology of the recent past (the period from ca. A.D. 1500 to the present). The conference will consider subjects including public archaeology, community archaeology, and the politics of archaeology. Contributors will analyze, evaluate, and debate current and future practice.

Proposals for papers are sought from established and emerging academics and professionals. The full call for papers is available at <www.spma.org.uk>. A title and an abstract of up to 200 words should be sent to Chris Dalglish (<c.dalglish@archaeology.gla.ac.uk>) no later than 29 January 2010.

This is a special submission deadline extension for *SHA Newsletter* readers only.



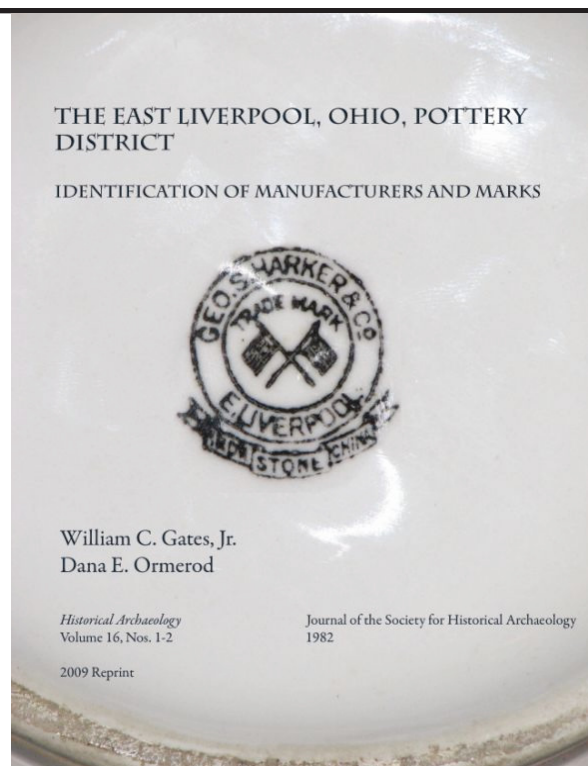
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THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

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Winter 2010 1 November 2010

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