John L. Cotter, 1911-1999

John L. Cotter, one of the pioneers of North American historical archaeology, died on February 5, 1999 after a short battle with lymphoma. He was 87 years old. Cotter began his career in the 1930s at the Lindenmeier and Clovis Paleoindian sites in Colorado and New Mexico respectively. This early interest in Paleoindian cultures spurred him to complete his Master’s thesis at the University of Denver in 1935 on the distribution of Folsom and Yuma projectile points. Just three days after his death, on February 8, his last publication, Clovis Revisited: New Perspectives on Paleoindian Adaptations from Blackwater Draw, New Mexico, co-authored with Anthony T. Boldurian, went to press, bringing his career-long interest in Paleoindian manifestations in the Americas full-circle. Cotter was able to see a mock-up of the book’s cover, to be published by the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, in May 1999, just before he died.

In the intervening years, Cotter pursued a long and varied career, beginning in the late 1930s when he was in charge of archaeological field parties in Kentucky under the Works

Erratum: Important Correction
To The “Call For Nominations” Notice

The “Call for Nominations” notice published in the spring newsletter contains a serious error. Only the positions of president (2001) and two society directors (2000-2002) are listed as being open for election in 1999, when in fact the position of secretary-treasurer (2000-2002) and two positions for the 2000 Nominations and Elections Committee from the membership at large are also up for election. We apologize for this oversight and welcome any nominations for these positions from the membership. The form published in the spring newsletter for use in making nominations may still be used; if you wish to nominate an individual for secretary-treasurer or for the Nominations and Elections Committee, simply add that position title to the top of the form where “president” and “director” are listed. Please note that the due date for nominations from the membership has been extended. Pam Cressey, chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee, must receive all completed nomination forms by 15 July 1999 at: Alexandria Archaeology, 105 N. Union Street #327, Alexandria, VA 22314; phone: 703/838-4399.
Obituary

Continued from page 1.

Progress Administration. In 1940, he began what was to become a 37-year association with the National Park Service, first at Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona, with subsequent posts at Natchez State Parkway, Mississippi; Washington, DC; Jamestown, Virginia; and finally in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Shortly after his transfer to Philadelphia, Cotter received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania. He then began a 17-year association with the Department of American Civilization at Penn as a part-time faculty member, where he was instrumental in introducing new generations of students to the fledging subdiscipline of historical archaeology. Indeed, he taught what is widely regarded as the first class in North American historical archaeology at Penn in 1960. He retired from the National Park Service in 1977 and from the Penn faculty in 1979, but still maintained an office at Penn and worked there half-days until only a few weeks before his death. In recognition of Cotter’s long and distinguished career, the Society for Historical Archaeology named him the first recipient of the prestigious J.C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology in 1984. At its 1999 annual meeting in Salt Lake City, the SHA further honored Cotter by establishing a new award, the John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology, in his name.

It is for his work at Jamestown and in Philadelphia that Cotter is best known. In 1954, in preparation for Jamestown’s 350th anniversary, he was placed in charge of a major excavation at the townsite of the first permanent English settlement in North America. This work built upon the excavations that J. C. (Pinky) Harrington had conducted at Jamestown more than a decade earlier. Cotter’s three years of excavation culminated in Archeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia, published as Archeological Research Series No. 4 by the National Park Service in 1958. An updated and revised version was published in 1994 as Special Publication No. 32 by the Archeological Society of Virginia.

Cotter published more than 130 articles and reviews on a wide variety of topics during his long and distinguished career. Besides his many publications, he also began in the 1960s to compile a bibliography of historical archaeology, which can now be found on the Society for Historical Archaeology’s website. In his later years he was a regular contributor to Archaeology Magazine’s Forum series.

John Cotter’s career spanned more than six decades, and his archeological and anthropological interests were as broad as his career was long. His dedication to excellence inspired several generations of students and fellow professionals, and his contributions to the field amply reflected his wide-ranging interests. His wisdom, good humor, and wit will be greatly missed by all of his many friends and colleagues.

Daniel G. Roberts

Thank You

Mrs. Virginia T. Cotter would like to thank the very large number of archaeologists who sent cards of condolence and sympathy to her family on the passing of her husband, John L. Cotter. The numerous cards, flowers and messages truly helped in a sad time. Because of the large number of letters it is not possible for Virginia to personally reply to each expression of concern. Thank you to all of John’s friends, colleagues and fellow archaeologists.

Virginia T. Cotter

Philadelphia
In this issue of the newsletter I'd like to address the topic of communication. Some SHA members feel that the work done by the organization's leadership is guided by hidden agendas, while others simply feel that they don't know where to go to obtain the information they want or need. Regardless of how you personally feel about the situation, there is obviously a real or perceived lack of communication within the society.

Communication is a two-way street. SHA members and the SHA leadership each have responsibilities for ensuring that the other's needs are met. If you have concerns, you need to communicate them to the appropriate individual or group. Access to membership information is open to all members. A full list is published in each year in the summer issue of the newsletter, and you can also query the membership list via the webpage (www.sha.org). The "People You Should Know" column appears in the spring newsletter and on the webpage. The list includes detailed information on officers, directors, committee rosters, special coordinators, SHA representatives to other organizations, and newsletter topical coordinators. If, after reviewing this list, you still wonder who the most appropriate contact person would be, ask me! Mel Thurman did at the annual business meeting in Salt Lake City, and I provide his answer elsewhere in this issue.

In my opinion, the SHA's officers and directors should view the membership at large as their "constituents." We are here to listen to your concerns, consider them carefully, and decide on how best to address them. Whether this system is effective depends largely on how actively you communicate with us. I admit that it is extremely difficult to convey a year's worth of concerns in the short time allotted for conducting formal business at the annual meeting. But the channels are open year-round—if you use them. Perhaps one of the most distressing things to hear at a business meeting is a concern (or accusation) voiced for the first time. Equally unfortunate are the subsurface rumblings that fester without being communicated to the appropriate person.

Information on the SHA's "inner workings" appears in many venues. Have you ever read the minutes of the board meetings and the business meeting? They contain a wealth of detail and are available in print in the newsletter as well as on the web. Soon, detailed budget and financial information will be available on the website, and we are also hoping to post information on SHA procedures and policies. So...next time, before you assume that you are left in the dark about something the society is doing, look around to see where you can learn about it, or contact someone who can answer your question.

Teresita Majewski

**President's Corner**

**SHA News**

**Volunteer Wanted!!** The SHA Development Committee is looking for a volunteer to coordinate the sale of advertising space in both the journal and the newsletter. This person will be responsible for contacting appropriate advertisers (publishers, sellers of field equipment, specialized service providers, etc.) with information on rates and deadlines for submittal of ads. This person will also provide liaison between the advertisers and the editors of the journal and the newsletter. This should be an exciting position, as SHA positions itself more publicly as a cutting professional organization. If you are interested in volunteering, please call Marlessa Gray at 513/287-7700 or email to mgray@graypape.com.

**Web Hot Link.** If you manage, are creating, or can request that material be added to a web site, please consider establishing a hot link to the SHA web site at [http://www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org).

**SHA Online.** The SHA web site continues to provide society-related news and information, including the Table of Contents and Abstracts for recent and upcoming volumes of *Historical Archaeology*, and highlights from the most recent *Newsletter*. Columns, such as Current Research, Underwater News, and Employment Opportunities, are updated regularly.

Over the past few months several new features have been posted. Recent additions include the following:

**SHA Online Services** - these services include an online membership directory, membership renewals, and purchasing options for SHA publications.

**Historical Archaeological Bibliographic Resources** - including an index for all past issues of *Historical Archaeology*, John L. Cotter's *A Bibliography of Historical Archaeology in North America, North of Mexico*, and the ever-expanding Submitted Bibliography of Historical Archaeology.

**Links to other SHA-associated websites**, including the SHA 2000 page, and the recently-introduced Register of Professional Archaeologists website ([www.rpanet.org](http://www.rpanet.org)).

The SHA is making every attempt to provide accurate, timely, online information about historical archaeology, both underwater and terrestrial, to the ever-expanding community of world-wide-web visitors. The site has intentionally retained a simple format in order to make the information accessible to the widest possible audience.

Comments or questions regarding the SHA website should be directed to Susannah Dean (phone: 301/344-3523, email: susannah_dean@nps.gov).


**The Bottom Line on SHA Workshops:** At the SHA's annual business meeting in Salt Lake City, Melburn Thurman asked for a report on who received payments from the SHA-sponsored workshops held prior to the meeting, and how the funds were used.

**Payments**

- **Glass Beads:**
  - Karklin—travel, $200.00; honorarium, $150.00
- **Historic Landscapes:**
  - Cloues—travel, $467.00; lodging, $197.50; food, $25.00

**Volume 32: Number 2**

**Summer 1999**
The SHA Development Committee was formed by outgoing President Pamela Cressey to investigate and implement ways of diversifying the Society's revenue base. As more worthwhile projects are planned by the various committees, the Board finds itself challenged to locate funding for those projects without continually raising membership dues or dipping into the Society's reserve assets which are held for emergency situations. With this column, I will be reporting news from the Development Committee as we implement various funding strategies for the Society. I will also use this column to openly acknowledge monetary gifts to the Society and to sincerely thank those persons who generosity will allow the Society to continue providing increased services to the membership. In addition, we must never forget that the Society for Historical Archaeology is primarily volunteer-run. The persons who serve as officers, board members, editors, and committee members give many hours in service to the Society. Please remember to thank them when you see them.

I would like to thank the following members for their recent financial support of the Society: Susan Henry Renaud and Teresita Majewski, who with myself, renewed our 1999 membership dues at the Benefactor level. A grateful acknowledgment also goes to Thomas Layton of San Jose State University who opened our yet-to-be-announced Student/International Members Support Fund with a $100 donation. This fund will be used to underwrite activities at the annual meetings for students and international members who could not otherwise afford the fees. Finally, I wish to thank the anonymous donor who contributed $1,000 for the purchase of a computer to be used by the Editorial Staff. Thank you very much.

Obituary

George Ernest Hasemann, 1944-1998

George Hasemann, Head of the Archaeology Section of the Instituto Hondureno de Antropologia e Historia (IHAH), passed away in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on October 8, 1998, at the age of 54, after a five year struggle with cancer. Hasemann received his M.A. from Florida State University in 1977, after attending the Contact Period field school at Ulmore Cove with Hale Smith and Donald Crusee in 1973. He began historical archaeology work in the Bay Islands of Honduras in 1974 with Jeremiah Epstein, and participated in excavations at St. Augustine, Florida, with Kathleen Deegan in 1976. Hasemann then conducted a series of investigations for IHAH at several Spanish Colonial sites including the 17th century Sta. Lucia Mission in Comayagua, the 18th century fortress of San Fernando de Omoa, and the 19th century sali manufacturing site at San Lorenzo.

In 1982, he became interim Head of the Department of Anthropological Investigations and then Head of the Archaeology Section at IHAH. Hasemann was a strong proponent of new field methods and analytical techniques in historical archaeology, encouraging the use of magnetometers, electronic resistivity, and GIS technology. He also heartily embraced the use of Autocad and computerized databasing while developing the Program for Management of the Submerged Cultural Resources of Honduras. Hasemann returned to the University of Kentucky between 1988 and 1993 to pursue advanced graduate studies with Kenneth Hirth and Thomas Dillehay, and was awarded his Ph.D. in Anthropology in December of 1998. He is survived by his wife and colleague Gloria Lara Pinto de Hasemann and children Ana Eugenia, Jose Enrique, Diana, and Dawn.

Boyad Dixon is a supervising archaeologist for International Archaeological Research Institute Inc., Honolulu, Hawa‘i.
• NPS Establishes Award in Honor of John L. Cotter: At their annual meeting held in Chicago on March 23, 1999, archaeologists from the National Park Service unanimously agreed to establish an award in honor of the late John L. Cotter, founding president of the SHA. This proposed commemorative plaque and certificate will be the first system wide NPS award to cite outstanding achievements in the field of archaeology. The award will annually recognize exemplary archaeological projects of any sort conducted in a unit of the National Park Service. Although Dr. Cotter is perhaps best known for his work in historical archaeology at Jamestown and for his many years teaching in the Department of American Civilization at the University of Pennsylvania, he was also a pioneering researcher on Paleoindian sites and an influential NPS administrator.

The first selection committee will be chaired by Roger Kelly and David Orr, who jointly proposed establishment of the award. Other members of the committee are Adrienne Anderson, David G. Anderson, James Bradford, and Vergil E. Noble. The committee hopes to make its first presentation of the award next year in Philadelphia, when the NPS archaeologists again convene prior to the annual SAA meetings. Given John Cotter’s long and productive association with that city, the venue for this anticipated presentation could not be more appropriate.

• H. John Heinz III Fund of the Heinz Family Foundation Grant for Archaeological Field Work in Latin America: The H. John Heinz III Fund of the Heinz Family Foundation announces its grant program for archaeological fieldwork in Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean for the year 2000. This program will fund four to six scholars to conduct archaeological research in Latin America. Applications for dissertation research will not be considered. The maximum amount of the awards will be $8,000 each. The deadline for submission is November 15, 1999, and notification of the awards will be made by late March or early April of 2000.

Request guidelines or information from: Dr. James B. Richardson III, Section of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 5800 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15206. Voice: 412/665-2601; Fax 412/665-2751; Email: jbr3+@pitt.edu

• AIA Conservation Award: The Department of Conservation and Materials Science at the Institute of Archaeology, University of London, is the 1998 recipient of the Architectural Institute of America’s Conservation Award. This is a newly instituted award to recognize an individual’s or institution’s exceptional achievement in the areas of archaeological conservation, archaeological conservation science, archaeological heritage management, or education/public awareness of archaeological conservation through teaching, lecturing, exhibitions, or publications.

When the Institute of Archaeology was formally opened in 1937, the rudiments of a conservation program were already in place. Ione Gedye was hired on a part-time basis to mend pots and talk to students about what she was doing and why. Slowly her informal lectures developed into courses and archaeology students came to learn the theory behind treatment of artifacts. Gradually, conservation laboratories were properly equipped. After World War II, the program began to get students specifically studying conservation and the Conservation Department came into its own. Initially, the course was a one-year certificate program. Later it became a two-year course, then a three-year course. Finally, in the 1970s the three-year course was turned into a degree course.

Over the past 60 years, the Conservation program has been unique in devoting itself exclusively to the training of archaeological conservators. Its students have come from all parts of the world. Its graduates have been instrumental in establishing and practicing conservation on excavations around the world, caring for some of the world’s most important cultural heritage. In addition, many graduates hold positions in museums throughout the world and have been directly responsible for establishing conservation in these institutions. Some have assumed responsibilities in museum administrations where they have successfully advocated the importance of conservation and collections care in the museum’s daily activities. Others have gone on to establish training programs that have carried on the Institute’s tradition of training archaeological conservators.

In addition to training conservators, the Conservation Department has continued its early practice of providing archaeology students with a basic course in the principles and theory of archaeological conservation. Over the years, this has served to provide a common ground for conservators and archaeologists working together, facilitating communication and understanding that has resulted in the better long-term care of our cultural heritage.

It could be argued that in its 60 years of training archaeological conservators, the Conservation Department of the Institute of Archaeology was largely responsible for

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**Employment Opportunities**

**Reported by**

Sara F. Mascia

Please send all correspondence for the CLEARINGHOUSE for Employment Opportunities to: Sara F. Mascia, Society for Historical Archaeology, P.O. Box 442, Tarrytown, NY 10591-0442. Telephone/FAX: 914/762-0773. DO NOT SEND Clearinghouse mail to the SHA offices.

**Employment Seekers:** Please send one copy of your resume along with a cover letter including a daytime phone number, and any preferences such as the region, duration of job, and type of position you are seeking to the above address. All resumes are placed on file and any job announcement that are received fitting your qualifications and requirements will be sent to you. It is up to you to respond to the notice, following normal or specified application procedures.

**Employers:** Please send a description of the position available noting any relevant requirements (e.g., regional experience, specialized skills). Copies of the description will be sent to qualified candidates on file with the Clearinghouse. An application deadline or notification once a job has been filled will be appreciated. If for any reason you do not want the position advertised in the SHA Newsletter please note that at the top of your announcement. If a position must be filled immediately, please call and qualified prospects can be notified without delay.

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**Announcements**
defining the discipline of archaeological conservation and determining its direction. In recognition of this achievement, the Archaeological Institute of America is proud to present this award (Catherine Sease, Head, Division of Conservation, The Field Museum).

• Nominations for 1999 Award:

The Conservation and Heritage Committee of the Archaeological Institute of America invites nominations for the AIA Archaeological Conservation Award to be presented at the 1999 Annual Meeting. This award is made in recognition of an individual’s or institution’s exceptional achievement in any of the following areas:

1) archaeological conservation (the conservation of an artifact, monument, or site)
2) archaeological conservation science (an advance in the deterioration analysis or treatment of archaeological materials)
3) archaeological heritage management (the overall management of a site or group of sites including their preservation and interpretation to the public)
4) education/public awareness of archaeological conservation through teaching, lecturing, and exhibition, or a publication.

The award is open to any international individuals, institutions or organization, public or private, who merit recognition for their contributions to the preservation of our archaeological heritage. Eligibility is not restricted to members of the AIA or the U.S. citizens.

Please send name(s), a curriculum vitae, and a substantive statement about the nominee’s qualifications for the award to: Catherine Sease, Chair, Conservation and Heritage Management, Field Museum, Chicago, IL 60605.

Deadline for submission: June 1, 1999 and annually.

• Exhibit - Full Circle: First Contact: Vikings and Skraelings in Newfoundland and Labrador: An International exhibit of the Newfoundland Museum

Imagine an Atlantic Ocean uncrossed. Imagine continents filled with people who know nothing about each other.

The Viking voyages across the North Atlantic changed all that. And their settlement at L’Anse Aux Meadows, Newfoundland, brought humanity ‘full circle’ around the globe.

The exhibit will focus on the contact between Vikings and Skraelings, or Ab­original people, in Newfoundland and Labrador one thousand years ago. The exhibit will profile L’Anse Aux Meadows as the only known Viking settlement in the New World.

For more information, see the exhibit’s press release at http://www.delweb.com/nfmuseum/viking1.htm

The archaeology and history of L’Anse aux Meadows will be prominently fea­tured, along with stunning Viking artifacts made of gold, ivory, iron, and wood from Nordic museums. Intricately made Ab­original artifacts made of bone, stone, ivory, and wood found in the collections of the Newfoundland Museum will reflect Skraeling cultures. Other Canadian museums will be providing both Norse and Aboriginal artifacts.

A live interpretation team, Viking Saga replicas and Aboriginal oral histories using the latest multi-media technology, will create an exciting and dynamic exhibit atmos­phere.

This exhibit will open in St. John’s, Newfoundland in June of 2000, and will travel across Canada and the United States.

Archaeologist Dr. Birgitta Wallace, originally from Sweden and a specialist in Vi­king archaeology at L’Anse aux Meadows; Archaeologist Dr. Priscilla Renouf, a specialist in Newfoundland prehistoric Native archaeology; and Dr. Gwynne Dyer, a writer and World Historian, are all contrib­uting their scholarship to the exhibit de­velopment.

“Full Circle” enjoys the patronage of UNESCO and has obtained support from the following organizations: The Millen­nium Bureau of Canada; The Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation Gov­ernment of Newfoundland and Labrador; The Department of Canadian Heritage; The Nordic Council of Ministers; Parks Canada; and The Canadian Museum of Civilization.

For further information contact: Kevin McAleese, Chair of the Curatorial Team, or Valeri Pilgrim, Curatorial Research As­sistant, Viking Millennium Exhibit, 1 Crosbie Road, St. John’s, Newfoundland A1C 5R4. Phone 709/729-4408 or 4432; Fax 709/579-2067; e-mail kmcaleese@events. tourism.gov.nl.ca, vpilgrim@events.tourism.gov.nl.ca

• Call for Bead Research Proposals: The Bead Society of Greater Washington (BSGW) is seeking proposals for grants to fund bead research. Now in its seventh year, the BSWG’s Grant Program awards modest cash stipends to stimulate the scholarly study of beads. The program is open to members of any bead society, and may be used for work in progress or for new projects.

Past grants have ranged from $500 to $2,200, and have contributed to such projects as the photo documentation of a museum’s collection of beads; research on beads of the Lun Bawang peoples of east Sarawak; an analysis of European glass trade beads recovered from Monongahela sites in Pennsylvania; and an inquiry into the ways European glass beads were used in “first contact” situations in Oregon, California, and Washington states in the 16th through mid-19th centuries.

For grant application guidelines, write: The Grant Committee, The Bead Society of Greater Washington; P.O. Box 7036; Chevy Chase, MD 20813-0036.

The deadline for receipt of completed applications is September 15, 1999. Grants will be awarded in January 2000.

• National Register: The following ar­cheological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first quarter of 1999. For a full list of National Register properties every week, check “The Weekly List” at http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/wh/new.htm


Florida, Monroe County. Lignumvitae Key Archeological and Historical Dis­trict. Listed 2/16/99.


Louisiana, Caldwell Parish. Landerneau Mound. Listed 1/14/99.


Minnesota, Morrison County. Stanchfield Logging Camp (Commercial Logging in Minnesota MPS). Listed 2/12/99.


Barbara Little

• Announcing The Journal of Caribbean Archaeology, Christopher Ohm Clement, Co-editor

The Journal of Caribbean Archaeology (JCA) is currently seeking papers for its inaugural issue. JCA is intended to provide a refereed publication outlet for archaeological research in the Caribbean and surrounding area. There is no journal devoted specifically to Caribbean archaeology, and it is this void that JCA seeks to fill. JCA will consider for publication both reports and papers dealing with any aspect of archaeology in the Caribbean. Papers and reports submitted to JCA will be subject to review by members of the editorial board. Outside reviewers will also be utilized in most cases, while the co-editors will provide additional editorial comment. We would like JCA to be as widely disseminated as possible to encourage scholarship and communication among the scattered practitioners of archaeology in the Caribbean. To accomplish this, JCA will be available free of charge to anyone with internet access. It will be published electronically to reduce production and distribution costs. Please visit the journal web site at http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/jcai for additional information.

Request for Information

• Chess Pieces: I am interested in any information or references to chess pieces recovered from archaeological contexts. If you have any information, please contact Kit W. Wesler, Director, Wickliffe Mounds Research Center; P.O. Box 155; Wickliffe, KY 41087. Phone 502/335-3681; Email kit.wesler@murraystate.edu

Announcing the SHA Student Paper Prize

The newly created SHA Student Paper Prize will be awarded for the first time at the 2000 annual meeting in Quebec City. The prize will be awarded to a student whose written version of a single-authored conference paper is judged superior in the areas of originality, research merit, clarity of presentation, and professionalism. The paper must also be of potential interest to an international audience. The winning author will receive free registration for the annual meeting and a ticket to the banquet, a one-year student membership, and a letter of recognition from the president. The author will be encouraged to submit their paper to be reviewed for possible publication in Historical Archaeology.

Requirements:

• Students submitting papers must be SHA members.
• The paper must be presented at the 2000 annual meeting.
• Three hard copies of the complete paper, prepared according to current Historical Archaeology style (see Vol. 30, No. 3, 1996, or www.sha.org/ha_style.htm), must be submitted to Teresita Majewski, 1999 Chair of the Student Paper Prize Subcommittee, by November 1, 1999.

For more details on the Student Paper Prize competition, access the SHA website at www.sha.org or contact Teresita Majewski, Statistical Research, P.O. Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751-1865; 520/721-4309 (phone), 520/298-7044 (fax), terrym@theriver.com

Images of the Past

Spring 1968. Roberta S. Greenwood at Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo, California, washing prehistoric artifacts. Her shift to historical archaeology was, however, already underway and in the same year she published (with R.O. Browne) The Chapel of Santa Gertrudis. Thirty years and numerous publications later she is still issuing major works in California historical archaeology. Down by the Station: Los Angeles Chinatown, which won the Cotsen Prize Award, appeared in 1996 and The High Lung Laundry in Santa Barbara: History, Architecture and Archaeology in 1998.

About To Evolve to a Higher Level

Spring 1968. Roberta S. Greenwood at Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo, California, washing prehistoric (!) artifacts. Her shift to historical archaeology was, however, already underway and in the same year she published (with R.O. Browne) The Chapel of Santa Gertrudis. Thirty years and numerous publications later she is still issuing major works in California historical archaeology. Down by the Station: Los Angeles Chinatown, which won the Cotsen Prize Award, appeared in 1996 and The High Lung Laundry in Santa Barbara: History, Architecture and Archaeology in 1998.
Future Conferences/Workshops

1. July 12-14, 1999: A three day conference at The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

National Museums: Negotiating Histories is a conference exploring the negotiation of diverse histories in contemporary national museums, particularly those in settler societies such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States and South Africa. These institutions have been working through complex and often controversial questions of how to interpret and communicate varied understandings and perspectives of histories and nations. The conference will address dimensions of this process such as the presentation of indigenous histories and cultures, settler and migrant histories and cultures, and environmental histories and human-environment interactions. It will address not only issues of display and exhibition, but also how histories are negotiated in the contexts of acquisition, custodianship, and repatriation issues, and the production of public programs and educational materials.

Invited speakers include:
- Dr. George Macdonald, Director, Museum Victoria
- Dr. Gaye Sculthorpe, Program Director, Museum Victoria
- Dr. Udo Kussel, Director, National Cultural History Museum, South Africa
- Dr. Hans-Martin Hinz, Stabstelle, Deutsches Historisches Museum
- Dr. Jock Phillips, General Manager, New Zealand Dept. of Heritage
- Dr. Ruth Phillips, Director, Museum of Anthropology, Univ. of British Columbia
- Dr. Annie Coombes, Senior Lecturer, Birkbeck College, Univ. of London
- Dr. John Mackenzie, Professor, Dept. of History, Lancaster University
- Dr. Tom Griffiths, Fellow, Dept. of History, RSSS, Australian National Univ.
- Dr. Mike Smith, Senior Curator, National Museum of Australia
- Mr. Ian McShane, Senior Curator, National Museum of Australia
- Professor David Lowenthal, author of 'The Past is a Foreign Country', will present a public lecture on the evening of Tuesday, 13th July.

Presented by:
The National Museum of Australia
The Centre for Cross-Cultural Research, Australian National University
The Australian Key Centre for Media and Cultural Policy, Griffith University

Registration information is available from:
Ms. Arwen Blackwood Ximenes Centre for Cross-Cultural Research Australian National University Canberra, ACT, 0200, Australia Ph: 61 2 6249 2434 Fax: 61 2 6249 2438 Email: arwen.ximenes@anu.edu.au

Kirsten Wehner
The Centre for Cross-Cultural Research
The Australian National University Ph: 61 2 6249 4929 Fax: 61 2 6249 4938

2. 4th Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference will be held at the Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Colorado from September 30 - October 2, 1999. The theme of the conference is "Rocky Mountain as a Culture Area." Any anthropological papers on the Rocky Mountains are welcome. Conference contacts are: Marcel Kornfield in USA, phone 307/766-3548 (ANPR01@uwyo.edu) and Brian Vivian in Canada, phone 1/800/448-7801, ext. 2; BBARNES@uwyo.edu or BWHITE@uwyo.edu. See our web site at http://august.uwyo.edu/RMAC/


5. February 26-27, 2000: Fields of Conflict: Progress and Prospect in Battlefield Archaeology. A Conference at the Dept. of Archaeology, University of Glasgow in conjunction with the Dept. of Archaeology, University of Liverpool and The Scottish Centre for War Studies, University of Glasgow.

Over recent years there has been growing interest in the archaeological potential of battlefields. This is partly associated with the recognition that they represent an important part of our cultural heritage, and one which for a variety of reasons may be under threat. Prior to the involvement of archaeologists, the study of battlefields was the preserve of historians working with documentary records, although the wider appeal of the subject has also given rise to a plethora of re-enactment groups, the growth of battlefield tourism and the mass of popular literature devoted to...
militaria. Initially, archaeologists generally limited themselves to the straightforward curation and recording of artefact and other material remains relating to military engagements, many of which were recovered as by-products of the investigation of unrelated sites which just happened to be on battlefields. However, recent work at a number of (historic) battlefields, notably in North America, has demonstrated what can be achieved through the combination of documentary analysis and the wide range of landscape survey techniques now associated with field archaeology. These more recent developments include the use of archaeological data as a means of testing and questioning documentary accounts and histories and its potential to shed light on events which took place over very short periods of time, providing insight into actions and movements of small groups and even individuals during their experience of combat.

In an attempt to encourage the development of this multi-disciplinary and research-driven approach to the study of battlefields, we are organizing a conference which will draw together those working on various aspects of historic (medieval onwards) battlefield archaeology. The meeting will be international in scope and aim to provide a forum for the presentation of the results of recent archae-historical work on battlefield sites while also considering future developments in the field. Other issues which may be covered include: fieldwork methodology and applications; preservation and presentation of battlefields; the archaeology of related sites (field fortifications, cemeteries etc.); the treatment of human remains; and artefact studies.

Subject to sufficient interest, further details about costs, sessions and other administrative arrangements will be forwarded. We plan to publish the proceedings.

Expressions of interest, paper proposals and other queries should be addressed to: Dr Tony Pollard, Dept of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ. Tel. 0141 350 5541; email: t.pollard@archaeology.gla.ac.uk, fax. 0141 330 3863; or Dr Phil Freeman, Dept. of Archaeology, William Hartley Building, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3BX. Phone 0151 794 4390; email: pfreeman@liv.ac.uk; fax 0151 794 5057.

**Current Publications**

**Reported by Vergil E. Noble**

The following titles were received for review in *Historical Archaeology*. Authors or publishers should send books, CDs, videos, and other media to SHA Reviews Editor Vergil E. Noble at Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508. Please include information on price and availability.

**Babits, Lawrence F.**


**Blake, Marie E., and Martha Doty Freeman**

1998 *Nineteenth-Century Transfer-Printed Ceramics from the Texas Coast: The Quintana Collection*. Prewitt and Associates, Inc., Cultural Resources Services, Austin, Texas. vi + 133 pp., 6 figs., 10 color pls., 2 tables. $12.00 paper. Order from: Sandra D. Pollan, Vice President, Brazoport Archaeological Society, 400 College Drive, Lake Jackson, TX 77566.

**Bound, Mensun, editor**


**Carlisle, Ronald C.**

1998 *The Story of "Woodville": The History, Architecture, and Archaeology of a Western Pennsylvania Farm*. Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Commission, Pittsburgh. xiv + 170 pp., 133 figs. $18.95 paper. Order from: Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Commission, 1 Station Square, Suite 450, Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1134, phone 412-471-5808; 7% sales tax for PA residents; $2.00/h.

**Cooper, Doreen C.**


**Crass, David Colin, Steven D. Smith, Martha A. Zierden, and Richard D. Brooks, editors**


**Curry, Dennis C.**

1999 *Feast of the Dead: Aboriginal Ossuaries in Maryland*. The Archaeological Society of Maryland, Meyersville, and The Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville. xi + 108 pp., 61 figs, 5 tables. $15.00 paper. Order from: The Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc., c/o Nancy Geasey, 4302 Crow Rock Road, Meyersville, MD 21773-8826, email <ngeasy@kis.net>; 5% sales tax for MD residents; $3.50 p/h.

**Ewins, Neil**


**Gartley, Richard and Jeff Carlsadden**

1998 *Colonial Period and Early 19th-Century Children's Toy Marbles: History and Identifications for the Archaeologist and Collector*. Muskingum Valley Archaeological Survey, Zanesville, OH. x + 151 pp., 70 figs. $30.00 paper. Order from: Muskingum Valley Archaeological Survey, 24 South 6th Street, Zanesville, OH 43701; p/h $3.00 for first copy; add $1.00 for each additional copy.
Gums, Bonnie L., and George W. Shorter, Jr., with contributions by Kristen Gremillion and Diane Silviz Mueller

1998 Archaeology at Mobile’s Exploreum: Discovering the Buried Past. Center for Archaeological Studies Monograph 4, University of South Alabama, Mobile. viii + 82 pp., 73 figures, 22 tables. $15.00 paper. Order from: Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688, or on-line <www.southalabama.edu/archaeology/old_mobile>; $2.00 p/h.

Gums, Bonnie L., with contributions by Pam McRae and Janet Clute

1998 The Archaeology of an African-American Neighborhood in Mobile, Alabama. Center for Archaeological Studies Monograph 5, University of South Alabama, Mobile. viii + 89 pp., 68 figures, 18 tables. $15.00 paper. Order from: Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688, or on-line <www.southalabama.edu/archaeology/old_mobile>; $2.00 p/h.

Jensen, Richard E.

1998 The Fontenelle and Cabanne Trading Posts: The History and Archaeology of Two Missouri River Sites, 1822-1838. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln. ix + 169 pp., 2 figs., 10 maps, 28 pls., 6 tables. $24.95 paper. Order from: Museum Store, Nebraska State Historical Society, P.O. Box 322, Lincoln, NE 68501; or call 1-800-833-6747 for credit card ordering; IA, KS, SD, and NE residents add sales tax; p/h $3.00 for first book, $0.75 for each additional copy.

Kardulis, P. Nick, editor


King, Thomas F.

1998 Cultural Resource Laws and Practice: An Introductory Guide. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA. xiii + 303 pp. $46.00, $22.95 paper. Order from: AltaMira Press, 1630 N. Main St., #347, Walnut Creek, CA 95496, email <exploret@altamira.sagepub.com>, or on-line <www.altamirapress.com>, fax 925-933-9720.

Lawrence, Susan and Mark Staniforth, editors

1998 The Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand. The Australian Society for Historical Archaeology and the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, Special Publication No. 10, Sydney. $45.00 (AUS/NZ): $35.00 (US); £22.00 (UK). Order from: The Australian Society for Historical Archaeology, P.O. Box 220, Holmme Building, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, AUSTRALIA; US and UK prices include p/h.

McNiven, Ian J., Lynette Russell, and Kay Schaffer


Milanich, Jerald T.


Miller, James J.


Palmer, Marilyn, and Peter Neaverson


Peterson, John A., Stephen Mbutu, and Mark D. Willis, editors


Redmond, Elsa M., editor


Scott, Douglas D., P. Willey, and Melissa A. Connor


Smith, Pamela Jane and Donald Mitchell, editors

1998 Bringing Back the Past: Historical Perspectives on Canadian Archaeology. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Mercury Series, Paper 158, Hull, Quebec. xv + 276 pp., 59 figs., 8 tables. $29.95 (CND) paper. Order from: 1-800-555-5621, email <publications@cyberboutique.civilization.ca>; or on-line <www.cyberboutique.civilization.ca>; p/h 10% within Canada, 20% outside Canada; GST of 7% added to Canadian sales.

Vanderpot, Rein, and Teresita Majewski


Weisman, Brent Richards


Whitaker, John M. F.

1998 The Functions of Four Colonial Yards of the Southeast Riverside, Fort NIchilmackinac, Michigan. Mackinac State Historic Parks, Mackinaw City, MI. Archaeological Completion Report Series, No. 16. 283 pp., figs. $16.00 paper. Order from: Mackinac State Historic Parks, P.O. Box 873-P, Mackinaw City, MI 49701; MI residents add 6% sales tax; p/h $3.00 for first book, $0.75 for each additional copy.
Presenting an Effective Paper

Timothy James Scarlett  
Chair, Student Subcommittee, SHA  
Academic and Professional Training Committee

After attending several professional conferences this spring, I developed a list of suggestions for presenting an effective paper. These are suggestions. Each person should evaluate the cost/benefits of preparing an effective professional paper vs. an unprofessional, rushed, and inexpensive paper.

I. Before the Conference

A. Write a well-researched and thoroughly thought-out paper. Consider what you want people to know, what might be called the “Take-Away” information. All words and visuals will follow from the Take-Away points. Do you want people to remember the contents of all fifteen artifact scatters? Will someone come up two days later and ask you about the finer details of that family genealogy? Decide upon your Take-Away information, then write the paper and plan the visuals accordingly.

B. Use a style that is formal, but active. You will be reading the paper, and the style should reflect this. For example, it is acceptable to use “I” and other first person expressions. You should not, however, include slang, colloquialisms, or an abundance of tag phrases. “These constructs detract from the authority of your assertions, don’t ya think?”

C. Visuals are critical. No one will pay attention to your words if they are squinting to read your visuals. Visuals might include maps, line drawings, feature or artifact illustrations, photographs, charts, graphs, or text. You should never find yourself saying, “Well, I know this is hard to read, but if you look here…”

1. You may use slides, overheads, video, and/or audio formats. Try to keep things simple by using just slides or just overheads. Avoid using two or three pieces of equipment. This creates potential for confusion, wasted time, and a loss of flow in your delivery. Under normal circumstances, each session room has ONE volunteer and they will probably have LESS experience using presentation equipment than you.

2. Projection visuals are NOT the same as text illustrations. 18 point is the absolute smallest font size that one can read easily. If you laserprint a database spreadsheet and take a photo of it, it will be illegible to anyone behind the front row of seats. The same size requirements apply for labels on a map or line drawing. Presentation software, such as Powerpoint or Presentation Plus, will help you avoid this problem for text slides. As a rule of thumb, all lines should be thicker, all text bolded, and try to avoid visual complexity. Considering making a slide of a line drawing? Tape your 8 1/2 x 11 page to the wall and back away at least eight feet. Is it legible? You should not aim to create visuals that must be read. Aim to make visuals that can be read easily. Ask yourself questions like, “Does this feature map NEED contour lines?” “Can I see those site locations marked with little dots, or should I make big red stars?” “Do I have to label each species of pollen on the overhead with binomial nomenclature, or can I use

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3. Computerized presentation visuals are expensive and time consuming. Taking photos of pictures in books, USGS maps, or printed text with a camera looks cheap and unprofessional. Each presenter must decide how much time and money to invest in the visual accompaniment to her or his paper. I believe that no amount of computerized "razzle-dazzle" will make up for a paper without significant content. Poorly presented visuals, however, can seriously distract a viewer from an otherwise excellent paper.

4. If possible, put your slides into the carousel before you leave home. Make sure all slides have the correct orientation. If you will have long gaps where your slide no longer illustrates a specific point, put in a "blank" black slide. For the audience, this signifies that you want people to stop looking at the slide and pay attention to the next point in the discussion. If you will be referring to a specific illustration more than once, make multiple copies and place them accordingly. Do not flip back and forth between slides during your paper. Flipping ruins the flow. Clearly mark the outside of the carousel with the last name of the first author of the paper. Do not mark the box, since the tray will be removed from the box.

TIP: When the slides are correctly positioned, take a black sharpie marker and run it around the outer circumference of the top of the carousel. Each slide will have a black mark that will show up in line with the others; then it is correctly positioned! If you have made slides with "whitenoise" or areas of text from the original book, purchase some silver slidetape and "tape out" the noise. NEVER use masking tape. It will heat up in the projector, detach from your slide, and gum-up the projector. This will cause a great deal of difficulty for you and others.

TIP: Four words: Slide Tray Locking Ring. Keep it secured at all times.

TIP: If you are giving a paper in a foreign country, check ahead of time to be sure your carousel fits the projector and runs without catching. Avoid carousels with 160 slots. A regular projector will jam repeatedly with these carousels, and you should purchase a slide tray with 60 to 80 slots.

5. If you are using overheads, put a small number in the bottom right-hand corner of each transparency. This will insure two things: (1) if you or someone else drops them, they can swiftly be reassembled by anyone, and (2) the assistant will always be able to orient the overhead properly, avoiding reversed maps or text.

D. Print the paper in large, double-spaced font with numbered pages and clearly marked locations for audio-visual changes. Use one side of each page only. Trust me.

E. Send a copy of your paper to your discussant, with essential charts, maps, and graphs. Most discussants prefer to have papers at least a week in advance of the conference. Some refuse to discuss papers that they do not receive in advance. I have also seen presenters prepare several copies of their paper to give out to interested conference participants.

F. Practice, practice, practice. You should be able to deliver your paper in a comfortable manner. Know when to pause, breathe, and advance your slides. Know your rhythm and intonation so the audience does not confuse your imbedded phrases with your dangling clauses.

G. If you find suddenly that you are unable to attend the conference, have someone read your paper for you. Withdrawing a paper after the preliminary program has been sent out makes gaps in the program and creates unhappy program chairs. In addition, people will think you only wanted to do the paper so you could get funding to go the conference, and when the funding "fell through," you did not bother to write the paper.

H. Put your paper and visuals into your carry-on luggage. It is better to wear one pair of undergarments for two days than have the text of your paper in lost luggage.

II. Upon Arriving At The Conference

A. Leave a message for your session chair that you have arrived. If appropriate, you should also consider leaving a message for your discussant to be sure your paper was received.

B. Use the slide room to check your visuals.

C. Find your room. Show up 30 minutes before your session is scheduled. Is all of the equipment you will need present? Pointer? Microphone? If possible, test your voice with the microphone. If someone will be changing your slides or overheads, practice together. Meet your volunteer and discuss your specific needs with that person.

D. It is my personal opinion that one should attend the entire session. I find it entirely unprofessional to enter the room five minutes before your paper and leave when you have finished. Plan to be at your entire session so you will know if a paper has been canceled or if changes had to be made.

III. A Manner of Speaking

A. When you take the podium from the session chair, move the microphone so that it points into your mouth while you are comfortably standing erect. A straight line should connect the base of the microphone, the head of the microphone, and your smile. Orient the slide remote so you know which button is forward. Find the pointer and put it where you can find it. Relax. If you have a quiet voice, ask everyone in the back if they can hear you. If they cannot, you will have to project your voice into the microphone and ask again.

B. Speak slowly, clearly, and remember to project. Glance at the screen from time to time and make sure that the slides are in the correct location.

TIP: If you turn your head toward the screen, or if you walk to the screen, the microphone will not amplify your voice. You must remember to speak powerfully so everyone can hear you. Do not bend over and speak directly into the microphone. It is designed to catch and amplify your speech from normal posture.

C. Deliver a paper, do not simply read it. Look up at the audience from time to time (but mark your spot with your finger). Explain what a particular slide is illustrating, rather than reading about it.

D. Do not read your subtitles. The text of your paper, when spoken, should clearly indicate when you are changing sections.
E. If a slide is out of focus, simply ask the attendant to fix it. I have found that focusing with the remote is impossible and time consuming. You should not wait for each slide to be focused. Keep reading while the attendant makes the adjustments. If you pause each time, it will ruin the flow of your paper. In addition, if a slide is backward or upside down, it is too late to fix it. You already look unprofessional, and making the audience wait while the attendant unlocks your slides and flips one to the correct orientation will only emphasize the point. Just move on.

F. If there is equipment failure, do not get flustered. Remember, your time keeps running. You should continue delivering your paper and have faith that the session volunteer and chair are desperately trying to fix the problem. Continue at your normal pace, but you might have to speak up to overcome the flurry of activity surrounding the burnt-out lamp in the projector. When the equipment again begins to function, advance quickly to the correct slide and continue your presentation. If your remote stops working, simply ask “Next slide, please.”

G. If your timer begins to blink yellow or your session chair has just dropped a note that reads “ONE MINUTE REMAINING,” do not speed up to finish the last two pages in that minute. Instead turn to your conclusions and summarize your Take-Away points. It is much more eloquent to cut yourself short and wrap things up than to have the session chair cut you off.

H. People will tell you that everyone is nervous when speaking in front of a group. This is not true. Even if this myth was true, some people are a bit nervous and others are VERY nervous. There are many tips for dealing with the jitters. Before the paper avoid large quantities of caffeine and fluids. Take a bathroom break just before your paper. When you practice, rehearse by reading the paper aloud in a big empty room. Read it to your friends. If you are at the podium and your mouth goes dry, just ask someone to bring you a glass of water from the back of the room. When you look up at the audience, do not focus your eyes. Simply scan over the fuzzy faces and then look back to your paper.

I. Giving a good paper in a professional manner takes a tremendous amount of work and preparation. You deserve a certain amount of respect from the audience as a result. I have noticed that conference participants can behave like students in a 100 level class. A pair may talk in the background or a cell phone will suddenly ring (and once the owner answered it and began a conversation as he stood in the back of the room). If something is distracting it is socially acceptable to politely ask them to be quiet or step outside to finish their conversation.

IV. After the Session

A. Relax and enjoy the rest of the conference.

B. If you receive requests for copies of your paper, follow through by sending copies out within two weeks of the meeting.

C. If someone gives you a business card, write a summary of your conversation on the reverse side of the card. On several occasions, I have returned from a conference with a mystery card.

**Inside the SHA: The Editor at Work**

When Norm Barka asked me if I'd write this piece describing the workings of the editor’s office I wanted to say NO! All I needed was one more SHA editorial task to complete.

Oh, how easy the job of the editor was when I agreed to accept the assignment. That is the past, today the job is fairly complex requiring about 20 hours of my time per week and totally about another 20 hours per week from the associate editors. All of us work on society editing projects as volunteers. The only paid editorial staff person is the copy editor/proof reader. When I became the SHA editor I appointed one associate editor, and the two of us performed all editorial duties, including copyediting, proof reading, and preliminary layout of the journal. Of course the responsibilities were less burdensome as we were only producing one annual issue of *Historical Archaeology* and no other publications. Currently the editorial staff includes me, 10 associate editors who work with contributed and solicited manuscripts for all SHA publications except *Underwater Archaeology*, an associate editor who works with the annual guest editor of *Underwater Archaeology*, a reviews editor, a website associate editor/webmaster, and a copy editor/proof reader. By having an editorial staff it's not only possible for me to have help in my editorial duties but it involves many talented people in society activities.

Besides producing *Historical Archaeology*, the editor is responsible for managing the development and production of all society publications i.e., special publications, readers, guide series volumes, and *Underwater Archaeology*. Additionally, the editor supervises the SHA website, the printing of the society newsletter, and copyediting of ALL society documents. Included in these responsibilities is the soliciting of manuscripts, development of new features for the journal, management of publication back-issue stock; de-
the services of normally three reviewers (under special circumstances we may use fewer or more reviewers) to critically evaluate and provide written comments on the manuscript within 45-60 days. The identity of the author is known to the reviewer, but reviewers may choose whether or not they remain anonymous in their remarks or reveal their name in their review comments (I've found that many people decline to act as reviewers if they are required to reveal their identity in their written statements). When the associate editor has all the review comments, they evaluate them and then respond, in writing: to the author indicating whether or not the society is interested in publishing their manuscript.

Actually we only reject about 20% of the manuscripts received, and those are usually rejected because the subject matter isn't suited for an historical archaeology journal or the reviewers feel the subject isn't appropriate for a national/international journal. If possible, associate editors then make general recommendations as to suitable places for publication. Another 20% of the papers are normally accepted for publication after initial review (often only minor editorial or content changes are recommended or required). The other 60% of the manuscripts are returned to authors with an indication that we'll accept them for publication if the authors will make certain specific modifications or restructure their paper along suggested lines. Of those papers, only half are probably revisited and published (sometimes the changes to a paper are so substantial that it will be re-reviewed before being accepted for publication.

Once a paper is accepted for publication, the author is required to assign copyright to the society, and the associate editor will review the manuscript per the SHA style and publication guidelines. When the editor is satisfied that the paper stylistically meets the society guidelines it is returned to the society editor. I then assign it to the next available issue of *Historical Archaeology*. When I have all the copy for an issue of the journal, including reviews of books and other material, I send the manuscripts to our copy editor—currently Rick Sprague. Following the SHA style guide and the *Chicago Manual of Style* (most recent edition), Rich prepares the copy for electronic composition (PageMaker). As part of copy editing the artwork and photographs are evaluated to determine whether or not they meet our publication standards. Often, the copy editor will contact authors to secure missing information or obtain corrected text or artwork files.

When copyediting is complete for an issue of the journal, both hard copy and electronic files are returned to me, and I transmit them to the SHA compositor for layout. After composition is completed, I mail page proofs to authors. Once I receive author corrections, those corrections are sent to the copy editor/proof reader. Rick Sprague then separately proofreads the page proofs and also incorporates author corrections into the electronic files. When all corrections have been made the files are transferred to a CD-ROM, and the CD and a hard copy of the issue are sent to the society printer. Once the journal is printed, the printer, using a society mailing permit, mails copies to all members and ships the remainder of the print run to the society business office. Production of a typical journal, from copyediting to eventual mailing to members, usually takes 4.5 months.

Everything I've described probably makes it sound like being society editor is ALL work. Not, it is an enjoyable activity. True, it takes many hours of time, but I get to work with innumerable wonderful, talented people from around the world. I also continually have an opportunity to develop new products in the field of historical archaeology. What more could an editor want? The position is a dynamic one, with new challenges occurring almost daily. If the role of the SHA editor becomes static, I'm finished.

### Current Research

**Northeast**

*Reported by David Starbuck*

**Connecticut**

- **State of Connecticut Stabilizing Beckley Furnace**: Through the organization of a local citizen’s group, the State of Connecticut has finally begun to take more than a passing interest in one of their properties—Beckley Furnace—at East Canaan, Connecticut. Also known as Canaan #2, it was among the few remaining charcoal blast furnaces that survived past World War I.

  The furnace was built by John Adam Beckley in 1847, 30-feet-square base and 32 feet 9 inches high, with a 9-foot diameter bosh. In 1856 it was modified to operate at warm blast, and two years later was acquired by the Barnum Richardson Company. The furnace was updated again in 1880. A fire in 1896 almost destroyed the operations, but it was rebuilt, this time to 40 feet high, with blast provided through five water-cooled tuyeres (nozzles), a state-of-the-art water-cooled hearth, and possibly the modern turbine that still remains in place at the dam. The works last operated during the winter of 1918–19. The State of Connecticut purchased the furnace and immediate grounds in 1946 for a park, and since then, little has been done to preserve the stack beyond a high chain-link fence a few years ago to protect sightseers from falling stones.

  In 1996, Fred Hall, North Canaan Town Historian, contacted Edward Kirby of Sharon and asked for input and help to preserve the deteriorating stack. Site studies by Carla A. Cielo, Bill Edwards, Vic Rolando, Kirby, and others followed. That November 19th, the “Committee for the Preservation of The Beckley Furnace” was formed by Bill Adam (descendant of Samuel Forbes Adam who built the first blast furnace at North Canaan), Fred Hall, Rox Jones, Gabriel Seymour, Tony Cantiel, Walt Landgraf, Bill Solar, Anna McGuire, and Kirby. Three days later, members of the Committee conducted a site visit with Nick Bellantoni, Connecticut State Archaeologist, and David Poirier, Connecticut State Historic Commission, all of whom expressed support for the preservation of the furnace and site.

  A preliminary report on preservation of the stack was written by Carla A. Cielo on January 3, 1997, and the price tag for stabilizing and preserving the stack was later determined to be $186,000. On February 27, 1999, through the hard and effective efforts of State Senator Del Eads and Representatives Phil Prelli and Andrew Roraback, the State of Connecticut provided $250,000 for the project. Also received was a $10,000 grant from the Wellner Family Community Trust, created in 1995 by the late Louis I. Wellner of North Canaan, to benefit organizations providing educational, recreational, and other
services to the Town. An additional $6,000 came from selling prints of a painting of the
burning. After the huts were burned, a thick
layer of charcoal was found in the hut floor.
These artifacts were likely used as fuel for the
fireplace. Inside the hut, archaeologists found
several very large rocks that had been used as
supports for the structure. These rocks may have
been part of a larger stone foundation that
supported the hut.

During the excavation, archaeologists also
found evidence of a blockhouse at the
northeastern corner of the site. This blockhouse
was built on a raised platform and had a small
fireplace. The blockhouse was likely used as
cover by Continental soldiers during their
occupation of the fort.

The location of the fort's two blockhouses
is of importance in trying to determine the
fort's orientation. Two contemporary plans, by
the same artist, depict blockhouses at opposite
corners of the fort—but the plans differ as to
which corners were the blockhouse sites. Previous
evacuations showed no block house on the
southeastern corner, nor did the 1998 season
yield evidence of a blockhouse at the
northeastern corner. So far we are left with
one of two conclusions: either the
temporary plans were inaccurate—more
anticipatory than real, or the blockhouses
were added later and, built on grade, made
only slight ground disturbance that was
easily obliterated by later farming and
garden activity.

- York: In the summer of 1998 Archaeo-
logical Research Consultants of Ellsworth,
Maine, carried out a phase 2 excavation at the Lewis Bean Site in York, Maine. The project was done under contract to Hannaford Brothers, prior to construction of a supermarket on the site. Extensive test excavations were carried out on a well-preserved section of the site which included the remains of the house believed to have been built by Lewis Bean Jr., about 1695, and disassembled after the death of his grandson Jeremiah Bean in 1757. Although numerous 17th-century sites have been excavated in southern Maine, early 18th-century sites have seen little work, due to their scarcity. This was a time of frontier war and abandonment of homesteads and entire towns. Indeed, York was virtually destroyed in a raid in 1692, and several members of the Bean family were killed or taken captive. Rather than flee to the safety of Massachusetts, Lewis Bean chose to stay and build an 18' x 18' home, with a substantial stone cellar, bulkhead, and brick chimney. Several thousand artifacts were recovered from the intact strata of the cellar, which was filled and sealed in 1757. Overall the site has provided a rare view of Maine in the first half of the 18th century. It should serve as a type site for future excavations in Maine, and may provide an important rural comparison to urban sites excavated in nearby Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The site has been fenced and will be avoided in current phases of construction. Full scale excavation would only take place should the site be impacted by potential future development of the parcel. A report is under preparation by the project director, Emerson Baker.

* South Berwick: The summer of 1998 saw the fourth season of excavation at the Humphrey Chadbourne site (ca. 1643-1690), a joint project of the Old Berwick Historical Society. The project is directed by Emerson Baker, of Salem State College. Mill-owner and merchant, Humphrey Chadbourne was one of the richest men among the first generation of settlers in New England. When he died in 1667 he left an estate of over L1,700. The home remained in his family until destroyed in the surprise Salmon Falls raid in 1690. To date over 15,000 artifacts have been recovered, many of which are currently on exhibit at the Old Berwick Historical Society. The brief 1998 field season focused on fully delineating the mansion house, and an adjacent earthfast barn or outbuilding. After these excavations it is now known that the house underwent at least three phases of construction between ca. 1643, and the time Chadbourne’s probate inventory was drawn in 1667. The first phase was a one-room, two-story house, with a massive hearth, and adjacent bulkhead leading to a full stone cellar. A second phase of construction included a rear lean-to, built on 2-3 courses of stone footings, but lacking a cellar. At the same time, a side lean-to was constructed opposite the hearth—creating a central chimney with kitchen on one side, and lean-to on the other. This side lean-to was built on earthfast posts. Finally, in 1664, a parlor and end chimney was added onto the end of the kitchen, and the rear lean-to was extended to keep the building as a rectangle. The 1664 date is confirmed by a dated window head and dated brick found in this part of the house, and the inclusion of the parlor in Chadbourne’s 1667 probate inventory. The parlor was plastered, an expensive rarity for its day, but the room sat above a wood-lined cellar, secured by earthfast posts. Behind it, the extension of the lean-to was constructed with sills on grade.

What is truly notable about this substantial house, full of numerous fancy possessions (silver buttons, bone-handled mirrors, decorated spurs, cock’s head hinges, etc.) is that its owner, one of the wealthiest men in New England, chose to use earthfast forms of construction, even for the fanciest room in the house. It supports evidence from a growing body of sites in Maine that earthfast construction was used for a variety of reasons, and was not merely an economic necessity. Work in 1999 will focus on what is either another wing of the building or a detached dependency which was also discovered in 1998.

* Beverly: In the summer of 1998 the Department of History at Salem State College held an archaeological field school at the John Balch House in Beverly, Massachusetts. Emerson Baker directed the field school in the front yard of this mid-17th century homestead. The owner, the Beverly Historical Society, is considering reconstructing an historic garden in this yard and wanted to know if the yard contained intact archaeological deposits which would be disturbed in the reconstruction. Although foundation work and utility trenches have disturbed parts of the yard, intact colonial ground surfaces and features were encountered. Indeed, the site includes a significant ceramic period occupation. Several thousand artifacts were recovered from the historic period, including the entire length of occupancy of the homestead. Several early postholes were excavated near the building which could represent an addition to it. A 17th-century fire pit was also partially exposed. Future work on the site is now under consideration. [Reported by Tad Baker].

* Medfield: Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC completed an archaeological site examination at the Dwight-Derby House in Medfield, Massachusetts, in July and August, 1998. The project, funded by the Friends of the Dwight Derby House, Inc., with a matching grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, tested areas of greatest impact from regrading and foundation work prior to renovation of the building. More than 7000 artifacts were collected from 26 excavation units, including six prehistoric flakes from the north side of the house.

The Dwight-Derby House is an 18th-century woodframe building, with portions of a 17th-century parlor and later (19th-century and 20th-century) additions. Built ca. 1652 by Timothy Dwight, one of the first settlers and organizers of the town, two successive families lived in the house through out the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries: the direct descendants of Timothy Dwight (ca. 1652 until the 1790s) and the Townsend/Derby family who remained until 1880. The archaeological investigation at the Dwight Derby House has offered a glimpse at the changing fortunes of six generations of inhabitants at the house. The east yard, particularly, provided evidence of what may have been an urban dooryard, with access to and from the east parlor during the last quarter of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th century. In the late 1700s, Hannah Dwight was living in the house with her adult daughter, Patty, who married and raised a family at the house. The east dooryard may have been an adaptation to allow both mother and daughter to maintain their role as female head of household, by turning the east parlor into a second kitchen.

The east dooryard was also the site of a high quantity of redware, such as would be used in the processing and storage of foodstuffs. Redware milkpans, in particular, are used in the making of cheese and butter, and it is possible that the east yard, bounded on two sides by the house, provided a protected area for such household tasks.
Further archaeological investigations at the Dwight Derby House are likely to continue prior to planned landscaping and grading, so that evidence of late-18th and early-19th-century household tasks, such as dairying, can be collected. [Reported by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlatt].

New Hampshire

- **Strawbery Banke Museum**: The staff at Jones House Archaeological Center have been working throughout the winter on two projects: the site investigation report for the Marshall Wharf Site and the final field report for the Shapiro House Site.

  The tidal inlet of Puddle Dock was an important waterway in Portsmouth for over two hundred years, and the wharves on the north and south sides were part of a vibrant and active maritime economy. The inlet was filled between 1898 and 1904 and is now part of Strawbery Banke Museum, a National Register District. Phase I excavations on the south wharf took place in 1993 and early 1998, as the siting survey for a new museum center. Principal Investigator Martha Pinello, Project Archaeologist John Kelly, and Crew Chief Jessica Desany led a field team of eight archaeologists to identify the integrity of one of the north wharves of Puddle Dock, owned by the Marshall family from 1705 to ca. 1850.

  Researchers led by Mary Dupre have determined the ownership and occupational histories of the wharf area. In the forthcoming report, the archaeologists have combined the documentary research with the archaeological results to tell the story of the complex depositional episodes that occurred during the periods of intensive use of the site. The excavation of the wharf revealed evidence of cobble construction and multiple resurfacing. Of particular interest is the presence of red earthenware wasters from Samuel Marshall’s pottery, located north and west of the wharf. This indicates that Samuel’s brothers, who owned the wharf, were using materials from the pottery as well as marine clay to resurface the wharf. Other finds include evidence of an oyster saloon, a plaster and stucco business, and the foundation of a structure that served for a time as a brothel in the early 20th century.

  Upon completion of the report, the archaeologists will begin analysis of the south wharf excavations. Two reports and the preliminary literature review of the south side of Puddle Dock will be reviewed in June by the New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office and the Museum Center Site Committee, to determine further study plans for the location of a museum center site.

  Principal Investigator Martha Pinello and Project Archaeologist Rebecca Hatch McKernan are working on the final report for the Shapiro House Site. The Shapiro House was opened as the museum’s tenth furnished house in the summer of 1997. The house was constructed in the late 18th century and is interpreted to the year 1919, when it was occupied by Russian Jewish immigrants Abraham Shapiro, his wife and daughter. Archaeological excavations in 1995 and 1996, part of the summer field school, were conducted to determine yard use and property boundaries. Excavations in 1997 were conducted to mitigate these sources prior to the construction of an entrance ramp. Cultural features include evidence of wood-lined garden beds, fence posts, two wood-lined privies, a brick pathway, and renovations to the house.

  The 60,000 artifacts recovered range from the 18th to 20th century, and include an unusually high frequency of early 20th century toys and two lapel flags marked with a Star of David and “For the Benefit of the Jewish National Fund,” an organization that dates to the early 20th century. The report will be on file at the New Hampshire Division for Cultural Resources in Concord and at Strawbery Banke Museum in Portsmouth. [Reported by Rebecca Hatch McKernan].

- **Town of Newington**: Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC has been contracted to conduct the first of a three-year archaeological survey for the Town of Newington as part of a Certified Local Government Grant. The survey, administered by the Newington Historic District Commission, will locate and identify archaeological resources along Little Bay and the National Wildlife Refuge along Great Bay from Broad Cove to the Peverly Brook drainage. Particular attention will be paid to areas which have seen much modern development and encroachment, to known historic sites, and to the prehistoric shoreline of the bays. The aim of the Newington HDC is to locate and catalog subsurface resources in order to protect them.

  IAC, LLC will be assisted in the compilation of background documents, collection of oral history, walkover survey, Phase IB fieldwork, and laboratory processing by volunteers from the Newington Historical Society and other interested members of the public. The project expects that several archaeological sites will be identified in the first phase of research and fieldwork in 1998-1999 as Great Bay and Little Bay (as well as the Piscataqua River drainage) were important elements in the trade and transportation systems for Native American peoples and European settlers.

  The survey will also develop a partnership with the Great Bay Wildlife Refuge to produce an interpretative plan of historic resources along the bay. Long-term objectives are to develop an educational program for Newington school children that can be worked into curricula on local history, math, and science. [Reported by Kathleen Wheeler and Ellen Marlatt].

New York

- **Picotte-DEC Site in Downtown Albany**: A full-scale archaeological mitigation was conducted in the fall of 1998 in downtown Albany by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. of Troy, New York. The excavations encompassing two city blocks took place at the location of a proposed new Department of Environmental Conservation building and were conducted in conjunction with the Picotte Companies. Twelve study areas were mechanically stripped to expose a variety of features from Albany’s nearly four hundred year history.

  One of the earliest features found is a 1640s trading house located on the outskirts of town. Another 17th-century feature is a floor of unglazed red earthenware tiles made in the Dutch tradition. In 1798, the entire two-block area burned in a fire. This event was detectable across the site and provided tightly dated features, such as dwellings and privies which were burned and preserved in place. The fire provided the city with the opportunity to realign Broadway. This event was also a good dating tool, as buildings fronting the old street alignment were known to be 18th century. An unusual and unexpected feature encountered is a layer of crown window glass fragments approximately 30 cm (11.8 inches) thick. Numerous 19th-century features, structures and foundations were found. Induced among these are dwelling foundations of brick and stone with fireplaces, bake ovens, and preserved wood floors, cobblestone and brick pathways, twelve privies and six cisterns.

  One dwelling exhibited progressive drainage and refrigeration systems. A small room on the northern end of the house contained a sandstone sink with a drain hole which sat on the herringbone-patterned brick floor. A block of ice was...
probably placed in the sink to cool the room for food storage. A wooden drain carried the melted ice water under the floor where it joined up with rain water from the roof and waste water from another sink, to flow out under the house to the street. An example of 19th-century public water systems which was examined during the excavation was the Fox Creek culvert. The stone culvert was constructed to cover the Fox Creek which ran through the project area. In the area of our investigations a firehouse was built incorporating the culvert directly into the foundation. Evidence of Albany’s role as an important location for trade was found with the excavation of large pottery dumps where imported ceramics, particularly polychrome hand-painted pearlware, creamware and engine-turned redware, were dumped after they arrived already broken. The myriad of pearlware patterns will allow for an interesting study of redistribution patterns.

Public tours were conducted at the site during the field season, and a changing exhibit of artifacts was displayed at the Albany Visitors’ Center. Public education will continue to be a primary goal throughout the analysis and writeup of the site. [Reported by Pegeen McLaughlin].

- **Tram Site Acquired by the Archaeological Conservancy:** The first archaeological site in New York State to be acquired by The Archaeological Conservancy is the Tram site, located near Livonia in Livingston County. The Seneca site was abandoned sometime before A.D. 1600. The Tram site is one of the earliest to show contact between the Senecas and Europeans. Although relatively few European goods are found, their paucity show that the Senecas were not yet engaged in wholesale acceptance of European goods. The Tram site was reported by E. G. Squier in his 1850 report for the Smithsonian where the area was estimated at about 16 acres. Arthur C. Parker conducted excavations there, as did avocational archaeologist Charles Wray. Wray estimated the site to be about 10 acres in size. In 1986, the Rochester Museum conducted a field school at the northern end of the site to verify the location of the palisade. To date, this has been the only testing of the habitation area, thus making this site one of the best preserved in the country. The Archaeological Conservancy has acquired eight acres.

# Mid-Atlantic

**Reported by**

Ben Resnick

*Editor Note: Ben Resnick has a new email address at work: b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com*

## Delaware

- **Excavations at the Hurd Site, Bloomsbury:** Delaware Department of Transportation is preparing to publish the report of excavations at the Hurd Site, Bloomsbury, which was excavated by Heite Consulting in 1995. This site was occupied by a series of Native American tenant farmers during the Federal period. Worked glass cutting tools were identified and studied in depth by Cara Blume. Tin artifacts were replicated by a tinsmith, who discovered that the patterns were identical to those published in a modern tin-smithing manual.

- **Middleford Mills Archaeological District:** Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. plans to conduct Global Positioning System (GPS) mapping of the Middleford Mills archaeological district during Spring 1999 on behalf of the Delaware Department of Transportation. Parsons ES identified mill-related timber elements underneath Bridge 238 over the Gravelly Branch of the Nanticoke River, in Sussex County Delaware in June of 1998. The road carried by the bridge runs along the top of a mill dam built ca. 1805 by William Huffington, Jr. and Thomas Townsend to replace an 18th-century mill dam 300 yards to the north. Gravelly Branch itself was once one of four parallel mill races built through the dam along the Nanticoke River. During the 19th century, the Middleford Mills’ races operated a grist mill, a saw mill, and a forge. Portions of the mill complex continued in operation into the 20th century, but the forge was no longer standing after 1826. An 1807 map shows the grist and saw mills in the dam on two of the other races, but does not show the location of the forge. However, a 1900 map calls Gravelly Branch “Forge Run” and “Forge Race,” suggesting that remains of the early 19th-century forge may lie underneath Bridge 238. No mill was in operation at the site of Bridge 238 by 1860, when a map indicates it was the location of “waste gates” likely used to control water levels in the mill pond.

GPS Mapping will focus on locating mill-related structures visible on the surface, including the races, slag piles, ore-mining pits, any mill-related machinery, and the original 18th-century dam. Middleford Mills was built in the vicinity of the Nanticoke Forge, which had been in operation “on the west side of Northwest Fork of the Nanticoke, at the head of the tide water” using the original dam between the 1760s and the 1790s. Creating a detailed, accurate map of the district as a whole will aid in the evaluation of remains underneath Bridge 238. Subsequent excavation will focus on exposing surviving timber elements underneath the bridge, and identifying whether these are the remains of sluice gates, or possibly the remains of the 19th-century forge. The timbers consist of both vertical and horizontal elements that extend across the width of the water channel. This work will be conducted for the Delaware Department of Transportation, which plans to replace the bridge with a wider structure.

## Maryland

- **St. Mary’s City, An African Connection:** The summer of 1998 saw the beginning of a new program at Historic St. Mary’s City that has international implications. One of the participants in this year’s Field School in Historical Archaeology was a West African, Bala Saho. He attended the session as part of a new collaborative effort between HSMC, St. Mary’s College of Maryland, and The Gambia National Museum, where he serves as Curator.

Bala Saho is a native of The Gambia and a member of the Mandinka people. He received his BA degree in history from the University of Jyvaskyla in Finland and a MA degree in Economic and Social History from the University of Helsinki and a second Masters degree in Development Studies from the University of Sussex in England. In addition, Bala has had training in conservation at the University of Florence, Italy. None of his education was in archaeology, however. Through this new collaborative research project, Bala has received experience in field archaeology. He hopes to apply this new knowledge in exploring the remarkable historical sites in The Gambia with the goal of developing them for tourism. Additional Gambians will be brought to St. Mary’s each summer for training so that a corps of individuals knowledgeable of archaeological field methods can be created in The Gambia.

As one of the centers of the Atlantic Slave Trade, the story of The Gambia is...
The Gambia is rich in both African and colonial European archaeology. Over the next five years, we hope to conduct test excavations on a 1660s English trading post site on the Gambia and nearby African village sites. Beyond the prospect of exciting research opportunities, the expertise of HSMC in museum archaeology, exhibits, and reconstructions will assist The Gambia National Museum in developing their nation’s rich heritage resources for tourism. Not only will this information provide new insights regarding the slave trade and English settlement in Africa, but it will allow us to better understand the background of the first Africans brought to Maryland and Virginia in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Many of the servant quarters and slave quarters’ discovered at St. Mary’s City were very likely occupied by some individuals from West Africa.

Through the contacts and efforts by St. Mary’s College Professor William Roberts and the HSMC Research staff, we hope to significantly change this situation in the next few years. A grant proposal has been submitted to fund two years of work. If successful, excavations will be conducted on five Gambian sites and the materials brought to St. Mary’s City for analysis and interpretation. Following completion of the analysis, type sets will be developed to aid future Gambian archaeology projects and all artifacts returned to the National Museum. Results will not only aid the Gambia people but will provide important information to allow us to better recognize, archaeologically, the first Africans in early Maryland and tell their story.

[Submitted by Silas D. Hurry]

**Pennsylvania**

- **Gettysburg National Military Park**: The National Park Service (NPS) and Gettysburg Municipal Authority (GMA) are undertaking a program to replace failing water systems at Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE) and Gettysburg National Military Park (GNMP), Adams County, Pennsylvania. Phase I archeological testing of the proposed 16-inch waterline was conducted in the Fall of 1998 by GAI Consultants, Inc. Ben Resnick (GAI) and Kristen Stevens (NPS) served as Co-Principal Investigators; Karen Orrence (GAI) served as Field Director.

The goal of Phase I testing was to provide basic information concerning cultural resources in areas that would be subject to ground disturbance from the planned waterline construction. The NPS Scope of Services identified four cultural resources anticipated to occur within the project right-of-way: the Pitzer YCC Camp (ca. 1930s), and 1863 earthworks in the vicinity of Berdan Avenue and West Confederate Avenue, World War I–period Camp Colt (1917-1919), and World War II–period Camp Sharpe (1944-1945).

It is worth noting that the project ROW crossed several large fields between West Confederate Avenue and Long Lane. These fields coincide with the location of a pivotal engagement on the third day’s battle (July 3, 1863), known as “Pickett’s Charge.” Here, under the command of General James Longstreet, approximately 12,000 Confederate troops traveled nearly a mile across open fields when attacking the Union center along Cemetery Ridge. The Cemetery Ridge assault was a disaster for Lee’s army and a turning point in the Battle of Gettysburg. After the attack, Lee retreated to Maryland and on July 4, 1863, to Virginia, never again to wage an attack on Union soil. Although the Civil War continued for two more years, “Pickett’s Charge” and the Battle of Gettysburg marked a turning point, one that resulted in a diminished Confederate army.

The proposed waterline ROW measures approximately 10,150 feet in length (north-south) by 20 feet in width (east-west), incorporating approximately 4.6 acres. These investigations included a surface survey of more than 1,000 linear feet of recently-plowed fields, systematic excavation of 171 shovel test pits (STPs), and a metal-detecting survey, the latter resulting in the identification of 570 magnetic “anomalies or targets.”

Based on a preliminary field analysis, approximately 225 of the 570 magnetic “targets” (39 percent) consisted of Civil War–related military shell fragments, iron and lead artillery case balls, artillery fuses, sabot fragments, lead fragments, metal rivets and fasteners, and impacted (fired) and dropped/discarded (unfired) small arms ammunition (e.g., Minie balls, round shot, Sharpe’s bullets). Except for a small number of disturbed areas, Civil War–period military artifacts were collected along virtually the entire length of the (“Pickett’s Charge”) survey area, including Camps Colt and Sharpe. A railroad fill deposit containing large amounts of iron fragments, coal, cinders, slag, railroad spikes, and a railroad chair rail was collected, and appears to be associated with the Round Top Siding of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad (1884-1917). An historic sketch map of Camp Sharpe (Thomas 1944) depicts the railroad at the southern terminus of the camp. Preliminary comparisons to plans of Camp Colt (HABS 1989) indicate that the above location may be in the vicinity of the 59th Regiment, U.S. Infantry. Artifacts dating to this period in this area include cartridge shell casings, an unfired (dropped/discard) bullet, ammunition clips, military buttons (2), and coins (1905 “V” nickel and 1913 penny).
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Notwithstanding years of artifact collection and post-Civil War disturbances, identification of Civil War-period ordnance between West Confederate Avenue and Long Lane (open fields) demonstrates the survival of archeological remains affiliated with the Battle of Gettysburg's climactic engagement, i.e., "Pickert's Charge." It is expected that analysis of artifact patterning across this area, in light of available historical data, may add to our knowledge of this important Civil War encounter. A technical report will be submitted to the National Park Service later this year.

**Virginia**

- **Excavations at the Brent Site (44ST130):** In an investigation closely related to the early colonial history of Maryland and Virginia, members of the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia currently are investigating the Brent Cemetery site (44ST130), located near Aquia, approximately 17 miles north of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The volunteer effort is being undertaken on behalf of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Arlington and the local parish of St. William of York. The group recently completed its second season of field work at the site, and now is processing the materials excavated during 1998.

  Beginning in 1647, four members of the Brent family emigrated to Virginia. Three family members had been prominent in the St. Mary's City settlement in Maryland. Giles Brent, who married the daughter of a Piscataway Indian chief and had been "Lord of the Manor of Kent" on Kent Island, established the plantation of "Peace" at Aquia. Margaret Brent, who served as executrix of Leonard Calvert's estate and owned substantial property in Maryland, settled with her sister Mary at a property named "Retirement." The Brents' nephew George moved to Aquia between 1662 and 1670, and called his plantation "Woodstock." George's second wife, Marianna, was the daughter of Henry Sewall, owner of Mattapanay in Maryland and former secretary of the Maryland colony. The cemetery contains the graves of George Brent, his two wives, and several of his children, as well as several later interments; the earliest marker is dated 1685.

  The original objective of this study was to ascertain whether the site contained the remains of what traditionally had been thought to be the "first Roman Catholic chapel in Virginia." Field investigations to date have included shovel testing of the site outside of the walled cemetery area;
Field work has identified both a substantial prehistoric component and the boundaries of a domestic site that appears to have been occupied between ca. 1675 and 1725. A moderately intense scatter of prehistoric lithic debitage and broken stone tools occupied the eastern half of the property; the earliest diagnostic point thus far found has been a Middle Archaic bifurcate. The southwestern quadrant of the site, close to Aquia Creek, contained a very dense concentration of Woodland Period/Potomac Creek material, including both diagnostic points and several varieties of prehistoric ceramics, intermixed with early 18th century artifacts. These areas of the property appear to have been cultivated, and no clear vertical separation of the prehistoric and historic materials could be discerned.

The historic component identified during Phase I testing first appeared as a very dense concentration of architectural debris, including stone and brick rubble, wrought iron nails, and window glass, combined with items characteristic of a domestic occupation. The concentration was located southeast of the marked graves of George Brent and his family. Unit testing revealed at least three historic posthole/postmold features and a mound of architectural debris. The strata within the mound feature included a layer of lath-marked plaster sealed beneath stone and brick rubble and overlying two intact occupation layers containing late 17th and early 18th century and Late Woodland materials, respectively.

The exceptionally well-preserved prehistoric assemblage encompasses an array of domestic artifacts such as ceramics, bottle and table glass, metal utensils, tobacco pipes, straight pins, furniture or trunk tacks and escutcheons, and glass beads. Ceramics range from utilitarian North Devon gravel tempered wares and coarse red earthenwares to polychrome and blue and white tin-glazed earthenwares, combed and trailed Staffordshire slipwares, and Rhenish/Westerwald and English brown stonewares. The latest ceramic type, with fewer than 10 fragments, is white salt-glazed stoneware. The wide range of faunal remains recovered include fish bones and scales, turtle shell fragments, and cow and deer bones, some butchered. The “small finds” are perhaps the most interesting: an ivory or bone folding toothbrush, a bone-handled clasp knife, a “braided” multi-coated silver-coated copper-alloy ring, and an undated copper sixpence coin tentatively identified as a locally minted jeton. Dating of the intact occupation layer is supported not only by the ceramic assemblage, but also by a marked “WE” pipe bowl manufactured by Will Evans, a Bristol pipemaker of the 1670s-1690s.

The site clearly is the location of the first “Woodstock” complex built by George Brent, and is the earliest Anglo-American site north of Fredericksburg in Virginia that has been examined archeologically. The integrity of the site and its association with the regionally and locally important Brent family render Site 44ST130, including the cemetery and the associated prehistoric component, eligible for listing in the National Register.

Additional archeological work planned for 1999 will consist of placing one-two additional test trenches around the periphery of the house site to verify its dimensions and look for additional features; extending shovel testing outside of the fenced cemetery property to define the limits of the prehistoric component and identify other potential historic components; and excavating two or three half units to locate possible grave shafts in an area where additional burials may be present. Further information about this site and the excavation is available by calling Martha Williams, ASV project director, at 703/573-3769.

- Monticello Department of Archaeology, Plantation Survey 1999: The Monticello Department of Archaeology continued its scheduled Plantation Survey from January through April 1999. Started in 1997, this is an intensive survey (40-foot STP interval) of the 2,000 acres of land held by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. To date, the project has excavated 6,106 test pits, covering 200 acres. Eleven Jefferson-period industrial and domestic sites have been found, as well as numerous landscape features, including roads, dams, field boundaries, canals, and erosional gulleys.

Our goal for the project is to increase the understanding of land use during the Jefferson period, thus elucidating the social and economic systems of the plantations during that time. The plantation consisted of dynamic patterns of human behavior, including agricultural methods, that developed during Jefferson’s lifetime, and which are reflected in the nature and placement of the sites and landscape features during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

This research indicates that there were frequent changes in the placements of slave and overseer dwellings and changes in field systems. These may represent modifications to Jefferson’s land-use strategies for his plantation. He was actively interested in farming practices and soil conservation, and these are reflected in adjustments in the use of his land. For example, houses of field laborers were moved off tillable land and onto steeper slopes as new methods of plow-cultivation of wheat demanded the primary use of flat land, which could be worked with less erosion.

Five of the sites located on the Plantation Survey appeared on one or more of Thomas Jefferson’s maps of his properties. These maps provide us with elements of the landscape that Jefferson himself considered worthy of note; he identified some overseer houses, and some slave houses, at times by the name of the occupants. Other structures that the project identified were not indicated on Jefferson’s maps, although they can be dated to the Jefferson period. The combination of archival and field research promises to maximize the information provided by each source. By the end of the winter-spring season, the project expects to find two more slave houses that are identified on Jefferson’s map in the area currently being surveyed.

The Plantation Survey will continue in future years, and is accompanied by further investigation of identified sites during the Monticello-University of Virginia Summer Field School, http://www.monticello.org/Visit/fieldschool.html.

Southeast

Reported by
Alfred Woods

Florida

Staff from the Archaeology Institute at the University of West Florida have been involved in the following projects over the past year:

- Presidio Santa María de Galve: West Florida terrestrial archaeological investigations continue to focus on the late-17th century Spanish Presidio Santa María de Galve near modern Pensacola. The settlement, established in 1698, marked the first
permanent European settlement in the area. The village and fort have been tested by the archaeological team and have yielded fascinating information regarding life at this community. Under the direction of Judith A. Bense, UWF investigations at the Presidio began in 1995 and have capitalized on public involvement since the project's inception. Last year marked the 300th anniversary of the settlement and the excavation gathered much attention locally and abroad. A portion of the fort was reconstructed and two conserved cannons were placed on the fort wall. The site, on the Pensacola Naval Air Station is open to the public for self-guided tours. The excavation gathered much attention in 1996. During this time, several hundred side-scan sonar and magnetic anomalies were recorded in local waters. The electronic data has been placed into a database and linked to a digitized map of Northwest Florida including Pensacola Bay, Santa Rosa Sound, and the Gulf of Mexico. Field testing of the more promising anomalies will begin in the summer of 1999.

Following the survey, field school students and volunteers completed documentation of Catharina, a wooden sailing ship that ran aground in 1894. Major portions of the Norwegian shipwreck had been uncovered by hurricanes Erin and Opal in 1995 and several significant artifacts including a brass binnacle were recovered from the site. Field school students mapped and recorded the visible hull timbers, provided conservation treatments to the artifacts, and sent cultural resource management recommendations for the site to the National Park Service. An assessment of the Santa Rosa Island Wreck, an early 18th-century Spanish site, which was discovered during a state survey in 1992, was also conducted as part of the fieldwork.

- **Old Christ Church, Pensacola, Florida:** UWF archaeologists and volunteers under the direction of Elizabeth D. Benchley also excavated under and behind Old Christ Church in downtown Pensacola during the Fall of 1998 in conjunction with a major restoration project. Although historic maps suggested there were no buildings or structures in the area during early Spanish, British, or late Spanish times, the archaeology proved otherwise. Under the church the remains of an Early Spanish compound and building (circa 1750) were uncovered along with a complex of large posts and a shallow barrel lined water storage feature of undetermined Colonial age. Behind the church the top of a brick-lined late Colonial well was associated with several fill and siltation episodes suggesting the area had been used for some type of water processing. A possible garden area nearby was also defined. The remains of two brick British walls associated with the British Governor's compound were found overlying an earlier Early Spanish single post wall. Analysis of the materials continues.

- **Historic Mill Survey:** UWF archaeologists, students and volunteers under the direction of John C. Phillips have been recording water-powered mills and related industrial sites in the Pensacola Bay drainage system. Over 80 water-powered industrial sites, ranging in date between 1768 and the 1930s have been recorded in the study area thus far. Survey data reveal diachronic changes in water-powered technology, applications, and mill site distributions that reflect temporal changes in settlement patterns and economic systems that operated in the West Florida interior from the late 18th through the early 20th centuries.

- **Historic Shipwreck Survey:** In an ongoing effort to record Pensacola's historic shipwrecks and marine archaeological sites, the University of West Florida and the United States Navy initiated a partnership to locate and scientifically study bay areas that likely contain historic shipwrecks. Under the direction of John R. Bratten and J. Cozzi, graduate students, volunteers, and navy personnel began survey in March and continued through June 1998. During this time, several hundred side-scan sonar and magnetic anomalies were recorded in local waters. The electronic data has been placed into a database and linked to a digitized map of Northwest Florida including Pensacola Bay, Santa Rosa Sound, and the Gulf of Mexico. Field testing of the more promising anomalies will begin in the summer of 1999.

- **St. Augustine:** Between 1996 and 1997 two archaeological projects were conducted at the 18th-century Native American mission community of Nuestra Señora del Rosario de la Punta by the City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program. These projects were in response to the proposed construction of two adjacent complexes: the Bayview Nursing and Assisted-Living Facility and the Views at Baypointe condominiums. Both projects are located about a mile south of Castillo de San Marcos. The two developments would impact an area of about 8 acres. La Punta ("The Point") was one of the last mission communities of the once-thriving Spanish mission system in the Southeast. The community was established primarily by displaced Yamassee Indians in the early 1730s and was occupied until the late 1750s. The community is illustrated on the 1737 map prepared by Royal Engineer Antonio de Arredondo as consisting of scattered farmsteads over an area of approximately 40 acres, with an accompanying church. Other historical documents provide information about population characteristics at La Punta, as well as the conditions under which these people lived.

Archaeological investigations at both properties involved an initial post-hole survey followed by test excavations. In total, 484 post holes were systematically excavated using a 5 m grid. More than 55 percent of the post holes contained artifacts, most of which were recovered along the crest of a low-lying dune ridge that parallels the waterways. Subsequent test excavations, which encompassed a combined area of about 250 sq m, were placed primarily along this dune ridge. The features documented include at least three structures, a barrel well and associated structure, scattered trash pits, and two agricultural ditches, one of which con-

**Underwater Archaeology—1998**

Edited by Lawrence Babits, Catherine Ficht, and Ryan Harris

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tained trash deposits associated with a powder magazine located a short distance from the project area. The magazine dates from 1800 to 1860. One test area uncovered a probable communal area within the community, based on the presence of a well house and distinctive artifacts found scattered around and within this feature.

Both projects were conducted by City Archaeologist Carl D. Halbirt. Field assistance was provided by volunteers from the St. Augustine Archaeological Association and students from the University of Florida archaeological field school. Artifact analysis has been completed, and a draft report is presently being finalized on the survey results from these two projects.

South Carolina

• Charles Pinckney National Historic Site: Snee farm, once the property of South Carolina Governor Charles Pinckney III, a prominent figure in the Revolutionary War, was a mid-sized rice plantation, encompassing 715 acres worked by 40 to 50 slaves. The lone extant structure at the Charles Pinckney National Historic Site (38CH917) is a two-story house built between 1818 and 1830; whereas, Pinckney inherited the farm in 1782 and sold the property in 1817. The lack of historical documents and extant structures has left interpretation of the site dependent upon the archaeological record.

Bennie C. Keel has conducted archaeological investigations at the site since 1990 when management was begun by the National Park Service. Subsurface remains of sixteen structures and 153,000 cultural objects have been identified and analyzed. To date, however, neither the extant structure nor any architectural structure has been determined to be the plantation house owned by Charles Pinckney III. In 1991, King and Wild identified architectural remains beneath the extant structure. Subsequently, SEAC conducted two investigations beneath the house. The first in 1997 identified brick concentrations left from “robbed” brick piers.

Most recently, Keel with Lynn Shreve, Chris Miller, Matt Betz, Sarah Workman and Susan Wood of the Southeastern Archaeological Center (SEAC) excavated several units under the standing structure. More 18th century “robbed” brick piers were identified along with a feature of yellow brown sand and a fallen plaster wall. In all, 3 tons of plaster, mortar and brick rubble was excavated. Keel believes these features may represent the location of the cellar of the Pinckney big house that formerly stood in the location of the extant structure. Delft fireplace tiles matching those recovered from other areas of the site were among the artifact assemblage. The exact boundaries of the cellar have not been determined, but it measured at least 32 by 20 feet. Plaster is a significant find in this area and has also been recovered in Structure 11 and from the 18th century well. Plaster samples will be submitted for paint and particle analyses in hopes that a relationship between the structures can be defined. Preliminary analyses of materials recovered under the extant house place the remains well within the Pinckney era. To clarify these most recent findings, the Friends of Historic Snee Farm have generously provided funding for future investigations to take place in the spring of 1999.

Gulf States

Editor’s Note: Kathleen Cande’s new address: Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 N. Hatch Ave., Fayetteville, AR 72704. Phone, fax, email remains the same.

Louisiana

• Magnolia Plantation Store: The Magnolia General Store at Cane River National Historic Park in Natchitoches, Louisiana, is thought to have been built sometime after 1860. In October of 1998, renovators identified an intact and relatively undamaged pier and burned material beneath the floor. Funded by the park, Bennie Keel investigated the discovery with SEAC personnel including Lynn Shreve, Jeff Jones, and Matt Betz. Other piers were found of material predating 1860; their configuration being distinct from those supporting the current structure. These older piers were associated with bousillage, a construction material composed of mud, animal hair, moss and lime, assumed to have been employed in earlier constructions predating the General Store. In addition to the piers, a burned layer of varying thickness containing numerous ceramic and glass artifacts and burnt bousillage fragments were present in all of the excavated units, indicating that this earlier structure had burned in place. Keel’s investigations have revealed a structure with approximate dimensions of 38x20 ft. antecedent to the Magnolia General Store. The condition and dates of the artifact assemblage suggests this structure was burned, perhaps as a result of Civil War activities known to have taken place in the area. Ceramics currently analyzed suggest an assemblage dating to ca. 1860. Research is expected to continue and detailed information will be presented in Keel’s forthcoming Magnolia Plantation report of formal excavations. Shreve is preparing a paper on the bousillage aspects of the site.

Pacific West

Reported by
Sannie K. Osborn

California

• Tesla, Livermore: Between July 1998 and March 1999, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc., of Sacramento, conducted a record search, archival research, and pedestrian survey of a 3,000-acre parcel located in Corral Hollow, approximately ten miles east of Livermore. Corral Hollow was originally settled by Europeans in 1850, and in 1856 a coal seam was discovered in an upper gulch of the canyon. Initial attempts to prospect the coal were unsuccessful because of a lack of financial resources, but in the late 1880s, John and James Treadwell, who had acquired a small fortune in the Alaska gold fields, bought up the mine’s stock and spent almost a million dollars developing the mine. They named the mine Tesla in honor of inventor Nikola Tesla, whom John Treadwell greatly admired. The Treadwells contracted with the Alameda & San Joaquin Railroad to transport the coal, and during the early 1890s, from six to ten cars loaded with coal were shipped each day to coal bunkers in Stockton. At this time, the yield from the Tesla Mine averaged 500 tons daily. A company town quickly developed around the coal mine at Tesla. In addition to mine-related buildings, the town included a hospital, Catholic church, general store, post office, school, laundry, butcher shop, hotel, saloon, library, sawmill, lumber yard, livery stable, dairy, two large bunkhouses, and a number of company-built houses. At its peak, the town had a population of about 1,500. The 1906 earthquake caused a great deal of damage at Tesla, signaling the beginning of the end for the town. In December of 1907, the failure of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company ruined the Treadwells financially. A flood in the spring of 1911 carried away buildings and knocked out several bridges and trestles along the railroad line. Over the next few years, some houses were moved out of Corral Hollow and used elsewhere, some were hauled away piece by piece, and some were destroyed by fire. By 1919,
no buildings remained at Tesla. The only evidence left today of the once-thriving community are the mine tailing piles, several mine adits, building depressions, and a few sparse surface artifact scatters.

- Archaeological Monitoring and Architectural Documentation, San Francisco Main Library Project, Site of the Former City Hall Completed in 1897, City and County of San Francisco: Archaeological monitoring of subsurface construction during the construction of the New San Francisco Library was required to comply with City of County of San Francisco requirements to protect and conserve as-yet unknown historic archaeological materials believed present within the project area. Dr. James C. Bard functioned as the initial project coordinator and liaison, and was later succeeded by Dr. Donna M. Garaventa and Dr. Colin I. Busby. Other members of the interdisciplinary team included David J. De Vries (MESA Technical Services) for HABS/HAER photo recording; Michael R. Corbett and Larry L. McDonald, consulting architectural historians; Mary K. Hardy, architectural materials analysis; and, Gary Richards (University of California at Berkeley), physical anthropologist.

The monitoring documentation prepared for the City and County of San Francisco Public Library provides a historical context, a catalog of finds, HABS/HAER photographs of the subsurface architectural elements, a materials analysis, and an interpretation of finds recovered from a block in the Civic Center area of San Francisco between 1992-1993 by Basin Research Associates. The notable finds included portions of the foundations of the first building specifically designed as a San Francisco City Hall as well as other artifacts, related city infrastructure and buildings on the block opposite the former City Hall and the recovery of historic skeletal remains associated with the former Yerba Buena Cemetery. By far, the discovery, documentation, and analysis of part of the former San Francisco City Hall foundation was the most important component of the archaeological program. The former City Hall was designed by Mr. Augustus Laver of Laver, Fuller & Company of New York and Albany. As one of the largest construction projects in the city from 1871 to 1887, seven architects over nine terms, numerous individual contracts and design changes were involved. Costs escalated from an estimated $1,500,000 to a total cost of $5,723,794.13 accompanied by a various charges of malfeasance. Critics were vocal during construction and, most especially after City Hall—with the exception of the appendant Hall of Records—was destroyed as a result of the April 18, 1906, earthquake and fire. The empty ruins stood until 1909 and were among the most photographed and written about features of the earthquake and fire.

In spite of the numerous inquiries and fact finding commissions, newspaper articles, and reports addressing all aspects of the City Hall construction, a historical summary (including the total construction costs) and specific physical attributes of the foundation was unknown until this study was undertaken. Unfortunately, the architectural drawings and specifications for the City Hall were not located in spite of their listing in the copyright catalog of the Library of Congress. Without these detailed specifications and plans, questions such as Were the foundations built to contract specifications? and Were changes as-built appropriate? cannot be addressed. Nonetheless a great deal of information was assembled on the former City Hall by Mr. Michael Corbett and Mr. Larry McDonald for the compliance report including newspaper articles and reports as well as photographs, etc., in regard to the planning, design and construction of the former City Hall.

The exposed foundations can be linked to the first phase of the building supervised by Laver in the early 1870s. Mr. David DeVries completed large-scale HABS/HAER photographs of the exposed foundations and walls while Mr. Corbett and Mr. McDonald provided a narrative identification. A materials analysis of selected samples by Ms. Mary Hardy appears to resolve historic disputes between various authorities concerning the quality of the mortar and workmanship. The analysis revealed no evidence of grossly inferior materials, substandard workmanship, unaccountable material failure or inherent weaknesses contrary to contemporary and later post-1906 earthquake accounts of building deficiencies.

The fragmented and incomplete human skeletal remains recovered during monitoring from the former Yerba Buena Cemetery were examined by Mr. Gary Richards with the permission of the coroner. The remains, interred prior to 1849 and (and perhaps earlier), had been exhumed in 1866-1867 to prepare the area for development. No obvious cemetery furniture or coffin parts were observed or recovered during the project monitoring. The skeletal remains yielded substantive information on the local population concerning burial/exhumation practices and health status (e.g., traumatic injuries, infections, degenerative changes, tumors of bone and cartilage, congenital malformations, and dental diseases and treatment).

The recovered remains, contrary to contemporary newspaper accounts describing a careful exhumation procedure, suggest that the individual skeletons were incompletely removed and extensively damaged during exhumation. These skeletal remains appear to involve primary or secondary burials which had been partially exhumed in the mid to late 1860s although some may have been intact burial(s) until disturbed by the library construction. A minimum of 59 to a maximum of 745 individuals are represented and consist of at least 44 adults, four young adults, four juveniles, five children, an infant and a new born fetus. Some individuals have distinctive wear patterns on the teeth which are probably activity induced (e.g., pipe smoking). The extremely high incidence of nasal region fractures is interpreted as related to fist fighting, drunken brawling, etc. The presence of a Carabelli's cusp on an upper third molar coupled with several gold fillings suggests that at least one person interred at the former cemetery was of Swiss ancestry. The documentation, including numerous photographic views, and associated artifact collection was transferred to the San Francisco Public Library, Civic Center Plaza, San Francisco, CA 94102.

- Tichenor's Ways, San Francisco: William Self Associates of Orinda, California (WSA) recently completed the archaeological investigation and documentation of Tichenor's Ways, the earliest known marine railway and drydock facility in San Francisco. Located south of Market Street at the corner of Second and Townsend Streets in San Francisco's trendy Steambt Point area, Tichenor's Ways was exposed during excavations associated with the construction of a 14-story, 233 unit residential complex. Construction halted in the area of the discovery for nearly three weeks while WSA archaeologists excavated and documented two major features associated with the railway and drydock complex.

Established in 1851 by Henry B. Tichenor, a commission merchant with interests in local lumber and coastal shipping industries, the marine complex was situated on a small block of land at the northeast corner of Second and Townsend Streets. The
parcel, being partially submerged in an area where the deeper water is closest to shore, was ideal for a marine railway and drydock. For the next seventeen years, Tichenor’s Ways was in constant use as a ship repair and shipbuilding facility. In 1868, Tichenor sold the property to banker William C. Ralston who, in turn, sold it the following year to the Central Pacific Railroad for use as the company’s San Francisco freight terminal. The 1868 construction of the Oakland Creek Ferry Company’s slip at the foot of Second Street, immediately adjacent to Tichenor’s property, undoubtedly enhanced the economic attractiveness of the site to both Ralston and the railroad. The railroad continued using the site as a shipbuilding facility until at least 1870, when the company’s freight-car ferry Thoroughfare, first of the double-ended, sidewheel ferries, was launched from Tichenor’s yard. Subsequent filling and industrial reuse of the site buried all evidence of Tichenor’s Ways until project excavations exposed them in February 1998. The archaeological excavation, directed by WSA senior archeologist James M. Allan, first exposed the partially disarticulated remains of an unusual mule-driven transmission used to draw vessels from the water, along the primary marine railway into the drydock area. Although the feature had been impacted by construction excavations, enough structural integrity remained to allow detailed documentation of both its design and functional characteristics. Shortly after the completion of this documentation, a second component of the drydock complex was exposed in an adjacent area of the project. There, excavations uncovered the remains of the railhead of a second marine railway Tichenor had built to accommodate the more than 1000 vessels his company serviced during his ownership of the yard. Reflecting its maritime association, the railhead was fabricated using classic techniques of marine architecture, including the use of double-frames, treenails, and bronze drift bolts. A technical report of the findings on the project is nearing completion. It will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the California State Historic Preservation Office as part of the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 agreements on the project.

• Truckee: From November, 1998 to March, 1999, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc. (KEC), of Reno, Nevada, updated an architectural survey of the town of Truckee, California for a proposed National Register District. This survey re-examined buildings in the historic downtown core, as well as others in outlying parts of the community, such as the Hilltop Recreation Area and the Varney-McIver Dairy. A total of 237 architectural properties was inventoried, of which 154 have been recommended as contributory to the potential Truckee Historic District, with sixty-five of these considered individually eligible for the NRHP. KEC employees and volunteers from the Truckee-Donner Historical Society conducted archival research. The Truckee-Donner Historical Society provided additional materials and several historic photographs, including two early 20th century panoramic views of Truckee. Teri H. Christensen directed the project, inventoried and evaluated architectural properties, and authored the report with Dr. Robert R. Kautz. Additional expertise was provided by Mark Hufstetter, an architectural historian, Robert W. McQueen, an industrial archaeologist, and Monique E. Kimball, an historical archaeologist.

**Nebraska**

• Rochester Mining District Activities, Pershing County: Since the mid 1980s, the historical significance and evaluation of cultural resources in the Rochester Mining District has been a concern of Winnemucca District Office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Nevada Office of Historic Preservation (NVSHPO) and the Coeur Rochester Group, Lovelock. The Rochester Cultural District which includes the former towns of Rochester and Packer near Lovelock, Pershing County, Nevada is considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places by the State of Nevada Office of Historic Preservation and the Bureau of Land Management under Criterion D. The historic archaeological remains in the district are associated with the typical pattern of discovery, development, and decline generally witnessed in mining districts throughout Nevada and the western United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Miners first worked drift mines in the Rochester Canyon as well as nearby Limerick Canyon and American Canyon areas in the 1860s and 1870s. From 1881 to 1895, American and Chinese miners worked placer deposits in American, South American and Limerick Canyons. In 1912, Joseph Nenzel struck a ledge on Crown Point Hill, at the east end of Rochester Canyon, and touched off one of Nevada’s major 20th century mining booms. The Rochester Mining District mines were worked continuously from 1913-1929. During this period, district mines produced 8,683,280 ounces of silver, and over 75,000 ounces of gold. Mining activity continued intermittently over the next 50 years in the Rochester area after the decline of the main producers. In 1986, the Coeur Rochester Group established an open pit heap leach mining operation at Nenzel Hill (Crown Point Hill) and has become one of the nation’s primary producers of silver. From 1991 to 1997, Basin Research Associates under the direction of Dr. Colin L. Busby has been involved as part of proposed exploration and mining efforts by the Coeur Rochester Group on both private and federal land. The effort included the abstracting and mapping of all previous cultural resources work; the development of a Programmatic Agreement between the BLM, the NVSHPO and Coeur Rochester; assembling selected photographs for use in the field to identify potential resource areas and for an exhibition; the development of a historic context; field inventories of the remaining portions of Upper Rochester; and, the completion of several compliance reports. Ms. Marianne Babal, consulting historian, in association with Basin Research Associates and the Coeur Rochester Group, developed a public exhibit of photographs, constructed a diorama with explanatory text on the mining processes at Rochester and researched a short history of the Nevada Short Line Railroad and the town of Rochester. The exhibit opened in May 1994 in a building funded by the Coeur Rochester Group at the Marsden House Museum in Lovelock and will be on permanent display. Project reports are on file with the Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca District Office, Winnemucca and the Anthropology Archives, Nevada State Museum, Capitol Complex, Carson City.

The Coeur Rochester Group received the Industry Award from the American Cultural Resources Association in 1996 for their commitment to integrate cultural resources into the planning process for mine development, their efforts to explain cultural resources management and their larger environmental compliance program to employees, and for presenting the results of archaeological research to the general public through the funding of both an exhibit building and an interpretive display at the local museum.
• U.S. Mint, Carson City: 19th century coin dies were recently unearthed on the grounds of the former Carson City Mint, during construction of a park. The former mint building presently houses the Nevada State Museum. Additional coin die and mint debris concentrations were revealed through a ground conductivity survey utilizing a Geonics EM-35. Several anomalies were probed and all were revealed as artifact concentrations, including building debris. Excavation of several concentrations were conducted by Eugene Hattori, Nevada State Historic Preservation Office. Hattori and Cindy Southerland, University of Nevada student, are analyzing the material for publication and a museum exhibit.

• Historic Privy, Carson City: An adolescent human skull and mandible were revealed in a historic privy deposit during removal of a heating oil tank in Carson City, Nevada. Preliminary analysis indicates the skull is that of an Asian or Native American. Analysis of the 19th century artifact assemblage is being undertaken through a class project overseen by Donald L. Hardesty, University of Nevada-Reno.

• Kuenzli Street, Reno: In July and August, 1998, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc. (KEC) of Reno, Nevada, conducted a HABS documentation of three buildings on Kuenzli Street, under the direction of the Nevada SHPO. Dr. Peter B. Mires directed the project, Monique E. Kimball did archival research and wrote the historical context, Kristi Hager, an architectural photographer, took the photographs, and Teri H. Christensen assisted with the final documentation.

• Franktown Vicinity: In September, 1998, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc. (KEC), conducted an archaeological survey near the historic town of Franktown in Washoe Valley. During the course of the survey, a section of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad grade was documented, as well as a structure built of railroad ties. It was found that the building, built between c. 1900 and c. 1940, was originally located in Sparks, Nevada and was relocated to the Franktown Creek Ranch about 1950. The utilitarian building is a single cell with no windows, a single entry, resting on a wood pole skid. Dr. James Hutchins directed the project, and Dr. Robert R. Kautz and Teri H. Christensen prepared the report.

• Lyon County: In March, 1999, Kautz Environmental Consultants, Inc. (KEC), conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed fiber optics cable line. During the course of the survey, conducted by Dr. James Hutchins and Dwight Simons, the historic Truckee Canal was encountered and recorded. This significant historic site is part of the Newlands Reclamation Project, the first Federal undertaking of the Bureau of Reclamation, authorized by the Reclamation Act of 1902. Built between 1903 and 1905, the Truckee Canal conveys water some 31 miles from Derby Dam on the Truckee River to the Lahonton Reservoir on the Carson River. The Newlands Project, named after Francis G. Newlands, U.S. Senator from Nevada and primary sponsor of the Reclamation Act, brought irrigation water to the Fallon area. This created an agricultural green-belt in the west-central Nevada desert, and became the prototype for subsequent projects, which have profoundly affected the development of agriculture during the 20th century throughout the western United States.

Caribbean/Bermuda

Reported by
David R. Watters

Puerto Rico

In May 1998, Eric Klingelhofer, Mercer University, examined locations on the south coast of Puerto Rico for Sir Richard Grenville’s 1585 fortified encampment. Grenville was searching for Sir Walter Raleigh’s colonists to Roanoke Island, North Carolina. This project received the assistance of the State Office of Historic Preservation, San Juan. Documentary descriptions and the map drawn by John White’s drawing of the fort fit precisely only one locale, that identified by Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison at Playa de Guaynilla. This determination eliminates the identification previously most favored, Tallaba Bay, suggested by D. B. Quinn. Fieldwork to substantiate these conclusions is planned for the future.

Trinidad

In May 1998, Dr. Eric Klingelhofer, Associate Professor of History at Mercer University led students in a geophysical survey upon St. Quentin Estate at Los Gallos Point, the southwest corner of Trinidad. The geophysical survey was carried out by Sherri Litman, M.S. candidate in Geoarchaeology at the University of Georgia, using a single coil proton precession magnetometer with data processed by Windsurf 6.04 surface mapping system. The survey covered two adjacent areas of the St. Quentin coconut plantation: a northern 70m by 60m area bordering the mangrove swamp at Los Gallos Point, and separated by a modern road to the south, a 90m by 150m area along Columbus Bay beach.

The project’s goal was to test the effectiveness of the equipment in remote sensing for evidence of the fort known to have been built in the locality by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595. Raleigh constructed it as a base camp for his search up the Orinoco for El Dorado, after having cleared Trinidad of Spaniards and claimed it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Protecting Raleigh’s fleet in Columbus Bay with mounted cannon, the fort may be expected to have similarities to the other two Elizabethan planned fortifications in the New World: Sir Richard Grenville’s 1585 fortified encampment on Puerto Rico, and the 1586 ‘Fort Raleigh’ on Roanoke Island, North Carolina. Like the other two sites, Los Gallos was occupied briefly, for only a few months, because Raleigh quickly abandoned Trinidad when he proved unable to find quantities of gold.

The results of the magnetometer survey proved that the equipment was effective in identifying both metal objects and subsurface features as magnetic anomalies, but the recent history of the site frustrated the survey’s objectives. Early 20th century maps show that the modern road through the site to the Columbus Bay beach was lined by several small residences. More recently oil industry operations have placed at least one bore hole in the survey area. Metal debris from both sources created extraneous anomalies, reducing the value of the magnetometer. The 1999 fieldwork at the site plans to use instead subsurface radar for geophysical survey, and to ‘ground truth’ the remote sensing by test excavation. In addition, plans are to examine a large Amerindian site at Quemada Point on the adjacent Constance Estate that may date to the Contact period, possibly contemporaneous with Raleigh’s fort. It is known that Raleigh was helped by the local tribes, whom he freed from ill-treatment by the Spanish governor.
Ireland and Wales

Reported by
Harold Mytum

Ireland

• Graveyard Monuments: The fourth year of research into Irish graveyard monuments of the 17th to 20th century continued. The purpose of the program is to examine how social and religious identities are defined and reinforced using memorials. The majority Catholic population and, for most of the period, minority yet ruling group of Protestants can be identified in many cases. Changes through time, space, religious persuasion and socio-economic class can be identified. No basic typology of monuments has been set out for most parts of Ireland, and these regional trends will be defined in outline through samples collected from various parts of the country. There has been some research into particular carvers of stones in eastern Ireland where the work has been considered of special artistic quality. The majority of stones have not been considered, however. This research program also gives context to such accomplished works.

The previous three years had been based at Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly where the large graveyard and cemetery had been recorded and Clonfert, Co. Galway, where a smaller burial ground containing some gentry tombs had been studied. The 1998 season moved east to Co. Louth, with particular emphasis on Monasterboice. A detailed base map of the buildings, boundaries, paths, vegetation, topography and monuments was prepared for the burial ground. All memorials were recorded using specially designed forms and photography. A sample of designs was recorded by rubbing. At Clogherhead and Dromin, memorials were recorded using the same procedures, though only for those where the first person commemorated died before 1900. The wall monuments within the church at Termonfeckin were also partially recorded.

The project is part of the Castell Henllys Field School run by the University of York, UK; eighteen students from universities in Australia, the US and Canada worked with British students on the collection and processing of graveyard data. Personal data regarding those commemorated and coded data about the memorials was entered onto Paradox and is being analysed using SPSS. The rubbings are being prepared as line drawings.

Interim reports and bibliography on the various aspects of the project can be found via the Castell Henllys Field School web page at http://www.york.ac.uk/arch/staff/sites/htmfield.htm.

Wales, UK

• North Pembrokeshire Historical Archaeology Project: The purpose of the North Pembrokeshire historical archaeology project, directed by Harold Mytum, is to investigate a rural community in a relatively isolated part of Britain with a strong Welsh cultural identity. Within this community are significant subcultures, based not only on socio-economic categories, but also on language and religion.

Through settlement, artefact and graveyard memorial data, the various ways in which identity was expressed through and by material culture is being identified and interpreted. Such identities and their expression changed over time, space and social/ideological context. The material collected so far has allowed research to be developed regarding regional identity in language use and certain memorial forms in gravestones, and is allowing the creation of artefact assemblage classifications for site finds. Ongoing research is widening consideration to include house forms, landuse patterns, and religious buildings. The early seasons of this fieldwork were sponsored by Earthwatch and the University of York, UK. The project is now part of the Castell Henllys Field School run by the University of York, UK.

Graveyard memorial recording has been undertaken at a large number of Anglican and nonconformist burial grounds in north and central Pembrokeshire, stretching from St David’s in the west to St Dogmael’s in the east, and as far south as Wiston. The sampling design ensured that a representative selection of memorials was recorded from English and Welsh speaking areas, as well as by denomination. The value of gravestones in providing spatial, temporal, religious and personal information provides an excellent framework of material culture to set against that gained by excavation and survey.

Excavation and settlement survey has taken place intermittently during the 1980s and 1990s on abandoned cottages, farms and mills in the adjacent parishes of Eglwyswrw, Melin, Nevern and Newport. A total of 7 settlements have yielded material culture belonging to the lower socio-economic classes in north Pembrokeshire of the period from the later 18th to early 20th century. No higher status settlements have been investigated, however, and no settlements of any type have been located for the 16th, 17th or earlier 18th century. Work in 1998 concentrated on the ceramics from a midden at Pant-teg cottage in Eglwyswrw parish, and on survey and excavation at a newly located site at Henllys Farm.

Henllys Farm is a site of considerable antiquity, probably being a medieval settlement, and with early medieval activity indicated by the place name Henllys, meaning ‘old prince’s residence’. Best known as the residence of George Owen, an Elizabethan antiquarian of some note, it was the major residence for north Pembrokeshire in the later 16th and 17th centuries. Dur-
intering the 18th century the place went into social and economic decline, though the buildings remained in use. The property was acquired by the Lloyds, whose Bronwydd estate leased Henllys Farm and its associated land to tenant farmers. In the mid 19th century the house was replaced, on a nearby site, by the present farmhouse which has itself undergone a series of modifications, and the site of the previous house was forgotten.

The opportunity to locate and examine by excavation the abandoned house of Henllys enables a greater chronological spread of material culture for north Pembrokeshire to be assembled, and also allows a high status (manorial) family residence to be examined for the 16th and 17th centuries. For the latter part of the site's occupation, the 18th and 19th century tenant farmer occupation can be contrasted with the lower status sites already investigated, and thus will provide a sample of material possessions available to most levels in society in the region at that time.

The first task of the 1998 season was to locate the early house of Henllys and assess its state of preservation. An estate map of 1750 provides an important early cartographic source for the location of the house, and the 1840 Tithe map shows an identical shape for the main house and the fields. Both these maps can be compared with the 1907 6 inch to the mile map which does not mark the early buildings, but is more accurate and so allows detailed measurements to be taken which fixed the probable location of the house.

A resistivity survey in the pasture field adjacent to the proposed house location was undertaken prior to the excavation, and this revealed a series of linear anomalies which did not appear to be of geological origin. Trial excavation of two anomalies found a pebble surface, perhaps a garden pathway, and a deposit of shale rubble with mortar, presumably from the demolition of the manor house. Excavation was not sufficiently extensive to identify the feature into which the rubble had been dumped.

Trial trenches across the area thought to have been occupied by the manor house located spreads of shale rubble. In one trench these spreads were removed and a wall standing to a height of 0.5m high was revealed, with an adjacent contemporary cobbled surface. This suggests that, beneath the rubble spreads, there should be good preservation of the building. Further excavation of the house and the exterior features will continue in 1999.

Interim reports and bibliography on the various aspects of the project can be found via the Castell Henllys Field School web page at http://www.york.ac.uk/arch-staff/sites/htmfield.htm

Underwater News

Reported by
Toni Carrell

Editor's Note: Toni Carrell has a new area code:
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Florida

- Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research: The University of West Florida’s College of Education, in association with the Archaeology Institute, has created a virtual classroom based on the excavation of the 16th-century Spanish Emanuel Point Shipwreck in Pensacola Bay, Florida. It is designed for elementary school students and teachers and, through weekly lessons and on-line interviews with archaeologists, teaches about basic archaeological principles such as research, remote sensing, excavation, conservation, etc. Students can research “mystery artifacts” and even get to plan their own colonizing mission.

All are invited to visit the site at: http://mentorcoe.uwf.edu/delunaexpedition

Hawaii

- University of Hawaii (UH) Maritime Archaeology and History Program: The 1999 summer field school will be investigating Hawaiian maritime activity at an abandoned and recently rediscovered inter-island landing off Waimanalo, Oahu. This site was in use between the 1880’s and World War II. High Chief John Adams Kuakini Cummins’ isolated Waimanalo plantation employed numerous Hawaiians and Chinese in the cane fields. It was also the rural vacation spot of choice for Hawaii’s royalty. This continues the investigation of inter-island landings and shipping begun in previous field schools and is part of our long term goal of documenting shipwrecks and landings throughout the islands.

- The Eleventh Annual Symposium on the Maritime Archaeology and History of the Pacific was held President’s Day weekend. This year’s meeting was the largest and most successful with over thirty presenters. The keynote speaker was Dr. William Dudley, Director of the Naval Historical Center. Sessions were arranged around five topics: maritime history, underwater archaeology, whaling, aviation archaeology, and World War II. A new addition was a reception hosted by the graduate students of the Maritime Archaeology and History Program. Participants also toured the newly opened USS MISSOURI and explored the Diamond Head lighthouse. Plans are already being made for next year’s symposium in February 2000.

The program’s web site is continuously updated to include information about ongoing projects and future investigations. The address is http://www2.hawaii.edu/mop/mop_GMAHC.html. Information from the summer field school will be posted on this site. For more information on current and future projects, contact the Marine Option Program, email: mop@hawaii.edu, phone: 808-956-8433, fax: 808-956-2417, or send correspondence to MAH, Marine Option Program, HIG 215A, 2525 Correa Road, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822.

New York

- Bateaux Below, Inc.: The U.S. Department of the Interior has designated Lake George, New York’s 1758 LAND TURTISE radeau shipwreck as a National Historic Landmark. The 52 foot long, 18 foot wide seven-sided floating gun battery was discovered in 1990, by a group that later formed Bateaux Below, Inc., a not-for-profit educational corporation. The French and Indian War shipwreck was found during a Klein side scan sonar survey. The British and provincial warship lies in 107 feet of water. It was deliberately sunk by the British forces on October 22, 1758, to protect the warship during the winter from marauding French and their Indian allies. The vessel was to have been retrieved by the British in 1759 from the shallows of the 32 mile long Lake George, but the radeau ended up in deep water. From 1990 to 1994 the intact vessel was studied by Bateaux Below, Inc. under the direction of D. K. Abbass, Ph. D., a Rhode Island archaeologist. In 1994, the radeau opened up as one of Lake George’s three shipwreck preserves called “Submerged Heritage Preserves.” The radeau can be visited by divers from mid-June through Labor Day weekend. However, first a dive permit must be acquired from a local state office before diving this rare and fragile shipwreck. The site is marked by a set of mooring and navigation buoys and signage underwater and trail lines and a protec-
tive perimeter around the vessel guide divers, but discourage touching the warship. In 1995, the LAND TORTOISE was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The wooden warship was finally listed as a National Historic Landmark in August 1998, after being nominated by Bateau Below, Inc. and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. It joins World War II wrecks ARIZONA and UTAH, Civil War shipwrecks MONITOR and MAPLE LEAF, and Spanish American War’s ANTONIO LOPEZ as the only shipwrecks with NHL status.

For an information brochure on the LAND TORTOISE shipwreck preserve contact: Submerged Heritage Preserves, New York Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 5, Rte. 86, Box 296, Ray Brook, New York 12977.

North Carolina

- Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University: The Maritime Conservation Laboratory is enjoying heightened activity in 1998-1999. The lab has been inundated with nails, spikes, and fasteners from all types of ships and towns of Santa Elena in South Carolina. Fasteners are only a taste of the artifacts from the 16th-century Spanish colonial settlement that have descended upon the conservation lab. During the summer of 1998, the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) sent a graduate student from ECU’s Conservation Lab to train conservators. The cooperation of SCIAA and ECU’s Maritime Conservation Lab benefits both institutions. Grade students are being trained and the lab is working to capacity. The conservation of the vast archaeological collection from Santa Elena allows for further study of Spanish colonial America by archaeologists and historians. As excavations continue at Santa Elena, the conservation of recovered materials must also continue, providing an excellent opportunity for ECU’s conservation lab to train conservators.

South Carolina

- South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Underwater Archaeology Division (SCIAA-UAD): The remains of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley off Charleston Harbor continue to receive the attention of the Division. In early 1999 Division staff undertook a brief remote sensing reconnaissance of the submarine as part of the protective measures to ensure site security. In conjunction with this brief inspection, the Division also began to plan an examination of the remains of USS Housatonic, the warship sunk by the submarine, and to identify a large magnetic anomaly between the two antagonists. These preliminary site investigations will occur in the summer of 1999 and last for approximately two weeks.

The Division recently received a Department of Defense Legacy grant to inventory US naval wrecks in South Carolina waters, with an emphasis on Charleston Harbor Civil War shipwrecks. The objectives of the H.L. Hunley and Charleston Civil War Wrecks Inventory and Assessment Project are to conduct archival research and to undertake limited remote sensing operations in the harbor. We have retained the services of Mark Ragan, a historical researcher and author, to conduct research at archival repositories in Washington, D.C. We will also use grant funds to hire an intern to assist in constructing a Geographical Information System (GIS) shipwreck database contrived from archival, environmental, and cultural resources. This database will serve as a basis for developing a USN management plan for these wrecks, and to act as a framework for setting up a management program for all of the naval wrecks in South Carolina waters.

The Division’s marine remote sensing capabilities made a quantum leap with the reception of the ADAP III system from Sandia Research, Inc, Albuquerque, NM in mid-1998, funded by a South Carolina State Legislature appropriation. Division staff underwent initial training exercises in the fall of 1998 in Port Royal Sound, Beaufort County. Primarily designed to learn the fundamentals of the ADAP III system, the training operations also gathered acoustic and magnetic data from several areas in Port Royal Sound. Planned projects utilizing the equipment include detecting prehistoric chert-quarry sites on an off-shoot of the Savannah River, surveying for shipwrecks in the Great Pee Dee River, and continued inventorying in Port Royal Sound.

The South Carolina Historic Ships Supply Program, a partnership with the S.C. Department of Transportation, continues to facilitate the construction of the replica schooner Amistad, currently under construction at Mystic Seaport, CN. A gondola-load of live oak timbers was retrieved from a highway widening project on Ladies Island, Beaufort County and transported to Mystic Seaport in the fall of 1998. Acquisition of these timbers, along with earlier timber from Hilton Head Island, almost provides the necessary scantlings for the schooner’s framework. The vessel is slated for completion in 2000 and will then tour throughout the U.S. One of its first ports of call will be Charleston, South
The Sport Diving Archaeological Management Program (SDAMP) is engaged in several projects devoted to increasing public access and appreciation of South Carolina maritime cultural resources. The Cooper River Underwater Heritage Trail officially opened in October 1998. The trail is located on the west branch of the Cooper River near Monck's Corner, Berkeley County. Six archaeological sites composed of shipwrecks, wharves, and ferry landings dating from the 1700s to late 1800s are marked by mooring buoys along the 3-mile trail. Illustrated, laminated slates, obtained from local dive shops, provide information on each site's historical context, and architectural and environmental features, as well as adjacent terrestrial cultural features along the river bank. The Cooper River Underwater Heritage Trail follows the highly successful Ashley River Heritage Canoe Trail, opened the previous year in a project that teamed the Division with the South Carolina Department of Parks and Recreation. An Internet web page is under construction on the Institute's homepage to provide information about the trails and surrounding historical and natural attractions.

In the fall of 1998 SCIAA staff assisted by undergraduate internship students from the College of Charleston and trained public volunteers, documented a collection of historic-period dugout canoes at the Santee Canal State Park Interpretation Center near Monck's Corner. This is the largest historic canoe collection in the state. Several of the canoes were donated by the families of the canoe builders. These remarkably well-preserved watercraft display features such as later modifications for outboard motors and live wells for fishing.

During the summer and fall of 1998 Drew Ruddy, a SCIAA volunteer, initiated a project to conduct historical research and document existing private artifact collections from the Willtown underwater site. Willtown is one of the earliest colonial frontier settlements in proximity to Charleston and dates to approximately the 1690s. Several Division staff members provided project guidance and assisted Mr. Ruddy in mapping the topography of the river bottom near the settlement.

In July 1998, SDAMP created a maritime heritage web page on SCIAA's homepage designed as part of the Underwater Archaeology Division's public outreach for sport divers and other interested individuals. The web page contains information pertinent to the management of sport diving licensing, public education, descriptions of underwater sites and projects, as well as on a variety of other maritime-related topics. The development of the web page was funded in part by a grant from the South Carolina Humanities Council. We invite you to visit the site (http://www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/staff/americ/index.html) and to provide us with comments. The maritime heritage web page is a work in progress and we will frequently update the page's content to reflect current work by the Division.

Vermont

- Lake Champlain Maritime Museum: The LCMM 1999 Courses and Workshops brochure is now available. The curriculum has been doubled with courses from hands-on boat building to canoeing adventures, traditional crafts, and more. For more information contact: Art Cohn, Director LCMM, 4472 Basin Harbor Road, Vergennes, Vermont 05491, 802-475-2022 or via e-mail at: LCMM@sover.net.

Australia

- Western Australian Maritime Museum, Department of Maritime Archaeology: Information pertaining to the development and activities of The Australian National Centre of Excellence in Maritime Archaeology and Maritime Archaeological Conservation is now available on the Western Australian Maritime Museum's web site: http://www.mm.wa.gov.au/ The Centre is a national body based in the WA Maritime Museum. It's functions include promotion of co-operative projects involving the Centre and other organisations, initiation of projects and provision of funds to external projects. The four main programmes run by the Centre are: Research, Education and Training, Technical and methodological innovation, Public and Professional access to Australia's maritime heritage, including information. The Centre also has a number of publications available and a publications list is found at this site.

Mexico

- INAH, Subdirection Arqueologia Subacuatic: The ICOMOS International Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage was edited and published in Spanish under the title: Carta Internacional del ICOMOS sobre Proteccion y Manejo Operativo del Patrimonio Cultural Subacuatico, as part of the book titled Normatividad para la Investigacion cientifica por extranjeros en zones marinas de Mexico 1999, (Regulations for the Scientific Research by Foreigners in Mexican Marine Waters 1999). This book was just published by the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For more information on this, contact Pilar Luna E. at: flota@servidor.unam.mx.

Other News

- Underwater Archaeology, the Internet, and the World Wide Web (WWW): The Internet is rapidly becoming a forum for the exchange of information on underwater archaeology and related maritime resources. The location of new sites that focus on maritime or related fields will be included as a regular feature. Share the news with your colleagues by forwarding new listings or sites to tcarrell@trip.net for future inclusion in the SHA Newsletter.

- Archaeological Publications Announcement List, Format Change: ArchPub will be distributed as a digest twice a week (tuesdays and saturdays) beginning with April 1999. One of the postings will be for additions to AON Books index and the other will be reserved for postings from the listmembers and related items picked from other mailing lists.

- Archaeology on the Net—Books Database: Searchable database of archaeological publications is updated with the addition of new titles on Underwater Archaeology. At present there are 7500+ books listed under 80 categories. More information is available at: http://www.serve.com/archaeology/books/index.html

- Vasa Museum Artifact Database Online: The Vasa museum artifact and image databases are now available on line; unfortunately this service is only available in Swedish. From the Swedish homepage of the Vasa Museum at: URL:http://www.vasamuseet.se, select "Samlingarna. Sök i våra databaser" or go directly to the search page at: URL:http://www.vasamuseet.se/
albinsve/index.html. If you have problems using the back button on your browser, use Tilkak.

While only a small proportion of the material is currently available online, more material is constantly being added. The Föremålsdatabasen [artifact database] contains 361 online records and the Bildarkivet [image database] contains 566 online records of nearly 20,000 photographs. Within the artifact database only the categories Utstyrning [equipment] and Utsmyckning [decoration] are currently available.

For those who do not know enough Swedish to come up with valid search terms, click on the icons to the right of the fields in: Artifact database: Sökvis [search path] or Fri sökning [free search]. In the image database: Sökord [search term], which will give you a tree of search terms which will be used as search argument when you double click on the selected term.

**Lisbon Resolution**

A unanimous resolution to support the UNESCO Charter for the worldwide protection of the Underwater Heritage was the climax of a symposium in Lisbon in September 1998. The conference on the Age of Discovery Atlantic-built Ships gave a full day for the 170 participants from 18 countries to discuss the UNESCO draft Convention and ICOMOS Charter, which lays down specific guidelines for the conduct of underwater heritage investigation and management. The result of those discussions was the adoption of the Lisbon Resolution.

The resolution was endorsed by both the ACUA and SHA boards during the Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Salt Lake City January 5-10, 1999. The resolution was previously endorsed by the Nautical Archaeology Society, the Council for British Archaeology, the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee, and Wet Wood Conservators Worldwide. This important resolution is another step in the international effort to protect submerged cultural resources. In a continuing effort to provide the membership with information the full text of the Lisbon Resolution is provided in this issue of the newsletter.

**Lisbon Resolution**

The participants of the International Symposium on the Archaeology of Medieval and Post-medieval Ships of Iberian-Atlantic Tradition, which convened in Lisbon on the occasion of Expo 98:

**Believing** that ships and watercraft of all descriptions and ages hold essential information on the history of humankind;

**Knowing** that the archaeological heritage is a non-renewable resource deposited over thousands of years but vulnerable to destruction through modern technologies;

**Impressed** by the rapid and most rewarding developments in underwater archaeological protection and research ensuing from the adoption and implementation of the Portuguese heritage legislation in 1997;

Urgently call on other States

- to adopt and implement national legislation similarly to reduce continuing threats and non-precautionary incentives to the exploitation of this heritage and

- to support and contribute to negotiations at UNESCO for an international Convention on the protection of the World’s underwater cultural heritage.

In this process States’ delegates must be well-informed on issues regarding underwater archaeological heritage and the urgency to exclude such heritage from the regime of salvage legislation. Protection must be ensured regardless of location and questions of sovereignty or ownership.

Note their concern that

In the UNESCO/DOALOS (UN Law of the Sea Unit) Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage the operational provisions of the ICOMOS International Charter on the Protection and Management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage should be adopted as a minimum.

During a meeting in Britain last fall, UNESCO’s Lyndel Prott made clear that archeologists have been surprisingly backward in helping government and government lawyers get to grips with the realities of underwater archaeology. Despite the estimated 3 million ‘heritage wrecks’ worldwide ‘many communities simply do not know what maritime archaeology is...’. Britain’s figures bear this out: 80,000 wrecks, 35,000 inventoried yet only 47 protected. A public education program is needed to build the political will to animate legislators. Archaeologists are vital because they should provide the arguments and expertise to support national delegates. You are encouraged to read the ICOMOS Charter, the UNESCO draft Convention and the Lisbon Resolution. The full text of the ICOMOS Charter appeared in the SHA Newsletter, Spring 1999. Make your views known to the SHA and ACUA boards but most importantly make your views known to your federal legislators.

The next meeting of governmental experts will be held April 19-24, at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. An SHA representative will attend this meeting as a member of the public, however the Society is seeking Non-governmental Organization (NGO) status in order to make our views more directly known. The ICOMOS charter will either be annexed to or incorporated into the UNESCO Convention, which is hoped will be adopted in October 1999 at the Triennial General Assembly of UNESCO. The Convention will be binding on signatory nations, requiring changes in the law of several countries.

**Meetings of Interest**

- June 8-11, 1999. The second meeting of the International Conference of the Marine Archaeology of the Baltic Sea Area will be in Russia June 8-11, 1999 hosted by The Institute of the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg, Centre of Maritime Archaeology, Viborg Museum, Viborg.

The conference meeting will focus on marine archaeological projects and finds, maritime history of the Baltic region and discussions about problems of organization and methods of underwater investigation, preservation and conservation of marine archaeological remains, as well as questions of co-operation in the field of marine archaeology in the Baltic Sea area. Registration for participation in the meeting should be sent to the Institute of Material Culture before the end of 1998. A second letter giving information about the conference arrangements will be sent out early in 1999.

A report will be published on the proceedings of the meeting. Those conference delegates who wish to present a paper at the conference should send an abstract of their paper together with their registration. For more information contact: V. M. Masson, Professor and Director of the Institute of the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Science, St Petersburg, 191041, Dvortsovaja nab. 18, St Petersburg, Russia; Phone +7-812-3121484, Fax +7-8 12-3 116271. Visit the web site at: h t t p : / / w w w . a b c . s e / ~ m 1 0 3 5 4 / m a r / b a l t c o n 2 . h t m.
World Archaeology Congress 4

10-14 January 1999 Cape Town

Reported by Brian Williams
Environment and Heritage Service Belfast

To be whisked away from the bleak greyness of a Belfast January and arrive in sunny, midsummer in Cape Town is like going to heaven. And so it was when I attended WAC 4 at the University of Cape Town (UCT) located in one of the world’s most beautiful places. Some 700 international delegates attended the conference which was opened in the impressive classical, Jameson Building, with its theatrical backdrop of Table Mountain. Kadar Asmal, the charismatic Minister for Water and Forestry opened the conference and on his arrival privately greeted the Irish delegates in recognition of his 30 years spent in exile as a Professor of Law in Trinity College Dublin. In his address to the Congress he urged us all as archaeologists to connect the past to the present and to seek truth and reconciliation for society in our studies. All we recently-arrived delegates were then helped to loosen up and encouraged to attune with the rhythms of Africa in a singing and drumming session.

WAC 4 was an archaeological feast with packed daily schedules of symposia and workshops. Coffee breaks gave one the chance to meet archaeologists from the most remarkable places and projects and lunch each day was enlivened by African bands and consequent spontaneous dancing by the delegates.

Maritime Archaeology: Challenges for the New Millennium was poorly attended and there was some discussion on whether we should meet separately as specialists within archaeology or try and integrate into the main program of such events. It provided, however, a fascinating presentation of papers essentially concerning regional studies, cultural resource management, technology and legal matters. The host country, South Africa, was well-represented with Jaco Boshoff speaking about the development of maritime archaeology at the South African Cultural History Museum, Bruno Werz, in a wide-ranging paper, looked at aspects of South Africa’s cultural resource management, legislation, teaching and research. Maritime archaeology is a recent development in Argentina and the great strides being made in this region were presented in papers on a submerged Spanish settlement on the San Javier River by Monica Patricia Valentina together with a regional review presented by Janer Garcia Cane. Seen here from Ireland, Greece seems as though it should be a veritable paradise for maritime archaeologists but there, all is apparently not as it should be! Eleftheria Mantzoukou-Syson explained that despite initial successes, particularly in the work of Peter Throckmorton, government over-reaction to widespread plundering in the 1970s has alienated the public. She spoke of divided institutions and of the rift between private and state bodies. In her opinion the state is bureaucratic and malignant and lies at the heart of the lack of agreement on a national policy for maritime archaeology. I presented a regional study of Northern Ireland and outlined our developing concept of the maritime cultural landscape and announced the establishment of a Centre for Maritime Archaeology at the University of Ulster.

Cultural resource management was touched on by a number of speakers, most notably Lynn Harris, who spoke on the dovetailing of public education with research and submerged site management in South Carolina. Elsewhere, Australia has been at the forefront of world developments in our subject but Mark Stanforth spoke of a model in need of repair. Despite world leading legislation, problems of derisory fines and dropped legal proceedings undermine the protection of the cultural resource.

Technology plays a considerable part in our subject and Steve Wickler presented preliminary results from the Snow White Project in Arctic Norway. His observations on the use of ROV, side-scan-sonar and CHIRP struck me in its similarity to our own programme and made me further realize how international are the problems and solutions in maritime archaeology. Jinky Gardner introduced a different technological world of deep sea diving operating at over 200 feet and how it applies to the wreck of the Nuestra Senora del Pilar off the coast of Guam.

Legal matters lay at the heart of many presentations and Craig Forrest spoke about the current drafts at the UNESCO convention. This was the subject of much of the subsequent discussion in the open session and I was left wondering how we in Northern Ireland can possibly cope with the submerged archaeological remains of the first mile offshore never mind extending our remit beyond the present 12 mile limit. We struggle to police our present jurisdiction and frankly could do little in the face of a major offshore treasure salvage.

Two main impressions stayed with me: maritime archaeology is a truly international subject and we need to share our common experiences and while we must meet together as specialists it is important to present maritime archaeology to our other colleagues as part of mainstream archaeology.
asked board members to apply. A short form is now available.

The society helped support NASA's archaeology program and participated on the Society for American Archaeology's (SAA) Curriculum Task Force, headed by Susan Bender and George Smith, which will write grants to assemble up to $1.2 million to create a model curriculum for archaeology. This exciting opportunity will help SHA influence what archaeologists need to know.

McKee and the three presidential officers will be reviewing a number of issues related to responsibilities and increasing communication. Cressey stressed that communication between the presidential officers, secretary-treasurer, editors, and the business office should flow efficiently and recognized the good work done by Barka, Michael, M. Rodeffer and S. Rodeffer. Cressey stated she enjoyed her presidency, but believes the transient nature of the office is a problem and that a two-year term would be easier.

• Secretary-Treasurer's Report (S. Rodeffer): A contract was awarded to Synergy Design Group to design and print the battlefield brochure. The first design was rejected by the National Park Service (NPS). The second design has been accepted in principle by the SHA committee and the NPS. The NPS is providing replacements for certain photographs and within the next 10 days a final draft is expected to be released for review. The NPS is providing additional funds ($4,000) to print the brochure in its expanded layout; finished brochures should be available by mid-February.

During the past year a number of situations have indicated that the society's procedures manual lacks a well-articulated contracting policy and procedures which are essential for acquiring future federal grants and protecting the society against liability in this area. Rodeffer moved that the president appoint an ad-hoc committee that includes the secretary-treasurer and the editor to draft contracting policies and procedures for review by the board at its mid-year meeting (seconded; carried). Cressey, Gray, Majewski, McSee, and Renaud also will serve on the committee.

Rodeffer stated that following Majewski's fall visit to the business office, the Business Office Oversight Committee's report noted that the secretary-treasurer was not bonded and requested additional information. Article III, Section 5 of the by-laws states that "The secretary-treasurer shall be bonded for faithful performance of such duties in such sum as the Board of Directors may direct." The board considered this issue around 1993 and set the sum at $0. Bonding at the $25,000 level (because no single check exceeds this amount) is available for approximately $1,200 and requires two signatures on each check (only the secretary-treasurer's signature is required currently).

Michael asked what legal steps could be taken against the board and stated that the board has fiduciary responsibility. Discussion centered on the necessity for the bond, possible removal of the requirement from the by-laws, individual exposure of the secretary-treasurer, cost, and the added burden of two signatures.

The issue was tabled until more information could be provided at the mid-year meeting.

S. Rodeffer circulated preliminary closing statements for the operations and publications accounts for 1998 and responded to questions. The business office bills only for hours worked.

S. Rodeffer stated that the society's books are and always have been available for public review and inspection. The society's accountant prepares a review of the books and the society's income taxes annually. The secretary-treasurer requests funds for information about income and expenditures. Last December, S. Rodeffer received a request from Michael for information about service payments and reimbursements to Backcountry Archaeological Services during the past five years and the firm's overhead rate. She distributed copies of this information and offered to answer questions following review of the material.

S. Rodeffer stated that she has requested funds to pay a bookkeeper in 1999 due to the increasing complexity of the books and the greatly increased number of requests from officers and committee chairs.

At the request of the president, S. Rodeffer outlined two issue papers presently being reviewed by the Budget Committee. The first deals with the distribution of society resources, specifically how to and whom should equipment, software, and internet access be allocated, what limits should be set on cost reimbursements for volunteers; and how will these choices affect the society's financial position. The second issue considers options for changing the budget cycle so early January costs can be covered under an approved budget and providing for active reallocation of committee funds that will not be used so more work could be accomplished in a year. Cressey asked for comments about the issues to assist the Budget Committee in its review.

Majewski stated that a two-day retreat is planned this year to revise the procedures manual. Several people suggested paying travel for all board members, not just select few, to attend the annual conference as the cost of doing business. Scott stated that editors in several other societies are provided computer equipment, which is routinely used and is upgraded periodically, as well as student assistance. Barka stated that the College of William and Mary now pays for pagemaker layout of the newsletter, but this may not always be the case. Michael asked if originally the university covered all costs, but now he receives 1/8 release time (ca. $15,000 by university estimate) but no other support. The SHA purchased a laser printer last year for the editor's home office. He does most of his work at home.

Michael observed that individuals employed in the private sector generally will not volunteer the same amount of time as academics and public sector employees. If the society does not support needed equipment for certain people, they may not be willing to continue to do the work. Renaud stated there is an ethics issue with using government time in carrying out SHA responsibilities on government time; De Corse confirmed that his first responsibility and commitment is to the university, not the SHA. All agreed that the Budget Committee should review these issues, but that it was clear that additional funds would be needed.

Cressey stated that the Budget Committee will consider a number of items to enhance revenue: 1) revising the renewal form to expand the number of development levels, defining the appropriate level of society acknowledgment; 2) approaching corporations to fund specific projects with appropriate acknowledgment; 3) advertising; 4) large raffle/silent auction at the annual conference; and 5) SHA product sales. Cressey suggested meeting with the past presidents.

• RPA (Noble): This was a busy and productive year for the interim board. Currently about 800 individuals are registered, but about 100 people from the old Society of Professional Archaeologists membership rolls have been lost. Eighty individuals have been registered since April with 50 applications pending. Applications from SHA members are lagging, but the percentage has increased since October. Information about RPA has appeared in the newsletter, preregistration packet, and on the dues notice. Recently the Archaeological Institute of America (AlA) voted unanimously to become a sponsor; their sponsorship reduces the critical number needed for the Register to remain viable to $1,100. The Register is well represented at this meeting, sponsoring coffee at the preliminary session and with a table in the bookroom. The application fee waiver has been extended to January 1, 2000, to accommodate SHA and AlA and a new short application form debuts at this meeting.

Noble stated that the board must determine whether the RPA representative is appointed or elected and how the representative is accountable to the board. He recommended increased direct communication with the board. Following discussion of options, Michael moved that all future nominees for SHA board positions be RPA members (seconded Majewski). Scott believes this is discriminatory since RPA membership is not required for SHA membership. The motion was defeated.

Noble said that sponsoring organizations agreed to identify RPIAs in their membership lists. The Register's business office can provide names for cross-checking. Miller moved that we do add RPA to the membership list (seconded Gray; carried).

Noble had requested $1,500 in the budget for a direct mail campaign, but now believes that if the current trend continues, it may not be necessary. More information will be available at the mid-year meeting. Start-up funds from all sponsoring organizations were for legal fees, incorporation fees, etc. The RPA representative must attend one RPA meeting per year, which the Register supports. All sponsoring organizations contribute $5,000 per year, most of which is allocated to the grievance fund. The SHA's legal review of liability in relation to the Register is in progress.

• Business Office Report (M. Rodeffer): The office functioned well. In addition to the usual tasks, Rodeffer established a list serve for the Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee, forwarded RPA applica.
A new department, the forum, will debut in the second issue of the journal; a second probably will appear before next year's end as a way to discuss theoretical issues.

A co-publication agreement was signed with the University Press of Florida. SHA receives royalties and SHA members receive a 40% discount off-list. A similar agreement with the Smithsonian for a regular issue of the journal is in progress. The current publications section from the newsletter on the website will rotate into archives when the new one appears, resulting in a current bibliography.

The newly established dissertation prize will include an advance publication contract with the University Press of Florida. The press is willing to contribute cash for the prize if it is matched by SHA. An Editorial Advisory Committee member will chair the Dissertation Prize Subcommittee. Michael moved we match a $500 cash prize (seconded Gray; carried). The recipient must agree before the prize is awarded.

For the student paper prize, individuals would submit papers for review by the Student Paper Prize Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee, consisting of members of the Academic and Professional Training and Editorial Advisory Committees and chaired by a member of the former. Winners must agree to allow publication of their paper in Historical Archaeology. Gray moved that for the student prize we offer registration to the annual meeting, a one-year student membership, and a ticket to the banquet at the annual meeting (seconded DeCorse; carried). The recipient also will receive a letter from the president, suitable for framing.

Workshops (Majewski): Majewski stated that the workshops are proceeding well. Participants will complete evaluations, which she will tabulate. Robert Schuyler has requested a discussion of the workshops at the business meeting and Majewski requested board support.

Newsletter Editor's Report (Barka): Two hundred pages were published, including some new and updated business office procedures manual be approved (seconded DeCorse; carried). M. Rodeffer distributed manuals on disk to the board. As a result of the off-site visit, a number of recommendations were made. The Conference Committee is requested to examine the feasibility of the business office handling conference registration. Michael is already discussing post-1990 journal issues on CD and artifact-related publications with the Editorial Advisory Committee. The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology is completing a distribution plan for the underwater brochures, and the Academic and Professional Training Committee is planning for a new career brochure design in 2000. The business office will devise ways to track and evaluate advertising and develop a request protocol. Michael moved to accept the Business Office Oversight Committee Report (seconded Scott; carried).

Editor's Report (Michael): Patricia Fournier joined the Editorial Advisory Committee. Email facilitates inexpensive editorial communication. Security is provided by administrative interfaces concerning Mobile have not been addressed. SHA presidents than any other city.

Majewski requested board support. The board has approved his proposal each year provided a rate for annual operation and that the board has approved his proposal each year for the past 13 years. Competitive procurement is the operation would respond to comments raised from the membership and move to acquiring all society services by open competitive procurement. Michael stated that providing information on the business office, like that circulated earlier in this meeting, is important.

The board discussed the implications of growth experienced by the society; competitive procurement, the necessity (or not) for change, the fiduciary responsibility of the board, and feedback received to date from the organization. Further discussion was deferred to the Saturday meeting.

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For the student paper prize, individuals would submit papers for review by the Student Paper Prize Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee, consisting of members of the Academic and Professional Training and Editorial Advisory Committees and chaired by a member of the former. Winners must agree to allow publication of their paper in Historical Archaeology. Gray moved that for the student prize we offer registration to the annual meeting, a one-year student membership, and a ticket to the banquet at the annual meeting (seconded DeCorse; carried). The recipient also will receive a letter from the president, suitable for framing.

Conference Committee Report (Cressey): The 2000 meeting in Quebec is set, 2001 in Portland is not firm, and Mobile is scheduled for 2002. Mid-year meeting recommendations concerning Mobile have not been addressed. Majewski appointed Pat and Barbara Garrow as cochairs of the committee.

Nominations and Elections Committee Report (Miller): Approximately 25.8% of the members voted to elect Renaud, President-elect; DeCunzo and McKee, Directors; and Carroll, Betty Seifert, and Brian Williams to the ACUA. All those who were contacted and appropriate letters written. Miller stated that members perceive that the nomination process is closed. Therefore the committee recommends that the Nominations Committee be expanded to include two elected members at large (seconded Renaud). Members still may make nominations from the floor. Discussion centered around increasing the pool of candidates for president, opening the nominations process, and pairing board candidates. The motion was carried with one dissenting vote.

Miller stated that a second issue is the perceived problem of an outgoing board member on the Nominations Committee being nominated for an office. Miller moved that the mid-year board members not the outgoing ones be part of the committee (seconded DeCorse). The motion was defeated. The board believes that expansion of the committee should resolve the problem.

Public Information and Education Committee Report (Wilde-Ramsing): The committee is focusing on pre-collegiate education, providing information to the general public on historical archaeology, and educating professionals. Jim Gibb provided great newsletter contributions on educational advances. Unlocking the Past will be an exciting video for the general public and teachers; the text is nearly complete and should be copy edited this year. Image collection and evaluation of the feasibility of website presentation begin this year. He is working with the Development Committee to identify potential fund sources.

David Clark has arranged the public session for the current conference. Wilde-Ramsing asked the board to address permanent funding of the session as the conference manual is being reviewed. Flyers and other incidentals have been supported primarily by Catholic University. An individual to handle public relations is needed.

Majewski and Gray reviewed the Teaching Strategies notebook but Martha Williams has not begun revisions. Wilde-Ramsing is seeking opportunities to work with existing material rather than devise a new system. Board members suggested closer links with SAA and developing lesson plans for Teaching with Historic Places. DeCorse mentioned that new national guidelines for teaching history in schools are being implemented and if lesson plans emphasize these goals they are more likely to be used. Wilde-Ramsing stated that the teacher workshop on Friday evening is being modeled for the Utah curriculum. Miller thanked Wilde-Ramsing and Clark for developing the public component of our conference; the cumulative effect in city after city will be significant.

Cressey stated that with the election of Renaud, the city of Alexandria has had more SHA presidents than any other city.

Archivist's Report (Cressey): Rick Sprague asked that his position be terminated and the duties absorbed by the SHA History Committee. S. Rodeffer reminded the board that the by-laws assign the responsibility for archiving the society's records to the secretary-treasurer. She suggested accessioning and curation of those records should be handled by the Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee in coordination with the secretary-treasurer. Cressey will discuss this issue with the committees.

Awards Committee Report (Cressey): As part of the announcement of the Cotter Award,
Cressey will read excerpts from the interview with John Cotter and Robert Schuyler will read Cotter's response. The awards ceremony will be videotaped and copies sent to Cotter and Award of Merit recipient Virginia Harrington, who could not attend. She thanked Michael and others who helped with these awards. Majewski mentioned that the awards process should be better coordinated with assigned responsibilities for completing tasks. Cressey would like to open the awards process so more potential recipients could be considered.

- **Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (Cressey):** The new cochairs are Kathleen Wheeler and Bonnie Ryan.

- **Governmental Affairs Committee Report (King):** The National Endowment for the Humanities workshop was sponsored jointly by the Governmental Affairs and Academic and Professional Training Committees to stimulate funding of archaeological projects. Archaeologists receiving grants this year were asked for suggestions about how to include more archaeologists in the process. The National Science Foundation has a new director whose goal is to include more public education and biodiversity in funded work.

The SHA just joined with the National Trust to support the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's definition of impacted area in a Charleston County, South Carolina, Corps of Engineers permit case (Per t. Corps of Engineers). SHA's Guidelines for Archaeological Collections were distributed to State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices in an effort to improve state and local government standards. S. Rodeffer suggested these guidelines and the qualifications for historical archaeologists be placed on the website. Majewski observed that several committees should work together to mail information economically.

Discussions about HR 1534 will continue into 1999 and would bring federal courts into property rights issues much sooner. King will work with the National Trust on this issue.

- **Intersociety Relations Committee Report (De Cunzo):** The committee is focusing on the core of liaisons, formalizing the responsibilities for liaisons, and participating in one organization meeting per year. The number of organizations with representatives is declining and she asked for board assistance in filling vacancies. The requirement for membership in both organizations, coupled with no travel support from SHA, limits the number of people interested in serving as a representative.

The exhibit was used in two places and well received, but De Cunzo and DeCorse stated that it was too difficult to set up. The impact of presence needs to be measured in ways beyond the number of memberships obtained and publications sold. Coding of membership brochures was discussed but not resolved.

- **Long Range Planning Committee Report (Renaud):** The committee worked with the Budget Committee to develop project-specific plan formats. Comments were solicited but none received and she requested additional review.

- **Membership Committee Report (Cressey):** The report from Robert Clouse was circulated. DeCorse distributed a provisional draft of the membership survey, based on a random sample heavily weighted toward international responses. An estimated 800 responses were received and about one-third have been entered.

The SHA board will include all documentation and the codebook; options for publishing the results were discussed. Cressey expressed the society's appreciation for the institutional support.

- **Procedures Manual Committee (DeCorse):** The updates have been less than adequate, but the procedure for changing the manual is not clear. This will be handled in the review process.

- **Resolutions Committee Report:** Resolutions will be prepared for the business meeting.

- **Standards and Ethics Committee (Miller):** Information from 20 different organizations and 10 international charters or conventions have been assembled. The committee will review these documents in the coming year and prepare a draft for consideration by the board in January. Miller suggested offering a forum at the Quebec conference to secure direct input from the membership. The board should discuss how broad the standards should be, their relationship to RPA, necessary changes in insurance coverage, and how the curation standards should be included.

- **Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) (Carr):** Carr: Carr killed participated in the NPS workshop today on the UNESCO Convention On the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. The ACUA and SHA provided a statement on the definition of underwater cultural heritage, jurisdiction, and management to the U.S. delegation prior to a UNESCO convention of governmental experts in June 1998. The convention reviewed comments on the draft from all member nations. Because the U.S. delegation did not include an archaeologist, a letter of concern was prepared for the Department of State at the same time as comments were forwarded. Subsequently Michele Aubry was added to the delegation. The U.S. delegation to the June 1998 convention included one archaeologist, one salvor, one maritime attorney, and one State Department representative. The composition of the next delegation has not been determined. The State Department's chief negotiator, Bob Blumberg, will address the board this afternoon. Robert Grenier, ACUA member, served on the Canadian UNESCO delegation, while Peggy Leshikar-Denton served as ICOMOS' ICUCH president.

Cressey has established a UNESCO Committee to develop background information and provide recommendations for the society. Members include: Renaud, King, Majewski, DeCorse, Carr, John Broadwater, Anne Giesecke, Bob Neyland, Larry Babits, Chris Amer, and Peggy Leshikar-Denton. Carr believes there is much common ground internationally and estimates that 90% of the issues can be resolved. Feasibility of U.S. ratification of the convention was discussed.

The National Maritime Grants Program distributed $700,000 in support of about 50 maritime projects. A second grant round may not occur due to changes in regulations for scraping of military and naval vessels that provided the funds and the high administrative overhead.

The ACUA passed several resolutions yesterday and Carr will bring them before the board on Saturday.

The SHA could apply for non-governmental organization (NGO) status with UNESCO in order to answer questions. This would enable the SHA to speak separately from the U.S. delegation and influence the work of the convention. Giesecke was asked to contact UNESCO to obtain the necessary paperwork, to complete an application for NGO status, and to forward it to the president and secretary-treasurer for completion. Scott supported NGO status because it also provides access to other funds in the international arena.

Much commercial salvage was occurring in Portugal, but through educational efforts Portuguese legislation now expressly forbids commercial salvage. During the International Symposium of the Archaeology of Medieval and Modern Ships of Iberian-Atlantic Tradition, the Portuguese called on participants to work toward passage of the UNESCO convention. The SHA board will be asked to endorse the Lisbon Resolution. Giesecke's legislative report, article on the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, and opinion paper on UNESCO were circulated.

- **SAA Task Force on Curriculum Update (George Smith and Susan Bender):** Changes in the discipline have resulted in a schism about training students, as academic and cultural resource management tracks are diverging. In many cases students do not receive the knowledge, skills, or abilities to deal with archaeology in today's world, and many are experiencing negative job satisfaction as a result.
survey of departments, about 50% of the respondents stated they were planning to do something about this trend. Major impediments are that some students are not interested in the problem and that no one at an institution is available to respond.

Three work groups to address undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate education have been established and a national dialogue on curriculum reform initiated. Articles will be published in the SAA Bulletin and Smith asked if SHA would be interested in publishing them as well. A forum on this topic will be held at SAA's Chicago meeting. An electronic bulletin board was established in February, and SHA could be linked to it. Smith asked Cressey to continue as the SHA representative.

Majewski expressed concern about the difference between prehistoric and historical archaeology and whether sufficient information is being gathered about cultural resource management (CRM) and the private sector. Gray stated that ACRAs's survey indicated that all CRM professions are facing the same issue. The student forum at this conference addresses securing jobs and needed skills. Scott stated that the University of Nebraska is piloting a three-week intensive classroom session on principles paired with five weeks of actual work with senior technicians at the Nebraska Historical Society and the Midwest Archeological Center. Smith said that the SAA is asking existing faculty to infuse principles of stewardship, the diverse past, social relevance, ethics, and values into current courses.

• UNESCO Convention (Bob Blumberg and Michele Aubry): Information concerning U.S. laws and UNESCO was distributed. The goal is the protection of underwater cultural heritage (all traces of humankind under water for 100 years) by attaching principles to a treaty. The ICOMOS general assembly ratified a set of scientific principles and standards in 1996 that can be used at state, federal, and international levels. UNESCO is on its third draft. Blumberg has led the U.S. delegation for several years and has been consulting with the Department of the Interior, U.S. Navy, Smithsonian Institution, Commerce and Justice Departments, all of which have separate perspectives. Blumberg believes that the UNESCO convention is an opportunity to make a real contribution to further protect underwater cultural heritage. He assembled documentation to create a U.S. position, and there are some problems.

A primary concern is the new zone of jurisdiction that is not consistent with the Law of the Sea convention. Beyond 24 miles each state would agree that negotiations be subject to the convention. Archaeological standards set by the convention would then be enforced on salvors and U.S. flag vessels throughout the world and would also control foreigners in U.S. waters. Exhibition could be prevented if recovery does not meet standards. Blumberg believes that the convention may be something flexible to allow states like the U.S. that already have legislation in place to ratify it. He hopes to convince UNESCO that it is easier to fix this convention than to amend the Law of the Sea convention; he is committed to negotiating a workable convention. He is currently proposing that application be restricted to significant resources as defined by each nation. During the next round of negotiations, application of the law of salvage will not be allowed.

Cressey stated that this is an exciting opportunity to have the State Department addressing resources that often are overlooked and will bring the SHA into a more international posture. Blumberg stated that the current U.S. position is not satisfactory to any interest group. There is an opportunity to define limited commercial activity, and he wants to understand what definition would be supported by the archaeological community. Board members asked a number of questions related to the decision-making process, supervision, and implementation in an international context. Cressey thanked Blumberg and Aubry and expressed interest in forging a bond with the State Department about this issue.

• Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee (Sonnderman): The SHA, in partnership with the SAA, American Institute for Conservation, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Department of the Interior Museum Program, and the Archeology and Ethnology Program of the NPS, sponsored a national archaeological collections management conference to develop standards, protocols, and management policies to enhance guidelines presented in 36 CFR Part 79. The SHA secured a grant from the National Center for Preservation, Technology, and Training for $10,000 to invite 25 leading experts in archaeological collections management, conservation, and archives management to a November symposium in San Diego. Sonnderman thanked S. Rodeffer for managing the grant so efficiently.

The following issues central to the long-term care and preservation of archaeological heritage were addressed at the symposium: 1) identifying, assessing, and inventorying collections; 2) establishing a network of curation partners; 3) exploring the possibility of developing a national archaeological collections database; 4) integrating archaeological fieldwork with long-term curation issues; 5) rehabilitating older collections and associated records; 6) establishing baseline standards for long-term collections management that defines public archaeological curation policies; 7) making archaeological collections information accessible on the world wide web; 8) including collections management, curation, and conservation in university curricula, and 9) deaccessioning archaeological collections. Six working groups produced recommendations which are being consolidated into a strategic plan. The results were presented at the National Conference of Collections Managers. Sonnderman has been asked to address two national conferences for paleontology and natural history as a result.

For the first time, individuals at the Secretarial level in several federal agencies are interested in collections management, and the SHA must move quickly to capitalize on this support. The previous work of SAA in this area helped set the stage, but the SHA curation standards issued under Miller's direction are still the only professional standards regarding archaeological collections.

A complete document should be available by March, and copy editing support from SHA already is available. The plan includes a pilot program so members of Congress can evaluate the results. Even if funds are not appropriated on a large scale, agencies could still support the standards. Miller moved to strongly support efforts to develop a national curation plan and secure funding to protect our national archaeological collections (seconded Barka; carried).

• 1999 Workplans and Preliminary Budget: Potential additions, including UNESCO participation, distribution of the underwater archaeology brochure, dissertation prize, student paper prize, public education reception, and distribution of membership information, were reviewed.

• ACUA Website: Cressey stated that the ACUA is working on a separate website and asked why it was being established separately from the SHA website since ACUA is a committee of the SHA. Carrell and Michael will work together to resolve this issue.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:35 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.
The success of the society is drawn largely from its publications and annual conference. A Development Committee was established to increase revenues from other sources. The position of Public Relations Coordinator to handle press releases is available for an interested person. The oral history project, headed by Dan Roberts, just completed its first interview with John Cotter and is planning a number of others. The archivist position was abolished, but the SHA History Committee will now work with our archival resources. This society is beginning to address the need to collect and maintain our own material culture. The formal review of the long-range plan has been initiated, and Cressey invited members to participate. Annual work plans also have been developed.

Cressey thanked the membership for electing her. As a result she values the profession more and sees our organization as having an important future. She recognized all who volunteer time to the society and noted that ours is one of the few organizations that runs almost entirely through volunteer efforts.

• Secretary-Treasurer's Report: Stephanie Rodeffer reported that the society remains in good financial condition. In 1998 the society received $241,257.72 in revenues and paid out $202,622.68 with an additional $32,765.00 accounts payable. Current assets total $329,234.63, with liabilities of $157,807.22 including $100,315.00 from 1999 memberships paid in advance. The books are open for public inspection. Please contact the Secretary-Treasurer if you need information from them.

• Development Committee Report: Marcy Gray stated that the Development Committee will be finding ways to finance additional services without raising dues. The committee is seeking an advertising coordinator to promote advertising in the journal, newsletter, and possibly the web page.

• Editor's Report: Ronn Michael stated that the editorial operation has been smooth this year, and all issues of the journal were published on time. Journal preparation is ahead for the first time in the history of the society. Charles Ewen, Rebecca Allen, and Susannah Dean joined the Editorial Advisory Committee. Several co-publication arrangements are being developed with the University Press of Florida; resulting publications will be available to society members at a 40% discount. The newly established dissertation prize, a joint effort with the press, will be announced in the spring newsletter. An advance publication contract plus $1,000 cash (half from the SHA and half from the press) will be awarded.

• Newsletter Editor: Norman Barka hoped all received the four excellent issues of the newsletter containing 200 pages and some additional special columns. He encouraged everyone to send in news, particularly current research from the West, which is underrepresented.

• Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA): Toni Carrell stated that the ACUA has joined a number of other organizations as amicus curie in two cases and provided information to the U.S. State Department and the National Park Service on the UNESCO convention. The ACUA and SHA boards will work together to continue this effort. The SHA is examining the possibility of non-governmental status that will enable the organization to speak independently. A web page presence that includes the underwater archaeology brochure and links to other web sites is planned. She thanked the society for their support of underwater archaeology.

• RPA: Vergil Noble reported that 1998 was busy, productive, and exciting for the Register. As SHA's appointed representative, he attended five meetings to revise by-laws and set up the business office. Don Hardesty is the first elected president. The Archaeological Institute of America's governing board voted unanimously to become a sponsoring organization. This is a momentous occasion, as the three largest archaelogical organizations now are supporting each other. A shortened application form was developed. The Register has made great progress, with 120 new registrants and about 50 pending. Approximately 100 requests for information from SHA members have been received the past several months. He encouraged all qualified members of SHA to apply.

• Gender and Minority Affairs Committee: Cressey thank Ywone Edwards for chairing the committee; Kathleen Wheeler and Bonnie Ryan now will serve as cochairs.

• Government Affairs Committee: Julie King reported that the SHA presented or joined testimony regarding Native American Graves Protection, Burial, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation appropriations and a bill to amend the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The Committee is following TEA-21 and collecting information on the Department of Defense's Legacy Resource Management Program, and monitoring lawsuits affecting State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

• Academic and Professional Training Committee: Terry Majewski reported that the student forum and the past president's student reception were successes and thanked Doug Pippin from the Student Subcommittee. Columns were published in each newsletter, the "Guide to Departments" has been renamed to the "Guide to Graduate Programs in Historical and Underwater Archaeology" to more accurately reflect its contents, and the committee will be working on academic curriculum reform. Five workshops were presented by SHA at this conference, and 80 individuals reserved 92 spaces. Evaluations indicated that nearly all participants would register for another workshop: 20% believed the costs were too high, and 80% felt it was a good value for the money. Kim McBride will serve as the continuing education coordinator. The board has established a student paper prize, and the committee will be working with the Editor and the editorial Advisory Committee on this issue.

• Awards Committee: Robert Schuyler stated that Edgar Award of Merit will be presented and that George Bass will receive the J.C. Harrington Award. A new award, the Cotter Award, designed to honor students as well as individuals recently completing a terminal degree for a particular project, will be announced formally at the banquet with follow-up information appearing in the newsletter.

• Nominations and Elections Committee: The committee included Henry Miller, Vergil Noble, and Bonnie McEwan. Susan Henry Renaud was elected President-elect; Lu Ann DeCunzo and Larry McKee will serve as the new directors. New ACUA members include Toni Carrell, Betty Seifert, and Brian Williams. Miller thanked them all for willing to run for offices. He reminded everyone that SHA members long have had the privilege of submitting nominations from the floor with five signatures. The board will expand the Nominations and Elections Committee; two members at large will be elected to serve in this capacity beginning in 2000. Cressey stated she, Renaud, and Charles Orser form the Nominations and Elections Committee for 1999 and encouraged suggestions for candidates.

• Conference Committee: Tim Riordan stated that all conferences are planned and operated by volunteers and hosts for future meetings are needed urgently. Pat and Barbara Garrow will serve as co-chairs of this committee. Conferences are planned for 2000 and 2002. The Garrows are soliciting a proposal for 2001 and would like to hear from interested volunteers. Cressey thanked the Garrows for taking on this assignment and congratulated them and Joe Josephs for producing the largest meeting revenue ever of $17,000.

• 1999 Conference: Mike Polk reported that this conference is a success. Registrants included 677 individuals from 10 countries. He thanked the committee chair for all their hard work, including Don Southworth, Shane Baker, Wendy Simmons Johnson, Sheri Ellis, Kathleen Callister, Erica Hanson, Everett Bassett, Charmaine Thompson, and Shawn Nelson. The Utah statewide Survey members contributed greatly to the success.

• 2000 Conference: Pierre Beaudet guaranteed a thick blanket of snow for the Quebec City meeting in the new millennium. The recently renovated Hilton is close to the old part of the city. The conference will emphasize waterways and landscapes, and hopefully, synthesizes as well.

• 2002 Conference: Greg Waselkow invited members to Mobile, Alabama, to help celebrate the city's 300th anniversary.
• **Business Office Oversight Committee:** Renaud thanked Mike Rodette for continued effective operation of the business office. Memberships and publications can now be purchased by credit card through the web on a secure server. A major committee activity was working with Rodette and the Secretary-Treasurer to update the business office procedures manual. Larry McKee will chair this committee during 1999-2001.

• **Long Range Planning Committee:** Renaud reported that the committee is monitoring the achievement of goals and beginning updates to the plan. She encouraged interested members to participate in the update process and help shape the society's goal for the new millennium. Doug Scott will chair this committee during 1999-2001.

• **Inter-society Relations Committee:** Lu Ann De Cunzo reviewed the committee's function of helping SHA promote relationships with colleagues in sibling organizations. Twenty-five representatives are active. She thanked Chris DeCorse for organizing the conference for the Society of Africanists and noted that one upcoming issue of *Historical Archaeology* will center on Africa. Barbara Heath and John Sprinkle attended the National Council for Public History meeting and Pat Martin is active in the Society for Industrial Archaeology. SHA members will hold one session at the 100th Anniversary Meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects convening jointly with the Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture that Sherene Baugher is organizing. Russ Skowronek and Robert Clouse will organize a historical archaeology session for the American Anthropological Association conference. She invited participation on the committee.

• **Public Information and Education Committee:** Mark Wilde-Ramsing spent a year learning about committee operations and hopes to expand into public relations. Newsletter contributions continued, the public session was organized for this conference, a layman's guide to historical archaeology in Maryland was produced, and the script for *Unlocking the Past* was completed. This 20-minute video will introduce historical archaeology to the general public. Last year's public session brought 75 teachers and over 300 individuals in contact with archaeology; this year the session is also poised to have great results. All were invited to attend. Cressey thanked Martha Williams for her vision and David Clark for his time in organizing the public session.

• **Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee:** Robert Sonderman described the National Archaeological Collections Management Conference hosted by the society last November, which included 25 invited experts in curation, archives, and conservation. The conference was funded principally by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training and sponsored by the SHA, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, SAA, American Institute of Conservation, Department of the Interior Museum Program, and the National Park Service, Archeology and Ethnography Program. A national collections management plan will be produced and presented to the four largest agencies holding archaeological collections. Cressey thanked Sonderman and Michael (Sonny) Trimble for creating and implementing this important project.

Cressey recognized De Cunzo and McKee as the new board members and Renaud as the incoming President-elect. She noted that Alexandria, Virginia, had more SHA presidents than any other location—three. She thanked outgoing directors Charles Orser and Renaud and Henry Miller, outgoing President. Cressey presented Miller with the first presidential award, an engraved Marshalltown trowel.

Melburn Thurman stated that the President appointed an official representative to attend J.C. Harrington's funeral on behalf of the SHA and asked if a resolution had been made on this topic. Cressey replied that George Miller and Henry Miller attended the funeral at her request, and SHA sent flowers to Mrs. Harrington. Thurman stated that it is appropriate for the society to honor Harrington because of his significant contribution, but spending the society's money in this way is another atrocious waste. He stated that the board does not care about money raised from memberships. Cressey stated that no funds were spent for travel although the SHA paid for flowers. She thanked Thurman for bringing up the issue since it will become increasingly important as the society ages; no policies are currently in place. Bill Lees thanked Cressey for sending flowers on his behalf. Cressey noted that because Virginia Harrington, a recipient of the Award of Merit, and John Cotter were unable because of their health to attend this meeting, the awards ceremony will be videotaped for them at no cost to the society. She thanked Mike Polk for making the arrangements.

Cressey introduced President Majewski, presented her with an anonymously donated gavel in an engraved box with the society's logo, and thanked the donor. Cressey also presented Majewski with an engraved trowel. Majewski thanked Miller and Cressey for easing her transition. She stated that the fee for students should be low.

Wendy Tatreau stated that commentors missed the opportunity to discuss the workshops. Mary Ellen D'Agostino asked how the workshops were selected. Majewski stated that the National Endowment for the Humanities Workshop was a presidential directive. Recommendations were solicited from the Conference Committee and others, with an eye to a regional and balanced program. Mike Polk recommended the workshops.

Thurman stated that commentors missed his point—the problem with the organization is that too many individuals are using it to achieve their own ends. He stated that Seifert had tried to elect an entire slate of women candidates to further women's rights rather than the society's good. Some individuals have forced the society into being involved with the RPA. Now other agendas are being pressed, and this cannot be tolerated. Majewski stated that well-established professionals are involved with the workshops. Seifert stated that Thurman was incorrect. Mike Rodette asked that Jim Ayres detail the hidden agendas to which he referred.

Shelley Davis-King stated that she was fortunate to have colleagues to help train her. We
all have an opportunity to go forward with education.

Majewski asked for a show of hands about retaining the workshops, and the response was overwhelmingly positive. Cressey stated that she will take responsibility for initiating the workshops—all other professions train themselves and their students, and it behooves the SHA to do so as cheaply as possible. She thanked the workshop organizers.

- **Resolutions Committee:** Chris DeCorse thanked the many people who helped make this conference a success. Since much of the society’s work is performed by volunteers, he expressed awe at what has been achieved in Salt Lake City. He offered the following resolution (seconded Karlis Karklins):

  Be it resolved that:
  
  Whereas we have come together here in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the occasion of the society’s annual meeting, to join with colleagues in the lively exchange of information, ideas, and stories; to renew old friendships and make new ones; and to enjoy the friendliness for which Utah is famous;

  Whereas the society appreciates the hard work and support of those who have made this a very successful meeting, namely, our host institutions, Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C. and the Utah State Historic Preservation Office; Conference Chair Michael R. Polk; Program Coordinator Donald D. Southworth; Terrestrial Program Chair Wendy Simmons Johnson; Underwater Program Co-Chairs Adriane Askins Neidinger and Matthew Russell; Registration Chair Shane Baker; Local Arrangements Co-Chairs Sheri Murray Ellis, Kathleen E. Callister, and Erica L. Hanson; Volunteer Coordinator Everett Bassett; Book Room Coordinator Lawrence E. Baltz; Audio-Visual Co-Coordinator Charmaine Thompson and Shaun Nelson; SHA Membership Coordinator Michael J. Rodeffer; and Conference Coordinator Timothy B. Riordan;

  Whereas we are all indebted to those organizations and individuals who have generously provided financial, volunteer, and other support to make this meeting a success, namely, the U.S. Forest Service; Uinta National Forest; the U.S. Army, Dugway Proving Grounds, Weber County, Utah; Dames and Moore; the National Park Service, Submerged Cultural Resources Unit; the Brigham Young University, Office of Public Archaeology; the Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office; Backcountry Archaeological Services; the Utah Department of Transportation; JBR Consultants; Golden Spike National Historic Site; Rooster’s 25th Street Brewing Company; Ogden Union Station; Register of Professional Archaeologists; and the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society Volunteers;

  Whereas we have enjoyed very comfortable accommodations and gracious service provided by the Salt Lake City Hilton convention services and housekeeping staff;

  Whereas the society has been very capably served during a busy and challenging 1998 by our President Pamela J. Cressey; and

  Whereas Past President Henry Miller; directors Susan Henry Renaud and Charles Orser; and ACUA members John Broadwater, Anne Giesecke and Pilar Luna, are leaving their respective offices, having made important and lasting contributions to the society during their terms;

  Now, therefore be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology declares its deepest appreciation and gratitude to all those who helped advance the SHA mission this past year and who made this annual meeting such an enjoyable event.

- **Raffle:** Minette Church and Carol Ruppé won the two CDs; other raffle winners took home T-shirts, mugs, and pins.

  The meeting was adjourned at 6:15 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.

### Board of Directors Meeting

**The Society For Historical Archaeology**

**January 9, 1999**

**Present:** Norman Barka, Toni Carrell, Robert Clouse, Pamela Cressey, Chris DeCorse, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Barbara Garrow, Patrick Garrow, Anne Giesecke, Marlesa Gray, Julia King, Teresita Majewski, Larry McKee, Ronald Michael, Vergil Noble, Michael Polk, Susan Henry Renaud, Michael Rodeffer, Stephanie Rodeffer, and Douglas Scott.

President Majewski called the meeting to order at 5:10 p.m. at the Salt Lake Hilton, Salt Lake City, Utah. The program for the public session was circulated.

- **1999 Conference (Polk):** Registrants totaled 681, including 41 spouses/guests, 150 students, and 50 avocationalists, representing 10 foreign countries. Majewski thanked Polk for his hard work on behalf of the society. Polk stated that because the Conference Manual identifies travel and per diem expenses for the Harrington Award recipient as a society cost, his budget did not include the estimated $1,100 for George and Ann Bass. Revisions to the conference manual will address this topic as well as responsibility for banquet tickets. Renaud moved that the travel and per diem costs for the Basses will come out of the bottom line of the conference profit as an exception to the current manual (seconded Gray; carried). Majewski expressed concern about reducing the bottom line in the conference revenues line item by the same amount.

- **2001 Conference (Garrow):** When they accepted the chairmanship of the committee, the Garrows were unaware that the 2001 conference was still uncommitted and that the expected Portland offer would not be forthcoming. Shell Smith is interested in hosting the 2001 conference on the Queen Mary in Long Beach, California, pending approval of her board. Bill Lees toured the vessel several years ago when Smith submitted her earlier proposal for a Los Angeles venue and has said that a conference there is feasible. The board approved soliciting a proposal, to include the proposed hotel contracts, for review by the mid-year meeting. Board members discussed features of an earlier proposal and relationships with the Los Angeles Maritime Museum.

The proposed Conference Committee budget includes $1,200 for Pat Garrows’ preliminary inspection of the facilities, a second trip for both Garrows to complete negotiations, and for one to attend the mid-year meeting. The cost of manual revisions will be covered directly by the Garrows.

- **American Anthropological Association Meeting (AAA):** Clouse and De Cunzo requested that the budget include funds to send SHA’s AAA representative, Russ Skowronnek, to the annual meeting to set up the exhibit and ensure that SHA has a strong, viable presence. Clouse and Skowronnek will propose a session sponsored by SHA, but at no cost. The large exhibit should be sent.

- **Distribution Plan for the Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) Brochure (Carrell):** A list of organizations to receive the brochure has been assembled; Robyn Woodward is developing addresses and priorities. Carrell will provide the list and draft a distribution letter for Majewski’s signature. Cressey moved to approve the ACUA distribution plan within the number of brochures available in the list of priorities (seconded Scott; carried). The ACUA forwarded three resolutions for SHA consideration. Carrell moved that the SHA apply to get Non-Governmental Status (NGO) with UNESCO (seconded Renaud). Majewski stated that the motion implies that the SHA would send a representative to Paris for the April 19 meeting to advocate SHA’s position. SHA’s UNESCO committee will work with the ACUA to define SHA’s position on four issues: jurisdication, definition of resource, procedures for implementation when passed, and what collections and “commercial activity” might be permitted. An electronic vote of the board will be required. NGO status would enable the SHA to have a position independent of the United States delegation, which does not have status. The proposed budget includes funding. Anne Giesecke has investigated NGO status but has not formally requested it for the society; the application will be prepared by the secretary-treasurer and the president. The motion was carried.

Carrell moved that the SHA endorse the 1998 Lisbon Resolutions (seconded McKee).
Lisbon Resolutions grew out of a meeting on boat and ship archaeology in Portugal, at which 22 countries were represented. The result was support of the movement by UNESCO to develop a convention for the protection of underwater cultural heritage. Other states are now being asked to adopt and implement similar national legislation to reduce continuing threats. Three organizations already have endorsed the Lisbon Resolution: the Nautical Archaeology Society (U.K.), the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee (U.K.), and the Wet Wood Conservators Worldwide (International). On January 5, 1999, the ACUA unan­imously endorsed the resolution and urged the SHA board to do so. The motion was carried; Majewski will send an endorsement letter.

Carrell moved that upon ratification of the UNESCO convention, the SHA will offer its expertise to work to further the aims of the education and training as outlined in the convention as long as they are consistent with the ethical principles of the society (seconded Cressey). Gray observed that the content of the education and training section will not be known until the convention is ratified; Giesecke stated that the language has not changed since 1987 and there is no expectation for it to do so now. The motion was carried. Majewski requested close coordination with her concerning communications and actions related to this issue.

• Michigan State University (Majewski): Charles Cleland is retiring and the dean has not begun recruitment to replace him. Gray served as part of a review group to revise the university’s program and recognized this position is critical to a program which has provided many professionals practicing historical archaeology. Majewski will contact the Dean about the urgency of filling this position.

• Register of Professional Archaeologists (Noble): The number of requests for applications and information at this meeting were considerable. Majewski will write a newsletter column about the Register. Noble will recommend dissolving the presidential committee now that the structure is established. Noble asked whether the representative should be elected or appointed, and the board discussed options. Michael moved that the Register representative from SHA be appointed by the board for a three-year term of office (seconded S. Rodeffer; carried). Gray requested the board to revisit the issue at the end of the first term, which will begin in 2000. Noble was asked to begin defining the relationship of the representative to the board. The representative will be appointed at the mid-year meeting based on recommendations from the Nominations and Elections Committee and the process included in the procedures manual.

• Nominations and Elections Committee (Cressey): The committee is seeking nominees for RPA representative, the Nominations and Elections Committee, the President, and the board. Approximately 15-20 individuals with commitment and prior service to SHA have been identified, but since the list is heavily weighted to the East, western recommenda­tions are encouraged. The board requested that the committee confirm willingness to serve with potential candidates and provide a report at the mid-year meeting.

• Budget Committee (S. Rodeffer): The committee passed the following two motions referred to the Board: 1) On a one-time basis approve a budget line item of $1,000 for purchasing computer equipment for the reviews editor provided that no further equipment be purchased until an equipment policy is developed at the mid-year meeting, and 2) that the Backcountry Archaeological Services proposal for 1999 be approved and that the Business Office Oversight committee take on examining some issues and developing a request for proposal for competitive procurement of business office services. The committee recommended approval of the publications and operations budgets as circulated. The committee also is discussing two issue papers prepared by the Secretary-Treasurer concerning the allocation of resources to particular functions including what equipment and support costs should be paid by the society and modifications to the current budget cycle to improve operations. The committee will forward the results of deliberations to the board for consideration at the mid-year meeting.

• Publications Budget: Gray expressed concern about having only a $5,000 reserve at the end of this year. Michael explained that the old stock of readers is nearly depleted and this volume has been a mainstay of the publications program. David Brauner and his students have evaluated articles for the new reader and a selection of 34 articles is being reviewed by individuals who use the current reader in class to identify the final 24. The estimated printing cost of $8,000 cannot be refined until the final articles are chosen; purchase price should be kept as low as possible. The new reader must be available for spring semester so it must be printed as soon as possible. Commitments already had been made to Parks Canada for the Backcountry Archaeological Services proposal for 1999 if the motion was carried; Majewski will send an endorsement letter.

• Operations Budget: Regarding income, the board discussed changes to postal service regulations that may permit the society to accept advertising from non-profit-making concerns. M. Rodeffer will confirm with the postal service. Carrell moved that an ACUA-organized workshop be run through the newly established procedures for the SHA workshops and the revenue for their workshop be allocated to the ACUA (seconded S. Rodeffer; carried). Donations toward the workshops should be acknowledged in the Newsletter.

Michael stated that the editorial expenses have not really changed but are presented in more detail. Barka believes that an additional $1,000 may be necessary in 1999 if Pagemaker assistance is no longer provided by the College of William and Mary.

Considerable discussion ensued about sending the large exhibit to national meetings and the relationship of the cost and effort to returns. Majewski asked the Inter-society Relations Committee to define benefit for the mid-year meeting.

Michael stated that he appreciated the information circulated on Business Office costs; he observed that increases have been incremental and not substantial. Michael said that he was not specifically questioning the $17.65/hour services rate, the 21% fringe benefit rate, the 71.5% overhead charged on services plus fringe benefits, or the 10% profit charged on services plus fringe benefits plus overhead. He stated he was concerned about what was included in computing the overhead rate. Michael further said that in December when he had requested business office rate information, he did so believing it was his fiduciary responsibility as a board member to know what was included in the overhead. His December letter asked for any extant audit data for the Business Office overhead rate, and if such data did not exist, requested that M. Rodeffer provide a breakdown of his overhead rate at a level of detail that an auditor would require. M. Rodeffer declined to provide this information. Michael finds this response unacceptable and stated that when he was in business, failure to provide requested information on overhead meant he was unlikely to receive a contract. He does not believe SHA should have to pay $4,500 to get this information, as requested by M. Rodeffer. Gray stated that she pays her auditor $6,000 per year and does not provide information on her firm’s overhead. She suggested deferring this question until the RFP is prepared. Michael stated that the Board should know what is included in the overhead rate. Gray stated that the overhead is much lower than this.

M. Rodeffer stated that while his letter might seem unresponsive, he had conferred with a number of colleagues running small businesses about the issue. None had encountered a requirement for provided audit-level overhead information. Several colleagues also said that they had not provided detailed information on...
overhead in response to requests. M. Rodeffer said if that level of information were required, it should be included in the RFP, but it has never previously been requested by SHA. He distributed the salary and overhead rates for cultural resource firms assembled by ACRA and noted that his salary and overhead rates are mid-range. Renaud recommended that since the Business Office Oversight Committee will be reviewing other issues and reporting back at the mid-year meeting, they should be allowed to address this concern.

Gray moved to accept the Business Office proposal (seconded Michael). M. Rodeffer noted that he would be willing to accept an early termination clause in his contract, but the board did not move to do so. McKee stated that transition may not take place until June 2000. The motion was carried.

Board members expressed serious concern about Jim Ayres' comments in the business meeting about secrecy in the society. Michael asserted that information about the society must be more open and widely disseminated. Cressey stated that she and Henry Miller viewed Ayres' comment as a personal indictment as they were the leaders of the society at the time, but they had received no questions from Ayres during their terms of office. Cressey asked Ayres to define his specific concerns but he was not forthcoming. Historically Ayres has been concerned about the large size of the society's assets; Gray commented that it is good business to keep twice as much money in equity as in operating. Committee chairs asked Majewski to prepare a column for the newsletter about hidden agendas; she asked for suggestions from the board. Possibilities include a checkoff on the renewal form for serving on committees, publish meeting times of all committees, and specifically discuss society reserves.

Regarding the awards budget, Gray stated that if the society is giving prestigious awards, the attendance of the awardee should be funded. The board generally agreed that the attendance of spouses should not be covered.

The Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee budget includes printing the plan resulting from the conference. Michael has discussed the possibility of issuing this as a special publication and partnering with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for publication. Details and possibilities should be clearer by mid-year.

The Budget Committee had recommended deferring the Inter-society Relations Committee's participation in the AAA meeting until funds were available. The board discussed benefits versus costs and the committee's need to have sufficient information to plan their year's work. S. Rodeffer moved to allocate no more than $1,800 in the budget (seconded Renaud; carried). De Cunzo and Clouse will develop a list of where the large and small exhibits should be used. De Cunzo stated that putting Unlocking the Past on the website was a priority. Gray asked to see cost estimates for alternative formats so fundraising efforts could be developed. Cressey thanked De Cunzo for her well-prepared workplan.

Other deferred line items included a direct-mail appeal to SHA members to increase applications to RPA, which may be reduced at mid-year if the number of applications is encouraging, and bookkeeping assistance for the Secretary-Treasurer. The Business Office can be used to assist with some bookkeeping tasks.

Scott stated that although the income in the proposed operations budget is close to the expenditures, dipping into assets is not a good idea. Gray moved to accept the operations budget (seconded Barka; carried).

• Mid-Year Meeting: Tucson, Arizona, April 29-May 2. Board members should plan for two full days of work.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:05 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.
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All memberships in The Society for Historical Archaeology are for the calendar year (January-December). Historical Archaeology and the SHA Newsletter are issued quarterly—in March, June, October, and December. All current journals and in-point newsletters distributed prior to receipt of an application will be provided. Applications postmarked after 30 September will be assigned to the forthcoming calendar year unless otherwise requested.

Membership Classes, Benefits and Requirements

- **Individual**
  - Subscription to Historical Archaeology and SHA Newsletter
  - Vote in Annual Election
  - Hold Office
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  - Participate in Annual Conference at Member Rates.
  - Adjunct—$20 Spouse of any student, regular, or financially contributing member. Entitled to all membership benefits except publications.
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Members are urged to send any news relating to historical archaeology to appropriate SHA Newsletter Coordinators well before the deadlines listed above.

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