President’s Corner

Thinking Through and Implementing Change

In the spring issue of the SHA Newsletter I emphasized several areas in which the membership of the Society can expect to see change over the next few years. Entering the year, the board was planning on contracting the Business Office to a third party company. However, we ran into problems finalizing a contract because of differences in expectations and in the operating structures of the SHA and the company selected. The process was arduous and very time consuming. In the end, the contract was not signed. This process opened our eyes to the necessity of a more comprehensive view of our needs and how they might best be served. Now, a few months into my presidential term, I would like to present to you some recommendations for how we might bring about some positive changes in our organization. These changes should facilitate growth while retaining the positive elements of collegiality, professionalism, scholarship, and volunteerism that have served the Society so well over nearly four decades.

I must inform you that there will be some pain with the gain. The pain is related to the fact that these underlying governance issues must be considered at the same time that we will have an increase in dues. The gain relates to the fact that through careful planning, and willingness to reinvent the infrastructure of our organizational “box,” we can grow as a society and control future membership costs while being more responsive to an expanding base of constituents.

In this column I will present a rough draft of a proposed restructuring of the organization of the SHA Board. In a companion article I will explain the dues increase that has been approved by the Board and discuss some innovative ideas aimed at creating endowed base funds for our largest budget item, our journal, Historical Archaeology. Ideally, I would not put recommendations for changes in board structure and organization management together for fear of retribution, but reality is a great gut check. Thus, I ask you to bear with me and think of our Society as a social network, when considering board structure, management, and dues. Each is related to the others in interactive ways in spite of the fact that they are presented lineally in text.

Proposed Restructuring of the SHA Board

Over the past several decades the Society has relied heavily on the volunteer contributions of a few individuals who have contributed significantly over many years. Change is inevitable—we already know that our newsletter editor will be stepping down and that our secretary/treasurer has indicated that she will not stand for reelection for the term beginning in 2003. Moreover, there are real questions about the infrastructure of the board. For example: How much can be accomplished by the president in a one-year term? What does the immediate past-president really do? Why do two non-elected board members vote? In short, now is a good time to reflect upon board governance with an eye on finding ways to make the society more productive and responsive.

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President's Corner

Continued from Page 1

As indicated in the spring issue of the Newsletter 34(1): 3, I asked an ad-hoc committee to begin looking into board and governance structures. The events concerning the business office, and the financial constraints of our budget, caused me to push this item up on the Society's agenda. Working with board member William Moss, I examined the structures of dozens of national and international scholarly organizations. This effort was assisted by the fact that such structures are now a basic element of most societies' Web sites.

Most organizations list not only their boards, but also the internal bylaws by which they govern. For comparative purposes, I looked not only at archaeology- and anthropology-related organizations but also drew from the long list of organizations that are affiliated with the American Council of Learned Societies (http://www.acls.org/lscao.htm). The list includes a wide range of scholarly groups. Most have goals similar to those of the SHA (for example, journals, statements of ethics, scholarly goals). The list of organizations examined includes: Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, Southwestern Archaeological Conference, Society for Archaeological Sciences, Association of American Geographers, Society for California Archaeology, Society of Africanist Archaeologists, Society for Industrial Archaeology, American Historical Association, Society for American Archaeology, American Anthropological Association, American Folklore Society, American Studies Association, Register of Professional Archaeologists, Canadian Archaeological Association, and the European Association of Archaeologists (please examine the Web sites of these organizations for the details of their respective board and governance structures).

As a result of this informal survey, we found that most organizations that are smaller manage themselves much like the SHA, with a board that does much of the day-to-day work of the society (including finance to marketing) and a business office, or an even less formal management structure, which is given a relatively small proportion of the operating responsibilities. In contrast, organizations that are as large or larger tend to have an Executive Office structure (either employees or contracted). The board structures associated with this form of management rely on longer terms for presidential officers, retain considerable day-to-day transactions by secretary and treasurer positions, and define focused responsibilities for board members at large.

I felt the best way to push discussion (and ultimately decisions) regarding board structure was to put forward a recommendation for a new formulation of the board and to seek comments from the membership. The proposed changes were presented to the Board at its spring meeting. The board agreed that change is necessary and endorsed opening discussion by having the Society contemplate these changes. The following table presents the current and proposed changes to the board (Table 1).

Please refer any comments regarding the proposed changes to William Moss at <WMOSS@ville.quebec.qc.ca>. William will collate comments and forward them to the ad-hoc committee, which will use them to formulate the final draft of a recommendation to the Board. Since Board structure is part of our bylaws, any changes must be approved by a vote of the membership.

The proposed changes have several advantages over our current structure. In the proposed structure, all board members would be elected (currently two are appointed by the president). The president would have a two-year term of office (four years overall on the board). This will give the president more time to implement and carry out policy. The one-year term that we currently employ results in a "disconnect" between ideas and actions. The current position of immediate past-president has few responsibilities, and those who hold the position often feel caught in a lame-duck category and are reluctant to appear to counteract the current president. The elimination of the position saves money (cost of board meetings) but does not prohibit the president and board from seeking advice. The president would be given the opportunity to learn the infrastructure of the organization during a two-year period as president-elect versus the current one-year period. This will allow for more upfront planning. It would also expand the list of potential officers by making past board members of the organization less critical to continuity in governance. The president-elect would be given more responsibility and would serve as liaison to the Society’s editors (journal, newsletter, and Web site), as well as the election committee.

The terms of office and number of at-large board members (six, holding revolving three-year terms) and ACUA board
member (one with a three-year term) would remain the same. However, the two editor positions would no longer be voting members but would be ex officio non-voting Board members. They would be expected to report to the Board during its Saturday meeting at the annual meetings but would not need to attend the mid-year meeting. They would be expected to be available for conference calls during all Board meetings. The elimination of the editors as voting members would retain their status as Board members, albeit ex officio/non-voting. This shift would make the Board a 100-percent executive director or executive office (hired or contracted), but these duties could be deferred to management. Quite frankly, our discussion on the Board has been relatively stable, while our profession has continued to grow. Therefore, there is reason to believe that the Society could do better. In order to grow and carry out our mission, we must change how we do things. In particular, we must be more assertive in our campaign for members, and we need to do a better job of marketing ourselves. When we reflected on the pending business office RFP, we found that we had written it to maintain the status quo, not to challenge ourselves to new levels. Repeatedly in board discussions we have found ourselves at a loss for answers with respect to membership or marketing issues.

Executive Office or Business Office?

We are at a “cross-roads” in governance. The question—Which road should we take?—permeates all facets of the Society, from finance to professionalism and from management to membership. For the past several years our membership has been relatively stable, while our profession has continued to grow. Therefore, there is reason to believe that the Society could do better. In order to grow and carry out our mission, we must change how we do things. In particular, we must be more assertive in our campaign for members, and we need to do a better job of marketing ourselves. When we reflected on the pending business office RFP, we found that we had written it to maintain the status quo, not to challenge ourselves to new levels. Repeatedly in board discussions we have found ourselves at a loss for answers with respect to membership or marketing issues.

It would appear that we have grown too large to rely only on volunteerism to generate progressive programs for either marketing or membership and that we would be better served by explicitly making them a charge or responsibility of an executive office. Quite frankly, our discussions along these lines are just beginning. The long-range planning committee, headed by William Moss, and the Business Oversight Committee, headed by Vergil Noble and Larry McKee, have been charged to come up with a recommendation and plan for implementation. We set a target for information-gathering through the end of the summer with a full implementation of contracts (or hiring) and transfer of responsibilities by March 2003 (to coincide with possible changes in Board governance). In the interim we have asked Michael Rodeffer to continue in a contracted position as defined by the format of an RFP that has been generated. During this period, Michael will work with the committees to carry out necessary changes prior to the formal transfer of responsibilities.

The key issue here is that we see the need for change rather than simply retaining the status quo. We need technical assistance in marketing and membership in order to raise funds (book and journal sales) and to reduce the per-capita cost of operation. Ultimately, we may contract with specialists to assist us in these tasks or we may hire an executive director and staff with job descriptions that include these tasks. If we go the executive director route, we need to find a home base. Along these lines I ask that all members explore the possibility of donated space within your respective communities (universities, museums, not-for-profit agencies, etc.), because, given our finances, we may need five years of underwritten space in order to effect a desirable change.

Concluding Remarks

As the Society for Historical Archaeology moves forward into the twenty-first century, we have begun to look for ways to facilitate more efficient and progressive governance. For the first time in my memory, at the spring 2001 board meeting blocks of time were set aside and actually used for the discussion of the tougher issues of governance and finance. As a result, we thought through and voted on a dues increase, we established a format for endowed funding of entitlements, we came up with a plan for revising board governance, and we set in motion a means to assess the possibilities of revisions in how we manage our affairs. It is my hope that the membership will embrace the spirit of change and will support the Society in its transitions. Your membership and participation count and contribute to the field of historical archaeology. I encourage your comments and ask that you forward suggestions concerning the proposed changes in board governance to William Moss <WMOSS@ville.quebec.qc.ca>.

Douglas V. Armstrong, 2001 SHA President
Dues Increase Approved for 2002: Costs Offset by the Creation of an Endowed Fund

Reported by
Douglas V. Armstrong, 2001 SHA President

At its spring 2001 meeting the SHA Board of Directors approved an increase in membership dues beginning in 2002. In consideration of the fact that we had entered a second year of deficit budgets and that the current dues structure had effectively served the Society for the period of its five-year design, the board voted 10-1 in favor of the dues increase outlined below. In considering the dues increase, the Board found that covering the cost of entitlements (such as the journal and newsletter) and activities of the organization would have required an increase of standard dues of $105 (averaged over five years). However, we chose to increase dues only to $95 (regular membership) and to aim toward making up the difference through the creation of the SHA Journal Fund. To facilitate a base level of money for this fund, the Board is committing 100 percent of proceeds from the sale of a new two-CD set containing volumes 1–34 of Historical Archaeology to the newly created fund. In addition, contributions will be solicited from the membership.

New Dues Level Approved at Spring 2001 Board Meeting

Membership $95
Discounted Membership $50
Student Member $50
Discounted Student Member $30
Retired Member $60
Institutional Member $150
Institution Discount $75
Adjunct $30
Friend $150
Developer $200
Benefactor $300
Life $3,000

The Dues Increase

The increase in dues to $95 (regular membership) falls in line with the Society’s long-term planning. By way of comparison, the current dues of the Society for American Archaeology are $115. When approved six years ago, the dues structure was designed to have a surplus during the first three years and a deficit during the final two years. In fact, we were able to hold the line on expenses and did not run a deficit until 2001. In looking forward, we wanted to begin reorganizing how we finance our activities. We took a different approach this time and set the dues based on expenses associated with the 2002 budget and set forth a challenge to the Society to develop ways to increase revenues. The relatively small increase to $95 (regular membership) is dependent upon decreased expenses on such line items as board meetings (see recommended changes in board structure), more assertive marketing (sales of publications and perhaps other products), expanded membership (an orchestrated membership campaign), and an increasing utilization of endowed support including money generated for the new SHA Journal Fund. Still, even if we are successful, one cannot expect to hold these fees for a period of more than five years.

New Category—Retired Member

The new membership fee structure maintains the current array of categories of members but adds the category of “Retired Member.” This category was requested by several members of the Society who are concerned that persons on fixed incomes be able to maintain their long-term ties with the organization during their retirement years. The technical definition of this category (criteria for eligibility) is still under construction, but the board felt that it was important to recognize the changing economic conditions of retirement similarly to how we deal with those of student and international members.

New SHA Journal Fund

The SHA Journal Fund is an innovation for the Society. The journal is a very important part of the professional and scholarly mission of the Society. It is also our most costly entitlement. Faced with the problem of increasing costs for entitlements and operations, we decided to take advantage of an opportunity and commit proceeds from a soon-to-be-released CD in order to assist in holding the line on dues. We will also encourage members and friends of the Society to contribute to this endowment fund. The board voted that all proceeds from sales of its new CDs go to the newly created SHA Journal Fund (in addition, we voted to halt sales of our existing and more limited CD). Each year no more than 80 percent of the interest generated by this fund will be used to assist in paying costs associated with the creation and production of the journal (the amount not used will, over time, build the fund base). Moreover, if there is any surplus in an annual budget, the full amount of funds expended from this fund will be reimbursed to the fund before any surplus is rolled over into the Society’s general fund.

The new two-CD set containing Historical Archaeology volumes 1–34 will be available to members starting in November 2001, at a cost of $100 per set to persons who have paid their 2002 dues. A low price was set in an effort to encourage a large number of members to purchase the sets—and invest in the future of the journal. These sets will not go on sale to non-members until June 2002, at a price of $150. Availability to institutional members has not yet been determined, pending discussion of issues pertaining to multisite use by institutional members.

When members purchase the CD set they will “Invest in Knowledge by Investing in the SHA Journal’s Future.” The president of the Society and the Development Committee will be contacting members to solicit contributions to the fund. Contributions of any amounts will be appreciated, and contributions of $1,000 or more will receive special recognition by the Society. It is hoped that at least $50,000 will be raised for the SHA Journal Fund through the combination of sales and contributions by December 2003. We realize that the annual interest on such a fund only scratches the surface of production costs, but it is an important beginning to an approach to SHA financing that takes a long-term view to current problems and invests our efforts in the Society’s future.

Summary Statement

No one in the Society likes dues increases and neither does the Board. The dues increase that has been approved has taken a progressive approach to financing the future of the Society. It is conservative with your money, yet creative in its outlook toward funding the important scholarly products of our Society. We hope that you will support the Society by renewing your memberships and by purchasing the new CD when you renew your membership. We also hope that some of you are moved to begin the process of endowing the foundations of our Society by contributing to the SHA Journal Fund.
CITIES IN THE WORLD, 1500-2000: Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology conference, to be held at the Department of Archaeology, Southampton University, 18-20 April 2002.

Contributions are invited on archaeological and historical approaches to the development of large towns and cities in Britain, Europe, and the World, 1500-2000. The conference will examine all aspects of urban life during the last five hundred years, with particular attention to international contexts and comparisons. Themes might include: the longevity of medieval cities, questions of modernisation and globalisation, the role of urban places in eroding or creating regional cultures and economies, industrial cities, planned towns, international interactions, and colonial contexts. Specific topics of interest include: the urban landscape; domestic, institutional, and commercial buildings; material culture studies; social interactions; civic culture; migrations; health; and death. The conference hopes to attract papers on a variety of archaeological and historical subjects and periods, to generate comparative perspectives on the relationship between urban places and the wider world.

The conference will include opportunities for looking at the post-medieval and historical archaeology of Southampton, a seaport of world importance in the nineteenth century, and of Portsmouth, the city, the naval dockyards, and the harbour.

Proposals may be either for a twenty-minute paper on a subject that the author has extensively researched or a ten-minute "work-in-progress" report. Typewritten proposals should include a title for the paper, the author’s name, address, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address, and an abstract of 400 words maximum in length. Abstracts may be posted or e-mailed to Adrian Green or Roger Leech at the addresses below, and should be sent no later than 1 September 2001. Accepted papers will be required by 1 February 2002, and it is intended that the proceedings will be published, in the new series currently planned for the Society’s annual conferences. Proposals for sessions will also be welcomed and should be discussed with the organisers at the earliest possible opportunity.

If you are interested in contributing to the conference or obtaining further details, please contact Adrian Green at the Department of History, University of Durham, 43 North Bailey, Durham DH1 3EX, e-mail: A.G.Green@durham.ac.uk, or Dr. Roger Leech Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ, e-mail: rl2@soton.ac.uk.

2002 CONFERENCE IN MOBILE

The Society for Historical Archaeology announces that the SHA 2002 Annual Conference will be held on 9-12 January 2002, at the Adam’s Mark Hotel in Mobile, Alabama. The conference will be co-hosted by the University of South Alabama’s Center for Archaeological Studies, the University of West Florida’s Archaeology Institute, and the University of Southern Mississippi’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology. The theme for the conference is Colonial Origins, in recognition of the 300th anniversary of Mobile’s founding by French colonists.

See the Winter 2000 issue of the SHA newsletter for call for papers and additional information.

Greg Wessel, Conference Chair
E-mail: gwselk@ajagmail.uscouthal.edu or tel. 334.460.6911.

SHA NEWSLETTER EDITOR POSITION OPEN

The current SHA Newsletter editor will resign his duties upon the selection of a new Newsletter editor by the SHA Board of Directors. Any SHA member interested in assuming this time-consuming volunteer position should contact Norman F. Barka in the Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187 or by e-mail at nbark@wm.edu or by fax at 757.221.1066.

Duties of the Newsletter editor include the following:

- Organize four issues of the SHA Newsletter per year; issues vary in length from about 30 to 80 pages.
- Assemble news and information about historical archaeology worldwide in a consistent and timely fashion.
- Appoint assistant editors and coordinators worldwide to gather information to be submitted to the Newsletter editor.
- Appoint and direct a copy editor.
- Appoint and direct a graphic specialist who will do the final composition of each issue in PageMaker 6.
- Attend mid-year and January board meetings; chair Newsletter Editorial Advisory Committee.

The Newsletter editor will need institutional/company financial and material support. He/she will need a computer and printer, as well as a high-quality scanner and access to e-mail and the Internet. The institution/company may have to support a person(s) to type and organize copy, a copy editor, and a graphics specialist.

A person in the discipline is preferred. All interested members should send a proposal addressing the points listed above plus a list of experience in historical archaeology, printing, graphics, newsletter or journal production, etc. The deadline for proposals has been extended to 1 October 2001. Submitted proposals may not be considered before August, due to the current Newsletter editor’s field schedule.
Post-Medieval Archaeology in Ireland
Reported by Audrey Horning
Dept. of Archaeology, Queens University, Belfast

A conference organized by the Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology group was held at the Queen's University of Belfast on 1-4, February 2001. Twenty-nine papers on the archaeology of post-medieval Ireland were presented, covering the archaeology of the Munster and Ulster plantations; discussions of post-medieval Irish architecture; the archaeology of gardens, churches, and industry; and the archaeology of post-medieval cities and towns, along with specific discussions of individual artifact types such as ceramics, coins, clay pipes, clothing, metalwork, and firearms. These papers are currently being compiled into a volume which will serve as a comprehensive introduction to post-medieval archaeology in Ireland.

More than 140 people attended the conference, highlighting the strong interest in promoting the study of the material legacy of Ireland's recent past. The final day of the conference incorporated a lively and productive discussion regarding the present state and the future of the study of post-medieval Irish archaeology. The need to foster greater public and professional awareness of post-medieval archaeology was widely recognized, as was the need for academic and vocational training opportunities. Additionally, there was general agreement on the necessity of developing strong interdisciplinary ties with historians, museum specialists, architectural historians, folkloric specialists, and cultural geographers, as well as developing close ties with historical archaeologists throughout the world to avoid a situation in which Irish archaeologists "re-invent the wheel."

One outcome of the conference was the formal establishment of the Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group and the election of seven new members of the organizing committee. Plans are underfoot to hold another conference in February of next year, venue to be announced. At present, a mailing list of interested persons is being compiled which will serve as the membership directory for the organization. If you would like to be included in this list, please contact the secretary, Audrey Horning, at a.horning@qub.ac.uk, or the chairperson, Ruairi O Baoill at ruairi.obaoill@doeni.gov.uk.

Past Conferences

The Archaeology of Reformation (c. 1480–1580) Conference
The British Museum, London
15–17 February 2001
Reported by Deirdre O'Sullivan
School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester

No historical phenomenon can parallel the Reformation in European history. Both in its own time and for subsequent generations of rulers, theologians, politicians, and historians, it generated passion, conflict, controversy, and debate on an unprecedented scale. Aided by the new technology of the printing press, this was mirrored in the production of an enormous volume of written materials that even at this remove can barely be sorted or categorized dispassionately into primary and secondary sources. It remains, to a degree, unfinished business, most conspicuously today on the streets of Northern Ireland. Doubtless, at least partially intimidated by the volume and nature of writings on the Reformation, archaeologists have hitherto shielded away from a direct encounter. What might a conference on the topic achieve? The London meeting, hosted jointly by the Society for Medieval Archaeology and the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, offered many different themes, some within well-established scholarly traditions, others starting from more contemporary perspectives.

The destruction of medieval buildings in England was naturally an important traditional strand. It was both inspiring and depressing to be reminded of the impressive tradition of scholarship on English medieval ecclesiastical architecture, which was apparent in a number of contributions, although others revealed an alarming unfamiliarity with this, now probably very unfashionable, field of study. It is fair to say, however, that the bare ruined choirs approach in archaeology has acted as a barrier to alternative perceptions of the structural demolition of the sixteenth century, concealing the creativity and energy of the Reformation builders beneath a veil of nostalgic medievalismo.

London emerged as a happening place in the sixteenth century. A number of papers shed light on the enterprises of Henry's new men, who appropriated the newly redundant religious buildings of the capital without sentiment, concealing property market—this struck some contemporary chords! A high point of the conference was a visit to the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great at Spitalfields, led by John Schofield and Roger Leech. Although the building had been partly demolished and extensively modified in the mid-sixteenth century, many of these Protestant adaptations fell victim in turn to nineteenth-century enthusiasm for medieval restoration. Although it was clear that London is not much use as a general model, urban reformation in Britain was otherwise only touched on in two excellent but understandably restricted case studies at Chester and York, and a fascinating paper on sixteenth-century Judaism in England by Beverly Nenk. There were, however, several contributions from other parts of Europe, mostly restricted to architectural or iconographic themes.

In spite of the new frame, however, the conference did not offer many new depatures. The balance of papers reflected established areas of study, even though these may not have been previously appropriated under the present umbrella. For this participant at least, there was too much emphasis on elites, and too little on popular culture. There were a couple of notable exceptions: David Gaimster made an important contribution in his discussion of ceramics traded in use among the Hansa towns, which drew heavily on the popular images produced by German printmakers, and clearly fuelled mass enthusiasm for the reformed religion, and a group paper on the use of the name of Jesus offered a lucid if still preliminary account of this symbol in action. Tombstones and memorials were presented from many different directions, but only papers by Jonathan Finch and Sarah Turlow really addressed new questions.

Although the conference was impressive in many respects, it was clear that much might be lost as well as gained. It would be sad indeed if archaeologists were to start congratulating themselves for (re)discovering areas of study with which early generations of students were totally unfamiliar, yet in the era of information chaos, this seems inevitable. Some contributions, from both the podium and the floor, revealed some amazing post-Christian ignorance about the tenets of sixteenth-century religious belief, yet this is knowledge that would have been taken for granted in an academic context a generation ago.

Is this simply because the phenomenon of mass religious enthusiasm is generally remote from the everyday experience of the West today? Theology in any form is hardly a recognizable influence in contemporary mass popular culture, and the strength of feeling aroused by images, iconography, and dress is apparently as incomprehensible and unfamiliar to the growing generation as anything encountered by the first Europeans in the New World. This seems a terrible waste of all that sixteenth-century passion for printing!
The grievance process is the part of the Register that allows a variety of potential problems to be resolved. As my predecessors in SOPA consistently reported, the biggest job of the Grievance Coordinator is to be a good listener and dispute mediator. Fully 90 percent of all potential grievances are resolved by listening to the aggrieved person and letting them tell their story to someone who is impartial and who has no stake in the outcome of whatever conflict they may perceive. By the time they have finished telling their story, they have talked themselves out of the problems and there is nothing more for the Grievance Coordinator to pursue.

There are also inquiries about individuals who are not members of the Register. In many instances, the preliminary information provided indicates there may be a real problem involved, but the Register cannot assume responsibility for non-members. Inquiries of this type have ranged from two disputing professors to Native Americans unhappy with treatment of sites by contract archaeologists. The Register politely declines to mediate disputes that do not involve its members.

There are a few instances where a real problem exists and members have violated one or more provisions of the Register’s Code of Conduct and/or Standards of Research Performance. These are investigated in detail as specified in the Disciplinary Procedures. These are the ones that take time and care to resolve satisfactorily. They also involve the inclusion of individuals other than the Grievance Coordinator in the process.

It is important to remember that confidentiality is a major concern. The Register goes to great lengths to protect its members who are wrongfully accused, so that reputations are not unjustly sullied. At the same time, it is difficult to conduct an investigation without disclosing some of the basic facts. However, Grievance Coordinators do their best to ensure that their materials are gathered in confidence to avoid unfairly damaging someone’s good reputation.

Who can bring a grievance against an RPA? Anyone. There is no requirement that the aggrieved person or entity be a member of the Register. The only requirement is that the person against whom the grievance is filed must be an RPA, or was an RPA when the incident that caused the grievance occurred.

How does one file a grievance? Usually, the first step is a telephone call to the Grievance Coordinator. After the Grievance Coordinator listens to the story, and agrees that an investigation may be warranted, the aggrieved person is asked to submit the details of the complaint in writing with supporting documents (if available). Sources of additional information are also requested, and the Grievance Coordinator seeks out relevant details to support or refute the allegations. In some instances, the investigation ends at this stage because it is found that the additional information does not support the complaint.

Should the complaint appear valid to the Grievance Coordinator, a committee of two persons is appointed to assist in the investigation. The committee reviews the material in hand and develops new information as needed to produce a report on the incident. The committee may recommend one of three things: dismissal of the charges, admonishment or censure, or filing a formal complaint with the Standards Board. If admonishment or censure is recommended and the accused individual refuses to accept that punishment, then a formal complaint must be filed with the Standards Board.

Should a formal complaint become necessary, the Grievance Coordinator presents the committee’s findings and recommendations to the Standards Board in a hearing with the accused present. Legal counsel for the accused and the Register may be present as well. The Standards Board determines whether or not to sustain the complaint. If sustained, then it is the responsibility of the Grievance Coordinator to ensure that notice of the punishment is posted in an appropriate public place as determined by the Register Board.

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Images of the Past

Anders Franzén standing in front of the newly raised ship the Vasa, in Stockholm Harbor, Sweden. Built for King Gustav Adolphus II, this 180-foot square-rigged warship carried 64 cannon and sunk only one year after its launching in 1627.

Starting in 1953, Anders Franzén searched both Stockholm harbor and the archives for the wreck, making initial contact in 1956. Over the next few years the well-preserved ship was slowly raised and is now housed in the Vasa Museum.

Photo: Courtesy of the Vasa Museum (Slide B1-118), Stockholm, Sweden.
Unfortunately there is a lot more to know about being an archaeologist than one is likely to learn in school. To help student members take control of their careers and education, the SHA Student Subcommittee has published a series of articles aimed at students. I have compiled a bibliography of these articles, and similar ones from the Society for American Archaeology, in case you missed one or two. These articles cover educational issues such as choosing a school and planning research as well as professional development aimed at students, such as how to present papers or posters at professional meetings, design a résumé, and take responsibility for your career. Some are written by students based on their own experiences and others by professionals writing from the perspective of employers, professors, or publishers. Whether you are just getting started in archaeology or need advice on transitioning from student to professional, these articles have valuable advice to share.

Agbe-Davies, Anna and Shawn Misdea  

Baxter, Jane Eva  

Baxter, Jane Eva and Deborah L. Nichols  

Baxter, Jane Eva and Gordon F. M. Rakita  

Beaudry, Mary C.  

Bender, Susan J. and George S. Smith  

Berg, Caryn M.  


Berg, Caryn M. and Eden A. Walker  

Blanton, Dennis B.  

Bolcher, William R.  

Branton, Nicole  
1999 Learning Historical Archaeology—Searching for a Graduate Program in Historical Archaeology. *SHA Newsletter* 32(3): 26–27.

Burks, Jarrod and Melissa F. Baird  

Burks, Jarrod  

Davis, Hester A., Jeffrey H. Altshul, Judith Bense, Elizabeth M. Brumfiel, Shereen Lerner, James J. Miller, Vincas P. Steponaitis, and Joe Watkins  
1999 Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century: Thoughts on Undergraduate Education. *SAA Bulletin* 17(1): 18–20

DeCorse, Christopher R.  

Dignius, Dawn Mooney  

Gifford, Chad and Jason J. Gonzalez  

Gifford, Clarence N.  

Gonzalez, Jason J. and Eden A. Walker  


for the Boardman privy. The vessel is a small saucer of polychrome painted white earthenware ("pearlware") bearing Masonic symbols. Two of the merchants who lived at the Farm, Nathaniel Tracy and Offin Boardman, were members of the local Lodge. Because this vessel is likely to have been made ca. 1800–1810, it may have been a memento belonging to Offin Boardman, who lived at the site from 1799 until his death in 1811. Mr. Lewis intends to look more widely into the material culture of Masonry and the significance of its appearance in archaeological contexts.

All three of these projects will be completed in late spring, 2001. Other site-related activity includes the desalinization and mending of several hundred vessels recovered from the Boardman privy so that they can be put on permanent exhibit in the china closet in the ca. 1800 Boardman Parlor exhibit in the house, slated to open in June 2001.

### Seventeenth-Century Faunal Remains from Plymouth

Archaeological investigation by Timelines, Inc., of a proposed wastewater route near Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1998 identified a significant Contact Period site yielding blue glass beads, lichens, and features. A limited amount of faunal remains was also recovered, most of these having been calcined in cooking fires. One large basin-shaped feature contained a smaller discrete deposit of unburned semi-articulated bird bones in one corner. Lithics and fragments of shell-tempered Native pottery were the only other artifacts recovered from this deposit, and it does not appear to be a recent deposit that is intrusive into an older feature. Recent analysis of the faunal remains from the site has revealed that the bird bones from this feature are those of an adult rooster or hen, *Gallus gallus*. The bones present are one left and one right femur, one left and one right tibiotarsus, one half of the pelvis, one fragment of a right coracoid, one sternum fragment, and several longbone and flat bone fragments. All of these bones are from one individual who appears to have been intentionally buried, possibly complete or at least discretely from the rest of the deposit. The bones present may be the result of a meal, but they are in a condition that precludes their examination for butchering marks.

During the Contact period, *Gallus* was an Old World genus, and its presence indicates that the Native people living at this site had contact with Europeans from whom they acquired this bird. The most likely source for this bird was probably the English colonists living at Plymouth. Chickens had been given as a gift to Massasoit in March 1622, when the Sachem was ill. This event was recorded by Edward Winslow, who told Massasoit of breaking a bottle of drink that he had brought for him and that if Massasoit sent some men to Plymouth they could get more and "also for some chickens to make him broth." But when the messenger returned with the chickens "he would not have the chickens killed, but kept them for breed" (Edward Winslow, *Good News from New England*). Updated reprint of original work. (Applewood Books, Bedford, Mass.).

Regardless of where the bird came from, the remains of this *Gallus* constitute the only example of early seventeenth-century live-stock recovered from a New England site and the only known seventeenth-century example of *Gallus* burial from a Native site. The site is the remains of a Native village near the river. The remains are from the eighteenth century. The last one was in operation until ca. 1857. While secondary sources state that a woolen mill had been constructed on the island ca. 1814, primary research suggests that a woolen mill was in operation from ca. 1857 to ca. 1870. A field walkover of the Island revealed a flume, a filled-in, stone-kerning, and foundation remnants that are probably associated with the nineteenth-century development of the Island’s history. Field testing, consisting of the excavation of three shovel test pits within the area to be affected by the project, revealed large foundation rocks associated with one of the early grist mills and fall episodes associated with the razing of all structures sometime after 1903.

### Sophronia Young House Site

Sophronia Young House Site: Timelines, Inc., undertook an intensive (locational) survey for the New Seabury Development in Mashpee. The survey revealed a historic-period site consisting of two depressions: one was interpreted as the cellar hole for a historic-period house and the other as a possible well. Test pits placed in 5-meter intervals from the cellar hole contained cultural materials dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in undisturbed contexts. Historical research determined that that house site was associated with Sophronia Young, a member of the Mashpee Tribe who died in 1850. As archaeological evidence at the Sophronia Young House Site has the potential to provide insight into issues of continu­ity and change in eighteenth- and nine­teenth-century settlement and subsistence systems in Mashpee, a site examination was conducted. The report for the site exam is currently in its final phase of production.

### King Street Old Burying Ground

Littleton: Archaeological monitoring was conducted by Martin Dudek for thirteen tree
or shrub plantings within the historic King Street Old Burying Ground in Littleton, active between 1717 and 1909. The installation of a waterline hookup outside the cemetery was also monitored. Archaeological monitoring within the cemetery led to the discovery and avoidance of two grave shafts, both identified near the top of the B horizon. Displaced footstones were also documented, with seven footstones rediscovered apart from their original locations. Cultural materials included a scattering of late eighteenth-through recent twentieth-century materials, with late nineteenth-to early twentieth-century refuse recovered below three redeposited eighteenth-century footstones inside the west stone wall. Historical data documented earlier cemetery renovation efforts, tree plantings, and tree removals. Archaeological data indicate that cemetery landscaping, the addition of later monuments, and the redeposition of footstones are all elements of an archaeological landscape history.

- **Rowley Village Forge Site, Boxford:** PAL recently completed a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Rowley Village Forge Site in Boxford, Massachusetts. This site encompasses the undisturbed archaeological remains of a seventeenth-century bloomery forge for charcoal smelting of bog iron ore, and associated surface features. The site is the only known undisturbed seventeenth-century bloomery forge site in Massachusetts. The forge operated between 1668 and about 1813 and was built and operated by Henry Leonard, a British ironmaster who was originally hired by John Winthrop, Jr., to work at the Saugus Iron Works. Extensive Essex County court records document numerous legal cases involving Leonard and his sons and provide clues to the site configuration and operations.

The Rowley Village Forge Site has great potential to contain evidence for early colonial iron-making technology and waterpower infrastructure. Background research suggests that in addition to a bloomery forge, the works may have also included a secondary iron-working operation, possibly a finery forge for conversion of pig iron or wrought iron to wrought iron or a chafery forge for reheating wrought iron bars for forging anchors. Research questions focus on what processes were used at this site and where those processes took place. Through analysis of the legal cases, early iron-making technology features, two possible areas were located for future excavation. PAL anticipates performing limited excavations to pursue these research avenues in support of the archaeological significance section of the National Register nomination.

**Maine**

- **D. D. Blaisdell Site, Dedham:** In October 2000, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC completed a Phase I and limited Phase II survey for Covenant House/HOME, Inc., for their proposed subdivision of low-income housing on Bald Mountain Road in Dedham, Maine. Proposed impacts include the construction of twelve homes and an adjacent parking lot, resulting in the loss of a Bald Mountain Road to the subdivision.

On one of the proposed lots and within the Common Lot, two cellar holes have been linked to the occupation of Daniel Blaisdell, his wife, Eunice, and their eleven children. The Blaisdell Farmstead (ME-119-002) is a small family farmstead occupied from the 1820s until probably about 1900. The farm was one of several in the area, small in scale and varied in scope, supplying grain, apples, and hay to a local market. Daniel’s farmstead may have been linked to that of his kin, George Blaisdell; his son, J. W. Blaisdell; and Dudley Blaisdell, each of whom owned farms nearly on Bald Mountain.

In order to keep costs down, the survey was undertaken with the explicit goal of determining site boundaries for the purposes of avoidance and preservation. Although the property was deemed potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, sampling was not adequate for evaluation of eligibility.

A total of 48 shovel tests pits (STPs) was excavated around the two cellar holes, which were linked to D. D. Blaisdell (Wall- ing 1860). In addition, a metal detector survey was carried out to aid in identifying site boundaries. A total of 233 nineteenth- and early twentieth-century domestic and architectural artifacts was recovered from half of the testholes, while the remaining 24 STPs were negative for material culture. The largest amount of material was recovered from test pits nearest the cellar hole features.

Domestic refuse (ceramic, bottle glass, mammal bone) made up 41.6 percent of the total assemblage, with ceramic material constituting the largest portion (25.3 percent). Several personal items were recovered as well, including a pipe stem fragment marked “Davidson Glasgow” with a 5/64” bore, glass and iron buttons, and a leather shoe heel. Most of the 56 ceramic sherds were undecorated whiteware and white granite slightly more than 10 percent of the sherd total. Although the assemblage was composed of architectural materials, such as nails, window glass, brick, and mortar. Ceramics and other domestic refuse made up the remainder. Among the decorated ceramics were sprig-painted designs on whiteware (typically dating from 1835 to 1870), chrome painted designs (from ca. 1830–1860), sponge painting (popular from the 1830s to the 1860s), and blue shell edge, which is a form of decoration spanning the entire nineteenth century.

From the decorated ware, it appears that the site was occupied during the 1830s. The presence of low quantities of pearlware—manufactured from 1780 to 1830—suggests that these were the earliest ceramics brought to the site, which correspond to the beginning stages of childbearing and rearing for the Blaisdell family. The most prevalent ware recovered is whiteware, generally available between 1830 and 1860, during which time the Blaisdell family was expanding with the arrival of multiple children. During this phase of the household development cycle, it is not unusual to find a family in the acquisition of many ceramic vessels. Pearlware represents less than 10 percent of the sherds recovered, with whiteware constituting almost two-thirds, and white granite slightly more than 10 percent of the ceramic total. In plotting a timeline for the acquisition of ceramics, we see an “entry-level” assemblage with pearlware in the earliest years at the site (ca. 1825); a burgeoning collection of whiteware tableware during the years 1832 to 1850, when eight children were born to Eunice and Daniel; and the final stages of a household in the small number of white granite sherds, acquired after the children had left the house, after 1860.

The ceramic evidence indicates an occupation from the 1820s to the late years of the nineteenth century. Among the architectural debris, a few wire nails were found, indicating the structures stood through the turn of the twentieth century. The paucity of twentieth-century materials, however, strongly suggests that the house and barn probably did not stand much longer after that, and it is likely that the site was abandoned after the death of Eunice Blaisdell and that of her surviving children who continued to live with her.

- **Sayward-Wheeler House, York:** In October 2000, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) conducted archaeological investigations of the north yard of the Sayward-Wheeler House in York, Maine, prior to restoration work on the north side of the house. The objective of the survey was to reconstruct for SPNEA the historic ground surface and to recover any artifacts uncovered in the process. SPNEA wishes to correct negative drainage problems against the north sills by lowering the grade of the soils against the house. The north yard slopes with a gradient perhaps as steep as 15 degrees from north to south, resulting in drainage patterns of high water volume against the back foundations and sills. The site examination of the back yard revealed that an extensive bedrock ledge underlines thin deposits of soil with depths ranging from 5 cm (2) to 30 cm (12). A total of 8 square meters was excavated in two days, yielding 1,364 artifacts. The overwhelming majority (81 percent) of the assemblage was composed of architectural materials such as nails, window glass, brick, and mortar. Ceramics and other domestic refuse made up the remainder. Although the artifacts related to the house, most were architectural materials deposited by routine house maintenance. No pre-Contact cultural materials were recovered during the survey.

The highest density of artifacts is in the west yard, just outside the kitchen door.
This small, protected area encompassed by the small ell and the northwest corner of the house might have served as a dooryard, where domestic activities such as food preparation, laundering, and child’s play were centered. The presence of thirteen buttons, a glass bead, scissors, and other clothing-related items indicate habitual use of the area for perhaps mending, washing, or drying clothes. No toys were found in the north yard, and it is possible that playing on the bedrock ledge was discouraged.

As a result of the site examination, we believe that the bedrock ledge served as the “historic” ground surface. In the west yard, a pea gravel fill was brought in to cover the ledge in the early twentieth century, probably during the early years of the Wheeler occupation. All other layers appear to be fill layers brought in to cover the bedrock, perhaps to make the backyard more accommodating (i.e., less treacherous). With the exception of one unit, the artifacts within the soil deposits all appear to come from mixed contexts, as would happen if loads of earth were trucked from one yard to another. The once exception is N100 E96, where the lower cultural stratum contained materials all dating between 1760 and 1830. This one portion of the backyard may have been a domestic midden, truncated by the addition of the house to the north. The deposit has been further disturbed by the construction of concrete sills against the back of the house.

Within the soil layers covering the bedrock, we did not recover high densities of domestic refuse that might inform on the diet or acquisition habits of Sayward-Wheeler inhabitants, and we therefore recommend that SPNEA be allowed to remove all soils overlying the bedrock.

**Chadbourne House**: The sixth season at the Humphrey and Lucy Chadbourne site in South Berwick, Maine (1643–1690s), produced two very important findings. One goal for the season was the definition of Structure 3, which turned out to be a 48-foot-long earth-fast building. Building width has yet to be defined. Most important, Structure 3 sits immediately in front of the main homestead (Structure 1) and is connected to it by a shed ell. This created a massive compound with a courtyard, enclosed on at least three sides. So far, this plan is unique for northern New England and reflects the vast merchant wealth of the Chadbourne family. The plan may have been influenced by the enclosed farmsteads of Devon, the birthplace of Lucy Chadbourne. The plan compares favorably to the merchant compounds of mid-seventeenth-century Connecticut, which have been studied by Robert St. George. Work also continued in the cellar of Structure 1, where a huge pile of ironwork was apparently thrown as a part of its clean up and backfill, soon after the homestead burned down in 1690 during the Salmon Falls Raid.

In addition to a range of tools, the pile includes pieces of ironwork from the nearby Chadbourne sawmill. Some of the iron could possibly be from the original 1634 sawmill, built by the Chadbournes for John Mason, the proprietor of New Hampshire. In the 1650s the Chadbournes were accused of taking the ironwork from the 1634 mill to use in their own sawmill. The 1634 mill is believed to be the first gravity sawmill constructed in New England, and one of the earliest in the British colonies. The ongoing excavations are a project of the Old Berwick Historical Society and are directed by Emerson Baker, of Salem State College. Plans, photos, and a summary report through the 1999 season are available online at [www.salem.mass.edu/~ebaker/chadbourne.htm](http://www.salem.mass.edu/~ebaker/chadbourne.htm).

**Fort St. George on the Kennebec**: Excavations will continue at the Popham Colony’s Fort St. George (1607–08) during August 23–September 13, 2001, under the direction of Jennifer Brain. This year we will focus on the area east of the storehouse in an attempt to discover if the houses shown on the John Hunt map in this area were actually built. Persons interested in joining the field school should contact Denis Thoet at the Maine State Museum.

**Fort Shirley**: After a planned absence during 1999, excavation resumed at the site of Fort Shirley (ca. 1750) in Dresden during the spring of 2000 as a five-week introduction to historical archaeology under the auspices of Bates College, directed by Prof. James Leamon and assisted by archaeologist Norman Buttrick. Although the general location of Fort Shirley (originally named Fort Frankfort) is well known, the precise position of the fort and its associated structures has long been a matter of debate. Complicating the issue are two contradictory plans of the fort, drawn by the same artist/engraver at about the same time. The search for Fort Shirley has continued for more than a decade as a Bates College course and occasionally as a summer field school, but now owing to changes in personnel and curriculum the course was officially to conclude after the spring of 2000. Typically, the most provocative artifacts and features are always discovered at the end of the day, the week, the season, or... when the course comes to an end. No difference here; by the conclusion of the five-week course, we had recovered enough evidence, archaeological and documentary, to demonstrate that neither of the two contradictory fort plans was completely correct or totally wrong. On one plan the size and shape of the palisade conforms to archaeological evidence—but not the layout of the block houses. On the other hand, archaeological evidence seems to confirm the location of the block houses on the second fort plan, but not the palisade. So far, there is no easy explanation for the discrepancies—except for the ignorance of the artist. Currently, we are negotiating one final, final season at the Fort Shirley site to confirm our conclusions.

**Barnabas Soule Site**: Barnabas Soule bought the land on the east side of the Cousins River in “Old North Yarmouth,” now Freeport, Maine, from his brother Cornelius Soule in 1745. He acquired more land from Thomas Scales on the Cousins River in 1756 (York Deeds). Senior students from Freeport High School in a fall archaeology class, given by Norm Buttrick, excavated the site and also did primary research and individual reports on the site. Material culture found was typical of the mid-eighteenth century, although there was evidence of burning, indicating the site was probably destroyed during the Indian wars (King George’s or the French and Indian War) in the region. James Leamon of Bates College assisted students in mapping and excavation techniques.

### New Hampshire

**Effingham**: In July 2000, Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) completed a Phase IA survey to verify the presence or absence of a reported “slave grave” site above the bank of the Ossipee River in Effingham, New Hampshire, in advance of bridge replacement for the New Hampshire Department of Transportation. A strong and persistent local tradition claims that the project area contains the grave of a slave named “Cato,” the slave of John Costello, one of Effingham’s early settlers. Several geographic features in the immediate area are locally known by this name, including “Cato field,” the colloquial name for grave site; “Cato Hill,” a small hill in the vicinity; and “Cato pit,” a gravel pit stripped for road materials in the 1940s. The reference to Cato also appears in nineteenth-century land deeds and probate records (1863, 1864, 1912), where 35 acres are identified at the “De Cato Lot.” Local informants claim that the grave is marked by “a rectangular arrangement of rocks on the [Ossipee River] bank about a hundred yards from the bridge,” and in 2000, archaeologists noted two such arrangements of stone lying in an east-west orientation.

Archaeologists used several techniques to investigate “Cato’s Field,” including a metal detector survey, soil cores, and limited subsurface testing. A total of 218 Euro-American artifacts was recovered from two STPs, including 189 ceramic sherds that were reconstructed to form a small, handled factory-made pearlware pitcher decorated with blue and green slipware bands. Fragments of a ferrotype metal spoon, including the curved spoon handle were also recovered, as were portions of a medicinal bottle. The archaeological study has resulted in almost irrefutable evidence that a person was buried in an African tradition along the west bank of the Ossipee River. Primary
documentary evidence was not helpful, beyond a single reference in the 1790 census of a single slave belonging to the Costello household. Documentary and archaeological evidence from many African-American burial sites, however, points to the strong likelihood that the alleged gravesite in Effingham is, in fact, an African-influenced burial site.

Following the first of Jamieson’s (1981) three criteria for identifying burials as African-American, we note the presence of material objects in association with the deceased that could easily be categorized as burial goods. The banded pearlware pitcher, bottle, and spoon are consistent with the types of objects placed on burial mounds at other sites. These items may have been personal belongings (perhaps the last used by the deceased), or those considered “the best in the house” by family members. The pitcher form is especially striking in its connection with water, an important association in African-based philosophies. Since almost the entire vessel was recovered from the leaf mat of a single 0.5 meter-by-0.5 meter STR, it is clear that the pitcher was broken in situ. Spoons have been documented as personal items as well as ritual objects, some engraved with patterns reflecting spiritual beliefs. Unfortunately, the spoon bowl fragments recovered during this survey are too badly corroded to read any sign of inscriptions or engraving.

Because of the strong evidence of a most unusual and unprecedented African burial in rural New Hampshire, we are recommending a full-scale effort to recover, disinter, and re-inter the individual(s) in Cato’s Field. We ask anyone with knowledge of single or isolated African-American burial sites in rural settings in New England to contact us so that we can add to our comparative database.

New York

- Eighteenth-Century Albany Stockade Discovered: Monitoring a new sanitary sewer line along the west side of North Pearl Street in downtown Albany, staff of the New York State Museum under the direction of Chuck Fisher observed a line of wooden posts more than 2 meters below the road surface. The posts were hit by excavation equipment, but the line appeared to be continuous. The operator retrieved several pieces of posts for inspection, and three pieces were collected. In addition, several very short sections of bases were left where an existing sewer line installation had truncated them. Artifacts collected from a trench in which the posts had been set included white salt-glazed stoneware, blue-painted delft, gray salt-glazed stoneware, two sherds of pearlware, the base of a case bottle, a clay pipe stem, oyster shell, clam shell, and animal bone. All of these objects had been deposited into the trench after the stockade fell into disuse, and the posts rotted during the second half of the eighteenth century.

- The next day, another section of the stockade containing the base sections of six more posts was found well preserved beneath a cellar floor of a building. These posts were in vertical position, and the upper portions were apparently cut off at the cellar floor level about 2.1 meters below the street surface. The posts were basically flat on the bottom, either sawed or chopped at an angle, but not sharpened at the base. Opposite sides were trimmed flat so that they fit tightly against the neighboring posts, while the other sides were trimmed of branches but otherwise were unfinished. There were some gaps in the line of posts that were approximately the size of a single post, possibly removed during later episodes. Excavations into these gaps recovered sherds of porcelain, feather-edged creamware, and bottle glass. Again, the collection reflects an eighteenth-century deposit that appears to have been deposited after the stockade fell into disuse during the second half of the eighteenth century.

Since the construction trench cut across the line of posts, it was possible to avoid destroying additional ones.

- Lundy Estate, Town of Wawarsing, Ulster County: During the summer of 2000, Cragsmoor Consultants (principal investigators Arnold Pickman and Wendy Elizabeth Haris, with architectural historian Harry Hansery) completed an historic resources survey of the Lundy Estate. The Open Space Institute recently acquired this 5000-acre tract, located in the southern foothills of the Catskill Mountains. It has been in private hands since the early twentieth century and has undergone virtually no development since this time. Twenty-four sites of historic interest were identified, including standing structures, building foundations, and other remains. Of special interest is the Vernooy House, a Dutch-American stone farmhouse dating to ca. 1760-1780. The tract also contains many remains associated with the various forest-related industries that dominated Ulster County’s economy during much of the nineteenth century. These resources include the ruins of a bark peelers hut, two hoop shavers’ sheds, sawmill remains, and the ruins of Brownville and Potterville, two settlements centering upon sawmills that once housed sawmill workers and other participants in local industries.

- Archaeological Excavations at Fort Ticonderoga: Hartgen Archeological Associates of Troy, New York, are conducting excavations in the northern half of the Fort Ticonderoga East Barracks and bakery in the northeast bastion to determine if anything remains of the original Fort Carillon. Even after ninety years of invasive restoration and reconstruction work at the fort, remains were found. The study of the oven uncovered a flagstone floor dating to the mid-eighteenth century in the east half. The original tile floor inside the actual baking chambers also was found. An 8-inch section of a rosary also was discovered on the surface of the brickwork directly under the hearth, perhaps as a blessing of the structure when the French constructed it in 1756. Outside the ovens, in the north end of the East Barracks, soil deposits also were found fairly intact. Undisturbed remains of the original wooden floor system of the building were found resting on stone piers. Investigations of the exterior footings of the East Barracks were carried out in the parade ground where deep, undisturbed soils also were found. Each layer contained thousands of artifacts ranging from food bones to the cock from a 1730s-1740s French musket with a flint and its leather patch still held in place. More work is planned.

- New Finds in Downtown Albany: Another construction site along the downtown riverfront of Albany, New York, has yielded colonial-period features that will be reburied for construction of a parking garage. Remains of a seventeenth-century Dutch structure, a later tannery complex, and an early brick-making site have been found. Hartgen Archeological Associates believes the Dutch structure dates to the 1630s, as does the brick-making site. The large wooden tanning vats date to the 1750s or later. The crews are working under heated shelters in an effort to finish the work before construction is scheduled. There also is some hope of changing construction plans and maintaining the exposed structures available for public viewing, since the finds are next to the Albany Visitors’ Center.

- New York Knife Company Factory: The New York State Museum Cultural Resource Survey Program completed test excavations at the site of the New York Knife Company Factory in the village of Walden, Orange County, New York under the direction of Joseph Sopko. The knife factory operated at this site from 1856 to 1931. The archaeological testing revealed distinct stratigraphic deposits associated with the expansion of the factory and the production of jackknives and table cutlery. Artifacts associated with the knife manufacturing process, knife parts, architectural features, and domestic activities were recovered. Approximately 1,028 artifacts associated with the manufacturing process are in the collection. Differences in the spatial distribution of the various knife parts, production by-products, and raw materials represent the reorganization of the production sequence and the segmentation of the labor process during the early twentieth century.

An early wooden road surface was discovered during construction of a new bridge in Port Ontario, over the Salmon River. Archaeologists from the New York State Museum, under the direction of Robert Dean, recorded exposed portions of this road. The construction resembled that of a
hewn log road, a series of logs hewn smooth on the surface and placed adjacent to each other. The underside of each log was unaltered, so they appeared as rounded logs, some with bark still adhering to them. In general, this technique preceded the early-nineteenth-century construction of plank roads in New York State.

A public lecture series called "Albany Underground" will be held in May at the New York State Museum. Four evening lectures will present archaeological evidence from different excavations in Albany. The first speaker will be Paul R. Huey, from the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation, who directed excavations at Fort Orange, a Dutch West India Company trading fort. Nancy Davis, an archaeologist at the New York State Museum, will discuss "Plants and People in Colonial Albany," based on archaeological evidence from pollen and seeds recovered in archaeological excavations at the Lutheran Church Yard. Archaeologists Jay William Bouchard and Matt Kirk, from Hartgen Archaeological Associates, will describe excavations conducted in the city blocks now covered by the office building of the Department of Environmental Conservation. The final lecture will be presented by Christopher Kilkenny and Kevin Moody, archaeologists at Hartgen Archaeological Associates. They will discuss the development of the historic waterfront from the perspective of their excavations at the site of the parking garage for the State University of New York.

"Cultural Resource Standards Handbook," developed by the New York Archaeological Council, has been put on the CRSP Web site. This provides "guidance for understanding and applying the NYS standards for Cultural Resource Investigations." The address is http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/arccrsp_nyahb.html.

A temporary exhibit at the New York State Museum, "Front Yards, Back Yards and Beneath the Streets," featured archaeological collections acquired by the Cultural Resource Survey Program. The exhibit introduced museum visitors to history, architecture, and archaeology conducted in the context of cultural resource management.

**Southeast**

**Tennessee**

- **Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area:** This past year (2000) the National Park Service at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Tennessee & Kentucky continued investigating early-to-mid-nineteenth-century niter mining in the National Area. Through a cooperative project with Middle Tennessee State University, archaeologists excavated and recovered remains of wooden niter mining equipment to prevent its destruction. The site was photographed and mapped; the mining- and rock shelter was then surveyed with a metal detector to search for possible buried metal tools. Rock cobble production areas were identified and the niter salt (potassium nitrate) processing area was identified. This pattern is evident at every niter-mined rock shelter that has been investigated here on the Upper Cumberland Plateau.

- **Clarksville:** In January and February 2001, TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., under the direction of Dr. Larry McKee and Ray Ezell, conducted archaeological investigations at two historic-era sites in Clarksville, Tennessee, along the Cumberland River. These sites were Fort Defiance/Bruce (40MT287), a preserved Civil War fortification enclosing approximately four acres, and Sevier's Station (40MT45), a purported late-eighteenth-century frontier station site. The archaeological investigation was performed for the City of Clarksville to aid them in more clearly defining the range of activities and integrity of deposits at each site during its initial occupation, as well as provide baseline data to be used with written records to enhance public interpretation of each important resource.

  The first site, Fort Defiance/Bruce, was initially planned and constructed by Confederate engineers using some slave labor. It was constructed to defend Clarksville and (ultimately) Nashville from an impending river-borne attack by Federal naval forces. However, the fortification was never fully completed and was abandoned immediately after the fall of Fort Donelson in February 1862. Admiral Foote and his gunboat fleet captured Fort Defiance when Clarksville surrendered without a single shot fired, a few days later. Soon afterward, Col. Rodney Mason garrisoned the town and the fort but surrendered to CSA cavalry and infantry under the command of Lt. Thomas Woolward in August 1862. The Confederates could not permanently hold the town, and Clarksville fell under Union control again in December of that year when Col. Saunders Bruce occupied Fort Defiance (a.k.a. Bruce) and the town. Federal troops completed the fortification of the earthworks based on the original Confederate design and held it against Confederate attack for the remainder of the war. The archaeological investigation here focused on the exploration of the former location of the powder magazine, cistern, and parapet walls. The powder magazine had been fully razed, and the cistern may yet have intact Civil War deposits located deeper within that feature. Investigation of the east and west parapet walls indicates that their construction is consistent with the warfare engineering technology of the day and revealed the remains of posts set within the parapet to anchor log or plank revetment, gabion, or fascine. No indication of distinctly separate Confederate vs. Federal building stages along the parapets could be discerned. An area within the northwest corner of the fort was found to contain intact military deposits, as well as remains of barracks or winter huts.

The second site, Valentine Sevier's station, is listed on the National Register and is purported by the local community to be the location of Sevier's frontier outpost where, in 1794, an attack by native Indians resulted in the deaths and serious injury of several of his children and grandchildren, as well as a number of other individuals residing at the settlement. Today, a two-room limestone structure remains on the site, and interpretive signage explains that this is the sole remaining feature of Sevier's homestead that escaped the fire set by the Indian war party. Archaeological investigation at the site, and interpretation of the primary source records of the attack clearly indicate that while situated on Sevier's original 640-acre tract, neither this structure nor this lot was a part of Sevier's original late-eighteenth-century station site. Rather, the limestone building was probably built by TW Atkinson in the early 1820s and used as a detached kitchen with locked pantry. Analysis of the cultural remains revealed a dominance of "white refined earthenware" exhibiting a wide array of transfer prints and edge and annular decorations. The assemblage also indicates that the initial occupation here represented an intermediate socio-economic position with only a small slave contingent residing at the farmstead. This investigation can be viewed as a necessary first step toward a fuller understanding of these two important historic resources. It deconstructed and confirmed some long-held presumptions about these sites but also provided baseline data from which to view these resources on their respective historical landscapes.

- **Ramsey House:** The Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, returned to the late-eighteenth century historic Ramsey House near Knoxville for the fourth historic archaeology field school conducted at this site since 1995. Fourteen undergraduate and graduate students and seven volunteers worked at the site from 2 June to 7 July 2000. The project was under the direction of Dr. Charles H. Faulkner, with graduate students Paul Avery and Ginny Eilenberg serving as field supervisors. Dr. Faulkner has conducted archaeological excavation at Ramsey House intermittently since 1985 to locate the outbuildings that were associated with the occupation of the site by the Ramsey family from 1793 to 1865. The summer 2000 project was a continuation of the excavation of a buildi-
ing designated Structure 3, first located in the east side yard of the house during the 1995 field season and more extensively exposed in 1999. After the second excavation season of this building, the architectural features suggested that this had been a log structure that may have served as the office of Francis Alexander Ramsey (1793–1820) after his death. It was then possibly converted into slave quarters during the tenure of the property by his two sons, William B. A. Ramsey and James G. M. Ramsey, and his grandson, Francis A. Ramsey, the latter being the last family member to own the property before the Ramseys sold it after the Civil War. Features and artifacts suggesting an office and slave domiciliary function for this building include slate pencils, an inkwell, a possible unlined roof ceiling beneath the floor, and several blue glass beads. Also associated with Structure 3 at one corner are large superimposed fence postholes, believed to be from this building to a corner of a late-eighteenth-century defensive compound around the domestic area. This defensive fence was first identified by a line of large postholes found at the rear of the Ramsey House in the 1997 and 1999 field seasons. The 1999 excavation area had been tightly covered by plywood and black plastic, and the 2000 field season proceeded to open the remainder of the area over Structure 3. Goals for the 2000 season were to expose the remaining foundational features; locate the chimney base, believed to be at the north end of Structure 3 based on the occurrence of ash and charcoal lenses at this end of the building; find additional postholes of the defensive fence associated with this structure; and collect additional artifacts relating to the original function of this building. The architectural remains of Structure 3 are buried under a deep late eighteenth-/early-nineteenth-century midden associated with later owners and tenants of the nearby house and provided a terminus post quem for the abandonment and razing of this building.

Twenty-one 3 x 3-foot units were excavated over and around Structure 3, exposing all four wall lines and areas immediately adjacent to the building. Thirty-eight features were excavated, four of these first exposed in the 1995 and 1997 field seasons. Twenty-first-century features include a basin hearth containing a partial stoneware churn and three round postholes of a fence line. Important mid- to late-nineteenth-century features include a fence line of small square postholes; a large amorphous pit previously thought to be a root cellar; limestone foundation concentrations, primarily wedge-shaped rocks under a large log “girdler” that supported the floor of the building; shallow basins or wallows below the building; and a clay-capped trench or gully. Most of the late eighteenth-/early-nineteenth-century features were large postholes, primarily from the defensive fence although some could possibly be earthfast wall posts. The most interesting feature is what appears to be an early fireplace base that is not associated with Structure 3 but with a previously unknown building adjacent to Structure 3 and the Ramsey House. Unfortunately, this feature was extensively disturbed by a water line that had been laid through this area in the early 1990s.

At the end of the 2000 field season more questions were raised than answered about Structure 3 and the defensive fence. Most surprising, a hearth base was not found at the north end of Structure 3, and the relationship and alignment of the large fence postholes were unclear. In addition, we now had the question of the relationship of what appears to be another structure in the east side yard (Structure 4) adjacent to Structure 3. More pencils, an inkwell, and beads were recovered, but it is now unclear what function Structure 3 played in the late-eighteenth, early-nineteenth-century activities in the inner active yard on the east side of the Ramsey House.

Based on the presently known distribution of features and artifacts, a plausible scenario is that Structure 3 is actually Structure 4, which was moved a short distance east in the yard around 1870. The “girdler” down the center of the building could have been a log on which the building was slid and then served as a floor support in its new location. Artifacts immediately over this feature in the late-nineteenth-century midden suggest it may have been used as a storage shed until it was razed in the late 1880s or early 1890s. The large postholes actually connected Structure 4, the original office/slave quarters, with the other buildings in the eighteenth-century compound. It is believed some of the key postholes may have been buried under the girdler and other architectural features of Structure 3 that will not be removed until the entire structure has been cleared, photographed, and recorded next year. The entire area was again covered with plywood and plastic at the end of the 2000 field season, and we will return to finish our study of Structure 3 and begin the intensive excavation of Structure 4 in the summer 2001 field school.

Florida

- University of South Florida: The University of South Florida’s Upper Florida Keys Triangle of History project continues with excavations at the Indian Key Historic State Park, the site of an 1830s wrecking community burned out by the Spanish-Indians in August 1840 during the Second Seminole War. The site consists of rock foundations and other ruins associated with the grid town plan and includes a large warehouse, cottages and houses, cisterns, and a town square. Previous USF seasons have focused on the warehouse, in collaboration with the University of Pennsylvania’s Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and in testing a residential compound thought to contain slave houses and a kitchen. In the 2001 season, excavations are opening up the yard areas of a cottage on Fourth Street thought to have been occupied by a family, then abandoned during the Indian attack. Large numbers of food bones have been recovered from a possible backyard area, fish being particularly numerous but manatee and sea turtle also represented. Pearlwares dominate the ceramic assemblage, but a whiteware plate with a maker’s mark date of 1841 was a surprise. One product of the USF research is the development of a map atlas of Indian Key, completed by graduate student Lori Collins, in which five several known historical maps, aerial photos, and archeological base maps are all presented at the same scale. The 2001 season is funded by the Florida Park Service and is directed by USF’s Brent R. Weisman.

USF graduate student Mary Beth Fitts has completed the restudy of two Seminole Indian burial assemblages excavated in 1949–1950 by John Goggin on the east side of Paynes Prairie, near Gainesville. Referred to as the Zetrouer burials, they apparently

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represent the remains of two males buried late in the eighteenth century. More precisely, according to Fitts in her USF master's thesis, the first burial occurred between 1760 and 1780; the second, found with the remains of a sliding patchbox rifle, occurred between 1770 and 1790. If these dates are correct, these men may well have been alive when the famed botanist William Bartram visited and wrote about the Seminoles in the 1770s. Fitts's research, directed by Brent R. Weisman, considerably expands the discussion of the burial assemblage first reported on by Goggin in 1949 and puts into print the previously unanalyzed assemblage associated with the second burial.

- The Seminole Wars Historic Foundation, Inc.: With funding provided by the William F. Donnor Foundation, the Seminole Wars Historic Foundation sponsored its second Seminole Wars Roundtable, a gathering of historians, anthropologists, archaeologists, and Seminoles who come together to discuss strategies for research and preservation of Seminole wars battlefields and related sites. The Foundation has successfully supported archaeological research and preservation of two significant sites: Fort King, in present-day Ocala, now being turned over to the National Park Service, and Camp Izard, managed by the Foundation under a lease agreement with the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The Foundation is now taking the lead in developing an archaeological research design and statewide preservation plan for Seminole wars sites. For further information on Foundation activities, including lists of recent publications, please contact swfhfoundation@aol.com or bweisman@chuma1.cas.usf.edu.

Louisiana

- Grant Parish, Louisiana: On behalf of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (Bureau), The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger) has undertaken the archaeological evaluation of Site 16GR574, the William Garlington Farmstead, and Site 16GR577, the Richter House, in Grant Parish, Louisiana. The Bureau is planning to expand the recently constructed United States Penitentiary/Federal Prison Camp (USP/FPC) in Grant Parish and is undertaking the archaeological evaluation of these sites, originally identified by Berger during a 1994 survey of the USP/FPC site, to fulfill its Section 106 requirements. The project manager was Kay Simpson, and Todd Ahlman and Brad Duplantis served as project archaeologists. The archaeological evaluation included the excavation of shovel tests at 10-meter centers and ten 1 x 1-meter test units at each site.

Site 16GR574, the William Garlington Farmstead, was probably settled sometime in the 1880s and was occupied until 1941, when the property where this site and Site 16GR574 were purchased by the United States to create Pollock Army Airfield. The remains of the dwelling, a well depression, and a barn were identified. The dwelling was a two-room log building that was gradually expanded over time but was demolished in 1941, before construction of the airfield. The structure's remains consist of a cellar depression and wood-lined entrance that had been filled by fill at the time the structure was demolished and more recently filled with alluvial wash. A relatively low number of artifacts, including glass, ceramics, and a leather shoe, was recovered from the top of the entrance fill. The barn remains include a set of concrete steps. A test unit excavated near these steps encountered a layer of ash and burnt brick that probably represents the destruction episode of the structure. Additional identified features at the site include a posthole, located about 5 meters (16 feet) south of the cellar depression, and a shallow basin-shaped pit. The function of the pit could not be determined. The recovered artifacts include late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century ceramics, glass, metal, and nails.

Site 16GR577, the Richter House, is an early twentieth-century farmstead. It is unclear when the farm was initially settled; however, the recovered artifacts and identified structural remains suggest that it was settled during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The site was occupied until 1941. At the site, the remains of three structures—the dwelling, a garage, and a shed—were identified. In addition, a single posthole was identified. The dwelling's remains include a basement depression and several concrete foundation remnants. The garage remains consist of several concrete and brick piers located to the west of the dwelling. The shed's remains consist of a single concrete pier. A post and the identified posthole were aligned with the edge of the shed, suggesting that this shed may have held animals. The recovered artifacts include twentieth-century ceramics, glass, metal, and nails. A relatively large amount of metal was found near the garage remains, assisting in the interpretation of the structure's function. During the survey of the site, a large number of buttons (N=148) and other personal items (such as jewelry, guitar pick, toothbrush, beads) were found in a shovel test just to the south of the dwelling. Shovel tests and test units in this vicinity did not encounter a similar type of deposit.

Berger recommended the sites (16GR574 and 16GR577) not eligible for inclusion in the National Register, as: (1) they are not associated with broad patterns of local, state, or national history and are therefore not eligible under Criterion A; (2) they are not associated with individuals of local, state, or national significance and are therefore not eligible under Criterion B; (3) Criterion C is not applicable; and (4) the archaeological information at each site will not be eligible under Criterion D.

Central Plains

Reported by
William J. Hunt, Jr.

Kansas

- Fort Ellsworth: In June 2000, the Kansas Archaeology Training Program (KATP) again was held at the site of Fort Ellsworth (14EW26), situated on federal government land at Kanopolis Lake, in central Kansas. Sponsors for the training program included the Kansas State Historical Society, Kansas Anthropological Association, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District. Corps archaeologist Robert Ziegler served as principal investigator. The U.S. Army established Fort Ellsworth in June 1864 to secure routes of transportation and protect local settlements from Indian attacks. Intended only to be a temporary facility, its hastily constructed dugouts and log structures were abandoned in 1867. Despite extensive archival research, no plans or photographs of the fort have been located. Two dugouts, the post bakery, and an enlisted men's quarters were excavated during the 1996 KATP, and both exhibited evidence of walls constructed by setting logs vertically in a trench, a method known as *poteaux en terre* construction. The 2000 work focused on three large features (surface depressions) some 100 meters north of the dugouts investigated in 1996. Dugout floors and wall lines were identified in two of the features, however the function of the third feature is unknown. Clay was used extensively in the construction of one of the dugouts. Evidence of the *poteaux en terre* method, or any form of log construction, was absent. Military insignia, a variety of other artifact types, and food remains were recovered from all three features. Interestingly, the presence of women is suggested by small, decorated mother-of-pearl buttons, an intact pin with yellow-colored stones, several jewelry fragments, and portions of a watch.

Analysis of the archaeological data recovered in 2000 will commence later this year and will conclude with the preparation of a report of the investigations. Currently there are no plans for further archaeological work at Fort Ellsworth. Corps personnel monitor the site, and additional protective measures will be implemented in the future.
Many of you know that since 1998 there have been four formal meetings of experts working on the development of an international treaty on the protection of submerged cultural resources, the most recent of which took place from 26 March through 6 April 2001. This treaty-building effort is being spearheaded by UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization). What you may not know is that this effort began more than twelve years ago and has its roots in the 1989 meeting of the Cultural Heritage Law Committee of the International Law Association (ILA). At that meeting, the broad issues relating to protection of submerged cultural resources were first discussed. That meeting was followed by a report in 1991 to UNESCO’s General Conference by the director-general noting the lack of an international instrument on protection of what was then being termed underwater cultural heritage (UCH). In 1994, the General Assembly of the ILA adopted a draft instrument on protection of UCH prepared by members of that organization, which was transmitted to UNESCO together with a recommendation to take action on the matter. There followed four more years of planning and feasibility meetings with cultural heritage experts and representatives of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and Department of Oceans Affairs Law of the Sea (DOALOS), which resulted in the preparation of a reference document using as its foundation the ILA draft. This document was the basis of discussions of the first international meeting of experts from 28 June to 2 July 1998.

The SHA was not formally represented at that first meeting. It was, however, informally represented by Robert Grenier and Peggy Leshikar-Denton (both on the Advisory Council of Underwater Archaeology) in their capacities as members of the ICOMOS International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH). The ICUCH members laid the groundwork for what would be an important part of the new draft treaty when they developed and presented to ICOMOS an International Charter on the Protection and Management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. The charter, which summarizes and outlines best practices for both the study and management of UCH, was adopted by ICOMOS in 1996. Since then it has been distributed worldwide and is the basis of the Annex Rules now contained in the draft treaty under development at UNESCO.

In January 1999, SHA President Terry Majewski established a committee on the UNESCO draft convention at the society’s annual meeting in Salt Lake City. The first meeting of the committee reviewed the 1998 draft documents and over the next two months, under the direction of committee chair Sue Henry Renaud, worked on the development of a broad statement of principles that could guide our input into this important process. At the second meeting of experts the SHA was represented by Toni L. Carrell, chair of the ACUA. Since then, Toni has attended two more meetings, in 2000 and the most recent in late March.

While progress on the draft treaty has been slow, it has also been steady. The 2001 meeting, which ran for ten days, resulted in the adoption of one of the key aspects of the new international treaty, Annex Rules Concerning Activities Directed at UCH. These rules, which are the first such to be included in a treaty of this type, define the general principles and practices under which UCH should be studied, preserved, and protected. They essentially codify the practice of underwater archaeology in an international instrument. The Annex Rules are broken into broad categories, which are: General Principles; Project Design; Preliminary Work; Project Objectives, Methodology, and Techniques; Funding; Project Duration—Timetable; Competence and Qualifications; Conservation and Site Management; Documentation; Safety; Environment; Reporting; Curation of Finds; and Dissemination. These guidelines were developed by an international body of underwater archaeologists and cultural heritage managers with an eye toward minimum standards that should be applied in a responsible study of UCH.

Although they are minimum standards, they in no way minimize the worldwide importance of UCH. Throughout the Annex Rules there is the presumption that preservation and protection are the basis from which all decisions are made. They also clearly prohibit the commercial exploitation of UCH for trade or speculation, and state that “underwater cultural heritage shall not be traded, sold, bought or bartered.” This is a tremendous accomplishment and one that the international community feels strongly about.

Other accomplishments of the spring meeting were acceptance of a broad definition of UCH that captures sites more than one hundred years old and allows for nations to designate younger sites that are of special cultural or historical importance. The session adopted general principles that reaffirm the need to cooperate internationally to protect UCH for the benefit of humankind, charge nations with the responsibility to take all practicable means to protect UCH under their jurisdiction, recommend in situ preservation as a first option, state that recovered UCH shall be deposited in institutions that can properly conserve and manage it to ensure long-term preservation, and declare that UCH shall not be commercially exploited.

For more information on ICOMOS, visit their Web site at: www.international.icomos.org/icomos/e_sumary.htm

Charters and Other Instruments English www.international.icomos.org/icomos/e_charte.htm

Underwater Cultural heritage charter English www.international.icomos.org/icomos/under_e.htm

For more information on UNESCO and cultural heritage protection, including reports on the draft convention on underwater cultural heritage, visit their Web site at: www.unesco.org/culture/legalprotection
Board of Directors Meeting
The Society for Historical Archaeology

9 January 2001

President Susan Henry Renaud called the meeting to order at 8:05 a.m. on the Queen Mary, Long Beach, California. Present: Douglas Armstrong, Norman Barka, Judith Bense, Toni Carrell, Robert Clouse, Lu Ann De Cuynzo, Barbara Garrow, Patrick Garrow, Marlesa Gray, John Jameson, Teresita Majewski, Larry McKee, Ronald Michael, Henry Miller, William Moss, Vergil Noble, Michael Polk, Michael Rodeffer, Stephanie Rodeffer, Robert Schuyler, Douglas Scott, and Diana Wall.

OLD BUSINESS

• President’s Report (Renaud): Renaud informed the membership about her activities in newsletter columns. The Resource Center for Associations (RCA) was selected as the society’s new business office. Renaud thanked Mike Rodeffer, Backcountry Archaeological Services, for his many years of service, dedication, and commitment to SHA.

SHA joined the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) in asking Internet auction houses to stop selling archaeological objects on their Web sites and objecting to Smithsonian magazine’s advertisements for the sale of antiquities. SHA also joined many other concerned organizations in SAA’s letter to Congress providing comments on the proposed Senate Bill 1696 (Cultural Property Procedural Reform Act) which would have made troublesome changes in how the Cultural Property Advisory Committee operates and how various terms are defined. SHA signed onto testimony developed by the American Association of Museums concerning proposed revisions to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. SHA supported draft A Guidelines for Research, Exploration, and Salvage of the RMS Titanic and suggested clarifications. The society sent comments to the Department of State on the latest draft UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. The society participated as amicus curiae in support of the National Trust’s petition in two Supreme Court cases dealing with the clarification of “Abandoned” when used to refer to shipwrecks. SHA supported a National Endowment for the Humanities proposal to develop a “Heritage Health Index” to define the status and needs of heritage resources and related collections. Hester Davis represented SHA on a National Park Service project, “Strategies for Protecting Archeological Sites on Public Lands,” that produced a Web site and “rack card.”

Renaud appointed Henry Miller to represent SHA on the SAA’s National Historic Landmark Archaeology Advisory Committee and announced the recommendation of Victor Mastone for membership on the newly established Federal Advisory Committee on Marine Protected Areas. She attended several meetings of the National Preservation Coordinating Committee to focus on congressional issues and one meeting of the White House Millennium Council on “Save America’s Treasures.”

• Immediate Past President’s Report (Majewski): The report concerning various terms and responsibilities of offices due in January 2002 is not moving along very quickly. Majewski is interviewing current officers and believes she could present a report at the mid-year meeting. Results will take a number of years to implement. Armstrong wants to have Noble involved in the effort and produce a quality product.

• President-elect’s Report (Armstrong): Only eight responses to changing the date of the annual conference have been received from members following the newsletter request. Armstrong will meet with Conference Coordinator Pat Garow to discuss alternatives and implications from the perspective of the Conference Committee. Armstrong wants to send information and alternatives out to the membership. The year 2005 is the first opportunity to make a change.

• Secretary-Treasurer’s Report (S. Rodeffer): Copies of the proposed operations and publications account budgets for 2001 were distributed. The Budget Committee has not completed its review of these documents and will report its findings at the next board meeting. She also distributed the new 2000 preliminary financial statement and discussed how the figures should be interpreted. Rodeffer asked board and committee members to provide estimated volunteer hours for 2000 by the end of January.

• Business Office Report (M. Rodeffer): The business office operated normally last year. Monthly reports are posted on the Web and available to officers and a few committee chairs.

• Business Office Oversight Committee (McKee): The RFP for business office services was circulated to all board members. Making a preliminary selection was more difficult than anticipated. Francine Butler, Jerry Bowman, and Tom Noland from the Resource Center for Associations (RCA) will be meeting with the committee on Friday to discuss a transition strategy at their own expense. RCA is interested in what the meeting and the membership look like and will be attending the business and board meetings. They are prepared to make the transition over the next few months and assume responsibility by March 31. Discussing issues about the transition also was more complex than expected.

The contract still needs to be finalized. How many of our current systems will remain operational after the transition has not yet been determined. RCA has provided a three-page checklist to begin the process. Armstrong will be leading the transition process, and Renaud believes that the Business Office Oversight Committee should remain involved. McKee expects the processes to go through many transformations and anticipates a few problems along the way. Communication is the key. Renaud thanked McKee for all his efforts in identifying the new business office.

• Editor’s Report (Michael): Most activities were routine. Although minor problems always occur with journals, one issue this year ended up with an incorrect title. A correction already has been sent out with the last journal of the year. Michael already has taken steps to ensure that a title problem will not occur again, but additional costs will result. He has communicated with author Shannon Dawdy, who was upset by the error. Renaud thanked Michael for resolving the issue.

Last year the board requested the editor to prepare a reprinting plan, but Michael believes he may have misinterpreted the request. A subcommittee of the Editorial Advisory Committee already had been working on this issue and recommended that the next decade of Historical Archaeology be converted to PDF files on CD. The first CD, produced with a proprietary search engine, should also be converted to PDF. Michael obtained bids but did not involve the Proposal Review Board in developing the request for proposals per procedure because of complexity. The Editorial Advisory Committee recommended not reprinting many volumes except reference works in hard
copy. Only volume 16:1–2 (the East Liverpool volume) is recommended for reprinting. Michael recommends accomplishing all these tasks in 2001 since funds are available. The paper inventory should be reduced by a sale. S. Rodeffer commented that the publication storage agreement with the University of Arizona expires this fall and stated that she would not handle a sale personally in Tucson after the business office transition. The board discussed the feasibility and timing of a sale and other strategies of reducing the inventory. Armstrong asked about converting other issues to CD. The Editorial Advisory Committee is considering putting the special publication series on CD.

SHA has two co-publication contracts with the University Press of Florida (UPF): Chesapeake Native American volume and Unlocking the Past. A third, Russell Skowronek’s California mission volume, is in the planning stages. These agreements blend the marketing strength of UPF with SHA’s strength in locating manuscripts. SHA retains copyright and receives royalties; members receive a 40-percent discount. UPF wants to expand beyond its status as a regional press, and its agreement with SHA is one of those efforts. Michael continues to seek potential authors for UPF, which also will publish the SHA’s Dissertation Prize winner’s manuscript.

SHA also has a contract with the Smithsonian Institution to publish an African volume drafted primarily by African authors. SHA would receive $3,500. Christopher DeCorse is still working on the volume, but the deadline has passed already. The project is still active.

The Dissertation Prize subcommittee, chaired by Greg Waseklov, selected Michelle Terrell, nominated by Mary Beaudry, as the 2001 winner. All six members of the committee read each dissertation. The process has been revised to ensure that problems encountered in 2000 were not repeated.

Michael stated that the Editorial Advisory Committee recommends that the journal should be made available on-line as soon as possible, probably for an extra fee. He discussed the matter with M. Rodeffer, and both determined that it should be delayed until after the transition to the new business office.

For twenty years, it has been our policy not to sell journals from the current year, so that interested people will join SHA, rather than taking the more economical route of simply purchasing individual issues. Scott has requested that the forthcoming forensics issue (Historical Archaeology 35:1) be advertised to two forensic organizations at their conferences only. This market involves only a few SHA members. Michael moved that we make an exception to board practice and allow Historical Archaeology 35:1 to be advertised to the membership of two professional forensic organizations (AAAS and AAFS) at the regular back issue sale price (seconded Wall; carried). Gray suggested including an end date of one month after the meeting.

• Newsletter Editor’s Report (Barka): Fulfillment has been moved to the printer’s location in Hanover, Pennsylvania. He circulated 2001 deadlines. Barka stated that he will be retiring whenever a new newsletter editor can be named. He offered to work with Armstrong and Noble to identify a new person and to help in the transition. Barka observed that the position has been both fun and frustrating, and most of his gray hair is from the newsletter! Renaud thanked Barka for his years of hard work, dedication, and commitment. The board recognizes that institutional support will be critical to this position; Armstrong commented that the College of William and Mary provided tremendous support to Barka for many years.

• Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) Report (Carrell): The UNESCO convention on underwater cultural heritage, particularly the issue of significance, was a top priority last year. Using significance to define underwater cultural heritage is particularly difficult for emerging systems. The United States delegation is asking for significance to be included; the treasure-hunting lobby seeks to use significance to limit the number of protected sites. The convention must be as inclusive as possible to permit nations to choose management strategies. Another primary issue is the sale, barter, trade, and exchange of cultural heritage for profit. The United States delegation virtually stands alone in asking for more permissive language in this area. The delegation is doing an excellent job identifying loopholes in the convention.

A third issue is project archives, which, internationally, includes field notes, photographs, maps, other documents, and artifacts. Project archives must be “prepared according to current professional standards.” The United States delegation is seeking language that permits deaccessioning of material from that archives. This is a tremendous problem because of the difference between United States federal and state laws. Some state laws permit treasure salvage and sale of artifacts; the United States cannot support a position that does not allow states to make their own decisions. Most countries do not have this jurisdictional difference. Jerome Hall and Arthur Cohn have tried to articulate our views, but without success. UNESCO meet in Paris 26 March–6 April; Carrell will represent SHA.

Pilar Luna Erreguerena has translated the underwater archaeology brochure into Spanish, and images have been obtained from Mexico. The PDF file is ready for review. Producing the Spanish version and reprinting the English brochure need to be carried over to the 2001 budget. A French version is planned so that the information will be available in all three ICOMOS languages.

ACUA has voted to institute term limits, beginning with members elected in 2002. Two terms (eight years) are permitted. Carrell will no longer be on the ACUA board after the 2003 elections. Carrell believes term limits will broaden the organization and encourage strong international representation. Majewski asked if the Web address linkage had been resolved. Noble stated that there is confusion about the relationship between SHA and ACUA. ACUA is incorporated as a nonprofit organization, but also has SHA committee status. He noted that the interests of the two organizations are mutual, but observed that if there were a divergence of opinion on an issue, the ACUA’s committee status could constitute liability for SHA. A legal opinion is needed. Renaud stated that the organizations should work out problems before they become legal issues. Carrell stated that the support and encouragement of the SHA board for underwater archaeology has been tremendous, witness the UNESCO effort. Michael urged the board to ask for a legal opinion to determine what entanglements exist.

• Nominations and Elections Committee (Majewski): The committee used the membership survey to identify trends, gender, and occupations to provide diverse candidates. Nearly 32.5 percent of the membership voted in the 2000 election and selected President-elect Vergil Noble; Directors Judy Bense and Michael Polk; Nominations and Elections Committee members J. W. Joseph and Elizabeth Kellar, and ACUA members Margaret Leshikar-Denton, Mark Staniforth, and Robyn Woodward. The call for nominations appeared in the winter newsletter. Renaud thanked Majewski for her work and invited suggestions for possible candidates.

• Academic and Professional Training Committee (Gray): Additional work is needed on the Student Paper Prize selection process. Four papers were submitted and one selected for the award, based on the written paper only. Presentation needs to be addressed. Gray thanked Sara Mascia, subcommittee chair.

SHA-sponsored 2001 workshops attracted 100 preregistrants. Kim McBride received only a 4-percent response to E-mails to 1,400 members about the workshops; none were negative. Carrell stated that
ACUA was interested in encouraging a conservation workshop every other meeting, and De Cunzo drew the board’s attention to a cooperative exhibit developed with the American Institute for Conservation by Lisa Young. Several respondents suggested offering workshops at other professional meetings; Gray stated that the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) is initiating this with a workshop on the legal, financial, and business aspects of doing archaeology. Renaud asked the committee to develop a feasibility statement; input will be solicited from Membership and Intersociety Relations Committees also during the next year.

Scott suggested that because the membership may be receiving SHA-sanctioned presentations and invited workshops presented by others as the same thing, these efforts may need to be divided more obviously. Armstrong expressed concern about the costs and suggested the possibility of seeking endowment or other financial support. Benefit from the 2000 workshops was substantially below the targeted $2,000.

Awards Committee Report (Schuyler): Schuyler will transition the committee chair to Mary Beaudry in 2002. The committee recommends that the board add the benefit of life membership to the Carol V. Ruppé Award; Carol Ruppé received life membership, but none of the award winners did. Michael moved that the benefit of the Ruppé Award is life membership to the society for all recipients (seconded Gray). Gray stated that this would bring parity to the Ruppé and J. C. Harrington Awards. The board intends for the motion to be retroactive to all Ruppé Award recipients. Michael, a previous Ruppé Award recipient, already a life member of the organization, asked that the minutes reflect that he had no personal interest in making this motion.

Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee Report: Chair Robert Sonderman responded to twelve requests for SHA’s curation standards. He has been appointed to an ACA curation committee, so he will facilitate the two organizations working closely on the curation of archaeological heritage. Several committee activities — namely preparing a scope of collections statement and coproducing the results of the National Archeological Collections Management Conference — will be completed in 2001. Michael asked the committee to make an early decision about archiving the editor’s materials, because the building in which they are located will be razed within the year.

Development Committee Report (Gray): Contribution levels were added to the membership fee structure, and some response received. The committee needs to consider sending requests for donation to life members, because no mechanism currently is in place to do so. Committees proposing projects should work with the Development Committee to locate funding outside the society’s operating budget.

Moss suggested that SHA should market items — like the trowels from the Quebec Conference — that could include identification certificates. Gray observed that the Development Committee may recommend reviewing life membership rates because of expected long-term revenue loss. Bense suggested holding a fund-raiser at the annual conference, providing a great opportunity for public relations and photo opportunities. Mobile may be an excellent place to target such an event for military and underwater archaeology. Noble asked about a planned giving program; nothing has been developed yet.

Gender and Minority Affairs Committee Report (Renaud): The committee has not been very active this year.

Governmental Affairs Committee Report (Renaud): Most of the first half of the year was devoted toward operationalizing committee affairs. John McCarthy has agreed to develop an action alert section of the Web page. Julie King is preparing a committee handbook on contacts. Renaud and Wall met with the SAA’s Governmental Affairs Committee, but did not feel as if SHA was viewed as a partner in governmental activities. This relationship needs to be strengthened. Moss agreed to serve on the committee to help identify Canadian issues and opportunities for assistance. Judy Bense will chair the committee in 2001.

History Committee Report: Edward Julks provided a written report.

Intersociety Relations Committee (De Cunzo): De Cunzo welcomed two new representatives, Tara Tetrault and Jamie Brandon. Polk was recommended as the ACRA representative. An intersociety news column was established for the newsletter, and contributions will be scheduled.

John Jameson, representative to the World Archaeological Congress (WAC), received a request for SHA to become involved in the June 2003 meeting at Catholic University in Washington, D.C. Historical archaeology is a major WAC theme, and the archaeology of recent times will be featured as a conference subtheme. WAC is seeking a North American archaeological organization to take the lead in issuing a letter of welcome; SAA is not interested. WAC also is asking organizations to help sponsor the participation of archaeologists from around the world and participate financially in other activities. Additional research will be necessary to identify fully the political issues related to SHA’s participation. Armstrong will pursue the matter during the April Inner WAC meetings. Carrell and De Cunzo believe that this is an excellent opportunity for SHA to increase international visibility.

Jameson also updated the board on the “Unlocking the Past” Web site. Entry from the main page is planned with links to text broken down by time line or theme. The resources section must be updated annually. Once the Web site is up, developing a CD version for sale would be easy. The Southeast Archeological Center has duplicated and scanned 127 images from between twelve and fourteen contributors. Images are still needed to illustrate some themes. Full use of an estimated two hundred images is still being planned. Renaud thanked Jameson for his work.

Long Range Planning Committee Report (Scott): There is little interest in revising the document. Broad goals appear to be working well, but individual tasks need fine tuning. Moss suggested making the document more user-friendly and revising the goals to reflect international participation.

Carrell stated that it is difficult to combine narrative reports by goal with the requirements of the committee work plan. She suggested that identifying how work related to goals could be done more efficiently in an executive summary. Moss observed that it is difficult to see how a committee’s primary responsibilities relate to the goals. Renaud suggested creating a chart for each committee summarizing their responsibilities.

Conference Committee (B. and P. Garrow): The 2002 conference in Mobile is on track. A second contract was signed to acquire bookroom space that was absent from the initial contract. The committee was well organized when Garrow met with them in November and should be able to deliver a good meeting. The 2004 St. Louis conference, chaired by Noble, will be held in a hotel built around Union Station. The space has an attached, enclosed mall; transportation is good, with excellent support facilities. Proposals for the 2005 conference, with a preferred international venue, are possible from York, England, Mexico, Curacao, and Barbados.

P. Garrow presented a revised proposal for Providence, Rhode Island, for 2003. The committee is led by Deborah Cox, Public Archaeology Laboratory. The proposal includes a strong committee. The conference must start January 12 because of competition with a boat show. All necessary meeting space is available by using the convention center attached to the hotel. The rack
rate of $139 is very high, but Garrow will continue to press the hotel for reductions. Meeting space is free with 850 room nights, and the hotel is offering a 1:40 comp rate. Other hotels are located nearby and could be used for overflow, but none could provide the requisite meeting space. Polk expressed concern about setting precedence for other conferences by accepting such a high room rate. The Conference Committee strongly recommends accepting the proposal. Ray Pasqueriello will be available to answer questions at the next meeting.

B. Garrow stated that the Conference Committee had been working on revisions to the conference manual for eighteen months. Conference subcommittees have reviewed the draft that was submitted for board review in November. The sequence of events and other tables, charts, and graphics have been added. One chart explains the relationship of chairs; titles have been revised for consistency. Gray commented that certain positions are mandatory, not optional, and should be so marked. B. Garrow called the board's attention to the legal and financial relationships between the conference and the society. Last year this relationship was clarified, and a series of financial policies prescribed, but not everyone on the manual subcommittee agreed with those policies. Web site issues and short lead time for implementing the procedures added to conference cost. Concern was expressed about overlapping accounting responsibilities and the need to reevaluate procedures. B. Garrow stated that many believe that the business office should run the electronic registration. Renaud stated that this is an option that the new business office provider is prepared to implement. Renaud reminded the board that the 2001 conference was a trial for credit card implementation and that B. Garrow, Sheli Smith, McKee, and S. Rodeffer were involved in developing the procedures.

B. Garrow stated that the business office is part of the SHA Web site. Smith lost her institutional support for the conference Web site, but nothing really terrible happened. B. Garrow reminded the board that anything that makes the local committee's job more difficult, particularly in the later stages of conference planning, risks goodwill and jeopardizes volunteer support. P. Garrow believes that as long as the society has a right to audit the conference books, the board should not be concerned about the funds. B. Garrow suggested that letters thanking donors for conference donations should be sent first by the local conference committee and then by the secretary-treasurer. Renaud asked B. Garrow to provide a written list of recommendations so they will be easier to address; she will provide the list to Armstrong in January.

B. Garrow reviewed other key issues and requested changes like targeting international meetings every five years, having a written financial plan, and increasing the amount of startup loans, as well as no charges for public sessions, no reduced rates for children, SHA memberships for exceptional volunteers, SHA Web hosting and online registration, and reduction in covered expenses for the Exhibits Coordinator and SHA awards costs. She stressed the need to set guidelines for the presidential panel to evaluate papers with ethical issues. S. Rodeffer said that she would review documentation on the issues and Carrell described how the process operated in the past.

Moss stated that the manual is much clearer, and the committee has done a good job. B. Garrow believes that the board must address the manual within the next three to six months. Every conference that has been approved is working from the old manual. Armstrong asked if the new manual could be assigned to the Providence committee. P. Garrow agreed that this was possible if the committee was advised that there may be changes. S. Rodeffer commented that copyediting the manual was being considered for the 2001 budget. Renaud recommended using electronic vote for approval.

B. Garrow stated that her most significant issues are 1) the expectations of the board for conference "profits," 2) the business office housing the Web site for conference registration, 3) sweeping funds into a conference account with the local committee responsible for handling the funds in accordance with a written plan, 4) clarification of financial policies to eliminate duplicate accounting effort, and 5) equity in reimbursement relative to the Exhibits Coordinator.

Moss observed that shifting the cost of awards to the conference places more and more strain on the local committees, making it harder for them to cover amenities. He suggested that award costs be borne by SHA because they encumber more than 6 percent of the income. Gray observed that this shift made conference attendees responsible for supporting the awards, rather than the membership as a whole. B. Garrow stated that it would not be unreasonable to leave a $7,500 profit line if the awards costs are borne by the society. S. Rodeffer explained that the $7,500 target profit line was developed in the 1997 three-year budget-planning effort to evaluate the size of the dues increase. Conference Committee Chair Tim Riordan was a full participant in that meeting. Moss stressed the need to address cumulative effects on conference organizers.

P. Garrow stated that the 2001 conference has been a challenge. Overall, the conference is not doing well financially and will be lucky to break even. Registration is below projections, audiovisual is costing $10,000 more than anticipated, the Web site cost an unexpected $3,000 to develop, and institutional support has not been as robust as in past meetings. Communication has not been directed through the Conference Coordinators who can help diffuse problems, and this must be corrected. He stated that this local committee was challenged from the beginning because the venue was selected so late and Shell Smith stepped forward and saved the organization. When Renaud asked if the board could do anything to assist, B. Garrow stated that it would be helpful for the board to talk with local committee members.

Gray stressed that the local organizers must read the conference manual and adhere to the requirements; this will prevent many problems from occurring. P. Garrow stated that everyone has a different style, and the Conference Coordinators will assist the local committee when they are made aware of problems. Questions about the inclusion of the banquet in the registration fee were raised; P. Garrow stated that the local committee was advised not to use this approach but chose to do so. Renaud thanked the Garrows for their presentation and hard work.

• Membership Committee (Clouse):

Clouse has proposed a campaign to increase total membership by 30 percent. Membership retention is as significant as recruitment. Clouse believes that although the cost of SHA membership produces the highest benefits in archaeology, the society is not getting its message out. International expansion is critical, and significant participation in the WAC conference would provide that opportunity. Renaud questioned the need for a member survey. Clouse believes that SHA should focus on expectations that individuals have about the organization and cited the SAA registration form, which includes a number of additional questions. He suggested partnering with the Register of Professional Archaeologists to help underwrite part of the costs. Renaud suggested that Clouse work with the Development Committee.

Clouse has proposed a membership marketing plan and asked the board to support the creation of a "unique selling proposition." He recommended reconnecting with former members through letters sent by the business office, at an estimated cost of $750. A direct mail marketing campaign should be implemented for specific targeted audiences such as SAA members, state organizations, federal employees, RPA, and the Federal Preservation Forum, at an estimated cost of $1,000. The new mini-display is in the bookroom and should be visible at every possible regional and national meet-
ing. Some funds are available this year for shipping. Clouse advocated advertising in as many regional journals as possible.

- **Register of Professional Archaeologists Representative’s Report (Clouse):** RPA now has more than 1,300 registered archaeologists, more than double the number that the Society of Professional Archaeologists achieved. RPA is pushing membership in professional organizations and is beginning to offer a Web site and professional development opportunities. RPA recently sponsored a panel on field school certification and is proposing a similar offering at each conference. Donn Grenda is the new Secretary-Treasurer. Val Canouts is the new Grievance Coordinator, and Pamela Cressey will serve on the Nominations Committee.

The increase in organizational support proposed last year has been rescinded, and a different process will be used the next time such an increase is contemplated. SHA has the highest percentage of registered archaeologists. Renaud thanked Clouse for serving as SHA’s representative.

- **Standards and Ethics Committee (Miller):** The committee has polished the principles and worked on developing draft procedures. Miller stated that the SHA has never endorsed the following international conventions and urged the board to rectify this oversight. Miller proposed the following resolution:

  Given the international scope and significance of historic-period archaeological resources; and

  Given the need to preserve, protect, and manage these irreplaceable resources for present and future generations; and

  Given that important objectives of the society are to encourage responsible research and archaeological resource protection around the world;

  Therefore, be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology endorses and supports the goals and provisions of the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970); the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990), and the ICOMOS Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996).

  By this action, the SHA encourages acceptance of these agreements for the preservation, care, and management of irreplaceable archaeological heritage resources and urges its members to familiarize themselves with, and follow the objectives and practices presented in, these internationally recognized charters.

  S. Rodeffer moved to accept the resolution (seconded De Cunzo; carried). Miller provided an overview of the six principles, developed in cooperation with Ray Thompson of Howard University. For legal reasons the statements must be clear, simple, and direct. Carrell stated that Miller has done an outstanding job, and these principles clearly state the mission and responsibilities of historical archaeologists, particularly regarding the sale of artifacts. These six principles will replace the current Article 7 of the bylaws and need to be voted on by the membership. Miller believes that reviews, covered under Article 7, Section 3 should be moved to the procedures manual. Armstrong asked if anyone currently approved principles would be lost; Miller believes that the proposed principles expand these sentiments. The principles will be on the Saturday agenda.

  Miller hopes to have responsibilities and guidelines ready for review at the midyear meeting. If the board agrees, the document will be posted for comment for several months. The principles, if approved, could be included in the August ballot or considered at the next business meeting. De Cunzo stated that because the principles are supported by the guidelines, having this information available to membership before the vote is critical to understanding the principles fully. Concern was expressed about how these tasks could be accomplished clearly and efficiently. The committee will reevaluate. Renaud thanked Miller for his efforts.

  • **National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Archaeology Advisory Committee (Miller):** Miller and Barto Arnold represent SHA on this SAA committee. The National Park Service provided SAA with funding for the committee in 1984, which was expanded in 1993 to include two SHA representatives to cover underwater and terrestrial archaeology. Numerous potential sites need to be reviewed, and thematic studies need to be developed. Two new thematic studies on the history of archaeology and the early immigrants are being developed. A “Peopling of America” Act to conduct thematic studies is now before Congress. The concept of looking at early immigrant sites from the first decade of their arrival will be presented at the SAA meeting. Funding may be available for some of the work. SHA would need to help identify individuals to work on nominations.

  Miller believes that getting more sites listed as NHLs is critical, and SHA must play a more active role. Renaud suggested that the Public Education and Information and Intersociety Relations Committees develop recommendations to the board. De Cunzo wanted to know whether, if curricula are presented in a workshop, are those materials considered to be sponsored by SHA and must they meet ethical standards. The board agreed that this is an issue of professional trust and should be addressed because it relates to SHA’s credibility.

**NEW BUSINESS**

All new business items on the agenda were deferred to the Saturday board meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.

**13 JANUARY 2001**

President Douglas Armstrong called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m. on the Queen Mary, Long Beach, California. Present: Norman Barka, Judith Bense, Jerry Bowman, Francine Butler, Toni Carrell, Rob-
OLD BUSINESS

• President's Report (Armstrong): He requested the board's assistance in streamlining the agenda primarily to include items that require specific board action. Board members should come prepared to present motions. Armstrong reminded the board that we are entering a period of great transition and requested creative and positive efforts to move the organization forward. The board agreed that increased communication is desirable.

• Conference Committee Report (Patrick Garrow): Garrow presented Ray Pasqueriello from the Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL), Providence, Rhode Island, to address questions about the 2003 conference proposal. Pasqueriello stressed that the PAL staff were committed to producing a good meeting. Board members expressed concern about the high cost of room rates ($139) and the precedent it will set for future negotiations, the high cost of space in the Civic Center to accommodate the bookroom, the spiraling costs of Power Point equipment, and the burden of PAL's proposal to fill many key positions with their own staff. Garrow stated that many of these costs will be offset by cheap airfares, the abundance of neighborhood restaurants that will reduce meal costs, and planned increases in vendor payment for bookroom space. The committee intends to approach Brown University about providing Power Point equipment. Armstrong thanked the PAL team for submitting their proposal. Garrow stressed the importance of an interested and committed organization to host the conference.

Moss moved that the board approve the revised proposal to hold the 2003 meeting in Providence, Rhode Island, to be hosted by the Public Archaeology Laboratory (seconded Carrell). Michael stated that the board has an obligation to plan better for its members than having to accept options without alternatives, particularly at these extremely high costs. Armstrong stated that the situation resulted from decisions of several years ago; the committee is well aware of the issues and is moving forward to secure commitments through 2007. The motion was carried. Armstrong thanked P. Garrow for securing this opportunity.

B. Garrow stated that a complete working copy of the conference manual, not copied, should be posted on the Web site by March. The document needs action by the board to be used by the 2003 conference. She presented a series of recommendations by the Conference Committee.

Moss moved that all costs except registration associated with the SHA awards and prizes be reassigned as a responsibility of the SHA Awards budget instead of a responsibility of the local conference budget (seconded Carrell). This motion reverses the current policy and would apply to 2002. The cost to SHA operations is about $5,700. Renaud stated that this has the advantage of all SHA members bearing the cost of the awards. The Awards Committee has no opinion on the motion. Armstrong said that regardless of this action, the board must make the endowed funding of future awards a priority. The motion was carried.

Moss moved that the SHA board approve the option of the business office handling preconference and on-site registration, including electronic registration on a secure Web site, provided that these services do not exceed $5,000. The local conference committee would continue to be responsible for providing the necessary abstract submittal, program, and registration fees, and deadline information as prescribed by the conference manual. Review of the final electronic and paper format would be a joint responsibility of the local committee, the SHA Conference Committee, as well as the SHA secretary-treasurer. The local committee would provide volunteers to assist with on-site registration and be responsible for the cost of this service option (seconded Renaud). Registrations would be consistently handled and membership status confirmed. Several board members expressed concern about what would happen if the business office cost were more than $5,000. The business office handling registration is particularly important for international venues. The motion was carried unanimously.

Moss moved that any financial procedures affecting the operation of the local conference committee be jointly developed by the SHA Conference Committee and the SHA secretary-treasurer (seconded McKee). Discussion centered on the effects of the board changing requirements for local committees. The motion was carried unanimously.

Moss moved that the local conference only receive the plaque for book-length publications (seconded Polk). S. Rodeffer asked to review the final draft because of the number of changes discussed at this meeting. The motion carried unanimously.

Noble moved that the action on the fourth motion not apply to the current incumbent for his last year (2002) (seconded Wall; carried unanimously).

• Awards Committee (Schuyler): Schuyler stated that the local committee's choice for the Friday awards ceremony setting was inappropriate and did not follow guidance in the manual. He will send letters to recipients and presenters apologizing for the lack of decorum.

The Awards Committee has approved unanimously Noble's proposal for a James Deetz award for book-length publications and requests board approval in concept. Armstrong suggested seeking funds to endow the award and charged the Development Committee with this task. The cost of the plaque is the only expense. S. Rodeffer asked that the plaque be designed to minimize production cost. The board supported the award concept pending further detail on evaluation criteria, cost, endowment possibilities, and implementation.

Mary Beaudry will serve as the new Awards Committee chair. Armstrong and the board thanked Schuyler for his many years of service.

• New Business Office (McKee): McKee introduced Jerry Bowman, Francine Butler, and Toni Noland from the Resource Center for Associations (RCA), the society's new business office. McKee stated that the board approved finalizing the contract with RCA, which is targeted for the end of January. McKee, S. Rodeffer, and Noble will be involved in this process; M. Rodeffer will be involved in the transition. McKee welcomed
RCA and stated that we look forward to a mutually beneficial relationship. Michael thanked them for coming, understanding that it was a corporate expense, and appreciated the opportunity to meet them at the conference. Bowman thanked the board and pledged that RCA will do its best to make this a comfortable relationship.

2001 Budget Revisions (S. Rodeffer): Copies of the revised operations and publications budgets approved by the Budget Committee were distributed. S. Rodeffer moved acceptance (seconded De Cunzo). S. Rodeffer detailed the changes in both budgets. De Cunzo stated that we should try to incorporate all back issues of Historical Archaeology on one CD if possible. Michael stated that the CD would be priced to recover our investment within one and a half years. The motion carried unanimously.

The board was notified that additional costs for the newsletter editor’s and editor’s budgets should be anticipated in 2001, due to new contracts for copyediting and composition of Historical Archaeology, charges for newsletter layout, and changes resulting from the selection of a new Newsletter Editor.

Standards and Ethics Committee (Miller): Carrell moved that the board accept these principles [copy circulated] on behalf of Henry as the new standards and ethics that eventually will be placed in our bylaws (seconded Renaud). Noble noted that the preamble appears to focus on behavior at the conference rather than defining ethical principles of the discipline. De Cunzo observed that this statement is not limited to SHA members only. Carrell commented that a separate document would further clarify each of the principles. Board members disagreed on the range of authority and application of the principles. McKee moved to table the motion (seconded Polk; carried with 6 ayes, 5 nays, and 2 abstentions). Armstrong asked board members to provide comments to the committee to help clarify the statement. The board agreed to an E-mail vote.

Committee Chairs Requests: Armstrong reported there were no new requests from the committee chairs meeting. Carrell announced that a memorial fund will be established for Calvin Cummings, long-time National Park Service employee who was influential in encouraging service-wide underwater research. The endowment fund, targeted at $10,000, will help support students specializing in underwater archaeology. ACUA will contribute to the fund, and an announcement will be sent to the newsletter.

Mid-Year Meeting: The board agreed to meet May 6–7, perhaps in Colorado.

NEW BUSINESS

Scholarships for Canadian French Language Speakers at Annual Conference (Moss): Moss offered the following motion to stimulate participation of Canadian French language speakers in the annual conference:

Whereas Goal 1.5 of the Long-Range Plan seeks to facilitate membership in SHA and participation in the annual conference for archaeologists beyond the borders of the USA;

Whereas the SHA 2000 Conference benefited from over $30,000 US in institutional support for direct costs from Parks Canada, the Ville de Quebec, the Ministere de la Culture et des Communications du Quebec and Laval University;

Whereas the Quebec Site Committee has already returned $20,000 US to the SHA;

Whereas unattributed excess conference revenues now total nearly $12,000 US ($18,000 CAN);

It is moved that these excess conference revenues be transferred to the SHA bank account as restricted monies serving exclusively as scholarships to support attendance of Canadian French-language speakers at the annual meeting according to criteria to be established by the Quebec Site Committee and subject to board approval (E-mail vote for the latter) (seconded Renaud).

In response to questions about the fund restrictions, Moss responded that the funds would be expended over about ten years and create a tradition of attendance and help French speakers overcome shyness about participation. He believes that this could be a precedent for Spanish speakers as well. Michael questioned the establishment of criteria by the Quebec Committee, but Moss stated that the board would approve them. The motion carried unanimously with thanks. Armstrong commented that this is an excellent precedent.

Request to Acknowledge the Archaeological Conservancy (Renaud): The request originated with Linda Derry. Renaud has contacted her to propose a motion.

Count Actual Votes Cast: Armstrong stated that Melburn Thurman has requested that the board consider reporting in the newsletter the actual votes cast by each board member. Following discussion, the matter was referred to the parliamentarian.

Awards Ceremonies: Noble suggested that the letters of apology for the lack of decorum be sent by the president on behalf of SHA. Armstrong agreed. Bense encouraged a review of the proposed ceremony by the Awards Committee Chair or the board. Options were discussed. Bense moved that the protocol be changed for the Conference Committee to address the issue (seconded Carrell; carried).

Lapel Pins: Moss stated that he has received a formal request from an organization to sell the lapel pins produced for the Quebec Conference. He suggested that SHA could produce them with an SHA card identifying the pins. Armstrong asked Moss to chair an ad-hoc Committee on Merchandising, assisted by Polk. The board will entertain a more formal motion that discusses the nature of the item, financing, and sales.

Armstrong thanked the board and adjourned the meeting at 7:43 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.

BUSINESS MEETING
THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

12 January 2001

President Susan Henry Renaud called the meeting to order at 4:22 p.m. on the Queen Mary, Long Beach, California.

President’s Report: Renaud informed the membership about activities through her newsletter column. SHA signed on with sister organizations encouraging Internet auction houses to stop selling archaeological objects on their Web sites. SHA also joined many other concerned organizations in SAA’s letter to Congress providing comments on the proposed Senate Bill 1696 (Cultural Property Procedural Reform Act), in which the United States agrees to return antiquities to their country of origin. The society participated as amicus curiae in support of two Supreme Court cases dealing with the clarification of the term "abandoned" when used to refer to shipwrecks. The SHA supported a National Endowment for the Humanities proposal to develop a "Heritage Health Index" to define the status and needs of heritage resources and related collections.

Renaud appointed Henry Miller to represent SHA on SAA’s National Historic Landmarks Archaeology Advisory Committee, to help increase the presence and in-
fluence of historical archaeology on this committee. Victor Mastone was recommended for membership on the newly established Federal Advisory Committee on Marine Protected Areas. Renaud was invited by the White House Millennium Council to evaluate “Save America’s Treasures” and the future of the program, the first inclusion of archaeologists.

- Secretary-Treasurer’s Report (Stephanie Rodeffer): The society depends on the voluntary efforts of its members to produce publications, host conferences, and complete hundreds of other activities. She thanked SHA volunteers who contributed more than 15,000 total hours.

The society completed its first audit in more than a decade, rather than the usual review. The audit confirmed the adequacy of current fiscal processes, but a number of areas for improvement were identified. These are being addressed.

SHA remains in good financial condition. Preliminary closing figures indicate that assets, including publications inventory, total $411,308. Liabilities, including revenues from 2001 memberships paid in advance, total $146,924.

- Editor’s Report (Ronald Michael): All four issues of Historical Archaeology were completed on schedule, and all other activities were routine. Michael apologized to Shannon Dawdy for the mistake in the title of the “Creolization” volume. Two readers were published. Bonnie McEwan resigned as memorials editor but will remain on the Editorial Advisory Committee. She was replaced by Bill Lees. Next year will be devoted to electronic publication of more of SHA’s materials. Rick Sprague is retiring as SHA’s copy editor. The contracts for copy editor and composition will be advertised. Michael encouraged interested individuals to contact him.

- Newsletter Editor (Norman Barka): Four issues of the SHA Newsletter were published, containing 180 pages. The winter issue should arrive shortly. The fall issue was the first to be copy edited. More rapid delivery to the membership is anticipated soon. Barka is seeking current research coordinators for the Canada/Prairie Region, Australasia, and the Caribbean.

Barka will resign this year. Specifications for newsletter editor will appear in the March issue. This is an opportunity, with the editorial change, to explore how the newsletter should evolve. He asked for input. Renaud stated that the society will be sad to see Barka leave and wished him well.

- Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) (Toni Carrell): Preparation of the underwater archaeology brochure in Spanish, translated by Pilar Luna Erreguerena, continued. A new edition in French and a reprint of the English version are planned. Peggy Leshikar-Denton, Mark Staniforth, and Robyn Woodward were elected to four-year terms.

- Register of Professional Archaeologists Representative (Robert Clouse): Membership stands at 1,300, nearly double the listing of the Society of Professional Archaeologists. A major marketing campaign has been initiated to double the size of the Register in the next two years. Forums were sponsored at conferences of three organizations. SHA has the highest percentage of membership of any organization registered. Clouse encourages members to join.

- Conference Committee (Patrick Garrow): The society looks forward to the 2002 conference in Mobile. The board is evaluating a 2003 proposal for Providence, Rhode Island. The hotel contract was negotiated for the 2004 St. Louis meeting. An international venue is targeted for 2005, possibly York, England. He anticipates a proposal from Jamestown for 2007, celebrating the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown.

- 2001 Conference (Sheli Smith): Approximately 800 people registered. She is pleased with the results and hopes everyone has enjoyed themselves. All are invited to the banquet.

- 2002 Conference (Greg Waselkov): Waselkov invited the society to meet in Mobile, Alabama, on January 9–12 at the Adam’s Mark Hotel to celebrate the city’s tricentennial. In recognition of the founding of the city 300 years ago by the French, the conference theme will be “Colonial Origins.” Program Chairs Bonnie McEwan and John Bratten and Program Coordinator Amy Young welcome session proposals on that theme as well as others of interest to members. Local Arrangements Chair Bonnie Gums is arranging a seafood reception in the newly renovated Mobile City Museum, as well as pre-and post-conference tours to the Battleship Alabama, the area’s numerous Civil War forts and battlefield sites, and the 18th-century sites of Pensacola and Old Mobile.

- 2004 Conference (Vergil Noble): The Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service will organize the meeting to commemorate the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark journey of discovery. The Missouri Historical Society plans to open a new exhibit at the same time.

- Dissertation Prize (Greg Waselkov): The SHA Dissertation Prize Subcommittee, consisting of David Burley, Matthew Johnson, Terry Majewski, Margie Purser, Renaud, and Waselkov, received three dissertations nominated for the 2001 prize. All three are very good and deserve publication, but the winner is Dr. Michelle M. Terrell for “The Historical Archaeology of the 17th- and 18th-Century Jewish Community of Nevis, British West Indies,” a highly readable and innovative study of a nearly forgotten community of Sephardic Jews that seamlessly combined archaeology with historical, social history, and cultural geography in an engaging saga of modern research. Waselkov thanked Boston University Professor Mary Beaudry for her nomination.

A condition of the Dissertation Prize, which carries with it a cash prize of $1,000, is submission of the revised dissertation to the University Press of Florida (UPF) for peer review and eventual co-publication by UPF and SHA. Terrell has agreed to this stipulation.

- Nominations and Elections Committee (Teresita Majewski): She thanked committee members Chris DeCorse, Barbara Heath, Julie King, and Sara Mascia. Vergil Noble was chosen president-elect, Judy Bense and Michael Polk, directors. J. W. Joseph and Elizabeth Kellar will serve on the next Nominations and Elections Committee. The committee is grateful to all candidates who ran this year and congratulates the winners.

- Academic and Professional Training Committee (Marcy Gray): She thanked Employment Coordinator Sara Mascia for her work in matching employers with prospective employees. Kim and Steve McBride coordinated six workshops with ninety-five attendees. An E-mail survey of the membership was conducted to seek members’ views on continuing education through workshops and to solicit suggestions for future workshops. Only 4 percent of 1,200 respondents, but all supported the workshops and provided suggestions.

The highly active Student Subcommittee, chaired by Tim Scarlett, wrote an article for every newsletter, organized the student careers forum, and assisted Majewski in updating the “Guide to Graduate Programs.” Gray thanked Scarlett and the subcommittee, who have ambitious plans for this year.

- SAA’s Teaching in the 21st Century: Pamela Cresssey ably represents the society. Renaud invited individuals interested in education to serve on committees.

- Student Paper Prize (Sara Mascia): She thanked faculty who encouraged students to submit papers, because promoting students is one of SHA’s primary goals. An interesting array of papers on a variety of topics and geographical areas was entered.
Mascia thanked the seven panelists and the students who submitted papers. Nicole Branton received the award from Renaud.

- Awards Committee (Robert Schuyler): William and Edith Wallace and Martha Williams were honored with Awards of Merit at this conference. Audrey Horning received the John L. Cotter Award from among four superlative nominations. The Carol V. Ruppe Award will be presented to Norman Barka and the J. C. Harrington Award to Roberta Greenwood. Schuyler invited nominations for the next John L. Cotter Award and reminded the membership that this award depends on your nomination. Award winners for 2002 will be announced at the banquet.

- Business Office Oversight Committee (Larry McKee): SHA has come far in professionalizing business operations. With Mike Rodeffer's encouragement, the SHA put the business office contract out for bid in a two-year process. As the board began developing the request for proposals, the tasks to be performed by the business office were reevaluated and some changes made. The committee, including Majewski, Renaud, Gray, Douglas Armstrong, and Douglas Scott, tapped into the profession of association managers. Five strong proposals were received, but not one from Rodeffer. Majewski and S. Rodeffer conducted site visits; Gray and Armstrong completed reference checks. The committee recommended awarding the contract to the Resource Center for Associations (RCA); the board accepted this recommendation.

  McKee introduced RCA Principals Jerry Bowman and Francine Butler and Membership Director Tom Noland, who will be handling the SHA account. The firm is located just outside Denver, Colorado, and has an impressive client list. They will concentrate on member services, communication, and financial activities. RCA handles one hundred meetings each year for their clients and has extensive experience in marketing. The transition will be formalized in the next several months but probably will take several years. McKee thanked everyone on the board. Renaud welcomed Bowman, Butler, and Noland. Bowman described this as a marriage and welcomed SHA to the RCA family.

- Development Committee (Gray): The committee was appointed several years ago to facilitate raising funds. Expenses and services are increasing, but SHA wants to keep dues from increasing at the same rate. The committee seeks to include people who have interest and experience in fund-raising and want to assist the society. This will help SHA fund priority projects. Gray thanked all who have contributed to SHA monetarily and volunteered their services. A list of financial contributors will appear in the newsletter and journal.

- Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (Kathleen Wheeler): The former Women's Caucus is searching for identity through this committee. Committee members want to understand the issues and concerns of minorities, and Wheeler encouraged members to contact the committee about their issues. The committee also encourages members to support the study of diversity in the past and to reach out to unrepresented groups. She asked past members of the committee to contact her about previous activities.

- Governmental Affairs Committee (Renaud): The first half of the year was devoted to getting on-line news functioning and assembling information. The Conservation and Reinvestment Act received much support initially but was watered down in the last days of the 106th Congress. Renaud and co-chair Diana Wall thanked Judy Bense for her willingness to chair this committee in 2001.

- History Committee (Ed Jelks): The committee is still defining its role. Members are working with the Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee to develop a plan for archiving records and memorabilia. The oral history project, under the direction of Daniel Roberts, continues to record interviews with individuals who have played a major role in historical archaeology and to make those tapes available for research.

- Intersociety Relations Committee (Lu Ann De Cunzo): New representatives Jamie Brandon and Tara Tetrault were appointed, bringing the total to more than thirty liaisons to other professional organizations. SHA had a strong presence at the SAA and American Anthropological Association conferences. New relationships were developed with the American Institute for Conservation, and a cooperative exhibit was developed under the leadership of Lisa Young. A new Intersociety Relations column was developed for the newsletter. De Cunzo encouraged members to participate and welcomed them to the committee meetings. Plans for the World Archaeological Congress meetings in 2003 are just being developed.

- Long Range Planning Committee (Douglas Scott): The society has a five-year plan that is now seven years old. Committee and member input is needed to add, subtract, and redefine goals and objectives. William Moss and Scott will focus attention on the evaluation process during 2001. Scott emphasized the importance of setting goals for the future of the organization.

- Membership Committee (Clouse): SHA membership has remained static at about 2,350 members for the last five years. Current membership is down about 2.7 percent from the high in 1995. This trend parallels SAA. His goal is to increase membership by 10 percent in each of the next three years. The membership campaign will include efforts to keep members renewing and encouraging gift memberships. The traveling exhibit will appear at regional and national meetings. SHA will reach out to former members in a renewal appeal. He asked for campaign ideas from the membership.

- Public Education and Information Committee (Wall): New member Patrice Jeppson will focus on designing pre-collegiate education curricula. The long-term "Unlocking the Past Project" spearheaded by De Cunzo and John Jameson to introduce historical archaeology to the public has made great progress and is now posted on the SHA Web site. Mark Wilde-Ramsing has been developing guidelines for public sessions.

- Standards and Ethics Committee (Henry Miller): The committee has submitted a series of ethical principles to the board for its consideration, and Miller hopes they will be approved for a membership vote shortly. The statement of responsibilities is in draft form. Various international agreements were reviewed but never endorsed by SHA. The board has approved the following resolution:

  Given the international scope and significance of historic period archaeological resources; and

  Given the need to preserve, protect, and manage these irreplaceable resources for present and future generations; and

  Given that important objectives of the society are to encourage responsible research and archaeological resource protection around the world;

  Therefore, be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology endorses and supports the goals and provisions of the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970); the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990), and the ICOMOS Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996).

  By this action, the SHA encourages acceptance of these agreements for the preservation, care, and management of irreplaceable archaeological resources
and urges its members to familiarize themselves with and follow the objectives and practices presented in these internationally recognized charters.

- UNESCO Committee (Renaud): Early in the year the committee worked hard to update the society's position statement on the draft UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. Carrell attended a meeting in Paris last July and will return for a two-week session in March. The report of the July meeting has been issued, and the committee will revise the society's position statement accordingly.

- Turning Over the Gavel: Renaud thanked outgoing Immediate Past President Majewski and Directors Gray and Scott for their service to the society. Renaud transferred the presidency and a copy of Robert's Rules of Order to incoming president Douglas Armstrong.

NEW BUSINESS

Armstrong thanked Renaud for her wonderful service as president. He encouraged each person to recruit someone you don't know to join your committee to increase the number of individuals involved. This year we will be going through many transitions; as some people step down, others need to step up. Consider serving your society.

- Memorials Resolution (De Cunzo): Whereas several important long-term friends and colleagues of the society and the archaeological community have recently passed on; whereas James Deetz, a past SHA president, a Harrington Award recipient, a teacher and good friend to many of us passed away late in November, we call on Marley Brown to say a few words in his memory. Brown stated that Deetz was laid to rest in Cumberland, Maryland, a few months before his 71st birthday. He will be remembered for his contributions to archaeology and to historical archaeology. He recalled an image during the presentation of the Harrington Award to Deetz four years ago of him striding through a New England cemetery with gravestones on his mind, which in 1967 resulted in the well-known study with Edwin Dethlefsen. Plimoth Plantation under his direction was an innovative museum. He was a charismatic teacher and scholar, with contributions like no other in our profession.

Whereas others have also recently passed from this life, including Cal Cummings, a longtime employee of the National Park Service; an ACUA board member during that organization's formative years, and a founder of the Park Service's Submerged Cultural Resources Unit in Santa Fe, New Mexico; J. Paul Hudson, another longtime researcher with the National Park Service whose involvement at Jamestown Island was of particular importance to the development of historical archaeology; Dick Sweet, an underwater archaeologist who was instrumental in training a group of young and enthusiastic divers; Gretha Seim, a longtime member of the society who played an important role in the establishment of the Turks and Caicos National Museum; and Herbert Kraft, an archaeologist who advanced the study of Native Americans in New Jersey from the Paleo Indian period through the period of contact; whereas others may have passed on whom we have not yet acknowledged, we call on society members to stand up and bring their names to our attention; Now, therefore, be it resolved that the society and all its members agree that an important part of our coming together at this conference is remembering our recently departed friends and colleagues, passing along our condolences to their families, and having occasion during our time together here to raise a glass and celebrate their lives and accomplishments.

- Resolution of Thanks (McKee): Whereas we are gathered here in Long Beach, California, in the first year of a new millennium to convene the 34th Annual Meeting of The Society for Historical Archaeology, to exchange information and ideas with our colleagues, renew old friendships and make new ones, and to enjoy the Art Deco majesty of the good ship Queen Mary; and the warm sun and delightfully informal atmosphere for which California is justifiably famous;

Whereas the society appreciates the hard work and financial support of the people, institutions, and businesses who have made this a very successful meeting, namely, our host institution, Long Beach City College and its president Jan Kehoe; the Queen Mary Foundation and its director Lovetta Kramer; Laura Victoria, the Queen Mary convention liaison; Environmental System Research Institute for their generous support of the workshp and great service in putting together the gift basket raffle prizes; and the conference committee, chaired by Sheli Smith; Terrestrial Program Chair William B. Lees; ACUA Program Chair Charles Beeker; Paul Hundley, international program chair; Laurel Breece, local arrangements chair; Beth Padon, coordinator of the Avocational Organizations and the program publication; Suzanne Lockhart and Rita Shepard, chairs of the Public Session; Bette MacDonald and Lillian Hannif, registration chairs; Margie Samuelson, raffle coordinator; Patrick Smith, conference photographer; Mark Norder, public relations; Chris Padon, program publication; Inas Azzam, Web master; Marcus DeChevrieux, communications and AV coordinator; Ann Watton, tour coordinator; Maria Algarme, printing and memento coordinator; Book Room Coordinator Lawrence E. Babits; SHA Membership Coordinator Michael Rodeffer, and Conference Coordinators Patrick and Barbara Garrow;

Whereas Sheli Smith took on the task of organizing the meeting at a late date but gracefully and successfully pulled it all together for the enormous benefit of all who are here;

Whereas we have had the pleasure of enjoying comfortable accommodations and generous service provided by the Queen Mary Hotel and appreciate the efforts of hotel staff members;

Whereas the society owes a deep debt of gratitude to our hard-working president, Sue Henry Renaud; and

Whereas Past Presidents Teresita Majewski, Directors Marcy Gray and Doug Scott, and ACUA board member Robert Grenier are leaving their respective offices, having made meaningful and lasting contributions to the society during their tenure, with Robert Grenier having served an especially notable period of service during the last three decades in his post;

Whereas Michael Rodeffer, having served the society for many years as secretary-treasurer, and subsequently as provider of business office services over the last fifteen years through his firm Backcountry Archaeological Services, and as being the initial designer and developer of the society's Web site presence on the Internet; and during this long service having made significant contributions to the transformation of the society into the very professional and very international organization that it is today, given that he now moves on to other endeavors, we ask that he stand and receive the recognition and appreciation of the society's membership;

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 during the year 2000 and who made this annual meeting such a successful and enjoyable event. Gracias, merc, beaucoup, thank you.

- 2001 Conference: Robert Schuyler stated that this was a wonderful meeting with a number of innovations, but the high student registration fees set back everything the society has tried to do for students for the last ten years. He hopes fees will be reduced to about $40 in Mobile.

Armstrong thanked everyone for volunteering and looks forward to seeing them in Mobile. The meeting was adjourned at 5:42 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.
Please note the upcoming deadlines for submission of news for the next issue of the SHA Newsletter.

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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.

SHA 2002 Conference
Mobile, Alabama
9–12 January

See Page 5 in this issue.