INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Society for Historical Archaeology has long aspired to becoming a more international organization, both in terms of our constituency and our influence. To date, however, that goal has proved elusive. Our membership includes only a small number of scholars who reside outside North America, and the scope of our professional advocacy for the most part has been limited to political action within the United States. I pledged to emphasize international issues, if elected your president, and so I want to take this opportunity to tell you a bit about what the SHA is doing and what it hopes to accomplish in the coming years.

Before doing so, however, I would be remiss if I did not first point to the considerable progress the SHA has already made. Our first conference, held at Dallas, Texas, in 1967, was touted as an international meeting on the basis of but a few Canadian scholars who attended, whereas some 35 years later we now routinely host historical and underwater archaeologists from Europe, Latin America, Australia, the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa. This is principally a reflection of the sizable underwater contingent in the SHA, which has had a significant international following since the earliest days of that research specialty. Nevertheless, an increasing number of terrestrial site researchers and material cultural specialists from around the world are joining the SHA. Although we are still far from being a truly international organization, we have made perceptible progress toward broadening the base of our membership in the past decade.

At least the seeds now have been planted for substantial growth in that area.

In addition, the SHA has been progressively more active in its support for the protection and preservation of historical cultural resources on a global scale. Members who serve on the SHA’s UNESCO Committee and the Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology have been instrumental in leading our efforts. Some 350 experts from more than 90 countries worked for four years on the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. Former ACUA Chair Toni Carrell, in particular, worked tirelessly to represent SHA’s interests in deliberations leading to the adoption of the convention last year at Paris. Moreover, through those important labors, SHA ultimately received official recognition from UNESCO as a Non-Governmental Organization.

That was an auspicious beginning for SHA in the international political arena, and it holds great promise for continued success on other substantive cultural resource issues. Accordingly, I was pleased to be invited to an informal meeting on international affairs at the recent annual conference of the Society for American Archaeology at Denver in March. SAA President Robert Kelly called the meeting to explore ways in which various professional and scholarly organizations can work together in support of global cultural resource preservation efforts. Among the dozen individuals at the meeting were representatives from the European Association of Archaeologists, Parks Canada, and the U.S. National Park Service, among others. Doug Comer, chair of the US/ICOMOS Archaeological Heritage Management Committee, outlined his vision and long-range goals for a cooperative program of preserving archaeological sites around the world.

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President's Corner
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Great concern was expressed that the rapid growth of infrastructure, especially in developing countries, places the world's cultural heritage at extreme risk. Many nations undergoing such development with international financial backing lack the critical resources, though not the resolve, to protect their archaeological patrimony from inadvertent destruction. Accordingly, the meeting participants considered the potential benefits of developing a means to work with local experts in other nations through a network of volunteers willing to provide technical assistance upon request. For example, this might entail facilitating the efforts of archaeologists abroad in monitoring significant archaeological sites and performing periodic condition assessments, helping with the implementation of salvage excavations at threatened sites, and consulting with colleagues and government officials on effective cultural resource management methods. Acting in concert with other organizations and agencies within existing treaties and conventions, a coalition of professional archaeological societies potentially could make a meaningful contribution in the worldwide effort to preserve cultural properties.

It should be obvious that the Society for Historical Archaeology has a vested interest in promoting responsible cultural resource management among all nations of the world. After all, since historical archaeology is primarily temporal in its focus our scholarly interests in the past are not confined by political boundaries. Furthermore, archaeological evidence for the origins of the modern world frequently can be found in and around port cities and along major rivers, precisely where new infrastructure is likely to be constructed. The threat to historical cultural resources in those countries where new development is burgeoning, therefore, is real and immediate.

Heritage tourism, when undertaken with sensitivity to the resource and affected peoples, is a potentially useful means of protecting archaeological sites, an increasingly vital aspect of economic development, and an important source of national pride. Many SHA members have considerable experience in heritage tourism, which is closely tied to the origins and development of our discipline almost everywhere it is practiced. Therefore, some of us may be uniquely qualified to contribute our expertise to that of planners and officials in other nations who would employ archaeological resources to interpret their history for a growing legion of world travelers enthralled with the past.

Acknowledging that these initial discussions left many questions unanswered, SAA President Kelly concluded our meeting with the appointment of several individuals to a working group whose charge is to deliberate more thoroughly on these and other relevant international issues. Among those appointed was Tom Wheaton (New South Associates), who has agreed to act on behalf of the SHA in those deliberations and to serve as our ex-officio representative to the US/ICOMOS Board. By the time this article appears, the group will have met for the first time at Santa Fe in conjunction with the 3rd US/ICOMOS Symposium. I am extremely pleased that Tom has agreed to report to the SHA on these exploratory discussions. He has excellent credentials and valuable experience in dealing with international issues. Moreover, I am confident that he will prove to be a thoughtful participant in the effort to identify areas of potential need, consider the practical feasibility of ideas under consideration, and begin outlining a tentative plan for possible future action. What may come of all this remains uncertain, but the willingness of such diverse organizations to collaborate in exploring these issues is a significant development in itself.

Another occasion for the discussion of international issues at the SAA conference was a breakfast hosted by Bob Kelly for presidents of archaeological organizations. In addition to the SHA, other groups represented were the World Archaeological Congress, the Archaeological Institute of America, the European Association of Archaeologists, the Register of Professional Archaeologists, and the Archaeology Divi-
President’s Corner

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sion of the American Anthropological Association. Although the discussion ranged to many topics, our conversation frequently turned back to the question of how we can work together within the world community. Chief among the concerns expressed was the illicit trade in artifacts that has grown to new proportions internationally with widespread access to the internet.

We also discussed potential sponsorships of topical sessions at the Fifth World Archaeological Congress, which is scheduled in June of next year at Washington, DC. John Jameson, a member of SHA’s Inter-Society Relations Committee, is already in the early stages of exploring options for an SHA-sponsored session in collaboration with members of the Public Education and Information Committee. WAC-5, the first Congress to be held in North America, promises to address many practical and ethical issues that I know will be relevant to all historical archaeologists, and so I encourage SHA members to attend and participate in the 2003 proceedings.

I am delighted with our recent accomplishments and excited by the new prospects that lie before us. The SHA cannot be all things to all people, of course, nor should it attempt to be. Our mission, however, demands that we pay much closer attention to international issues and cooperate fully with other organizations having mutual research and preservation interests. With the continued support, initiative, and involvement of our membership, SHA will doubtless move forward as a key player on the international stage.

Learning

Historical Archaeology

The Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee

Timothy A. Tumberg, Chair

2002 marks the seventh official year of existence for the student subcommittee of the SHA’s Academic and Professional Training Committee. From its conception in 1995 and recognition by the SHA Board the following year, the student subcommittee continues to pursue its original goal of facilitating communication and interaction between and among students of historical archaeology. Specific methods of achieving that goal have, not surprisingly, met with varied degrees of success. Certain tasks, such as the creation of an email listserve of all student members, remain works in progress. On several other fronts, the efforts of the student subcommittee are more visible.

Each fall the SHA Newsletter publishes the Guide to Graduate Programs in Historical and Underwater Archaeology. As part of that process, the student subcommittee provides one or two individuals to assist with the Guide’s annual updates and revisions. At semi-regular intervals, the committee also sets aside some time to write a companion piece to be published along with the Guide, in order to make it as user-friendly as possible.

The student subcommittee plays a very active role at the SHA annual meeting, which generally includes several attractive and useful student-centered activities. For instance, apart from the fact that it traditionally takes place at 7:00 a.m., the student subcommittee’s annual meeting is a great place to come and meet one’s peers, not to mention get in line to take part in any of a number of exciting volunteer opportunities! Whether one is interested in a formal role (two committee positions turn over every year), a volunteer role, or just seeing how the committee functions, new faces, and fresh ideas are always welcome. On a more social note, every year as part of the annual meeting, the Past-Presidents of the SHA sponsor a student reception. To their credit, the Past-Presidents take the event seriously, and make every effort to mingle and meet students. The student reception is a fantastic way to actually meet and chat with those noted scholars whose works have enthralled you through countless hours in school.

Perhaps the most visible aspect of the student subcommittee on a practical level is the Student Career Forum, presented each year at the annual meeting. Recent forum topics have included: ethical “sticky situations,” a resume writing and interview workshop, opportunities and skills required in different regions, and a panel discussion regarding publishing in different venues. The 2003 Forum will address “Creating Alternative Careers.” As of this writing, individuals are slated to be on hand to discuss public work in museums, museum curation, underwater archaeology, public education/outreach, cultural resource management, and employment at Archaeology magazine. Anyone with an interest in any of the above-mentioned fields, or simply looking to learn more about them, will have that opportunity at this upcoming year’s forum.

It is very important to acknowledge the unwavering support and enthusiastic back-

SHA Strengthens

International Ties

Tom Wheaton

As Vergil Noble notes in this newsletter the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) has had one eye on the international arena since its beginnings. The recent and successful UNESCO underwater archaeology convention negotiations, which the SHA participated in, are an example of this interest. SHA has reached out to historical archaeologists in other countries and continents with the result that in recent years we have had a growing number of international members and attendees at our conferences. As president, Vergil intends to continue and expand SHA’s international outreach. Part of this means finding out what other organizations are doing internationally and establishing a working relationship with them.

Recently, SHA solidified its relationship with one such organization, the United States National Committee of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS http://www.icomos.org/usicomos/). Thus, I have now been appointed the ex-officio representative of SHA to the US/ICOMOS board of directors. For those of you unfamiliar with ICOMOS, it is one of two main preservation advisory groups to UNESCO, the other being the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM http://www.iccrom.org/eng/about/whats.htm). ICOMOS is based

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Additional Awards for 2002

In the Awards Statement for 2002 reference to two awards and their recipients were left out.

The John L. Cotter Award was presented to Elizabeth J. Kellar for her outstanding work in establishing a student presence in the governance and activities of the SHA. Background information was given by Teresita Majewski and the award was presented to Kellar by President Douglas Armstrong (See a future issue of Historical Archaeology for details).

The SHA Award of Merit was presented to Anita Cohen-Williams for creating the listserv “HISTARCH” which has revolutionized communication within the historical archaeological community on a world-wide level.

Until the early 1990s historical archaeologists communicated as a community using 19th century techniques. Although individually they used standard mail, telephones, FAX machines and to some degree the new method of email, when they wanted to simultaneously talk to all their colleagues they still depended on the long tradition of the scholarly newsletter. This format dates back well over a century and although it has the advantage of indepth discussion it also carries the disadvantages of time delay and limited authorship.

In April 1994 Anita Cohen-Williams brought historical archaeologists into the world of contemporary communication when she set up and launched HISTARCH, an email listserv open to all interested in the field. This contribution to the discipline has truly revolutionized the ability of historical archaeologists to communicate on a world-wide level. Initially HISTARCH had 150 subscribers at a server located at Arizona State University in Tempe, where it continues to be housed. By 1995 there were 450 subscribers and today the list hovers between 800 to 900 actively involved subscribers located in North America, Latin America, Europe, Africa and Oceania. There are currently subscribers in 35 different countries.

HISTARCH is an open forum with free subscription. Discussion ranges across the entire spectrum of the profession from the microscopic to broadly based debates concerning theory and the social-political setting of historical archaeology. Talk also ranges from the quite serious to the delightfully amusing. Nazi radios on the West Coast, dowsing for underground features, and tunnels under Jerusalem are classic episodes but, of course, no match for the accidental hitting of a button that has an unknowing subscriber telling 800 to 900 colleagues that their new boss is a horse’s rear-end.

That HISTARCH has been the location for a number of really significant discussions is seen in the debate over the SOPA-ROPA question. Instantaneously the majority of historical archaeologists who endorsed one side or the other could explain their positions to the core of the community. Nevertheless, such important political issues or even questions of theory are probably secondary to the most focused questions. The ability to get help in identifying individual artifacts (bottles, nails, ceramics, pipes) and archaeological features (privies to rain barrels) has been a godsend. Usually leading experts on these subjects will join in with helpful sources and personal experience.

The list has also been unofficially used quite effectively as a communication center for the Society for Historical Archaeology (as well as other organizations), its presidents, officers and various committees. SHA members can now find out election results and get a preliminary look at suggested changes in the constitution and structure of the association. At the same time it has served as an instantaneous means of communicating important human news as seen in the recent passing of J.C. Harrington, John L. Cotter, James Deetz, and others with appropriate addresses for sending messages of condolence.

Along with HISTARCH Anita Cohen-Williams has also founded SUB-ARCH, a discussion list for underwater archaeology. Started in 1995, it is dedicated to the memory of Rey Ruppre and serves the same function as HISTARCH for the underwater community.

Anita Cohen-Williams is the creator, manager and builder of an amazing addition to our own international world village of researchers. She is the “mother” of HISTARCH and well deserves the recognition of an SHA Award of Merit for 2002.

Susannah Dean Olsen
Robert L. Schuyler

International Ties

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in Paris (France, not Tennessee), and has a number of national committees such as US/ICOMOS. ICOMOS is comprised of an international membership of experienced professionals in various fields of cultural heritage preservation who work through nearly 20 scientific committees. Among these are Rock Art, Cultural Tourism, Historic Towns and Villages, Underwater Cultural Heritage, Historic Gardens - Cultural Landscapes, Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture, and the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM, http://www.icomos.org/icahm/) currently chaired by Brian Egloff of Australia. The national committees often have their own scientific committees which mirror the international committees. US/ICOMOS has an Archaeological Heritage Committee currently chaired by Doug Comer.

If you are interested in obtaining information on topics covered by the committees or in meeting researchers in other countries who may have information about a particular problem you are dealing with (internationally or in the U.S.), joining ICOMOS and becoming active in US/ICOMOS will immediately put you in touch with some pretty powerful contacts in every region of the world. ICOMOS members tend to be the main players in the academic and government historic preservation arenas in many countries. The ICOMOS membership card is also handy for exceptionally good discounts at museums and sites in many countries, particularly France where entrance fees can be exorbitant.

ICOMOS members are occasionally called upon through the international scientific committees to help provide advice and expertise when national committees seek information concerning historic preservation, from legislation to tourist impact on buildings and sites, to archaeological site management, etc. Contact is maintained through newsletters, websites, biannual General Assemblies-the next will be in Spain in December, and through annual meetings of the various scientific committees. National committees also have annual meetings, the most recent being in Santa Fe for US/ICOMOS.

The Santa Fe meeting included a varied assortment of papers and tours with a decidedly international flavor as many of the speakers were from overseas, and US/ICOMOS had given scholarships to people from Canada to Indonesia to Togo to Georgia (Asia, not the U.S.), etc. Conversations

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were just as likely to be in Spanish as in English, with some other languages thrown in.

Of particular interest to SHA members is ICAHM. This committee deals with many of the same problems we deal with in cultural resource management in the U.S., but from an international perspective. As an associate member of this committee, I have found it to be an eye-opening experience on how other countries conduct archaeological heritage management, what works and what does not in particular countries and cultures, and how the U.S. experience fits into the greater scheme of things. Being on the US/ICOMOS Archaeological Heritage Management Committee is also a broadening experience, and over the next couple of years the committee will undoubtedly become more involved in working with projects overseas in an advisory or training capacity. Details are currently being worked out.

The liaison with US/ICOMOS is not the only international outreach initiative that SHA has been involved with this spring. Beginning last fall after the September 11 disaster, I was contacted by Bob Kelly, president of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA). He knew of my international interests and wanted to see if the volunteerism shown by SAA members to help out in New York might be channeled into an international effort of some kind. I suggested he contact Doug Comer of the US/ICOMOS Archaeological Heritage Management Committee, and agreed to meet with Bob and others at the SAA conference in Denver to discuss ways that SHA could become more involved internationally.

Vergil has discussed this meeting elsewhere. The meeting concluded with a decision to establish a working group to investigate possibilities, and it was decided to hold a meeting of the group at the US/ICOMOS annual conference in Santa Fe. Vergil asked me to represent the SHA.

The working group did meet briefly. Doug Comer chaired, and Ellen Lee (Secretary of ICAHM), Lynne Sebastian (President-Elect of SAA), and I were present. The meeting boiled down to developing a recommendation for the SAA board in September that they establish a task force to set up a permanent committee on international affairs. This committee would be a way for SAA formally to keep an updated list of SAA members willing to participate in emergency situations overseas at the request of international and national organizations. The proposed committee would work closely with existing international organizations such as ICAHM and with SAA’s own Committee of the Americas. Lynne or Bob will contact the Committee on the Americas to get someone to join us on the working group.

Other initiatives that such a committee might take up included establishing and organizing training opportunities either overseas or in the U.S. with funding provided to bring people to the U.S. This kind of program would benefit both the persons coming to the U.S. and the U.S. organizations who would be exposed to new ideas, methods and points of view. Funding is critical to the viability of any such program, and I am already beginning to explore potential grant sources.

A second initiative might be to work with other professional organizations at the international level to promote standards for archaeological research. While this is a very complicated issue at the national level, and even more complicated at the international level, it is currently a much discussed topic at international forums; and SAA, SHA and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) should be involved.

We also discussed an idea that Ellen Lee suggested and that Lynne Sebastian thought was a great idea (I did too). She suggested that someone (probably not the committee) set up a formal network of all national, regional and international archaeological organizations operating in the Americas. This would include SAA, SHA, the Canadian Archaeological Association, the Congress of Americanists, the RPA, SAA’s Council of Professional Councils, etc. The purpose being to have in place a network to keep each of us informed about things that might affect the others, and to provide a central clearing house of information for emergency cooperative efforts that would not have to be set up at the last minute in the confusion of the moment. The network could briefly meet at the various national and international meetings so that people would come to know each other before there is an actual need for a concerted effort. It would not be a formal organization necessarily, but more like an informal group to promote communication. Ellen will look into this.

As the SAA working group deliberates, I will keep Vergil and the board aware of developments, and I will submit information on issues that US/ICOMOS is dealing with that might be of interest to SHA members.

Images of the Past

Do you remember your first SHA annual meeting?

A majority of SHA members have had the pleasant experience of attending their first SHA Annual Conference, some as far back as thirty-four years ago, some only this year in Mobile. These get-togethers are usually so well organized that we return again and again. The image shows a University of California-Santa Barbara graduate student delegation taking in local sites during their first attendance in 1969. The SHA Conference (the second official meeting) was in Tucson, Arizona, and, thanks to the efforts of its general chair Bunny Fontana and program chair Rick Sprague, was a complete success.
At the 2002 meeting of the Public Education and Information Committee (PEIC) in Mobile, Brian Crane volunteered to continue the PEIC column in the SHA Newsletter. Many thanks are due to James Gibb, who for several years provided excellent reports of the PEIC’s activities for the SHA membership. This column will continue to provide news of new activities related to public education in archaeology. Currently, members of the PEIC are interested in gathering information about places throughout the country where public education in archaeology is ongoing, as well as information about secondary schools that have incorporated archaeology into their curriculum in some way. If you know about public education going on in archaeology, or have ideas for columns to appear in this space, the committee would love to hear from you. Please send information to Brian Crane, bdcrane@erols.com.

In this issue of the Newsletter, PEIC member Patrice Jeppson reports on a panel discussion of archaeologists and educators held at this year’s annual SHA/CUA meeting in Mobile, AL, on the appointment of a liaison from the National Council for the Social Studies to the SHA, and on activities of the PEIC K-12 Outreach subcommittee. Tara Tetrault reports on a planned session and reception for educators at the 2003 World Archaeological Congress in Washington, DC, for which volunteers will be needed.

EDUCATORS AND ARCHAEOLOGISTS MEET TO DISCUSS ‘ARCHAEOLOGY AS EDUCATION’

Patrice Jeppson

Kindergarten-12th grade school outreach involves targeting archaeology’s largest audience: the nation’s 53 million public school students and their 2.3 million teachers, 200,000 of whom already use archaeology content as part of social studies education (National Center for Education Statistics 2000, Enrollment in grades K-8 and 9-12 of elementary and secondary schools, by control of institution, with projections: Fall 1985 to fall 2010; Table 1; Al Farscell, National Council of the Social Studies Public Relations Officer, personal communication 2001). To this end, the Public Education and Information Committee’s K-12 Outreach Subcommittee representative, Patrice L. Jeppson, and the Inter-Society Relations Committee delegate to the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS), Tara Tetrault, organized a panel discussion of archaeologists and educators during the annual meeting in Mobile, Alabama. The event, entitled “Reach America: Looking to the Future of Archaeology and the Public Schools,” was designed to investigate the role of archaeology (and the opportunities for archaeologists) in formal school education and the place of educators in archaeology outreach.

The panel discussion proceeded from an understanding that formal school outreach involves two professions whose needs “cross paths.” Archaeology outreach is enacted through a disciplinary lens calling for stewardship or preservation while educators use archaeology content and methods for their own needs of educating the nation’s youth. Building a bridge between these two professions offers a unique and important opportunity to work towards a change in the national culture to one that better meets archaeology’s needs while meeting the needs of the public.

Another important aspect of this event was the collaboration and coordination of various corners of the archaeological community engaged in public outreach (e.g., SHA, SAA, the BLM). As pointed out elsewhere (E. Herscher and F.P. McManamon 2000:51), Public Education and Outreach: The Obligation to Educate, in Lynott and Wylie ed. [2000], Ethics in American Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, “We are too few and the task at hand too great to undertake without a united front.” This panel was one step toward helping discourage a duplication of efforts while increasing awareness of what others are doing and supporting the activities of one another.

The educator portion of the panel represented several aspects of educational practice. Panelists included Adrian Davis, President of the National Council for the Social Studies (and Executive Associate for Assessment and Development, National Board for Professional Teaching Standards), and NCSS Board of Directors member Dr. Susie Burroughs (also Assistant Professor in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction at Mississippi State University’s College of Education). The participation of NCSS on the panel was desired because NCSS is the professional association that guides social studies decision makers in K-12 schools. NCSS participates in national standards panels and helps create the framework for social studies curriculum and instruction for the nation’s children. In other words, NCSS directly influences what teachers teach and what students learn.

Another educator panelist was George Brauer, a Social Studies Curriculum Specialist for a large public school district (107,000 students and 5,000 teachers) that operates a district-wide program of archaeology (the Baltimore County Public Schools). George brought to the panel 16 years of experience with developing and implementing an archaeology program within an integrated curriculum context. His program, “Critical Thinking and Archaeology,” has received the NCSS’s award for ‘Outstanding Curriculum’ and, as the program’s creator and Director, Mr. Brauer received the SAA’s 2001 award for ‘Excellence in Public Education’.

The final educator, 3rd-grade classroom teacher Sara Wade, contributed information about how the individual teacher might integrate archaeology into instruction. Sara uses archaeology to teach civics to an impoverished and diverse student population in Jacksonville, Florida. Her curriculum, which draws on the study of local indigenous culture, engages students, their families, and volunteers in the promotion of heritage preservation issues to the Mayor’s office and the city council.

The archaeology side of the panel comprised individuals with a range of outreach experience to the formal school education sphere. These panelists included Maureen Malloy, Manager of Public Education and Outreach for the Society for American Archaeology, and Linda Derry, (Alabama Historical Commission and Site Director for the Old Cahawba Preservation Project), who has extensive experience with the teacher outreach program Project Archaeology. The event’s organizers, Tara Tetrault, who has developed commercial, archaeology-based, educational resources, and Patrice L. Jeppson, who conducts participant observation research with the Center for Archaeology/Baltimore County Public Schools, also shared their experiences.

The panel members addressed, among others, the following topics of concern: How likely is it that a student studying archaeology will go out and dig a site? How can archaeologists effectively reach professional educators with a message about why it is better to leave excavation to the archaeological professionals? What are the mistakes archaeologists make when they interact with teachers and students to address education’s needs? What do archaeologists want educa-
Public Education and Information Committee
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tors to know when they teach about archaeology? Are mock sites worthwhile from the educator’s point of view?

Several entree points to education were revealed during the two-hour panel discussion that provide archaeologists with guidance on how to more effectively engage the education sphere. A detailed write-up of this event, including its rationale, questions, the resulting discussion, and contributed comments from the audience, is forthcoming. Meanwhile, this dialogue continues.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES APPOINTS LIAISON TO SHA

After participating in the panel discussion, “Reach America: Looking to the Future of Archaeology and the Public Schools,” the leadership of the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) has designated Dr. Susie Burroughs to be the NCSS liaison to the Society for Historical Archaeology. Dr. Burroughs is a member of the NCSS board of directors and is assistant professor in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction, College of Education, Mississippi State University.

PEIC K-12 OUTREACH SUBCOMMITTEE NOTES

Drawing upon results of the archaeology and educator Panel Discussion held in Mobile, Alabama, and on input from a working group of K-12 teachers, the PEIC K-12 Outreach Subcommittee (Patrice L. Jeppson) gathered recommendations useful for the SHA Annual Conference Public Outreach Session Guidelines And Conference Organizer Review. These involve specific suggestions about how to more effectively contact and more successfully invite local K-12 teachers to the conference’s public events. Suggestions made include targeting school district social studies curriculum specialists/directors (as opposed to the current guidelines suggestion for contacting school principals), providing a letter from the National Council for the Social Studies endorsing the event (utilizing the NCSS’s new liaison to SHA), and scheduling events on weekends rather than weekdays (securing leave just after a holiday is unlikely and inconvenient for teachers and is ever more unlikely due to the lack of funding for substitutes).

Also proposed was an initiative to survey this “interested” segment of the public during the conference’s public event. The resulting data could be used to extend and build upon the data gathered during the recently commissioned Harris Poll survey on archaeology and the public.

EDUCATION SESSION AND RECEPTION AT THE WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY CONGRESS

Tara Tetrautl

New PEIC member (K-12th Grade Outreach subcommittee) and ISRC representative to NCSS, Tara Tetrautl, and SAA Manager of Public Education and Information, Maureen Malloy, have launched a unified SHA-SAA proposal for a sponsored international education session and reception during the World Archaeology Congress (WAC) to be held June 2003, at Catholic University, in Washington, DC. Diana Wall (PEIC Committee Chair) presented the proposal to the SAA Public Education Committee (PEC) during the PEC meeting at the SAA Conference this past March. Linda Derry (PEC) has volunteered to act as the SAA liaison and plan the event with Tara Tetrautl. The purpose of the event is to encourage communication between archaeologists and educators. And what better way to do that then to provide an opportunity for lecture, discussion and exchange/networking between the two fields? This initiative is still being developed. However, we anticipate needing volunteers from the DC-Maryland-Virginia region. Anyone interested in participating in the event is asked to contact Tara Tetrautl at tetrautl@mc.cc.md.us, Linda Derry at cahwba@bellsouth.net, or Maureen Malloy at maureen_malloy@saa.org.

Thoughts from Your New Editor

It is a considerable honor to be following Norm Barka as SHA Newsletter Editor. I consider it an honor to serve the SHA in any capacity, but this is a special honor because Norm has nurtured the Newsletter through 81 issues and has established very high standards in the process.

I joined the SHA in 1975 and it was, in fact, not long after when Norm took over as editor of the Newsletter. During my tenure with the SHA I have served in a variety of capacities, including a prior term on the Board, as General Chair of the 1993 conference in Kansas City, as Program Chair of the 2001 conference in Long Beach, as member or chair of a variety of committees, as Memorial Editor, and, last but certainly not least, as a current research coordinator for the Newsletter.

This assignment is without doubt the most demanding that I have accepted. Considerable discussion with Norm and with then-president Doug Armstrong preceded my decision to take on the Newsletter for a minimum of a three-year term. I am committed to it and excited about the work ahead.

It is always the truth, however, that a newsletter is only as good as what is sent to the editor for publication. With that admonition I am encouraging all of you to keep the SHA Newsletter in mind when you have current research or other news or information that you think would be of interest to the membership. Norm started placing photos and drawings in the Newsletter and I also encourage you to submit these with your copy.

As I move forward through my term of office I am interested in working with our interim internet editor, Susannah Dean Olsen, and the Board of Directors to consider ways that the SHA website and the Newsletter can and should evolve to best present information and news to the membership without being redundant and by using the web and the print newsletter to their best advantages. Any discussion of this will, of course, be reported in these pages.

For the time being, it is my pledge to you that I will continue to produce the Newsletter with the same eye for quality and timeliness that has come to be the standard for this and other SHA publications. It may take me an issue or two to get up to speed but once there I plan to cruise along at a steady clip.

Please let me know if you have any concerns about the Newsletter or if you have any ideas for new features or special articles that we might carry. You may contact me by calling 405-522-5233, or via email at shanewsletter@aol.com.
World Archaeological Congress (WAC-5)

John H. Jameson, Jr.
SHA Representative to WAC

7. Other historical and underwater archeology themes and sessions
Information on WAC-5 is posted on the web at http://www.american.edu/wac5/ (official WAC-5 site) and at http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/wac-5.htm (SEAC/NPS web site).
For further questions or inquiries, contact the WAC-5 Academic Secretary:

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Proposed Session
Sponsored by the Society for Historical Archeology
and the Council for Northeast Historical Archeology

Session Title: Shining the Light: The Illumination of History and Cultural Processes Through Archaeology - The Differing Approaches and Foci of “Historical Archaeology” World-wide

Convenors: John H. Jameson, Jr. (US National Park Service) and Martin Henig (Oxford U)

Abstract: This session attempts to compare approaches to historical archaeology worldwide. Constructing or defining internationally relevant comparisons is problematic since the term “historical archaeology” has a number of possible contextual meanings. This is a special challenge for North American historical archaeologists since, although long accepted in Europe to cover all periods in which historical sources exist, in the Western Hemisphere, the term is largely limited to colonial and post colonial periods on the North and South American continents. In this session, we explore international and cross-cultural applications of terms such as “historic vs. prehistoric,” “the archaeology of ancient and medieval Europe,” “post-medieval archaeology on both sides of the Atlantic,” “onset of mercantile capitalism,” “colonial” vs. “pre- and post-colonial.” We examine the usefulness of more general assumptions, definitions, and approaches that appear to have world-wide implications such as “the study of people with a written record,” “the onset and study of the spread of European colonization world-wide,” “the study of the development, expansion, and impact of Islamic civilization on the course of world history,” and “the impacts of indigenous peoples on the spread and expansion of western and Islamic civilizations.” As some have said, there are probably as many definitions of historical archaeology as there are historical archaeologists. We also explore the historical, cross-cultural, and developmental perspectives of “historical archaeology,” how historical vs. archaeological evidences are distinguished and linked, and whether in these settings a disciplinary separatism exists between the disciplines of archaeology and history that is detrimental to accurate interpretations of the past.

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SHA received the following publications for journal review during the previous quarter. Publishers and authors are encouraged to send new titles of potential interest to Annalies Corbin, SHA Reviews Editor, the P.A.S.T. Foundation, 4326 Lyon Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43220. Please be sure to include price and ordering information. I am always looking for potential book reviewers. If you are interested in reviewing a work please contact me at the above address or via email at: past@columbus.rr.com.

Arnold, Bettina, and Nancy L. Wicker (editors) 2001 Gender and the Archaeology of Death. Alta Mira Press, Walnut Creek, CA. vii + 198 pp., index. Order: www.altamirapress.com; $26.95 paper, $65.00 cloth.

Baker, Lindsay, and Billy R. Harrison 2002 Adobe Walls: The History and Archaeology of the 1847 Trading Post. Texas A & M University Press, College Station. 405 pp., 108 illus., maps, biblio., index. Order: www.tamu.edu/upress; $29.95 paper, $49.95 cloth.


Cordell, Ann S. 2001 Continuity and Change in Apalachee Pottery Manufacture. University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies, Mobile. viii + 149 pp., 14 figs., 118 tables, references. Order: gwaselko@jaguar1.usouthal.edu; No price given.


Farnsworth, Paul (editor) 2001 Island Lives: Historical Archaeologies of the Caribbean. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. 408 pp., 77 figs., 12 tables, biblio., index. Order: www.uapress.ua.edu; $29.95 paper.  


Gums, Bonnie L. 2001 Made of Alabama Clay: Historic Pottery on Mobile Bay. University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies, Mobile. vi + 70 pp., 97 figs., 7 tables, references. Order: gwaselko@jaguar1.usouthal.edu; No price given.

Harris, Marvin 2001 reprint Cultural Materialism: The Struggle for a Science of Culture. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, California. xx + 400 pp., biblio., index. Order: www.altamirapress.com; $22.95 paper, $65.00 cloth.

Harris, Marvin 2001 The Rise of Anthropological Theory: A History of Theories of Culture. Reprint. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, California. xx + 832 pp., biblio., index. Order: www.altamirapress.com; $34.95 paper, $90.00 cloth.

Hume, Ivor Noel 2001 A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia. xvii + 352 pp., 100 b&w photos/figs., index. Order: from U.S. custserv@pobox.upenn.edu; from Canada booksbuy@globalserve.net; from Europe orders@plymbridge.com; $24.95 paper.


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Current Publications
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Kelly, Roger E., and Ronald V. May

Keyser, James D., and Michael Klassen

Mansberger, Floyd, and Christopher Stratton

Matzko, John
2001 *Reconstructing Fort Union*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. xviii + 229 pp., 20 photos, 2 maps, index. Order: www.nebraskapress.unl.edu; $45.00 cloth.

Nelson, Sarah Milledge
2001 *Denver: An Archaeological History*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia. 336 pp., b&w photos, maps, tables, references. Order: from U.S. custserv@pobox.upenn.edu; from Canada sbookscan@globalserv.net; from Europe orders@plymbridge.com; $45.00 cloth.

Neumann, Thomas W., and Robert M. Sanford

Orser, Charles E., Jr. (editor)
2001 *Race and the Archaeology of Identity*. The University of Utah Press, Salt Lake. 253 pp., tables, index. Order: www.upress.utah.edu; $25.00 cloth.

Pauketat, Timothy R. (editor)

Richards, Julian, and Damian Robinson

Shackel, Paul A. (editor)

Shorter, George W., Jr.
2001 *Pivots in Case of Siege: Expeditions 21 and 22 at the Fort Morgan Citadel*. The Alabama Historical Commission and University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies, Mobile. iv + 67 pp., 119 figs., 4 tables, references. Order: gwaselko@jaguar1.usouthal.edu; No price given.

Skeates, Robin

Smith, K.C., and Amy Douglas (editors)
2001 *History Beneath the Sea: Nautical Archaeology in the Classroom*. Society for American Archaeology, Washington, DC. 28pp., b&w photos. Order: www.saa.org; SAA members, $4.95, non-members $5.95, paper.

Snead, James E.

Staniforth, Mark, and Michael Hyde (editors)
2001 *Maritime Archaeology in Australia: A Reader*. Southern Archaeology, Southwood, South Australia. x + 337 pp. Order: Southern Archaeology, 29 Woodleigh Road, Blackwood, South Australia, 5051 or http://www.senet.com.au/~mhyyde/burbanks_books.htm or outside of Australia USD $17.00 + $15.00 P&P; inside Australia AUD $30.00 + $10.00 P&P, paper.

Starbeck, David R.
2002 *Massacre at Fort William Henry*. University Press of New England, Hanover. 152 pp., illus., index. Order: barbara.briggs@dartmouth.edu or 603-643-7100, ext. 233; $16.95 paper.

Stein, Julie K., and William R. Farrand
2001 *Sediments in Archaeological Context*. University of Utah Press. 304 pp., 59 illus. Order: University of Utah Press, 1795 E. South Campus Drive, Suite 101, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112-9402; $25.00 paper, $50.00 cloth.

South, Stanley

Sullivan, Lynne P., and Susan C. Prezzano (editors)
2001 *Archaeology of the Appalachian Highlands*. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. xxxiii + 407 pp., illus., tables, index. Order: www.utpress.org; $55.00 cloth.

Twitty, Eric

Wilkie, Laurie A., and George W. Shorter, Jr.
2001 *Lucrecia’s Well: An Archaeological Glimpse of an African-American Midwife’s Household*. University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies, Mobile. iv + 56 pp., 40 figs., 38 tables, references. Order information: gwaselko@jaguar1.usouthal.edu; No price given.
A Report on the Dissolution of the Society of Professional Archaeologists

William B. Lees

On 25 March 1998, the Board of the Society of Professional Archaeologists met in Seattle at the annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology. In attendance were President William Lees, Past President Fred Wendorf, President Elect Michael Glassow, Treasurer Rochelle Marrinan, Secretary John Hart, At Large Directors Eugene Futato and John Jameson, SHA Representative Vergil Noble, and Grievance Coordinator David Brown. All in attendance recognized the historic proportions of this quiet gathering.

The major topic of discussion was the proposal to form the Register of Professional Archaeologists. The preceding year the memberships of SOPA, the SHA, and the SAA had all voted by substantial margins to approve the proposal providing for the formation of the Register. Because of this, the articles of incorporation for this new organization were to be signed at a separate meeting scheduled for the next day. Recognizing that they had reached an historic crossroads, the SOPA board discussed taking actions that were essential for the Register of Professional Archaeologists to emerge and succeed, but which at the same time marked the end of SOPA. After considerable discussion, Fred Wendorf offered the following motion: “As of this meeting, SOPA suspends all business except settlement of pending financial obligations. The SOPA board will reconvene in 2002 to assess the future of the organization. The SOPA board authorizes the transfer to ROPA all funds except $1,000 to occur no later than July 1, 1998.” The motion was seconded by Vergil Noble, and was adopted by an unanimous voice vote.

As provided in Wendorf’s motion, the board of the Society of Professional Archaeologists reconvened in Denver on 23 March 2002, at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. In attendance were President William Lees, Past President Fred Wendorf, President Elect and (current President of the Register of Professional Archaeologists) Michael Glassow, Secretary John Hart, At Large Members Eugene Futato and John Jameson, SHA Representative Vergil Noble, and observers Charles Cleland and Susan Linder-Linsley.

Many others in attendance at the SAA meetings were surprised to hear that SOPA was still, in reality, in existence. SOPA was not dissolved in 1998 for a reason, and that reason was to postpone such final action until it could be demonstrated that the Register of Professional Archaeologists was succeeding in its mission. If not, the SOA board had the option of bringing that organization out of dormancy. As current President of the Register, Michael Glassow presented an excellent report on the current status of that organization. He described an organization that was well managed, operating efficiently and properly, with strong and growing fiscal assets, with increasing sponsorship and visibility, and with the number of Registered Professional Archaeologists exceeding 1,500 individuals (compared to SOPA’s peak membership in the 700s).

Discussion of this report was positive, and it was noted that all the targets established in the original proposal for the formation of the Register had not only been met but had been handily exceeded. All in attendance believed that while there was much work left on the horizon for the Register to pursue, it had in a very short period achieved a great measure of success and was well on its way to achieving the goals for which it was formed.

Fred Wendorf offered the motion: “that SOPA dissolve with the Register of Professional Archaeologists’ goals having been met.” The motion was seconded by Vergil Noble, and adopted by an unanimous voice vote. This motion, on the morning of 23 March 2002, brought an end to the Society of Professional Archaeologists. Inasmuch as those voting had all devoted substantial portions of their professional careers in the service of SOPA, this was a strong symbolic vote of confidence in the success of the Register of Professional Archaeologists and its importance for American Archaeology.

Plight of the Peabody Museum

Northeast Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and friends of the Peabody

The following letter is posted on the Phillips Academy website at www.andover.edu/museums. Items in bold face are of particular interest to supporters of the Peabody Museum. Please share the information with your colleagues and if possible, post on your website or publish in your newsletter. The situation is causing much concern at both regional and national proportions.

Options for support to the museum and its collections include calling, writing or emailing Phillips Academy to express your concern. We also welcome your professional and personal suggestions for additional action, which you may direct to the Northeast Chapter by return email. Thank you for your consideration.

Nicia N. Gruener, Chair, Northeast Chapter - MAS

News

A Message from Phillips Academy Board of Trustees President David M. Underwood and Head of School Barbara Landis Chase regarding the R. S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology at Phillips Academy

For the past 18 months the administration and trustees of Phillips Academy have been in discussion about the future of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology at Phillips Academy. These discussions have centered on the relationship of the museum and its collections to the teaching mission of the school and on the costs of running the museum.

The Peabody was established on the campus of Phillips Academy in 1901 through a bequest of Robert S. Peabody, Class of 1857, as an independently funded department of archaeology. Over the course of its history, the department/museum has expanded and contracted, closed and reopened and played a variety of roles. It
Peabody Museum
Continued from Page 11

has advanced American archaeology as a discipline, served as a repository for an extensive collection of objects pertaining to indigenous cultures in the Americas, facilitated graduate-level research projects, sponsored expeditions for adults and students, mounted exhibitions, offered enrichment to the Phillips Academy curriculum and led the way in national repatriation efforts.

During the last 10 years, the school has devoted considerable resources—both staff and money—to the effort of developing the Peabody into a vibrant educational resource with exhibitions and programs for Phillips Academy students and for area public school students and teachers. During this time, the school has also actively endorsed the museum’s full compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990. Former Peabody Director James Bradley, who led the museum during these years, helped set the standard nationally for NAGPRA consultations and compliance. He was also instrumental in establishing relationships with Native American tribes who have ties with the Peabody’s collections and in establishing educational programs that introduced the public to the Peabody.

Despite the quality of its public programs, the Peabody has not been integrated into the school’s curriculum and has been unable to attract sufficient funding to support its operations and to renew its physical plant.

In October 2001, at the urging of the board, Head of School Barbara Landis Chase appointed an internal planning and assessment committee to review the program and operations at the Peabody and to make recommendations for the museum’s future to the board.

The committee has been charged to:
1. Assess the quality of the collection and its potential benefit for the academy and other constituencies;
2. Begin consideration of alternative futures for the collection; and
3. Assess the museum’s financial viability, including its fund-raising potential.

The committee will make its report to the Board of Trustees later this month, and within a few days thereafter, the board will announce its plan for the next phase of discussion regarding the Peabody’s future. While no decisions have been made, the school is currently considering options that could include scaling back the Peabody program as well as the possibility of transferring the collection to an appropriate repository.

Phillips Academy trustees, administrators and the staff of the Peabody Museum take very seriously their responsibilities as stewards of this extraordinary collection. Together, we are committed to preserving and protecting the Peabody’s collections and to ensuring that repatriation efforts continue. Trustees have no plans, and will make no plans, to sell any part or all of the museum’s collection. Should deaccession become the best option, the school and the Peabody will seek the counsel of archaeologists, museum professionals and tribal leaders to find the best, most responsible repository for collections. News of our evaluation process has drawn comments and suggestions from friends of the Peabody and from archaeologists and museum professionals around the country. Some wonder why a school with a large endowment is unable to support the Peabody. The answer involves both issues of mission and money.

The academy has a fundamental need to serve its faculty and students, to concentrate on core programs and to hold down the cost of tuition. Like most private institutions, Phillips Academy depends on income from endowment to cover many operating expenses (39 percent), and in the current economic downturn, the endowment is not growing. Phillips Academy is one of the country’s largest boarding schools with a large physical plant of 150 buildings and nearly 500 acres that requires constant renewal. The school provides housing not only for students, but for 95 percent of its faculty families. We must continually examine every aspect of the program to assure that we focus our resources on its core elements. In the current economic climate, the need to shepherd carefully becomes even greater.

The Peabody’s financial needs are large. To continue at its recent level of operation, the Peabody would need to raise an $8 million endowment to produce the income for a $400,000 annual budget. The 100-year old building requires an additional $3 million to $4 million for renovation and modernization. These are not insignificant sums, and the school alone cannot support the program at these levels.

As we continue in this evaluation process, we welcome your suggestions or inquiries. We welcome you to check back at this site after May 1 for news of further discussion and developments.

Associate Head of School Rebecca Sykes is serving as chair of the planning and assessment committee. Please send your comments to her at 180 Main St., Andover, Mass., 01810, or send e-mail to: bsykes@andover.edu.

ACRA Annual Meeting Preliminary Program

American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) will hold its Annual Meeting in Historic Savannah, Georgia, 24-27 October 2002. Please note the following preliminary program. Updated information can be found at http://www.acra-crm.org/conference.html

Thursday October 24
Open Board Meeting
Dinner at the historic and nationally acclaimed Pink House, open to everyone, but seating is limited.
Workshops by ACRA specialty companies on business and archaeological issues.

Friday October 25
Workshops by ACRA specialty companies on architectural issues.
Committee Luncheons
Exclusive tours of the largest urban National Register Historic District in the country by recognized preservation experts. Extended tours of selected historic buildings, and of the squares, streets and alleys of one of the oldest planned communities in the English speaking colonies.

Reception and Dinner with Board Members to discuss issues of mutual concern and provide input into the direction ACRA will take over the next year.

Saturday October 26
Urban Architecture Session:
Keynote by a leading Savannah preservationist
Presentation of a state of the art 3D preservation planning tool
Awards Luncheon atop the Desoto Hilton
Urban Archaeology Session:
Overview of current issues, successes and failures in urban archaeology
Urban archaeological methods that work, or don’t.
Reception in one of Savannah’s historic treasures.
Current Research

CANADA - ATLANTIC

Reported by Rob Ferguson

Newfoundland and Labrador

“Hoffnungsthal,” Makkovik, Labrador
(Submitted by Henry Cary, Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland): Between 26 June and 24 August 2001, Henry Cary, Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland, and four field assistants carried out archaeological excavations at the site of “Hoffnungsthal,” Labrador’s first Moravian mission. Built in the summer of 1752 deep in a bay near the present day community of Makkovik, the mission station consisted of a small 22x16-foot house accompanied by two smaller outbuildings. In addition to preaching Christianity to the Inuit, the missionaries hoped to set up a large Moravian colony in the area. However, the untimely death of the expedition leader, Johann Christian Erhardt, in September, 1752, forced the Moravians to abandon their first mission only weeks after it was completed.

The goal of the 2001 excavations was to learn more about the appearance and construction of the mission house itself. One of the first features uncovered was the foundation, which was made from large, locally-acquired stones held together with clay. Dividing the interior of the house in half was another stone foundation, likely used to give support for internal partitions. These internal walls led up to a large C-shaped hearth in the centre of the house which, when exposed, still stood to a height of roughly 50 centimetres. Like the foundation, the hearth and sills were made from angular stones bonded with clay. Running across the short axis of the house interior were four wooden sills that likely supported the floor boards. Inside one corner of the foundations was an unusual brick-lined post hole. This hole may have anchored a ceiling support beam, but also could have held a post with a pulley system for lifting supplies into the loft. Leading up to the house on the outside of the foundations was a set of stairs made from large flat stones. On one side of the steps, irregular-shaped stones were laid down to form a ramp that was either constructed to support the stairs, or for rolling supply barrels up to the doorway.

Hundreds of artifacts were recovered from both inside and outside the house foundations. Window glass, tobacco pipe fragments, and iron nails were the most common items found, but other interesting finds included musket balls, a lead weight, and a wooden fork handle. Some of the artifacts found give further proof that the house foundations were those of the original Hoffnungsthal mission. For instance, one of the missionaries’ diaries mentions that the window sills were painted red and some of the window glass fragments showed traces of red paint. Perhaps the best find was a clay tobacco pipe that was nearly complete, missing only the mouthpiece.

The Hoffnungsthal project was supported by Memorial University’s Institute for Social and Economic Research and J.R. Smallwood Foundation; the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador); the Northern Scientific Training Program (Department of Northern and Indian Affairs, Government of Canada); and the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program, which is funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Hopedale, Labrador
(Submitted by Rob Ferguson, Cultural Resource Management, Parks Canada): Parks Canada undertook a brief surveillance of an 1817 storehouse at the Moravian mission site of Hopedale, 16-20 August 2001. The purpose was to locate cultural remains relating to a brew house and bakery within the building, indicated in recent research by Dr. Hans Rollman, Memorial University of Newfoundland. Dr. Rollman has had access to a rich archive of Moravian documents which had been, for many years, inaccessible in East Germany. The mission at Hopedale was founded in 1782.

Rob Ferguson, David Iglioti and two young students, Jarvis Abel and Patrick Winter, excavated five test pits within the structure. A concentration of stones was found in the centre of one room, but much of the original brick construction must have been removed when the brew house and bakery were moved to another building around 1853. Tobacco pipe fragments were the most common artifact recovered, as well as wrought and cut iron nails, and a bone-handled knife. Cultural deposits reach a thickness of up to 50 cm in places, where bedrock allows. Analysis of the artifacts will be completed at the Parks Canada lab in Halifax.

The community of Hopedale is currently working on a restoration of the complex of buildings in the mission grounds, which includes the active community church from the 1860s. A museum of Moravian and Inuit artifacts is located in an Annex building. Within the town itself are the mission’s boat house, and a powder storage shed, now used as a dog house. On the hills above Hopedale are the evocative concrete remains of Canadian and American bases from an old Dewline (Distant Early Warning) station.

Renews, Newfoundland
(Submitted by Steve Mills, Coordinator, Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program, Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland): Steve Mills (Memorial University of Newfoundland) conducted a two week archaeological survey in Renews, Newfoundland during July 2001. Renews is located on the east coast of the Avalon Peninsula, 100 kilometres south of St. John’s. The project was sponsored by the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program with assistance from the Renews Heritage and Resource Development Committee. One-half of the survey was spent conducting a controlled test program at the Goodridge Site, a meadow near the community wharf. Archival documents indicate that this was the preferred area used by the English fishing admirals in the 17th century. Archaeological investigations of 18th-century gun batteries in Renews in 1993 and 1994 uncovered a 17th-century English West Country planter’s house.

The Goodridge Site (CIAD-19) proved to be very rich in archaeological features and intact cultural deposits dating between the 17th and 19th centuries. A single test trench in one area produced close to 400 artifacts, mainly from the 18th century. Bricks, window glass and nails were among those finds, indicating that a building had been located nearby. Many of the ceramic and glass artifacts are associated with alcohol and tobacco consumption, suggesting that this building may have been a tavern or tilting house.

An intact buried sod layer at the bottom of this test trench produced late 17th-century artifacts, including fragments of clay pipes and Spanish ceramics as well as a wine bottle base. Another test pit produced over 1 m of cultural deposits dating back to the early 18th century. In the same meadow several test pits uncovered remarkably well preserved wooden posts, branches and spruce needles believed to represent the platforms (flakes) used to dry salt fish. Artifacts from that area date from the late 18th century to early 19th century.

The second half of the survey was spent investigating cellar pits and stone wall features in the fields (collectively called Ag
Dinn’s Cove, (CIAF-18) along the shore to the east of the community. Artifacts and structural features uncovered during that part of the survey suggest that these cellar pits and stone walls are associated with the late-18th to 19th-century habitation of Renews. Additional testing in various parts of the harbour turned up more evidence of 18th- and 19th-century house features and cultural deposits at the Cow Meadow Site (CIAF-20) and the Renews Point Site (CIAF-21).

Overall, the 2001 survey was a total success as four new sites were identified. Plans are underway to return to Renewes in 2002 to further investigate several of the areas where structural features were found, particularly at the Goodridge Site. That site as well as the archaeological features at Ag Dinn’s Cove could prove to have great potential for interpretation and development as tourist attractions.

**Nova Scotia**

**Canso, Nova Scotia** (Submitted by Rob Ferguson, Cultural Resource Management, Parks Canada): During the winter of 2000-2001, Parks Canada sought clarification from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as to the actual national significance of Grassy Island National Historic Sites. Based on a presentation from researchers and administrators with the Cape Breton Field Unit and the Atlantic Service Centre in Halifax, the Board initiated that the significance lay in the early European fishery at Canso prior to 1745, and supported the recommendation to broaden the area of recognition to include all of the Canso Islands. In support of that, a three-day survey was undertaken by Rob Ferguson in September, 2001. Information from maps dating between 1687 and 1742 was compiled and an investigation of fishing rooms throughout the harbour was made by surface surveillance and by test excavation. Most of the area lies under a dense thicket of bayberry and alder bushes, which greatly restricted both visual and excavation investigations. However, a number of sites were verified around the harbour. The most significant of these is a site of the early French fishery, identified in Nicolas Denys’ 1672 history of Acadia as the Admiral’s harbour, the premiere anchorage. It was also the fishing station of one of the last French residents of Canso, Claude Petitpas, who left when New Englanders asserted their claim to the harbour by force in 1718. Early tobacco pipes, ceramic sherds of Normandy stoneware, unsipped Saintonge, a grit-tempered coarse earthenware, and glass and iron fragments, within a small, 35-cm² test pit, indicate that the area contains a rich cultural deposit of a commercial fishery which extends back into the late 1500s.

Results of the survey were presented to the Board in November, 2001. A decision on the new designation will be forthcoming in 2002.

**Halifax Parkade** (Submitted by Stephen Davis, Davis Archaeological Consultants Ltd.): During the months of April and early May 2001, Davis Archaeological Consultants Limited conducted an assessment of archaeological resources within the development area for a new downtown Halifax Parkade. The archaeological crew performed monitoring of fill removal as well as salvage of subsurface cultural resources. The work was conducted under a Heritage Research Permit issued by the Nova Scotia Museum.

The features excavated represent typical structures found in backyards during the 19th century. These include middens, privies and a possible well. Over twenty thousand artifacts were recovered, most of which were ceramic tablewares and glass bottles. As there was no Municipal garbage collection in the early days of Halifax, household items were often disposed of in backyard trash pits (middens) or were thrown in a well or privy. Many of the artifacts recovered date to the period ca. 1830 to 1870, although some earlier material was found.

The above information is extracted from the Nova Scotia Museum website. For more information on the parkade excavations, including artifact images, visit the following web sites:

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  museum.gov.ns.ca/arch/whappen.htm
  www.stmarys.ca/academic/arts/anthropology/sdavis/NSfieldwork2001.html
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**Fortress of Louisbourg** (Submitted by Charles Burke, Cultural Resource Management, Parks Canada): In 2001, the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada completed a six-year archaeology project designed to record cultural resources in the installation corridors for new underground services. Besides requiring extensive archaeological research, mitigation, and salvage, the project afforded an opportunity to reevaluate past excavation, identify undisturbed areas, and for streets, to undertake a systematic approach to the recovery of cultural remains. Early in the project, we established a requirement for digital recording. This entailed the development of a geographic information system (GIS) with the aid of total station or global positioning (GPS) survey, and the creation of a digital archaeological data archive.

Although more than a quarter of the original French townsie is excavated, serious information gaps remain. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s archaeology focussed on the recovery of structural data for the reconstruction program and yards and streets were frequently unexcavated or often, excavated without a research design. In addition, many unexcavated baulks, often without accurate locational data, remain on site. On a more practical level, the incredible wealth of townsite excavation records does not include intrusive activities required to develop the modern town. Water mains, storm sewers, electrical and telephone corridors, alarm systems, roadways - generally these activities occurred without archaeological recording.

Over the past six years, archaeology has provided significant new information and 150,000 artifacts about the 18th-century town and its suburbs. In particular, three seasons devoted to the excavation of Louisbourg’s principal streets provide an opportunity to analyse street features like pavé and drainage systems in a broader context than ever before. Most important, the use of digital technology and GIS allows us to create seamless and accurate mosaics of archaeological features excavated and removed over several years.

In 2001, we focussed on two of Louisbourg’s main streets, excavating both original pavé and stone lined drainage systems built in the first quarter of the 18th century. Under the direction of Charles A. Burke and Nicole E. Brandon, the project conducted tests to correlate electromagnetic anomalies with below grade features as well. In total, 120 linear metres of 2 m wide cobble pavé was excavated.

Pavé is a French term defining a laid cobblestone road or walkway generally found beside buildings. Although creating a solid walking surface on eighteenth century gravel streets had advantages, the original builders primarily installed pavé to drain building run off and rain away from foundations. In Louisbourg, a complex and integrated street and building drainage system developed during the French occupation. Since town administrators required owners to maintain the area between their property and the street centre, pavé and drainage systems evolved into a temporal patchwork. The original occupants regularly pulled up street pavé to clean or rebuild drains, to install new drains from recently built structures, or to repair building foundations.

Louisbourg’s pavé consists of a single layer of cobble fieldstone placed tightly into a prepared surface graded away from the building toward the street centre. Small beach cobble pavé was used less frequently. The pavé is always bounded on the street side by a row of larger border stones pro-
tecting the interior pavé from damage.

The drains excavated in 2001 are typical examples of their type at Louisville. A mortared sandstone-capped drain collects water from two buildings, directing it 20 m through the street to an intersection with a rubble and boulder-capped drain that channels the water under the street, through a building, and across a town block to the harbour. The drains are set in trenches cut into the glaciated till with boulder and dressed stones forming the walls. The drain channel width varies between 17-22 cm and sterile redeposited soils covered each drain.

The report is currently in progress. For additional information please contact charles_burke@pch.gc.ca

Prince Edward Island

Greenwich, Prince Edward Island (Submitted by Rob Ferguson, Cultural Resource Management, Parks Canada): Parks Canada continued a resource inventory of the new Greenwich Adjunct to Prince Edward Island National Park. The Adjunct contains part of the community of Saint-Pierre-du-nord, which existed around St. Peters Bay from 1720 until 1758, when the population was forcibly removed by the British. In a 2-week period in June, 2001, Rob Ferguson, with Scott Buchanan and Helen Evans, conducted an EM-38 survey, recording electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility over an area greater than 16,000 m². The survey highlights one French farm site, including a cellar which had been located by test excavation in the 2001 season. The mapped results, developed by Duncan McNeill of Geonics Limited, present sufficient detail to indicate two cellars plus fenced limits of the farm yard.

The team will continue the geophysical survey in June of 2002, and excavate a French-period feature eroding from the bank.

MID- ATLANTIC

Reported by Ben Resnick

Pennsylvania

Octagon Project (Bucks County): John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted a Phase IB archeological survey of a 186-acre tract in conjunction with the proposed construction of the Matrix Octagon retail center located in Middletown and Lower Makefield townships, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

The majority of the project area consists of wooded tracts. In addition, sizable portions of the project area consist of open fields that had been previously under cultivation. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was divided into survey zones based on surface visibility, slope, soil drainage properties, and disturbances. Previously cultivated fields were newly plowed and disked and subjected to a systematic surface survey following a rain. The excavation of 529 shovel tests at 15 and 30 m intervals, depending on slope, soil drainage properties, and distance from a stream tested potentially undisturbed areas that could not be plowed.

Eight historic farmsteads and one possible brick clamp were identified. Farmstead 3 dates to the 18th and 19th centuries; farmsteads 1 and 4 date exclusively to the 19th century, farmsteads 5 and 7 date to the 19th and 20th centuries, and farmsteads 6 and 8 date to the 20th century. With the exception of farmstead 4, all of the historic sites were purposely razed during the 1960s. Based on Phase IB information, farmsteads 3, 4, 5, and 7 potentially retain archeological evidence related to their domestic occupations. Farmsteads 1, 2, and 6 have been severely disturbed from past construction activities. The contractors revised their engineering plans so that Farmsteads 3 and 4 could be avoided. Engineering plans could not be revised for farmsteads 5 and 7. The possible brick clamp is located in an area that will not be affected by the proposed development project.

Historical/archival research was performed for all of the farmsteads identified within the project area. Most of the farmsteads were developed at various periods in the eighteenth to mid-19th centuries. Farmstead 1 likely was established after 1795, and Farmstead 2 may have contained a dwelling prior to 1798, when it was a 30-acre tract, but it was later assembled as three contiguous parcels totaling nearly 22 acres between 1851 and 1874. Farmstead 3 was assembled as five contiguous tracts of land between 1817 and 1837, but one of the tracts, consisting of nearly 29 acres, contained a mesquite prior to 1827, when it was described as a plantation. Farmsteads 4 and 5 were contained within the same tract of land until 1837, and by 1823 a mesquite was located on one of the five tracts composing the acreage. The portion of Farmstead 6 within the project area likely did not contain a house until between 1891 and 1904. Farmstead 7 was not developed until 1853, when a house was built on a 10-acre parcel. Lastly, Farmstead 8 and another small parcel were not split off from Farmstead 1 until the early 1940s, making them the youngest of the group by about 40 years.

Farmsteads 5 and 7 were selected for Phase II archeological evaluations. Systematic shovel testing and the excavation of test units and trenches at both sites resulted in the identification of several structural components of the farmsteads. Both farmsteads were occupied during the mid-19th century and occupied continuously for a hundred years until they were abandoned and razed in the late-20th century. Today, both sites are barely visible in the underbrush of the woods.

Farmstead 5 (Neeld-Stradling-Tyrell-Drews Farmstead Site, 36BU325), located on the north side of Big Oak Road, contains buried remnants of the stone cellar of a two-story frame house built by David Stradling ca. 1850 and a later addition that extended the house to the east, as well as a stone-lined well/privy with a brick collar. Of the 520 artifacts recovered at the site, architectural debris and 20th-century bottle glass predominated, most of which was associated with features postdating the occupation of the site as a farm. The site did yield some 19th-century domestic artifacts, including whiteware and redware sherds, several blown-in-mold bottle glass fragments, a few buttons, and bone and shell fragments, although most of these finds occurred in disturbed contexts. The only visible signs of a farmstead are broken concrete fence posts along the eastern perimeter, a pile of lumber from a collapsed shed, and scattered ornamental and fruit trees which were plotted on a detailed map of the farmstead.

Structural remains at Farmstead 7 (South-Sutton-Eifert Farmstead Site, 36BU330), located on the east side of Old Oxford Road, included the stone cellar of the one-and-a-half-story frame house built by Isaac W. South in 1853. Other buried features were tentatively identified as remnants of the frame barn built by Michael Sutton in 1861 and expanded by later owners; a small shop or animal pen; a stone well/privy; a driveway; and metal posts, evidence of more recent occupations. A few large old silver maple trees were scattered throughout the yard. In total, 1,306 artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation, predominantly architectural artifacts resulting from demolition of the structures at the site and possible later episodes of dumping. Other artifacts included mostly whiteware sherds, white granite sherds, blown-in-mold and semi-automatic bottle glass fragments, buttons, and bone and shell fragments associated with the nineteenth-century occupation of the farmstead.

Farmsteads 5 and 7 (Sites 36BU325 and 36BU330, respectively) suffered extensive damage during demolition activities in the last half of the 20th century. Consequently, the integrity of the archeological deposits was destroyed. In JMA’s opinion, Sites 36BU325 and 36BU330 are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and further research for these sites is
not warranted. The artifacts and documentation for these sites will be turned over to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission for permanent curation.

Virginia

Anthony Baecher Pottery (Frederick County): In April 2002, Skelly and Loy, Inc., completed preliminary testing of the former location of the Anthony Baecher (or Bacher or Backer) earthenware pottery shop. Baecher produced earthenware just east of Winchester from circa 1860 to 1889. The work was conducted for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) Threatened Sites Program. The site is being looted and the clay bed portion of the site is actively eroding.

Dr. Gene Comstock, an expert on Shenandoah Valley pottery, and Bob Jolley of DHR had previously visited the site. Dr. Comstock had prepared a sketch map of the site showing suspected waster dumps and the kiln location. The preliminary testing was limited to a single day at the request of the landowner. Four 1x1 m units, one 3.5x0.5 m trench, and one 50x50 cm unit were excavated in areas designated by Dr. Comstock. Dr. Comstock, Mr. Jolley, and David Hazzard of the Threatened Sites Program assisted the Skelly and Loy crew in the excavation.

Although a moderate density of earthenware sherds was recovered from the units, no true waster dumps or kiln remnants were discovered. The site had undergone severe alterations since Dr. Comstock’s last visit, and this may have created confusion regarding the location of features.

To augment the unit artifacts, Skelly and Loy will also analyze several boxes of sherds collected earlier by Dr. Comstock and Mr. Jolley. The combined sample should prove adequate to fully characterize the day-to-day product of Anthony Baecher. Although Baecher is well known for his elaborately decorated earthenware, field observations suggest that the bulk of his production was relatively unspectacular crocks and other utilitarian items. The research ties into Mr. Jolley’s work on the late manufacture of earthenware in Frederick County. For more information, please contact Chris Espenshade at cespensshade@skellyloy.com.

New York

Second Avenue Subway: Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI), under the direction of Falone Schniederan-Fox, is preparing the archaeological component of a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) for a proposed Second Avenue Subway in Manhattan. The project is sponsored by the New York City Transit, and the lead agency is the Federal Transit Administration.

The proposed subway route runs directly beneath 125th Street at 5th Avenue to 2nd Avenue and then beneath 2nd Avenue from 125th Street to Houston Street. From Houston Street to lower Manhattan, two different alignments are being considered. The HPI team has defined Areas of Potential Effect (APEs) for each project element. Based on extensive documentary and cartographic review, archaeological potential for precontact and historical resources is being assessed for each APE. For the SDEIS, recommendations provide a general and preliminary discussion of the types of additional tasks which may be recommended when construction impacts are defined.

Fort Montgomery Opened to the Public: Fort Montgomery, built by the Americans in 1776 and captured by the British in 1777, has been an undeveloped part of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation’s historic site system until recently. After extensive clearing of the wooded site, work on the extensive collection of archaeological artifacts excavated from the site in the late 1960s and early 1970s has continued, while interpretive signs, trails, and viewing platforms were built during the summer of 2001. On 6 October 2001, public ceremonies were held at the site accompanied by a temporary display of archaeological artifacts organized by Bureau of Historic Sites archaeologists Lois Feister, Joe McEvoy, and Chuck Florance. Ed Lenik, who helped excavate the site with Jack Mead, was a tour leader for those interested in viewing the archaeological features. During the winter of 2001-2002, work on the artifacts continued, and analysis of the material was begun by Chuck Fisher from the New York State Museum and his staff. This information will provide input for more interpretive initiatives at the site in 2002, during the 225th anniversary of the battle on 6 October 2002.

NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck

Ganondagan to Build New Trails: The federal government will spend $100,000 to restore a pedestrian trail that linked the Seneca village of Ganondagan to a palisaded fort on a neighboring hill three centuries ago. The grant is part of the National Recreational Trail Program. The trail will allow visitors to the State Historic Site to walk from the site of the Seneca village burned in 1687 by the French to the site of a Seneca Fort. Restoring the link between the two was not possible until the state purchased land that lay between the two sites in 1998. Archaeological testing by Bureau of Historic Sites archaeologists began this spring prior to construction of the new trail. Special care also will be taken not to destroy the environment, site manager Pete Jemison said, as part of the purpose of the new work is for visitors to enjoy the beauty of the site.

UNDERWATER NEWS

Reported by Toni Carrell

Florida

Florida State University Program in Underwater Archaeology and Academic Diving Program: Florida State University’s Program in Underwater Archaeology has continued to expand and change in 2001 since the development of the Ph.D. program within the Department of Anthropology and the addition of Assistant Professor Dr. Cheryl Ward.

Dr. Ward’s research included a return to Abydos, Egypt, to record timbers from the world’s oldest planked boats (ca. 3050 B.C.) and surveys of the Black Sea, led by Dr. Robert Ballard for the National Geographic Society. This expedition successfully located four 5th century A.D. shipwrecks. She and several students continue studies of artifacts and the hull from the Sadana Island shipwreck (ca. 1765).

Ward’s students continue research in the lab and in the field. During the summer, two worked on a joint remote sensing project in the Black Sea with the Institute for Exploration and the Bulgaria Academy of Sciences to locate shipwrecks and submerged terrestrial sites. Students are examining ceramics from the Sadana Island shipwreck and a 17th century Spanish landing in the St. Marks River, Wakulla County, Florida believed to have been utilized during the Apalachee Mission Period (1633-1702).

Two students are conducting master’s thesis research on the ceramic assemblages and armament from the Betsy, an English transport vessel scuttled in 1781 during the siege of Yorktown, Virginia. Another student worked in conjunction with the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program in
St. Augustine, Florida, cataloging and investigating submerged cultural resources in the St. Johns River. One student is examining the hull remains of the second Khufu boat, the remains of an ancient Egyptian vessel found interred in a tomb.

Dr. Michael Faught’s research in the Apalachee and Apalachicola Bays has continued and expanded with exciting new discoveries in 2001. Staff and students of the Program in Underwater Archaeology have been continuing research projects in Florida’s inland and offshore waters. The ANT 4131 class, Techniques of Underwater Site Research, continued monitoring of the City of Hawkinsville steamboat located in the Suwannee River, and research and investigations of the Fleming Key wreck off Key West and the Tarpon located off Panama City, Florida. Dr. Faught’s students are conducting master’s thesis research on drowned shell middens located offshore, riverine prehistoric sites producing artifacts, geochronological processes of offshore sites, and lithic analysis.

Dr. Faught’s primary research projects, the PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project and the Dog and St. George Islands Shipwreck Survey, continued in 2001. Funding for these two projects consisted of a Special Category Grant and a Survey and Planning Grant provided by the Florida Division of Historical Resources and the Historic Preservation Advisory Council. Additional support for this research was provided by the Florida Institute of Oceanography, FSU College of Arts and Sciences, and the Florida Museum of Natural History. These operations are designed to introduce students to remote sensing, site discovery and recording, data collection, ethics and report production for submerged prehistoric sites and historic shipwrecks, as well as contribute to a better understanding of Florida’s cultural resources.

The PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project is a sustained effort to identify and investigate submerged prehistoric sites on the continental shelf of Northwestern Florida. The 2001 operations focused on remote sensing surveys within the PaleoAucilla channel system as well as the J & J Hunt site (8J74J0). J & J Hunt has produced evidence for Late Paleoindian, Early Archaic, and Middle Archaic activities. In 2001, investigations involved a sub-bottom profiler survey, excavation, mapping, core sampling and video documentation. To date, 1,689 artifacts have been recovered from this site including diagnostic projectile points and other chipped stone tools.

Survey operations utilized side scan sonar and sub-bottom profiler devices to locate new sites offshore. Six new sites were discovered along with more diagnostic artifacts such as a Suwannee point of Late Paleoindian age, equivalent to 12,000 calendar years. This discovery will provide clues to the occupation of Florida’s continental shelf since the last Ice Age.

The objectives of the Dog and St. George Islands Shipwreck Survey include the discovery and inventory of submerged historic cultural resources by means of remote sensing, data collection and testing. A GIS database of this research area is being developed and is intended to incorporate historic shipwrecks, ballast pile features and other structures related to Apalachicola and Apalachee Bays’ maritime history. The 2001 field operations continued investigations of Ballast Cove Wreck A (8FR903) behind Dog Island and remote sensing operations for HMS Fox (1799), a British military schooner associated with William Augustus Bowles, off St. George Island.

In Ballast Cove, Dog Island, field operations continued investigations of Wreck A (8FR903) (potentially the remains of the schooner California) as well as ballast pile features recorded during side scan sonar surveys in April 2001. The wreck site was investigated and recorded through diver transect surveys, induction dredge excavations, mapping and video documentation. New discoveries that may point to the vessel’s function, age and origin include ceramics, composite (patent) sheaves, construction features, glass and other artifacts. Newly discovered ballast pile features were investigated by diver visual surveys to determine their nature and whether any were associated with other shipwrecks in Ballast Cove.

The St. George Island field operation conducted remote sensing and diver in water surveys on the Bay and Gulf sides of the island to locate HMS Fox (1799) and other submerged cultural resources. Based on reconstructions of St. George Island’s morphology, project staff defined a survey area further west of previous survey areas. Remote sensing operations utilized a newly purchased Geometrics 881 cesium marine magnetometer, a CHIRP II sub-bottom profiler, and a Marine Sonics side scan sonar. Results of these operations have successfully located several magnetic and sub-bottom profiler anomalies that may represent shipwrecks. Future fieldwork will investigate these anomalies with diver in water surveys, underwater metal detectors and test excavations.

The FSU Academic Diving Program continued to provide diving training, standards and support for our underwater archaeology projects. For the past year Dr. Dan Marelli has served as Director and University Diving Officer. The program has provided invaluable assistance to Program in Underwater Archaeology activities, and continues to provide a broad range of support in the conduct of scientific diving projects. Their resources and training opportunities involve a broad range, including essentially the full gamut of current diving technologies.

These projects and others are discussed in the FSU Department of Anthropology, Program in Underwater Archaeology’s website at http://www.anthro.fsu.edu/ uw/uw.html.

New York

Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM): In the summer of 2001 the LCMM completed its third field season of the Valcour Bay Research Project (VBRP), a Phase I underwater archaeological investigation of the submerged battlefield at Valcour Bay, in the New York waters of Lake Champlain. On 11 October 1776, Commodore Benedict Arnold engaged the British Navy in perhaps the most important naval contest of the American Revolution. After an intensive five-hour battle with heavy casualties on both sides, darkness finally ended the conflict. With some 60 men killed and wounded on the American side and three-quarters of their ammunition gone, Arnold and his officers executed a daring nighttime escape past a British blockade. Two days later, on 13 October, the British fleet caught up with Arnold and a second running battle ensued. Outgunned and surrounded, Arnold deprived the British of battle prizes by intentionally destroying five of his own vessels in the spot known today as Arnold’s Bay in Panton, Vermont, and escaped back to Fort Ticonderoga.

The Valcour Bay Research Project is a cooperative effort between a dedicated team of volunteer sport divers and the Maritime Research Institute of the LCMM. The intent of the VBRP is to map the submerged Valcour Island battlefield, while providing sport divers a way to channel their interest in history and archaeology into a formally permitted project.

The archaeological fieldwork was implemented through a systematic inspection of the bottomlands of Valcour Bay using handheld metal detectors. Focusing on the area of the bay where the American lines were located, the bottomlands were divided into 50-foot by 50-foot areas. These grids were surveyed along transects spaced at three-foot intervals. During the three seasons of fieldwork, 29 Revolutionary War-era artifacts have been located. These include six fragments of a cannon, a sword, a bayonet, a cartridge box, an anchor, a hatchet, and many cannon balls.

Concurrent with the field work, the
LCMM conducted archival research on the Battle of Valcour Island. While compiling information about the men who fought at Valcour Island, historian George Quinlan found a pension record for Sergeant Jonas Holden, one of the American participants. In 1776, Holden along with fellow townsman Lieutenant Thomas Rogers was assigned to the gunboat New York, one of the eight gunboats in the American fleet. Through the pension record revealed that during the battle one of New York’s cannon burst, injuring Sergeant Holden in the right side and killing Lieutenant Rogers. Although Arnold reported, “the New York lost all her Officers except her Captain,” New York was the only gunboat to survive the battle.

Based upon this evidence it appears that the six cannon fragments discovered in Valcour Bay are from the gunship New York. This archival research combined with the archaeological data led to some preliminary conclusions about the events of 11 October 1776. The distribution of the cannon pieces and other artifacts suggests that the cannon fragments on the upper face of the gun were blown into the air, but others on the underside were sent into the bottom of the gunboat. The largest piece of the cannon, the muzzle, likely plunged directly into the water after the explosion. This pattern appears on the lakebed with the muzzle by itself at the center of the explosion and the fragments of the upper face of the gun 140 to 180 ft northwest of the muzzle. The pieces on the underside, which remained in the hull after the explosion, were found southeast of the muzzle. These artifacts are part of a “dump zone” in which the debris in the gunboat was cleared out as the vessel was adrift after the explosion.

The VBRP has thus far mapped only a very small portion of the Valcour battlefield. Future research will undoubtedly yield a greater understanding of this important naval engagement. The Valcour Bay Research Project is made possible with the funding from the American Battlefields Protection Program of the National Park Service and the Department of Defense Legacy Program. For further details contact: Adam Kane, Project Manager, Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, 4472 Basin Harbor Road, Vergennes, VT, 05491, (802) 475-2022, kane@lcmm.org, or visit our website at www.lcmm.org or www.historiclakes.org.

North Carolina

East Carolina University, Progam in Maritime Studies (ECU): The Program in Maritime Studies has had a busy year. First, they went through the hiring process to replace now-retired Gordon Watts. Annalies Corbin was hired in August to teach a variety of maritime related topics.

In the early spring, a one-day test-run of new equipment (mag and side scan) was conducted in the Perquimans River. The discovery of a submerged structure that could be a 17th- or 18th-century ferry landing or canal mouth was an unanticipated bonus. Alternatively, it might just be a log raft but it was very regular in length and extended over quite some distance in line with a known canal.

The summer field school took place in Edenton, NC. The project examined a hull exposed by low water. This site turned out to be a heavily built vessel dating to the second half of the eighteenth century. The few artifacts found in this burned hulk were confusing. One iron object appeared to be star shot, others were related to the logging industry. A second visit to the site occurred during the fall when additional details about the vessel were recorded. This site will be Kate Goodall’s thesis topic.

During the fall research semester, Brad Rodgers and Annalies Corbin inspected wrecks located in Sturgeon Bay. These vessels were stone barges converted from sailing vessels. Recording continued in conjunction with funding support from Wisconsin Underwater Archaeologist Jeff Gray.

During the summer of 2001, Larry Babits and Keith Meiverden used volunteers from ECU to conduct a stratified random survey of Currituck Sound. The project was funded by local groups and coordinated by Barbara Snowden. The survey covered about 800 linear kilometers of the sound with side scan sonar and magnetometer. A 150 km visual shoreline survey was conducted at the same time and recorded numerous eroding historic and prehistoric sites as well a many derelict watercraft. Overall, at least four ship graveyards associated with the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal were identified. A third, associated with a crabbing/fishing dock area was also recorded. Surprisingly, there were few vessels in the sound itself.

Other projects included a remote sensing survey funded by NOAA was conducted in Washington around Destruction Island. Mike Plakos, Matt Lawrence and Dede Marx with ECU Alumni Jeff Morris undertook the project. The survey noted anomalies that coincided with the location of two known wrecks. Jason Paling collected data for his thesis on Bermuda shore whaling in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Kimberly Monk worked on a vessel in Lake Ontario believed to be a Schikluna-built, sailing “canaler” used in the mid-19th century Welland Canal and on the Great Lakes. The research provided data for a thesis. Scott Whitesides volunteered on a wreck in the Red River, Oklahoma, believed to date to the middle 1830s. This was a project of the Oklahoma Historical Society. A number of ECU students and staff participated in the Monitor engine recovery. Tane Casserly, Frank Cantelas, Keith Meiverden, Steve Sellers and Gary Byrd all spent time at 220 feet recording portions of the famed Civil War Union ironclad.

Mike Overfield conducted a remote sensing survey of the inner reaches of Beaufort Inlet. The survey was testing the possibility that another of Blackbeard’s vessels, the Adventure, might rest inshore of the site thought to be the Queen Anne’s Revenge. Lastly, several students worked as interns and staff with the Underwater Archaeology Branch of the NC Department of Cultural Resources. These include Nathan Henry, Kathy Southerly, Chris Southerly, Kim Eslinger, and Mike Plakos. The students worked on a variety of projects including the Queen Anne’s Revenge, the Black Warrior, and many survey/conservation projects at Kure Beach and Beaufort.

Washington, DC

Naval Historical Center, Underwater Archaeology Branch: The U.S. Navy’s UA Branch continued to work on preservation and research issues on its ca. 3,000 ship and 14,000 aircraft wrecks. While Dr. Robert Neyland is on assignment to the Hunley Project in South Carolina the UA Branch is headed by Barbara Vougalis, Acting Branch Head. Other UA staff includes Wendy Coble, Steve Schmidt, Claire Peachey, James Hunter, LT. Rick Vigil, and Delaine Heinlein-Mayden.

Cultural Resources Management: Wendy Coble is currently working on a management plan for sunken Navy Aircraft and assisting Rich Will with his drafting of Guidelines for Documenting Aircraft Wreck Sites. Wendy is doing archival research and planning for a 2002 survey for 120 Navy aircraft in Lake Michigan. Under current review is a plan for the Study and Management of Benedict Arnold Gunboat. NHC provided DoD Legacy funds for a management plan for Navy wrecks in Hawaii, H.L. Hunley, CSS Alabama, a management plan for Benedict Arnold’s gunboat, survey work in Maine, and Normandy.

Under our new archaeological permitting program, the NHC issued two permits for archaeological research on Navy shipwrecks. The NHC is also involved in a federal court case concerning a rare World War II aircraft, a Torpedo Bomber Devastator. NHC staff wrote several articles over the year, many of which can be found on the website www.history.navy.mil.

The NHC learned of Southey’s International Division’s sale of artifacts from USS
Yorktown, which sank in the Cape Verde Islands in 1850. Unfortunately, although the NHC received full cooperation from Sotheby’s, it was too late to prevent the sale. Sotheby’s has since continued to provide assistance in contacting its customers worldwide to solicit their cooperation in returning the items to the U.S. government.

NHC Conservation Lab: Claire Peachey heads the underwater archaeology conservation lab at the Washington Navy Yard. Under her guidance the lab continued to conserve objects from Navy shipwreck sites, including CSS Alabama, USS Housatonic, USS Tulip, a Revolutionary War vessel in the Penobscot River, an 18th-century wreck in Florida, and an 18th-century vessel previously thought to be USS Alligator. Several objects from the Navy Museum were also treated. A large group of objects from CSS Alabama was loaned to the Museum of Mobile for display.

Conservation staff gave many lab tours to visitors, delivered many public and professional talks, and wrote web and journal articles on archaeological conservation and on specific department projects, particularly on the excavation of the Civil War submarine H.L.Hunley. They reviewed management and conservation plans for underwater cultural resources in Michigan, Vermont, and Florida. They also visited other labs, participated in field excavations, and attended professional symposia.

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory continued its partnership with the NHC to conserve objects from CSS Alabama, the Chesapeake Flotilla wrecks, and other Navy sites. Conservation staff this year has included Claire Peachey, Suzanne Davis, Jenifer Johnson, Nikki Goodman, Jannicke Langfeldt, and Maret Warner.

Australia

Flinders University: In 1996 Flinders University introduced the teaching of maritime archaeology at the undergraduate level with a third year topic called Maritime Archaeology (ARCH 3005). Mark Staniforth has taught the topic in every year since with guest lectures by Australian maritime archaeologists and underwater cultural heritage managers including Bill Jeffery, David Nutley, Kieran Hosty and Tim Smith. Ten International students from the U.S.A., U.K., Vietnam, Singapore, Germany and Sweden have been enrolled in ARCH 3005 Maritime Archaeology over the five years (1996-2001). Overall enrolment has proved to be fairly consistent drawing students from the B.A., B.Sc. and other degree courses offered by Flinders University. Maritime archaeology has become an integral part of the teaching of archaeology at Flinders University with all students encountering it in a range of undergraduate topics. In the first year students receive lectures on maritime archaeology in ARCH 1001 Introduction to Archaeology and ARCH 1002 World Archaeology as well as fieldwork in ARCH 1003 Practical Archaeology. In the second and third year students have been given lectures in ARCH 2003 Cultural Heritage Management and ARCH 3301 Archaeological Theory and Method as well as conducting maritime archaeological fieldwork in ARCH 2002 Australian Historical Archaeology and ARCH 3302 Archaeological Field Methods.

For the first time in 2001 the Department of Archaeology at Flinders University offered an expanded program of undergraduate topics in maritime archaeology consisting of: ARCH 3304 Maritime Archaeology Field School, summer intensive (Feb 2001); ARCH 2004 Australian Maritime Archaeology, semester 1; ARCH 3005 Underwater and Coastal Archaeology, semester 2.

Beginning in 2002, Graduate studies in maritime archaeology at Flinders University will consist of three courses (Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma and Master of Maritime Archaeology) that are intended to meet the needs of graduates in archaeology and closely related disciplines who wish to specialize in maritime archaeology. These programs are organized in blocks consisting of: Graduate Certificate in Maritime Archaeology, 1 semester (6 months); Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology, 2 semesters (12 months); Master of Maritime Archaeology, 3 semesters (18 months).

These courses are intended to provide opportunities for professional development for those already working in the field as well as catering to a growing demand from international students. The program will be articulated, allowing students to receive credit for topics completed at a satisfactory level as they progress from the 18 unit Graduate Certificate to the 36 unit Graduate Diploma and the 54 unit Masters. However, quotas will apply for entry into the Graduate Diploma and Masters programs, which will only be offered every second year (entry in 2002 and 2004). These courses are designed to be modular and sequential, allowing students to progress from one course to another at their own pace and in a manner that suits their own situation.

Flinders University also has a growing number of research honors and postgraduate students in maritime archaeology and related areas. Ph.D. candidate Nathan Richards is nearing completion of his thesis on ship abandonment and he expects to submit in the first half of 2002. Cassandra Philippou has been conducting fieldwork in the Southern Flleurieu Peninsular including survey work on the salvage camp associated with the wreck of MV Victoria.

More than 100 undergraduate students have now studied maritime and underwater archaeology related topics at the undergraduate level at Flinders University. Some of these students are now working in archaeology or cultural heritage management in South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania while others have gone on to postgraduate studies at Flinders University and other Australian Universities including the Australian National University and Edith Cowan University as well as overseas universities. In addition to the on-going teaching of maritime archaeology at both Flinders University and James Cook University it is considered likely that other Australian Universities will take up the teaching of maritime and underwater archaeology at the undergraduate level during the next decade.

Field Activities: In November 2000 a small team of postgraduate and other students assisted Dr. Mark Staniforth with the partial excavation of a slab hut associated with a whaling station at Cape Jervis. The work was done with the co-operation and assistance of Terry Arnott at Heritage SA. A hearth made of local slate dominated the excavated hut site. The hut had a single layer of stone foundations that revealed the width of the wooden slabs as well as the way in which the slabs were supported at the bottom. A pattern of wooden postholes visible within the earthen floor of the hut is believed to the remnants of the posts that supported the roof structure. The site proved to have only very small amounts of portable material culture such as ceramics and glass. The majority of the glass found in the excavation, for example, was clear glass fragments that appear to have come from a single bottle. Pieces of just a single kaolin tobacco pipe manufactured by T. White of Glasgow were also found. The low artefact numbers may be indicative of the difficulties of supply, a high level of curation of ceramics and glass vessels and/or the disposal practices (and general cleanliness) of the residents. As an archaeological site it certainly fits the "picture of neatness and order" that appeared to characterise Mrs. Clark’s presence in the slab hut.

During 2001 Nathan Richards (SA State Tutor) organized three AIMA/NAS Part 1 training courses - these were taught by Nathan Richards, Cassandra Philippou, Terry Arnott, Chris Lewczak and Mark Staniforth.

In February 2001 the Department of Archaeology ran its first underwater archaeology field school at Port Victoria. Fifteen students including interstate and overseas students completed ARCH 3305 Maritime Archaeology Field School which was taught
by Mark Staniforth, Nathan Richards, Cass Philippou and Chris Lewczak with assistance from Associate Professor Peter Veth (from James Cook University), Bill Jeffery, Terry Arnott and Rick James (from Heritage SA), Vicki Richards and Corioli Souter (from WA Maritime Museum).

In September 2001 students and staff conducted a rescue excavation on a tryworks platform at the Seaford Bay Whaling Station near Port Lincoln. The excavation revealed the extent and condition of the tryworks brick floor and students assisted Heritage SA staff with building a protective wall to stop erosion of the site into the ocean.

Other Activities: In March 2001 Marine Archaeology in Australia: A Reader was published (Staniforth & Hyde 2001). The Reader has already sold more than 100 copies and has been taken up as a set text at three universities.

In November 2001 Mark Staniforth, Paddy O’Toole, Nathan Richards and Cassandra Philippou were awarded a contract by the Australian Federal government to develop a National Maritime Heritage Strategy. The strategy will guide the direction of preservation, protection and investigation of Australia’s maritime heritage over the next few years and implementation is expected in 2002.

**Western Australia Maritime Museum**: The film on the SS *Xanthe* project is now available for research, educational and museum purposes at cost to practitioners. A product of the combined cinematographic energies of Jeremy Green, Ray Sutcliffe, Pat Baker, Prospero Productions and the archaeological and conservation teams, the film documents the course of the Western Australian Maritime Museum’s work over the years 1983 to 2000 at the SS *Xanthe*. This work ranges from pre-disturbance study, through the excavation and raising, into conservation and then on to the exhibition floor.

The release of the film for non-commercial purposes follows the publication by Kluwer/Plenum Press of *Iron and Steamship Archaeology* by Michael McCarthy (2000). This film rounds out a long series of works on the subject, leaving only the reconstruction of the engine in the exhibition gallery outstanding.

Costs are: $25AUS within Australia including postage, $30 AUS overseas including postage. For more information or to purchase a copy of the film, contact: Pauline McIay, Bookshop Manager: pauline.mclay @museum.wa.gov.au or write to the WA Maritime Museum, Cliff St, Fremantle, Western Australia, 6160. Telephone: 08 94318436, Fax: 08 94318489. Visit the website at: http://www.mmm.wa.gov.au.

**Canada**

**Underwater Archaeology Services (UAS), Parks Canada**: The Underwater Archaeological Services (UAS) continued with ongoing and undertook new international initiatives in 2001. Robert Gienier, UAS Chief, continued his work as President of the International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH) and devoted most of his time in this capacity supporting negotiations for the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. The UNESCO General Assembly ratified the Convention in November 2001. This work not only took Robert to Paris on several occasions, but with UAS archaeologist Marc-André Bernier, he traveled to the ICUCH annual meeting at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in September. In conjunction with local archaeologists, Bernier delivered a Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) Level 1 Workshop in Buenos Aires to a group of eighteen divers. Unfortunately, a course planned for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, had to be postponed.

In June, Marc-André Bernier traveled to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to kick off an informal exchange program with the National Parks Service, Submerged Resources Center (SRC), which has a similar mandate to UAS. Bernier assisted in survey work at the wreck of the U.S.S. *Arizona*. Two SRC archaeologists, Matt Russell and Dave Conlin, later traveled to Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, where they joined UAS project director Willis Stevens, UAS archaeologist Ryan Harris, and Nancy Binnie of the Canadian Conservation Institute. During this two week long project the team conducted monitoring of the French warships *Prudent* and *Célibre* (1758) and preliminary mapping of a contemporaneous French warship in the harbor channel. Overall, these experiences proved to be enriching for all, and it is anticipated that the sharing of ideas and techniques between our two units will continue with future exchanges.

UAS staff took two other international trips. In conjunction with the Quebec Ministry of Culture, the Centre de Conservation du Quebec, and the Pointe-a-Callière Museum, UAS archaeologist Peter Waddell helped present a seminar on the *Anse aux Bouleaux* wreck (1690) at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. It is anticipated that a traveling exhibit on the wreck will visit New England in the near future. UAS archaeologist Jonathan Moore traveled to Arles, France, where he worked for one month on an excavation undertaken by the Département des recherches archéologiques subaquatiques et sous-marines (DRASSM) of the French Ministry of Culture.

Ongoing field projects took UAS staff to four Canadian provinces: Québec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario. Early in the season Marc-André Bernier and Jonathan Moore traveled to Sainte-Anne-des-Monts, Québec, on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where they gave an NAS Level 1 Workshop to a group of preservation-minded divers. Next year this group will undertake re-disturbance mapping of an unidentified late-18th- or early-19th-century warship wrecked near Tourelle, Québec. Later in the summer nearly two months were spent at the Saguenay-St. Lawrence National Marine Park where Marc-André Bernier, Jonathan Moore, UAS diving technician Chriss Ludin, and archaeologist Thierry Boyer continued an inventory survey. This work, under the direction of Marc-André Bernier, supports the park’s management responsibilities. The team continued to experience great success with towed diver searches in the icy waters of the lower St. Lawrence River. A section of a late-18th- or early-19th-century vessel originally clapped in copper sheathing was located during one of the towed searches and a preliminary site plan was later prepared.

Peter Waddell led a team consisting of UAS diving systems technologist Bruce Bennett, Nancy Binnie, and Thierry Boyer further east to the Battle of the Restigouche National Historic Site, on the shores of the Restigouche River, which separates Québec and New Brunswick. They conducted monitoring work at the wreck of the *Michaull* (1760) and several other associated sites. Also in Atlantic Canada, Willis Stevens and Ryan Harris conducted a preliminary survey of an unidentified vessel in the tidal flats of Wolfville Harbour, Nova Scotia. This work was conducted in collaboration with the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic in Halifax.

Under the direction of Willis Stevens three projects were conducted in Ontario. During these projects archaeologists Filipo Ronca and Daniel Walker joined the UAS. For four weeks a team continued the inventory of submerged cultural resources in the Rideau Canal National Historic Site. Fieldwork also proceeded at another heritage canal, the Trent-Severn Waterway National Historic Site. UAS teams continued to work with NAS Level 1 trained divers, several representing local First Nations communities. Work focused on shoreline searches next to known pre-contact sites. At a large island property slated for condominium development, the team found underwater evidence of late-Archaic and Middle- to Late-Woodland sites. In addition, some side-scan sonar survey work was also undertaken in search of historic sites. This resulted in the discovery of the hull of the side-wheel steamer Anglo-Saxon, stripped and
scuttled in 1894. In the last project of the year, UAS conducted trials of its new digital side scan sonar system at the site of a proposed National Marine Conservation Area in eastern Lake Ontario.

Perhaps the most notable event in UAS’s 2001 calendar was the 10 May unveiling of the completed Red Bay Report manuscript. This exhaustive report documents the 1978-1985 excavation and recording of a Basque vessel sunk in 1565 at Red Bay, Labrador. At present steps are being taken towards the translation and publication of this multi-volume text.

Cayman Islands

**Cayman Islands National Museum (CINM):** The CINM conducted several small-scale projects, enlisting the support of volunteers, to further develop the Museum’s inventory of terrestrial and underwater sites. Over 22 sites and/or artifact collections were dealt with during the year, whether by fieldwork, lab processing or write-up. The Cayman Department of Environment (DOE) provided logistical support to the Museum in identification, documentation and protection of shipwreck sites.

The CINM undertook the conservation of three cannons from shipwreck sites (1794 HMS Convert gun; early-16th to 17th-century gun; unidentified guns). This was undertaken with the help and coordination by the National Trust regarding transfer of ownership to the CINM; DOE regarding assistance and long-term conservation space at their facility; Dr. Donald Keith, President of Ships of Discovery, who generously provided expertise and assistance on a voluntary basis; and local businesses who donated supplies, services and heavy equipment. Dr. Keith and CINM staff carried out the set-up of electrolytic treatments in June.

In preparation for the cannon conservation, CINM staff and volunteers cleaned and re-activated the museum’s conservation lab. Guided by Dr. Keith, they created an additional small wet object space in order to begin electrolytic treatments on small iron objects, especially those recovered from GCL 310, a terrestrial site dating from the mid-1700s and offshore shipwreck sites. Staff and volunteers also photographed and cataloged over 700 objects or groups of objects from a rescue project at GCL 310. Among the diverse collection are iron gunlocks and brass gun furniture, a harpoon point, iron tools, locks, keys, nails, daub, brick, ceramics, glass, clay pipes, and marine and terrestrial animal bone.

Research continued in 2001 on the Norwegian shipwrecks: *Evening Star, Pallas* (1910), *Otto Lee* (1879), *Niord* (1875-76), *August* (1897), *Prince Frederick* (1897), and *Glamis* (1913). This ongoing project was aided by documents provided by the Norwegian Maritime Museum. Other activities included assistance to the National Trust with data on sites that may have a slavery component, which is being compiled for the Museums Association of the Caribbean in support of the UNESCO-WTO Slave Route Project.

Northern Ireland

**Center for Maritime Archaeology (CMA):** Archaeological investigations on land and sea were undertaken continuing the holistic approach to the study of coastal heritage. The year started with the developer-funded archaeological mitigation of a major capital dredging scheme in Belfast Lough. Although this produced little material of archaeological interest a good precedent has been established in underwater commercial activities in the region. Martin Dean of the Archaeological Diving Unit (ADU) collaborated with Dr. Rory Quinn of the Center for Maritime Archaeology (CMA) to locate known deposited material on the seabed in Belfast Lough. Relatively small amounts of waterlogged wood, flint and pottery were laid on the seabed and the area was then surveyed using a caesium magnetometer, a sector scanner and a ground discriminator. High quality data was recovered from the test site and this exercise should help in developing interpretation skills of how wreck material is represented as geophysical data. In a separate exercise in the same area ground-truthing of geophysical anomalies led to the discovery of thirteen 19th and 20th century wrecks but earlier material was not encountered.

The Center for Maritime Archaeology continues to thrive. Visit the web site at: [http://www.ulst.ac.uk/science/crg/cma.htm](http://www.ulst.ac.uk/science/crg/cma.htm). CMA staff involved in the government program of work are still wrestling with the publication of the Strangford Lough volume but it is now at the editorial stage and light is visible at the end of the tunnel! In January, led by Colin Breen, Tom McErlean and Rory Quinn, the CMA undertook its first season of fieldwork in Mombasa in collaboration with the National Museums of Kenya and the East Africa Institute of Archaeology. The purpose of the program of research is to study the Swahili maritime culture that existed along the eastern seaboard of Africa from Oman as far south as Zanzibar between A.D. 800 and 1800. The inter-disciplinary project involved archaeologists, geologists, geophysicists and historians in an examination of the development of Mombasa’s cultural landscape. Survey of the foreshore revealed settlement evidence of the 7th and 8th century A.D., evidence of the Portuguese settlement of the island as well as remains of early fish traps and landing places. The seabed was surveyed using geophysical equipment providing a three-dimensional perspective of the area including 50 suspected cultural anomalies in the vicinity of the Old Port. The site of the San Antonio de Tanna, a Portuguese wreck, earlier excavated by Robin Piercy, was also surveyed. Work on this project is scheduled to continue over the coming years and will improve knowledge and understanding of the maritime archaeology of the east African coast.

Queens University Belfast: A number of interesting coastal sites were excavated on land. Professor Jim Mallory and Dr. Tom McNeeil of Queen’s University Belfast, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology (QUB) excavated at Rough Island, County Down. A coastal shell midden containing Neolithic pottery has provided substantial environmental evidence about coastal communities of that period. For information on archaeology at Queen’s University Belfast, visit the web site at: [http://www.qub.ac.uk/arcpal](http://www.qub.ac.uk/arcpal).

**Environment and Heritage Service:** Declan Hurll of the Environment and Heritage Service (EHS) directed an excavation of a coastal monastic graveyard at Portmuck, County Antrim. Human remains dating from the Early Christian and Medieval periods were recovered and are to be studied as an actual sample of an early coastal community by QUB’s Dr. Eileen Murphy. Norman Crothers (EHS) directed a third season of excavation at the Early Christian period tidal mill at Ndrenum monastery, County Down. Three phases of the mill, built between A.D. 619 and 788 have been uncovered. This season a wooden landing place for phase 1 of the mill has been excavated and found to contain re-used timbers from buildings, some timbers possibly from a boat, wooden barrel-staves and bone pins. Norman Crothers also excavated Skeitrick Castle, County Down. Built on an island in Strangford Lough, excavation showed it to be a single-period structure dating from the 15th century. Ruairi O. Baill (EHS) directed excavations at Greencastle, County Down, which is part of a well-preserved Medieval landscape on the shore of Carlingford Lough. This royal castle was built by Hugh de Lacy in the 1230s and had an interesting history until the mid-17th century. The excavation was located outside the castle precinct and evidence indicates that the area may have been used for light industry dating to the period of the castle’s construction and during the subsequent century. Finds included coins, imported pottery, iron arrowheads, a
spur and a fragment of a tuyere and metal working tongs. Ruairi O. Baoil is to undertake major excavations in September at Mahee Castle, County Down, located on the same island as Nendrum monastery. According to historical sources the small castle was built in the late-16th century and a vaulted room in the castle has previously been interpreted as a boathouse.

Mexico

Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Historia (INAH), Departamento Arqueología Subacuática: Two major projects and several smaller projects were undertaken by INAH in 2001. The 1650-1631 New Spain’s Fleet Research Project and Inventory of Submerged Cultural Resources in the Gulf of Mexico continued. Of importance was the continued coordination of processing and interpreting the information gathered during the first, second, and third field seasons and preparations to present a symposium on the project at the January 2002 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Mobile. Plans are underway for a field season in 2002 and for the publication of a book on the project.

The Paleontological and Archaeological Research Project in Mexican Inland Waters also continued in 2001. Special emphasis was given to this project, focusing mainly in cenotes and flooded caves in the Yucatan Peninsula. Due to a good relationship with local communities, several reports were received regarding findings of human bones and pottery in different cenotes and flooded caves in Yucatan and Quintana Roo. As a result, four brief field sessions took place in 2001 during which several important discoveries were made. The Discovery Channel sponsored one of these sessions and filmed the research, which will be made into a documentary that will be shown in 2002.

In addition, Pilar Luna reviewed the edited text and accompanying materials for the Spanish translation of the Emergency Response and Salvage Wheel, sent by Jane Long and Cindy Olsen, from the Heritage Preservation and the National Task Force on Emergency Response Program, in Washington, D. C. Luna also went to Puerto Morelos, Quintana Roo to visit the NOAA’s ship McArthur and meet with Dr. Sylvia Earle and her team. Dr. Earle was there as part of a project titled Islands in the Stream, which takes place in Belize, the Mexican Caribbean and the U.S. portion of the Gulf of Mexico.

The department also worked on the publication of the proceedings of the Underwater Archaeology Congress held in Mexico City in October 1999, as part of the XII ICOMOS General Assembly and the World Congress on the Conservation of Monumen-
tal Heritage. Final proofs were revised and the cover designed. The book will be part of the INAH’s scientific collection, and will be ready by the end of 2002.

Other News

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

Shipwrecks of the Dutch East India Company at http://www.vocshipwrecks.nl

Meetings of Interest

November 18-22, 2002. The joint Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, Australian Society for Historical Archaeology and the Australian Archaeological Association conference will be held in Townsville, North Queensland, Australia. Welcome and registration will be on Sunday afternoon, 17 November. The venue is the South Bank Convention Centre, Palmer St, South Townsville, 4810. For more information and to submit abstracts for the conference please visit the AIMA website for updated information at http://www.aima.ainet.net.au/.

June 2003. Underwater and Maritime Archaeology Theme at WAC-5 convened by Mark Staniforth, Australia, and Dolores Elkin, Argentina. For the first time at a World Archaeological Congress there will be an Underwater and Maritime Archaeology Theme at WAC-5 in Washington D.C. The Underwater and Maritime Archaeology Theme rationale is available at: http://www.ehtl.flinders.edu.au/wac5/themes.html

The theme convenors are seeking input to the development and extension of the Underwater and Maritime Archaeology Theme rationale and particularly in the area of suggested sessions. We see this as an opportunity to get participants from around the world to a truly international gathering of people interested in underwater and maritime archaeology.

The theme is open for internet discussion to the public. This theme has been preliminarily defined by convenors with whom you will be able to dialog directly about the shape this theme is taking; other topics are left undefined and we invite your thoughts and ideas on what form they might take or how they might be improved or replaced.

We are also seeking further expressions of interest from interested individuals or groups who wish to propose and/or convene a session for possible inclusion in the Underwater and Maritime Archaeology Theme. Guidelines for proposing a session are available from the Theme convenors. Contact: Dr. Mark Staniforth, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, tel (+618) 8201 5195; fax (+618) 8201-3845; Email: Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au. Or contact:

Dr. Dolores Elkin, CONICET (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnicas) and Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latino-americano, tel (+5411) 4784 3371, fax (+5411) 4824-1482, Email: ebarclay@arnet.com.ar or delkin@bibapl.edu.ar

ACUA Photo Competition

The ACUA invites all SHA members to participate in the seventh annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition to be held at the next SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Rhode Island. Entries must be received by 1 December 2002. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by 31 January 2003. Selected images will be displayed at the next SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology to be held in Providence, Rhode Island, 7-11 January 2003. Look for your entry forms in upcoming conference mailings.
Minutes
The Society for Historical Archaeology
Board of Directors Meeting
9 January 2002

President Douglas Armstrong called the meeting to order at 8:05 a.m. at the Mobile Convention Center, Mobile, Alabama. Present: Norman Barka, Judith Bense, Toni Carrell, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Julia King, William Lees, Larry McKee, Ronald Michael, William Moss, Robert Neyland, Vergil Noble, Michael Polk, Susan Henry Renaud, Daniel Roberts, Stephanie Rodeffer, Diana Wall, and Martha Zierden.

Approval of Minutes: Armstrong asked for corrections to the minutes. Michael stated that he reviewed the minutes carefully because he was not present at the meeting. He said that the minutes indicate that De Cunzo asked about Michael’s position on the editor continuing to vote and Armstrong replied that he had contacted Michael and reported that Michael was not concerned about retaining his voting status. Michael stated that this is not correct. He feels very strongly that it would be a major mistake to remove the vote from the editor. Armstrong said he was not certain that the minutes accurately reflected his statement. No substitute language was provided by either individual for amending the mid-year meeting minutes. Therefore, the minutes stand approved as printed.

Introduction of Newly Elected Officials: Renaud introduced Julia King, incoming president-elect, and new directors Dan Roberts and Martha Zierden. She announced that Charles Cheek and Richard Veit will join Armstrong, De Cunzo, and McKee on the Nominations and Elections Committee. Carrell introduced Neyland, the new Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) chair, from the US Naval Historical Center. Mark Staniforth is the new vice-chair. Armstrong welcomed the newly-elected officials.

Presidential Review (Armstrong): During the past year the board established endowed funds for the journal and monies to assist French-speaking individuals to attend the conference thanks to Moss and the Quebec Conference Committee. This should be just the beginning of generating funds to allow many other things to be accomplished. SHA was strongly involved in developing UNESCO’s Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage, thanks to the efforts of Carrell, Renaud, and others. The success with the Farm Bill is a good example of the new Government Affairs Committee chair’s efforts. Armstrong stated that the board made a good decision about pairing the dues increase with the targeting of endowments to help defray some future entitlement costs. This strategy kept the dues increase lower than expected. Members were informed about the cost issues. Positive responses were received about establishing a retired membership category and its effect on encouraging older members to maintain their relationship with the society. He cited this as a forward-looking measure that will have a positive future impact. Armstrong challenged the board to find creative ways to finance the organization in other areas.

Several ongoing issues are pending. The lively debate on board governance may not result in consensus. This is closely tied to the business office structure and related management issues. Armstrong praised Moss’ review of various options. He expressed disappointment that the contract with the Resource Center for Associations (RCA) fell through, but viewed this as an opportunity to rethink the job requirements. Barka chaired a committee to seek a new newsletter editor; William Lees has been recommended and is willing to serve. A cost increase for newsletter production will result. The Awards Committee has recommended the creation of the Deetz Book Award with dedicated funds to support it. Armstrong recommended supporting the Cotter Award and establishing the precedent of endowing all newly-created awards.

Armstrong also recommended that the board proceed with the motion offered by Moss on board governance [Moss offered the motion which was seconded in November, but several board members requested deferring discussion to this meeting]. Noble stated that because Armstrong has made his position clear on this issue, Robert’s Rules of Order would advise against his presiding over subsequent deliberation of the issue. Noble stated that he understands parliamentary procedure to discourage advocacy from the chair. Armstrong believes it is imperative for a president to have a position.

Secretary-Treasurer’s Report (Rodeffer): The society is in good shape financially. Preliminary financial statements and status of funds reports for 2001 were distributed.

Closing the 2001 conference account has been a difficult and time consuming endeavor as indicated in her report and delayed the completion of the 2001 financial review. The 2001 conference losses total approximately $14,300 to date. The conference revenues and expenditures were incorporated successfully into the financial system for the first time. An endowment was established for the CDs and restricted funds set up for the Deetz Award and the Quebec Travel Award. Approved budgets for 2002 revised the new membership rates were distributed. The Budget Committee must meet to address budget changes from this meeting and some proposed simplification. Rodeffer observed that the cost of entitlements is growing and with the last postal increase, the society should be using second class mailing.

Rodeffer moved that the society go to second class mailing as soon as possible (second Michael). She stated that mailing costs would be reduced 30-50% and international deliveries would be improved, but several paragraphs will need to be added to the newsletter and journal. Michael stated that the first three 2002 issues are complete and page changes by the printer would be required to accommodate second class. Cost effectiveness of the timing must be considered. Michael said second class mailing will enable the society to generate more ads. The motion was carried unanimously.

Newsletter Editor’s Report (Barka): Barka produced four newsletters; the winter issue is being printed now. He will complete the spring newsletter; the new newsletter editor will begin work with the summer issue. Barka stated that little news for the winter issue was provided; new reporters are needed. Armstrong acknowledged the long-term support of the College of William and Mary for the newsletter. Barka stated that Bill Lees wants to produce the newsletter. Armstrong said that Lees’ proposed operating costs fit within the existing budget, but Lees is requesting $1600 additional to work with Barka during the transition. Polk asked about Lees’ support from the Oklahoma Historical Society and acknowledged that Lees has edited newsletters in the past. Michael stated that Lees has said that he will have minimal institutional support and expressed concern that
this low level of support may result in substantially higher costs to the society. Polk expressed concern that Lees may only be interested for the short term. Armstrong stated that Lees has a reputation for getting the job done and has agreed to serve a three-year term. Noble said that Lees would not offer to do the work if he would not complete the job. There also is no obvious alternative; the position was advertised in the newsletter and potential candidates declined when confronted with the amount of work. Carrell recommended accepting Lees’ commitment to accomplish the work and advised the board to support his nomination.

Noble moved that we support the nomination of Bill Lees to be newsletter editor (seconded Carrell). Polk asked about the College of William and Mary’s institutional support. Barka stated that SHA pays individuals to type and copyedit text. The layout and all duplicating, telephone, computer hardware and software are provided by William and Mary. Renaud asked if Lees’ institution would supply layout staff or whether SHA will have to pay for it. Armstrong stated that the additional $1600 requested by Lees should cover layout. Michael recommended getting more specific information about financial liabilities. Roberts asked if Lees had submitted a proposal and whether the board had reviewed it. Armstrong said that a brief proposal with the financial expectations were submitted to him; it was not circulated to the board. De Cunzo asked about Lees’ goals for the newsletter. Armstrong suggested that this question be put to Lees directly. Carrell stated that the responsibilities of the position were detailed in the newsletter last year. Barka said that the board should have seen the proposal but indicated that Lees is a good choice.

Noble stated that Michael currently provides assistance to the newsletter editor by handling contracts with the printer and overseeing production, but these tasks have not been discussed with Lees. Michael stated that the new newsletter editor will have to assume these responsibilities. They involve time and some telephone and other costs. Neyland asked if there is a mechanism for a vote of confidence before Lees comes in to discuss these issues. He observed that perhaps SHA will have to provide more funds to cover costs. The motion was carried as a vote of confidence.

Rodeffer stated that this discussion illustrates her concern about the absence of a clearly defined process for filling appointed positions. Rodeffer moved that the Nominations and Elections Committee be charged with developing formal procedures for securing and evaluating candidates for appointed officials, including consideration of term limits, before any further appointments are made (seconded Renaud). Armstrong stated that editorial skills were critical for this position. Michael stated that when he was selected as editor, a three-person committee reviewed his proposal, which included a statement of institutional support and personal qualifications. The motion carried unanimously.

Armstrong stated that our published membership list includes Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) certification but not professional degrees. He has received several complaints about RPA identification primarily from international scholars and academics. He recommended including professional degrees on the membership list. Noble stated that RPA is a certification not an earned degree and SHA has agreed to include it in the membership list as a condition of the original RPA proposal. Degrees may not have been included due to space limitations in the original database.

**Editor’s Report (Michael)**: Michael stated that he had no items to present in addition to those already outlined in his written report. De Cunzo asked for information about new Associate Editor Rod Mather. Michael stated that he is from the University of Rhode Island, with an underwater archaeology specialty, and was highly recommended by Bill Turnbaugh. Michael reported that suitable manuscripts are still being sought for publication under the agreement with the University of Nebraska. Wall asked Michael about the recent exchange on Histarch regarding operational difficulties with our new CD. Michael stated that the issue was an Adobe Acrobat Reader problem with a Macintosh computer (MAC) with operating system 10. Michael said he tested the CD on a PC and a MAC and determined that the optional search feature in Acrobat Reader must be installed for it to work properly. No additional issues have appeared following posting of the solution. Michael commented that SHA has posted page proofs in PDF format for several years, with few issues. Wall stated that purchasers’ assumptions about availability of support through SHA is not accurate.

Michael said that associate editors have recommended posting the more technical materials on the website; they would need to be reviewed. Armstrong stated that this appears to constitute an unauthorized publication. The website title is “Technical Briefs of SHA.” This has not been approved by the board. Armstrong stated that we do not have a formal Website Editor and these briefs are not consistent with standing policy. He told Susannah Dean that these briefs should not be on-line until this issue is addressed. Michael said that other publications like bibliographies are posted on the website; Renaud stated that these had been approved by the board. Armstrong suggested that the board needs an opportunity to review these technical reports; Renaud commented that board consideration for this new kind of publication is essential. Michael urged that the board not micro manage the issue. Armstrong stated that there is not currently an officer of the organization in charge of the website, but a new publication is being created. Renaud stated that associated policies are absent. The interim Internet editor is reporting to the president and there is a website advisory committee. Michael stated that there is a lack of guidance being given to Dean about her roles and responsibilities. Renaud stated that during her presidential term she provided Dean with clear guidance on what was expected, but Dean never asked for clarification.

Polk moved that a statement of policy and procedures be formulated by the Internet editor and presented to the board by the mid-year meeting (seconded De Cunzo). In response to Neyland’s question about whether this position should report to the editor, Renaud stated that the board had created an interim Internet editor with an advisory committee that was charged with developing the position’s responsibilities. Currently it is viewed as a committee. Armstrong stated that an editor position should be formalized and believes that the organization is moving in this direction. Part of the confusion is understanding what are the publications of the organization. Armstrong will attend the Internet Committee meeting and assign the task, but Noble will need to oversee completion. De Cunzo recommended the development of standards and guidelines for website postings be included in the charge. The motion was carried unanimously.

**Newsletter Editor (continued)**: Armstrong introduced Lees, stating that his nomination has been put forward and accepted. He thanked Lees for volunteering, asked him to present a statement of his goals, and opened board discussion. Lees stated that his first goal is to continue the quality of the newsletter established by Barka and to ensure that it serves the society. He has no specific plans to change the newsletter but envisions it evolving. Lees stated that any hesitancy on his part is related to the total lack of institutional support because of the strained financial circumstances of his organization. The Oklahoma Historical Society will provide philosophical support but no staff and or other funding. Lees is undertaking this work on his own time, but is committed to securing as much institutional support as possible. He has enlisted the aid of a staff designer who will assist with layout for $500/issue; costs were included in
his budget. Polk observed that SHA will need to transition from major institutional support of the newsletter. De Cunzo emphasized that Lees needs to fully understand his responsibilities for interacting with the printer. Michael stated that printing contracts must be competitively procured and established, work coordinated, and invoices verified for accuracy. Armstrong stated that two trips to Williamsburg will be necessary for Lees to work with Barka during the transition. Funds are available and a printer is in place.

Carrell moved that we appoint Bill Lees newsletter editor for a three-year term beginning at the Friday business meeting (seconded Noble). Polk expressed discomfort about the costs. Michael stated that having a realistic budget is important, but suspects that Lees does not yet recognize how much it will cost, particularly for layout. Rodeffer stated that she believes that the costs are greatly underestimated. The motion was carried unanimously.

Roberts stated that a work plan with costs should be developed quickly. Other board members urged clarification of the costs as soon as possible. Barka and Michael will assist Lees in refining cost projections. Polk moved that a work plan for 2003 and revised work plan for 2002 be prepared for the mid-year meeting (seconded Wall). Noble will ensure that work plan forms are provided before the end of February.

**Nominations and Elections Committee (Armstrong):** Armstrong urged consideration of people who have provided service to communities and archaeology for elected positions. He asked for assistance in finding candidates for the secretary-treasurer position. He thanked this year’s committee for their fine job.

**Board Governance (Moss):** Moss stated that he would like to withdraw the motions on the table to permit discussion; seconder Carrell withdrew her second. Armstrong stated that while an email vote was being prepared, there were several requests to delay discussion until this meeting. Moss stated that there were two motions on the table. The first dealt with articles of the constitution and bylaws regarding the presidential term, creation of an Internet editor, and the status of existing editors. The motion changed the presidency from a three-year term (president-elect to president to immediate past president) to a four-year position, two of which were served as president-elect and two as president. This change would provide better follow up and institutional memory. Presidents would be in a better position to propose and actually accomplish goals and more effectively structure work to be completed. Noble stated that Terry Majewski had been asked to prepare a report on board structure and said that it would be premature to do anything before receiving the report. Renaud stated that she asked Majewski to prepare a progress report for the January 2001 meeting, but nothing was forthcoming. Armstrong said he received no information from Majewski either and observed that this governance discussion was precipitated by changes in key positions.

Michael moved that we postpone discussion on the motion until the next Board of Directors meeting following presidential receipt of the 2000 Nominations and Elections Committee analysis report on SHA governance which is due this month (seconded Barka). Renaud stated that Majewski’s charge as chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee only lasted for one year. McKee commented that the board will not see a report from Majewski and the work of Armstrong and Moss has supplanted this effort. Noble stated that it is uncomfortable about having no closure to the report. Renaud said that she and the committee had intended to work through the issue, but the committee has been dissolved. Michael, referencing the 9 January 2001 minutes, stated that Majewski’s report was due in January 2002. He also said that the board has a history of making decisions without information. Armstrong observed that it appears as if the board requested a report of an issue no longer pursued by a committee that has been dissolved.

Renaud stated that the issue of governance requires careful research, deliberation, and examination. She encouraged more thorough deliberations with additional information. Noble stated that technically the final report is not late, although Renaud suggested that if Majewski had collected information, it would be helpful to have had it brought forward. Michael suggested that someone could be charged with assembling the information so the board could respond to a written document. De Cunzo commented that available information could be debated throughout the society’s history; the issue has been discussed ever since she has served on the board, suggesting that nothing will happen. Carrell urged the board to allow Moss to present his information. Rodeffer moved to table the motion. [This topic was interrupted for the scheduled Governmental Affairs discussion below.]

**Governmental Affairs Committee (Bense):** Bense introduced Nellie Longsworth, consultant and lobbyist, stating that the committee’s approach has changed, due largely to working with Longsworth. Longsworth provided her perspective on lobbying strategy. The “gropes” introduces staffers to archaeology and its issues. Bense visited congressional staff and determined that the issue of interest to SHA was the Farm Bill. The “grab” involves determining how to be noticed. The Farm Bill markup was scheduled for June, providing a very short period for action. An issue paper, outlining SHA goals and justifications, was prepared with excellent assistance from federal agency staff, particularly Sarah Bridges in Agriculture. No new money was requested. An additional small category was added to farmland protection. Bense worked with her connections in Florida and Donna Seifert with hers in Iowa. The “grip” requires energy, shoe leather, and patience to contact congressional staff and create interest. A sponsor was found and the protection of historic resources was included in the Farm Bill as it came out of the House of Representatives. This component should be included in all permutations of the bill when considered by the Senate. Work with federal agencies begins when the bill is passed. Longsworth has never seen such good cooperation between Congress, federal agencies, and SHA. This was the right issue at the right time.

Armstrong thanked Bense and Longsworth, recognizing that this has been an exemplary process with excellent coordination. Bense stated that SHA is more respected in the Washington circuit because we achieved our goal. The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) did not have time to address the Farm Bill but provided SHA with full support and allowed the use of their office. As a result cooperation with SAA has improved.

Longsworth recommended that SHA become involved in telecommunications siting as their next project. An estimated 300-500,000 sites will be considered in the next five years. This is also a key issue for the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA). Roberts observed that this issue is the first time ACRA has been involved with trade groups. Longsworth encouraged Bense to assemble comments on telecommunications regulations; agencies are required to respond to comments received. Agency regulations represent another possibility for action and Renaud encouraged all to pay attention to National Park Service efforts to set professional qualifications for the Secretary’s Standards. Bense suggested focusing some attention on education bills to help press the inclusion of archaeology in public school systems. Armstrong complemented Bense and Longsworth for their fine work and requested board members to forward ideas to Bense.

**Board Governance (continued):**

Michael stated that all the information about the governance issue should be assembled and wants to see a committee report. He had expected to review the report.
that Renaud had requested. Michael observed that at this point no one has inquired about his feelings, as editor, on the governance issue. Renaud stated that a detailed analysis of the pros and cons of various proposed strategies would assist her in making a decision.

Carrell asked if Majewski should be contacted about whether she is working on a report or not. Armstrong stated that there was full disclosure about the board deliberations after the mid-year meeting with a request for comments. Because nothing was forthcoming from Majewski, he assumes there is no report. Renaud stated that Majewski told her that there would be no report for the January 2001 meeting, and she assumed that no further work would be done. Moss stated that all of this information is interrelated and should be discussed by the board at this time. His key issue is determination of the presidency. Rodeffer moved to table the motion. DeCunzo asked why the motion to table was offered. Rodeffer stated that she simply wanted to hear Moss's report. Rodeffer's motion to table died from lack of a second. Michael's motion to defer discussion was defeated.

Armstrong stated that during the previous board meeting much time was devoted to the issue of governance because several long-term board members were leaving the service of the society. The charge by the board was to formulate the discussion into a motion in relation to the bylaws. The board would make recommendations to the membership. The motion proposed in the fall was to provide consensus on those recommendations to the membership. Armstrong said that the board charged him with providing information on the discussions to the membership through a newsletter article. McKee stated that this is an ad-hoc committee report assigned by the president. Renaud asked about the responses received, noting George Miller's letter in the newsletter. Armstrong stated that there was little response. Michael asked if the past presidents had been contacted and encouraged dialogue with this group. Armstrong said that Moss worked on the issues raised by Miller. Robert Schuyler expressed concern about finding interested candidates with a four-year term.

Armstrong stated that it is difficult for a president to accomplish anything in a one-year term. Renaud likened the president to a caretaker because there is no time to develop policy and see it implemented. A one-year president cannot provide continuity unless committees do all the work and present it to the board.

Moss stated that the necessity for policy is a question of scale and suggested that SHA probably has reached a size in which formal policies are required. The SHA membership is at an all-time high and the organization needs an executive structure that records these policies and sees that they function. He stated that the president should affect the direction of policy. Michael stated that if this is the goal, then additional work is needed. The society's constitution that details the duties of president says nothing about the implementation or development of new policy. Renaud stated that discussion about the term of the presidency is a symbol for changing the role of the president. If this is the goal, then the presidential term should be longer than one year.

Roberts stated that Armstrong's letter to the membership clearly identified the issues and asked why board members are uncomfortable with the proposal. Renaud asked about other alternatives and Noble stated that the president's job description defined in the constitution is a presiding officer. Michael commented that the president is not a chief executive officer but a presiding officer. Renaud and DeCunzo recognized Armstrong's letter to the membership as a beginning point for discussion.

Armstrong stated that the procedure being followed is the presentation of a report by the Long Range Planning Committee Chair. Moss stated that the committee also will present information on the committee structure. The committee was brought under the ad-hoc committee for governance to consider the presidential term, status of the editors, and the creation of an Internet editor.

Moss sent the board a chart comparing the presidential term of SHA to sister societies before this meeting. He stated that the primary question is work implementation, because even with a committee structure, a one-year term does not permit this to occur efficiently. Renaud stated that increasing the continuity of the president would increase general efficiency to conceive and implement actions and improve representation to other organizations. Noble stated that many other organizations have two-year presidencies. He observed that finding people to run for office already is difficult, and a two-year term probably will not make it any easier. Noble also stated that no president should expect to accomplish everything on a plan. Armstrong observed that a president cannot inspire committees to follow through. King stated that a two-year president would need to delegate more responsibility to a second person to assist. Bense stated that this would change the nature of the support needed and recommended using a professional management firm. McKee observed that the proposal has two negative sides: will individuals make a commitment to run and can the society sustain a poor president for two years. Rodeffer stated that a two-year presidency might enable the board to waive the importance of previous board service, potentially opening the pool of candidates wider than the present system.

Moss stated that expansion of Internet access will greatly enhance the status of the proposed Internet editor. Renaud confirmed that was the board's original intent when she asked Dean and her committee to develop the position description, defining the skills and qualifications required for the job. The recommendation from the Editorial Advisory Committee was only to establish an Internet editor. Moss observed that Dean may have difficulty accomplishing this goal, but Renaud believes that the assignment was made to the most appropriate individuals. Noble asked if the board agreed in principle to having an Internet editor. Michael stated that a potential drawback is that Dean has no familiarity with previous Editorial Advisory Committee recommendations and deliberations and he is uncertain of her long-term interest. Carrell stated that although this is a publication in a different media, policies should be coordinated with other editorial positions. Moss asked if the board could create the position in principle. Renaud stated that the board intended to make this an officer position; action could be taken irrespective of what happens with other editorial positions. Noble stated that this appears to be the least controversial action, but a constitutional amendment would be necessary.

Moss stated that the proposal includes having the editors serve as non-voting officers. This approach would remove his unease about individuals voting who have not been elected by the members. Michael said that he asked his provost how such an action may affect university support. His provost stated that the university could not justify the support if he were not a voting member with equal status. Armstrong stated that editors commonly are not voting members of boards. Michael stated that some editors are partly paid or have a paid staff. The SAA editor is not responsible for the range of tasks that Michael manages. He suggested that if the SHA financed part of the editorial function, maybe a non-voting status, that would remove his position from the decision-making process, might be more acceptable. Michael stated that the editor and secretary-treasurer invest more time in the society than anyone other than the president.

Armstrong asked if all three editors need to be voting members. Michael stated that SHA has increased the responsibilities of the editor over the years. He urged consideration, for example, of the relationship of the Internet editor to the newsletter edi-
tor, suggesting that more information could be posted on the internet. Michael stated that he does not necessarily believe that the society needs three separate editors and suggested the possibility of merging the internet and newsletter editors. He regards the journal as different. Michael stated that he has avoided discussing this issue in the past, but is more willing to do so now because his tenure is drawing to an end. He also suggested the possibility of an editor executive. He recommended considering this issue more fully to incorporate these other options. Michael stated that the society will find another editor, but not one likely willing to take on the responsibilities that he performs currently.

Moss observed that an executive editor would be untenable. Renaud stated that perhaps paid editorial assistance should be considered. She said that one reason for addressing the voting status of the editor is the large block of funds controlled by this position. Armstrong stated that he convinced the Syracuse dean to support the non-voting editor for the Journal of Peace Studies with a reduced workload and an assistantship because it was in the interest of the institution to produce such a journal. He stated that he discussed the editorship of the Council on Northeast Historical Archaeology with Mary Beaudry who supported a non-voting editor. Barka asked why SHA determined that editors should vote. Armstrong believes that in a small organization with individuals rotating through offices during the first decade, knowledge of the whole was important. Armstrong expressed concern about representation of the constituency with an increase in the number of non-elected officers. Michael stated that no sector of the membership has expressed a problem with the current structure.

Michael stated that the secretary-treasurer position is not much different from the editors. He suggested that editors could be elected if they were run unopposed and observed that the board has the right not to reappoint an editor. Carrell suggested that perhaps editors should be elected to eliminate the potential that the representation issue would be raised, and offered the election of the ACUA chair as an example. Renaud stated that the board also needs to address the issue of term limits, indicating that now directors could succeed themselves until death. Continuity is a large concern. Rodeffer stated that balancing continuity and transitionability of all of these positions is critical. Questions about term limits in other organizations indicated that the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) allows two terms. Armstrong expressed concern that the organization will have much less continuity in the next several years. With the possible elimination of the past president, Renaud questioned who would chair the Nominations and Elections Committee. A number of options was discussed. Armstrong stated that the outgoing president could serve as a resource and said that there is no university support for retaining voting positions like immediate past president.

The board considered the next steps. Armstrong has scheduled time for the membership to discuss the issue at the conference. Board members agreed that the forum should proceed. Polk stated that Moss should emphasize that no decisions have been made and indicate that the board is open to ideas. Carrell stated that Moss has done a good job of evaluating the options and suggested that he present a summary. Board members were encouraged to be present. Armstrong stated that in the absence of a specific decision by the board, open discussions are continuing. Roberts suggested examining the entire constitution in case other issues need to be addressed. Moss thanked everyone for their comments; Renaud appreciated Moss’ hard work on this issue.

Awards Committee: Armstrong stated that the committee report includes a motion to establish the SHA Book Prize. Renaud moved that SHA establish an annual award named in honor of James Deetz to honor excellent books in historical archaeology (seconded De Cunzo). Armstrong encouraged adding an endowed base to defray costs of the award. He urged the Development Committee to work with the Awards Committee to ensure that a minimum of $2000 is available. Armstrong has located five contributors who will provide $200 each and asked permission to solicit the rest of the funds. Armstrong also recommended production of awards at less than the current cost. Wall’s question of whether an individual could win the Dissertation Prize and then this award for the same material was referred to the committee. Michael identified another issue in receiving books in languages that may be difficult for reviewers to read. He encouraged the board to determine whether SHA would pay for translation, but indicated that he would not like to restrict the award to English-language books. Carrell stated that the board has been asked to approve the concept, guidelines can be changed. Renaud recommended that the committee submit procedures for consideration at the mid-year meeting. The motion was carried unanimously.

Armstrong asked for the creation of a fund for the award and suggested creating a fund for the Cotter Award at the same time. He said he was shocked that SHA was spending so much money annually to produce the Cotter Award and recommended streamlining the cost. Noble observed that if so many funds are established, the society runs the risk of people giving to one fund and not others. Armstrong stated that the society has mandated expenses, but had not considered how they will be funded. If SHA wants to accomplish extra goals, we must find funds to pay for them. Armstrong recommended that the board direct the Development Committee to address this problem.

Conference Committee (Pat and Barbara Garrow, and Providence representatives Ray Pasquierollo and Kristen Heitert): Pasquierollo stated that contracts with the Westin Hotel ($139/night) and the Convention Center are in place and RFPs have been developed for overflow hotels within two blocks. Lower cost options for students ($85/night) are being pursued at a nearby Holiday Inn. Several suppliers and local sponsors have made commitments and others are being sought. The Providence and Warwick Convention Bureaus are assisting with housing and transportation. The lowest airfares in New England are to Providence and shuttles will be provided. The Westin Hotel is centrally located and connected to the Providence Mall. Moss recommended including offset costs in promotional materials. P. Garrow stated that the walk up rate is $250/night; the high rate will affect future negotiations.

Noble stated that the 2004 conference in St. Louis will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel at Union Station, a 4-diamond hotel on the metrolink adjacent to a large shopping/restaurant facility. Many low-cost restaurants are available in this area. Airfares should be low because St. Louis is an American Airlines hub. The program is being developed. The meeting will celebrate the bicentennial of Lewis and Clark’s departure from St. Louis.

P. Garrow stated that a proposal from Harold Mytum, University of York, for 2005 is expected soon. Discussions also are being conducted with Orlando, Florida, as a backup. Discussions have begun with Sannie Osborn about a joint meeting with the Society for California Archaeology at the Presidio of San Francisco in 2006, Jamestown for 2007, and with Martha Zierden for Charleston in 2008. Locating hotels with sufficient meeting space will be a problem in the historic district unless the membership is willing to be flexible. B. Garrow finalized the conference manual this year and it is now available on line. All conferences are now using this manual. The appendices have not yet been included. Public session guidelines and institutional membership in relation to conference registration need clarification. Annalies Corbin and Elliot Werner
are working on book room guidelines.

Registration coming into the 2002 conference was 770 and an additional 75-80 late registrants are expected. The meeting looks to be fine financially. Greg Waselkow arranged for donation of 10 sets of Powerpoint equipment for the meeting, saving considerable funds. Armstrong asked Garrow to thank Waselkow for his work.

**Business Office (Moss):** The one-year contract with Backcountry Archaeological Services effective July 1 was signed and includes an option for a one-year renewal. Reports have been received and reviewed. Polk stated that he had not seen the contract and asked why a draft was not distributed. Renaud stated that Noble and Moss were given authority to proceed with the contract at the mid-year meeting. A procedure is in place for competitive procurements and review of proposals. The board has not in the past reviewed specific contracts. Armstrong stated that he signed the Providence contract without every board member reviewing it. Rodeffer asked if the board wanted to see all of the society’s contracts. Michael asked if the board approved the contract at the mid-year meeting. Armstrong stated that the board approved it. Michael asked someone to show him in the minutes when the contract was approved because he cannot identify it. He stated that he inquired of the proposal review committee and some of them had not seen the contract. Moss stated that there was full board discussion about Armstrong, Moss, Noble, and Rodeffer addressing the contract.

Noble said that he consulted an attorney about the legality of the contract and its vulnerabilities. Moss and Renaud determined that the contract was consistent with policies. Members of the proposal review committee were present as participants in the board discussion. Noble was directed by Armstrong to pursue the contract as an interim measure. Polk stated that the issue was a matter of communication. Armstrong said that the board agreed with the scale and scope of the work and agreed to the award in principle. Armstrong stated that the board had agreed to the elements of the RCA contract. King asked about the cost. The current contract is $6,000 per month. Renaud stated that costs were discussed in the mid-year meeting and they were determined to be consistent with the approved budget. Armstrong emphasized that this is an interim contract. Noble stated that he was not suggesting that anything improper occurred, but board members should be prepared to address any questions about the contract.

Michael asked why the contract covered parts of two years. Armstrong stated that after discussion the board decided not to transition the business office at the time of the annual meeting. Renaud stated that Backcountry Archaeological Services had only a six-month contract for 2001 at the time. Michael suggested that this should have been reflected in the minutes. S. Rodeffer reminded board members of their responsibility to review draft minutes carefully to ensure that they reflect events of the meeting.

Moss opened discussion on the alternatives for business office operations as circulated. The options address core activities, including the elements in the scopes of work being used. Registration for the conference has been assumed by the business office because it has been difficult for site committees to address.

Mike Rodeffer, Backcountry Archaeological Services, arrived and presented the following information on business operations. The business office has functioned normally throughout the year. Registration is going well, with 750 preregistrants, and participants are beginning to assemble. The meeting registration process has indicated that 25-30% of preregistrants incorrectly claimed membership which would have lowered their registration rates. Tight enforcement of membership rates boosted membership levels to within 25 members of the all-time high. At least 50% of registrations were completed by credit card. Virtually no problems were encountered. Because no automatic debit feature was used, no refunds for accidental entry were required.

Mike Rodeffer observed that membership is strongly tied to meeting location. Renewed memberships for 2002 are nearly 300 ahead of the same time last year, but the next two months will determine the effect of the dues increase. Only one question about the increased cost has been received, and most people still view the society as a good value. Enforcement of memberships for reduced conference registration rates may help make up for members lost because of the increase. The retired category was first implemented in 2002, but only about 40 retiree memberships have been received. Mike Rodeffer stated that using an internationally-accepted age requirement [e.g. 65 years of age] instead of the current definition may make the category easier to administer.

Noble asked how conference staff working with abstracts knew whether the proper fees had been paid. Mike Rodeffer stated that he worked closely with Waselkow to accomplish this. The most efficient strategy is for the registrations to be sent to the business office and then abstracts are forwarded to conference organizers. He said that difficulties occurred only with a few symposia and observed that a tremendous number of participants submitted registrations online.

Mike Rodeffer stated that Waselkovan and Bonnie Gums were effective partners in making the process run smoothly.

M. Rodeffer estimated 150 renewals and new memberships that could be attributed directly to the meeting in response to a question by King. He stated that far more time was required to resolve membership issues than expected. Armstrong stated that he appreciated Mike Rodeffer’s reports and his efforts.

Moss continued his presentation, suggesting that some editorial functions could be transferred to the business office, including contract negotiation and some fulfillment activities. Michael stated that this was possible if the individual had the expertise to do the work, but it would be costly. De Cunzo stated that it may be possible to transfer certain activities, and management companies may have the ability to do layout or copyediting, but the RFP would need to include these services. Renaud suggested including them as possibilities. Moss stated that it may be more efficient to have one contract for copyediting than several. Michael commented that copyediting would be more expensive under a management firm unless they contracted with an individual. Moss stated that a secure site is needed for registration and credit card orders. He noted that much material needs to be prepared for archiving and this could be done by a business office. Increased efficiency may be possible with centralization. Renaud commented that the society owns some equipment that should be included in the considerations. Moss stated that the business office operation is less than full-time work.

Moss outlined the following options: an executive office, contract with a cultural resource management firm, a strategic alliance with other similar organizations, a consortium of organizations, and a classical management firm. No dollar amounts have been associated with activities. No actions have been proposed.

Armstrong stated that the board needs to provide direction. During the previous search for a management firm, costs were higher than anticipated. He urged a close review of the services to be delivered. Renaud asked about the lessons learned from the previous procurement so those problems could be avoided in the future. She encouraged the board to educate themselves about these professional managers and what they can do for us. Moss said his impression was that the firms wanted to manage the organization in a way that was not acceptable to SHA. Armstrong stated that in his communications on the previous procurement, the issue was that SHA is a mature organization that wished to preserve some of its historical operation; the firm be-
lied that it would not be cost effective and both parties would be frustrated by the results. Two areas that the RFP did not ask respondents to address were marketing and membership. Polk said that perhaps there are things that SHA is not willing to give up.

McKee stated that the RFP was distributed to 25 firms and proposals were received from 5. Many commented that the RFP was the most detailed that they had ever seen. He believes that the SHA would have to give up a tremendous amount to adapt to a management firm’s style. Cost was significantly greater than expected and perhaps expectations need to be reexamined. He observed that Armstrong and others have learned that internally-driven organizations receive great benefit for the cost, but are limited in their growth potential. Defining required services is critical.

Noble stated that he prepared the RFP for the selection of a management firm for RPA. Considerable difference exists between a contractor and an employee. He observed that in business commonly the contractor prepares the contract. Renaud recommended that board members review each alternative presented by Moss. Noble stated that he has identified 20-25 companies who were not approached on the first round and examined their client base to determine which may be comfortable with academic and scholarly organizations. Roberts asked why the contract was not given to the next-best offeror. Armstrong responded that the proposal review board determined that they were unacceptable. Moss stated that the options for business services previously examined by the committee were not clear. Armstrong stated that when the RFP was revised for a second solicitation last spring, that modifications in required services may be needed.

Moss stated that the current contract with Backcountry Archaeological Services runs an additional six months with a one-year renewal option. He observed that the secretary-treasurer’s retirement next December may be a potential problem for a transition. Michael stated that he was amazed that this issue is still being discussed because the board had previously determined that SHA needed the assistance of a management firm. Renaud stated that the board changed direction at the mid-year meeting. McKee stated that Mike Rodeff had originally suggested that the contract be put out for bid, but did not submit a proposal. Armstrong stated that the RFP was based on providing the services that we already have, without consideration of where the organization should be going in the future.

Carrell stated that all organizations that are larger than SHA have internal business offices and observed that those groups have grown. She said this board is composed of detail people who want to be involved at that level. She observed that it will be difficult for SHA to be happy with options in which we are not the first priority. An executive office would be more focused on SHA and our goals and this would be our best strategy. Polk agreed that this may be the best fit, but the cost is likely to be beyond our reach.

Moss stated that S. Rodeffer’s participation in a transition would be important. Either the transition should occur while she is still in office or be delayed until the new secretary-treasurer is up to speed. Noble stated that he hopes a conclusion can be reached before next January. He observed that SAA hired a management firm before they were large enough to support an executive director. Roberts stated that their one-time capitalization cost was $150,000. The reason SAA has been successful is that they have grown enormously. Polk reminded the board that SHA has had an essentially flat membership for a number of years.

Michael asked Noble for his recommendations about direction. Noble stated that last year he believed the SHA should look for a company on a short-term basis to assist with growing the organization into a position to support an executive director. He said he had not considered several of the options Moss had proposed. He located a number of different firms than those on the original list, visited their websites, and culled those that would not fit SHA’s needs from their client base. He had developed a short list and was ready to distribute the RFP before the board’s reconsideration at the mid-year meeting. Michael stated that this might be a good plan. Armstrong referred the matter back to committee for a recommendation at the next meeting and thanked Moss for assisting the board in assessing alternatives.

Renaud stated that some issues, like membership campaigns, marketing, and public relations, have been discussed previously by the board as business office activities and need to be included in the requirements.

Ethics Committee: Armstrong stated that no draft documents have been presented for consideration. Renaud suggested contacting Chair Henry Miller because he may be interested in stepping down.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (Carrell): Two additional items are not included in her report: the ACUA Articles of Incorporation and the ACUA website. ACUA was first incorporated in 1963 and recognized as a legal entity in 1986. During the early 1990s, the ACUA shifted from being a separate organization to a committee of the SHA, but never gave up its 501(c)(3) status or its own budget. As a result of their involvement in UNESCO, ACUA reviewed the original Articles of Incorporation and determined that the emphases of the ACUA and SHA have changed dramatically over the years. The ACUA has prepared a revised purpose section and asks the SHA board to endorse it as an appropriate set of purposes. All of these purposes have been stated previously in the UNESCO Convention materials and the SHA’s underwater archaeology brochure. Carrell will circulate the purpose statements to board members for review and consideration at the next meeting.

Carrell stated that the development of a web presence for ACUA was coordinated early with Michael and some information on underwater archaeology was placed on the SHA website. Soon Carrell realized that this approach would not be enough and stated that the information cannot be found easily by searching the SHA website. Much specialized information that is copied and mailed now, could easily be adapted for electronic distribution. The ACUA developed a website, now hidden from public view, to accomplish this goal. Pages of the underwater archaeology brochure, already copyrighted and approved by the board, have been placed on pages of the website. Each page has a link to SHA. Carrell wants to seamlessly link this website to the SHA home page. She asked the board to endorse this project as an additional strategy to reach another group of people and bring more visitors to the SHA website. SHA guidelines would be applied to the page, but it would be posted by ACUA and not controlled by the SHA Internet editor. George Pomeroy already has been working with Dean on the project. The page would be hosted free in Florida. Armstrong suggested approaching the Website Advisory Committee.

Other Old Business: The Long Range Plan, UNESCO, and History Committees discussions will be deferred to the next meeting. Membership Chair Robert Clouse has had triple by-pass surgery and is doing well.

NEW BUSINESS

Noble announced the following committee appointments:

Academic and Professional Training Committee: Chair Tim Scarlett. Noble advised Scarlett to consider streamlining the committee.

Awards Committee: Chair Mary Beaudry.

Business Office Oversight Committee: Chair Mike Polk. Noble asked Moss to work with Roberts and Bense on the committee.

Conference Committee: Pat and Barbara
Garrow have agreed to be reappointed as chairs.
Development Committee: Chair William Kelso. Armstrong will serve as interim chair until Kelso recovers from surgery.
Gender and Minority Affairs Committee: Chair Anna Agbe-Davies.
History Committee: Chair Robert Schuyler.
Committee: Chair Martha Zierden. Noble suggested grouping the societies by type to facilitate management.

Long Range Planning Committee: Chair William Moss.
Procedures Manual Coordinator: Dan Roberts.
UNESCO Committee: Noble stated that guidance is needed on continuing the committee. Renaud said that the committee was established to follow the development of the convention and to develop and present SHA’s position. That charge has been fulfilled, although much work remains to implement the convention.

The Society for Historical Archaeology
Business Meeting Minutes
11 January 2002

President Douglas Armstrong called the meeting to order at 4:40 p.m. in the Mobile Convention Center, Mobile, Alabama.

OLD BUSINESS

President’s Report: Armstrong thanked the conference organizers and hotel staff for the excellent conference. He also thanked the SHA membership for the opportunity to represent them during this year of tragedy and resilience, that was linked directly to intolerance of diversity and religion. He also expressed appreciation to the board for their rapid response to charges of discrimination against the Adams Mark Hotel and the boycott by the NAACP that could have affected the conference adversely. Fortunately their differences were resolved in early December.

The society made significant progress on national and international resources preservation. The UNESCO Committee developed a strong position for the society on underwater cultural heritage and Toni Carroll represented the society effectively in the Paris deliberations. UNESCO ratified the Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage in December. Armstrong recognized Judy Bense’s success in having cultural resources included in the recently-passed Farm Bill. These accomplishments reflect strategic planning and achievement of the society’s preservation objectives.

The James Deetz Book Award was created. The Board of Directors devoted considerable effort to discussing governance and business office management issues. The forum on governance held immediately before this meeting provided an opportunity for membership input. Armstrong stated that the society is at a point where change is important and necessary, but difficult to achieve. He noted that the prospects of new jobs in historical archaeology were encouraging.

Secretary-Treasurer’s Report (Stephanie Rodeffer): The society is in good financial condition with total assets of $569,726.47 and liabilities of $261,086.05. Conference finances were brought under the SHA’s financial structure for the first time this year and the process is working well. Rodeffer reminded the membership that this is the last year of her term as Secretary-Treasurer and encouraged interested individuals to contact the Nominations and Elections Committee. She will be pleased to discuss responsibilities of the position anytime.

Editor’s Report (Ronald Michael): Four issues of the journal were printed, Historical Archaeology Volume 16 was reprinted, and a new CD containing Volumes 1-34 of Historical Archaeology was released. Michael thanked the associate editors and peer reviewers, without whom these goals could not have been achieved.

Newsletter Editor’s Report (Norman Barka): Barka just completed his 80th issue and members should be receiving the winter 2001 newsletter shortly. He will produce one more issue and transition production to Bill Lee, the new Newsletter Editor. He thanked everyone for their support and for sending in news. Attendees saluted Barka with a standing ovation.

Conference Committee Report (Patrick Garrow): The procedures manual was finalized and is now available on-line. Contracts were signed with hotels in Providence (2003) and St. Louis (2004) and a proposal requested for the 2005 conference from York, England. Discussions have begun with Williamsburg/Jamestown for 2007 and Charleston for 2008. Greg Waselkov stated that the 2002 Conference had 891 registrants and 68 sessions with 478 presentations. He thanked Bonnie Gums, Local Arrangements Chair; Program Coordinator, Amy Young; Terrestrial Program Chair, Bonnie G. McEwan; Underwater Program Chair, John Bratten; Volunteer Coordinator, Philip J. Carr; Webmaster, Sarah Mattics; Public Session Coordinator, Judith Bense; Exhibits Coordinator, Annalies Corbin, and all his staff. Armstrong thanked Waselkov for his steadfastness in continuing conference arrangements despite the tragic events of this fall and the hotel boycott.

Nominations and Elections Committee Report (Susan Henry Renaud): Julia King was elected President-Elect, and Dan Roberts and Martha Zierden elected as new Directors. Charles Cheek and Richard Veit were selected by the membership to serve on the Nominations and Elections Committee. Renaud thanked committee members Marcy Gray, Doug Scott, Joe Joseph, and Elizabeth Kellar for their service. Armstrong commented that the addition of elected members to the committee has been positive.

Membership Committee (Armstrong): Membership for 2001 was close to an all-time high. Armstrong recognized that Committee Chair Bob Clouse was not in Mobile because of pending heart surgery.

Awards Committee (Robert Schuyler): The committee has planned a wonderful awards ceremony. Four Awards of Merit will be presented to the Alabama Historical Commission, Judy Bense, Toni Carroll, and Anita Cohen-Williams. Elizabeth Kellar will receive the John L. Cotter Award for her role in improving student participation in the society. Charles Cleland will receive the J.C. Harrington Award. Award winners for 2003 will be announced at the banquet. The board created the James Deetz Book Award for the most outstanding authored book in historical archaeology. Procedures need to be developed. Schuyler concluded his ten years of service as Awards Committee Chair by
introducing the new chair, Mary Beaudry. Armstrong thanked Schuyler for his many years of service. Armstrong also stated that the board has established the Deetz Award Fund to endow the award so costs will not have to be covered from dues. He encouraged the membership to contribute.

Scholarship for French Language Speakers (William Moss): The Quebec Conference (2000) returned double the expected funds to the society. The board authorized creation of a special fund to support French language speakers attending the annual conference. Application information will appear in the newsletter. Armstrong encouraged the membership to seek ways to fund other initiatives.

Academic and Professional Training Committee (Marcy Gray): The committee organized four workshops at this conference with 56 enrollees, including 17 students. She thanked individuals and companies presenting the workshops for keeping costs to a minimum. The Student Subcommittee, led by Tim Scarlett, presented a forum on standards and ethics at this conference and has begun organizing one for next year on career options in historical and underwater archaeology. Four newsletter columns also were prepared and the “Guide to Graduate Programs” updated. Tim Tumberg will serve as the 2002 Student Subcommittee Chair. Gray urged more student involvement in society activities and recognized Chris Horrell as the new student representative to the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA). Gray introduced Tim Scarlett, who will chair the Academic and Professional Training Committee. Pam Cresssey and Margaret Purser will continue to represent SHA on the Society for American Archaeology’s (SAA) Curriculum Reform Committee. Gray thanked Sara Mascia for her continued service as Employment Coordinator.

Government Affairs Committee (Judy Bense): Bense introduced Nellie Longsworth and stated that her role was changed in 2001 from an information resource to a lobbyist for the society. Longsworth stated that she organized an opportunity for Bense to visit Capitol Hill and begin lobbying activity. During these meetings with congressional staff, many urged Bense to consider including archaeology and conservation in the Farm Bill. Bense and Donna Seifert contacted many people and secured tremendous cooperation from Department of Agriculture staff. The addition of nine words to the bill now protects historic and archaeological resources by allowing sites on small farms and ranches to be put under non-cultivation easements. No new programs or funds were requested. The Farm Bill was passed by the House, sent on to the Senate, and is expected to pass this year. Bense stated that SHA “scoped” all the other historic preservation organizations on the Farm Bill. Armstrong congratulated Bense and Seifert for their work, commenting that SHA will continue to target legislative efforts strategically.

Business Office Oversight Committee (William Moss): Last year the society announced the selection of the Resource Center for Associations as the new business office. During contract negotiations, this firm withdrew. The board negotiated a one-year contract with Backcountry Archeological Services last July with a renewable one-year option. Moss thanked Mike Rodeffer for his good work. The board will determine the next steps at their Saturday meeting.

ACUA (Toni Carrell): Carrell stated that she had the honor of serving as ACUA Chair for two terms and worked on increasing the number of international and student members, improving outreach through the Spanish and English brochures on underwater archaeology, and developing an information notebook. The support of the SHA board has been invaluable. Bob Neyland, Naval Historical Center, is the new chair; Mark Stanford, the new Vice-Chair; and Robyn Woodward will continue as Secretary. Carrell thanked outgoing ACUA members Larry Babits and Betty Seifert and welcomed incoming member Annalies Corbin. The ACUA elected the following as Emeritus Members: George Fischer, Robert Grenier, Paul Johnston, and Pilar Luna.

UNESCO Committee (Susan Henry Renaud): The committee worked hard to update the position statement on underwater cultural heritage that was approved by the board. Carrell represented SHA at the UNESCO meetings in Paris and provided daily reports of deliberations. The convention was approved in July and adopted by the General Assembly in November. The committee has completed its charge and will be dissolved. On Sunday, the committee will meet to discuss what SHA and ACUA should be doing to help colleagues implement the convention. She invited interested members to participate. Armstrong stated that the SHA received non-governmental organization status during this process, recognizing this is as an important step in increasing our international presence. He thanked the committee for their hard work.

InterSociety Relations Committee (Lu Ann De Cunzo): Michael Polk was appointed the first official representative to the American Cultural Resources Association; Audrey Horning to the Irish Post-Medieval Group; and Anne Garland to the Hawaiian Anthropological Organization. De Cunzo recognized several special activities conducted in conjunction with the Public Information and Education Committee. Tara Tetruault organized two sessions for the National Council for Social Studies (NCSS) meeting, providing important outreach to this organization. Tetruault and Patrice Jeppson arranged a panel for this conference in which the NCSS president and a board member participated. De Cunzo also thanked Sara Cowie for arranging a session jointly sponsored with the Society for Industrial Archaeology. De Cunzo welcomed Martha Zierden as the new chair of this committee. She invited interested members to the committee meeting to discuss SHA’s role in the 2003 World Archaeological Congress.

History Committee (Robert Sonderman): Ed Jekls has resigned his chairmanship and Robert Schuyler is the incoming chair. The History and Curation Committees are working together to establish standards and guidelines for collecting the society’s memorabilia.

Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee (Sonderman): This committee created standards and guidelines for the management of archaeological collections nearly a decade ago. SAA has just appointed a Curation Committee chaired by Terry Childs. She has suggested a joint SHA/SAA committee to develop standards for the curation of archaeological heritage. Childs and Sonderman will propose a framework for discussion.

Long-Range Planning Committee (William Moss): The committee worked with the board for most of the year on issues of board governance. Three topics were addressed: the length of the presidential term, creation of an Internet Editor, and the status of the three editorial positions. In 2002 the committee will examine better ways to connect committees with the board and to link parts of the society.

Public Information and Education Committee (Diana Wall): Lu Ann De Cunzo and John Jameson have continued their work on Unlocking the Past. The book is scheduled for publication by the University Press of Florida in 2003. Wall welcomed Tetruault and Brian Crane to the committee and invited others to join.

Passing the Gavel: Armstrong thanked Renaud, De Cunzo, and Larry McKee for their service to the society. He expressed appreciation to Barka and Carrell for their hard work as well. Armstrong presented Vergil Noble with the gavel, wishing him the best of luck in carrying on the tradition of the SHA.

Noble accepted the gavel, saying that he felt privileged to have this opportunity to serve the membership. He is delighted that his opponent for the presidency, Bill Lees, has agreed to serve as Newsletter Editor. He acknowledged that following Norman Barka will be a challenge. Noble recognized
Charles Cleland, the 2002 Harrington Award winner, as his and Lees’ mentor and invited everyone to the awards ceremony. He stated that 17 past presidents are attending the meeting, recognized their continued participation in SHA as a great strength, and indicated that he would seek their advice. He observed that the vitality of SHA’s future depends on the involvement of new people and welcomed Julia King, Martha Zierden, and Dan Roberts to their new positions. Roberts will serve as Procedures Manual Coordinator and Zierden as chair of the Intersociety Relations Committee. Noble also appointed Anna Agbe-Davies as Gender and Minority Affairs Committee Chair, Mike Polk as Business Office Oversight Committee Chair, and Bill Kelso as Development Committee Chair. Pat and Barbara Garrow have accepted another term as Conference Committee Co-Chairs. William Moss will serve as the Long-Range Planning Committee Chair. Noble thanked retiring board members for their service and the SHA membership for the privilege of serving the society.

Memorials Resolution (Diana Wall): Whereas several long-term friends and colleagues of the society and the archaeological community have recently passed on;

Whereas Adrian Oswald passed away in 2001 at the age of 93, best known internationally as the pioneering scholar of clay pipes in Britain and its colonies and an expert on English brown stoneware, Oswald was a key figure in establishing post-medieval archaeology as a respected discipline in England. After World War II, he did rescue archaeology for the Guildhall Museum in London and later moved on to become Curator of Archaeology of the Birmingham City Museum. He was extremely influential in attracting a generation of archaeologists to the field of post-medieval archaeology, including the young Ivor Noel Hume;

Whereas Malcolm Watkins, formerly of the Museum of American Culture at the Smithsonian Institution and a great supporter of historical archaeology and the study of the history of ceramics, who received the SHA Award of Merit in 1996, passed away in 2001;

Whereas other have also recently passed from this life, including John Light, a longtime employee of Parks Canada and a distinguished researcher within the field of industrial archaeology and well known for his contribution to archaeo-metallurgy; and Robert L. Bradley of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission;

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. Adopted by acclamation.

Resolution of Thanks (William Moss): Whereas we are gathered here in Mobile, Alabama, to convene the 35th 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 Southern hospitality for which Alabama is so well renowned;

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 institutions, the University of South Alabama, the University of Southern Mississippi, the University of West Florida; and our principal co-sponsor, the Alabama Historical Commission; and the conference committee, chaired by Gregory A. Waselkov; Local Arrangements Chair, Bonnie L. Gums; Program Coordinator, Amy Young; Terrestrial Program Chair, Bonnie G. McEwan; Underwater Program Chair, John Bratton; Volunteer Coordinator, Philip J. Carr; Webmaster, Sarah Mattics; Public Session Coordinator, Judith Bense; Exhibits Coordinator, Annalles Corbin; SHA Business Officer, Michael J. Rodeffer; SHA Workshop Coordinator, Kim McBride; and SHA Conference Coordinators Patrick and Barbara Garrow;

Whereas we are all indebted to those organizations who have generously provided financial, volunteer, and other support to make this meeting a success, namely the Center for Archaeological Studies and the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of South Alabama; the Archaeology Institute at the University of West Florida; the Alabama Historical Commission; ACRA; Earth Search; New South Associates; Panamerican Consultants; and TRC Garrow Associates;

Whereas we have had the pleasure of enjoying comfortable accommodations and generous service provided by Adam’s Mark Hotel and we have also had generous service provided by the Mobile Convention Center;

Whereas the society owes a deep debt of gratitude to our inventive and hard-working president, Douglas Armstrong; and

Whereas Past President Sue Henry Renaud, Directors Lu Ann De Cunzo and Larry McKeel are leaving their respective offices, having made meaningful and lasting contributions to the society during their tenure;

Whereas ACUA Chair Toni Carrell, Vice Chair Robert Neyland, and Secretary Robyn Woodward are leaving their respective offices, and ACUA members Betty Seifert and Larry Babits are leaving their office having made meaningful and lasting contributions to the society during their tenure;

Whereas Norman Barka, having served the society for many years as Newsletter Editor and during his long service having made a very significant contribution to the development and the cohesion of the society and given that he now retires from his office, we ask that he stand and receive the recognition and appreciation of the society’s membership;

Whereas Robert Schuyler, having served the society for many years as chair of the Awards Committee, Ed Jels having served as chair of the History Committee, Marcy Gray having served as chair of the Professional Development Committee, Bonnie Ryan and Kathleen Wheeler having served as chairs of the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee, Lu Anne De Cunzo having served as chair of the Inter-Society Relations Committee, and Larry McKeel having served as chair of the Business Office Oversight Committee;

Whereas Lawrence Babits, who is completing his term as the Exhibits Coordinator, having made a constant contribution to the success of our annual meetings;

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 2001 and who made this annual meeting such a successful and enjoyable event. Thank you all!

NEW BUSINESS

Recently Released CD: James Ayres stated that he is pleased that the society has put the first 34 volumes of Historical Archaeology on CD-Rom, but asked why the society is not allowing the general public to purchase the CD now and will be charging them $150. Noble stated that the board decided at the mid-year meeting to restrict sales to members to help bolster membership in the society. Ayres asked why non-members would be charged the steep price of $150. Douglas Armstrong stated that because membership dues produced these journals that members should receive price benefits. Ayres moved that we make the CD available to everyone at the same price without any waiting period (seconded Judy Tordoff). Annalles Corbin expressed deep offense that scholarly data is being withheld from the public at large, creating a problem with worldwide access to the informa-
tion. Elizabeth Benchley asked what the cost of the journals would have been to members and asked why we were giving away what we paid for as members. The CD is a fraction of the cost of the journals. She asked why people would join the society if they could just purchase the CD. Anne Giesecke stated that the idea that individuals may join the society in order to pay less for the CD is a reasonable marketing strategy. Once information is put into a mobile format, copies can be made easily, and subsequent markets will be reduced. She argued that this is a potentially costly giveaway while acknowledging the importance of making information available worldwide. Mike Pfeiffer commented that this is a marketing strategy to encourage people to join the society because buying the CD is cheaper than acquiring back issues. He observed that the society is not withholding information because people can purchase paper copies.

Charles Cleland stated that because the purpose of the society is to disseminate information about historical archaeology, this seems to be a fine idea. The question was called. Roderick Sprague stated that this is discrimination against the people that need the information the most. Following a voice vote, Marcy Gray asked for a division of the house. The motion was carried (50 ayes and 29 nays).

James Ayres asked in what account the money for the sale of the CD was placed. Noble stated that the funds are in a dedicated account to be used for the production of the journal. Ronald Michael stated that the board changed the policy from the traditional approach for this CD. Production costs for non-entitlement publications like readers were paid from the publications account and the revenue came back into the publications account to be used as seed money for other non-entitlement publications. The board created a dedicated account for the CD sales where 80% of the interest will be used to pay for production costs for the journal. The money will not go back into the publications account. Ayres restated that the money from the sale of the CD does not go back into the publications account. Susan Renaud said that just the proceeds from the sale of the CD go toward the journal; all other publications sales go toward publications.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:54 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Stephanie H. Rodeffer
Secretary-Treasurer

Minutes
The Society for Historical Archaeology
Board of Directors Meeting
12 January 2002

President Vergil Noble called the meeting to order at 5:09 p.m. at the Adams Mark Hotel, Mobile, Alabama. Present: Douglas Armstrong, Judith Bense, Toni Carrell, Julia King, William Lees, Ronald Michael, William Moss, Robert Neyland, Michael Polk, Daniel Roberts, Stephanie Rodeffer, Diana Wall, and Martha Zierden. Bonnie Gums photographed the board.

President’s Perspective (Noble): Noble presented his presidential strategy. He will focus on fixing problems, not assigning blame for creating them, and planning before taking action. He will delegate work to committees who will make recommendations to the board. He views the board as the body that deliberates, decides, and directs. He views his presidential role as one of facilitation, following up, and fuming when tasks are not completed. Noble does not intend to set an agenda of new accomplishments, but will focus on completing already-initiated tasks. The Procedures Manual will be distributed on the web for board members and all should be aware of the procedures. Rodeffer stated that the manual is three years out of date. Noble encouraged the board to understand Robert’s Rules of Order and indicated that he will use these procedures to run orderly meetings. Board members were asked to review the minutes of the past several years in order to be aware of previous decisions.

OLD BUSINESS

Reappointment of the Editor (Noble): Ronald Michael’s term expired yesterday. Armstrong moved to reappoint Michael as editor (seconded Polk). Rodeffer stated that a motion was passed in the previous board meeting to develop procedures for appointments and now there is a proposal for an appointment before those procedures are in place. Armstrong stated that those procedures should only apply to future appointments. The motion was carried (11 ayes, 1 nay).

Mid-Year Meeting (Noble): Noble proposed meeting in St. Louis and dates were discussed. Bense moved that the mid-year meeting be held the weekend of June 14-15 in St. Louis (seconded Michael; carried). Noble will try to secure space in the 2004 conference facility.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) (Neyland): Neyland moved that the SHA board endorse the mission statement and purposes of the ACUA as presented in the new ACUA Articles of Incorporation (seconded Moss). Neyland stated that the articles were changed only in a minor way. Roberts asked if the board had endorsed the original Articles of Incorporation. Carrell replied that the Articles of Incorporation were in force before ACUA became a standing committee of the SHA. Roberts stated that from his brief review of the Constitution, he is unclear how an incorporated body can be a standing committee. Carrell indicated that ACUA was a separate organization for many years and already was incorporated before there was any effort to join SHA and ACUA. At the time of the SHA constitutional change, the SHA board agreed that ACUA could maintain its own structure and become a standing committee. Carrell stated that the board could change this approach, but hopes that this will not occur. Roberts indicated that this may be a legal issue and he will continue to have a problem with the structure until research is conducted.

Carrell stated that the changes to the ACUA Articles of Incorporation were brought forward to the SHA Board as a courtesy with the intent to make the relationship between the two organizations even stronger. Maybe this is not necessary. Lees stated that by not acting on the Articles, the board may be sending the wrong message to the ACUA. Roberts reiterated his issue with legal standing. Michael asked about docu-
mentation of the initial decision and Rodeffer indicated that the minutes should contain the background and vote on the issue. Michael suggested that the issue be researched and the decision not be made at this time. Armstrong stated that he had asked ACUA to come forward with the Articles of Incorporation because he identified a potential issue. There are several opportunities in the Articles to identify ACUA as a committee of SHA but this has not been done. He asked if ACUA had legal counsel in redrafting the Articles. Neyland replied that when the ACUA became a committee of SHA, the Articles of Incorporation were acceptable. Noble asked if the board believes that it can vote on the endorsement of the ACUA mission and purposes. The motion was carried (9 ayes, 1 nay, 2 abstentions). Noble noted that this causes some possible legal encumbrances and asked the Procedures Manual Coordinator to investigate the situation to determine potential exposure. There were no objections from the board.

Neyland moved that the SHA board endorse the ACUA website and create a link to it from the SHA homepage. The point of contact and responsibility for content for the ACUA website is the Chair of the ACUA (seconded Moss). Carrell stated that the purpose of the website is to reach out to a specialized audience. Through this contact, interested people could access the SHA website. This will help both organizations to fulfill their mandates to educate and provide information. Carrell believes the ACUA website complements the SHA homepage but serves a slightly different purpose. She compared this strategy with the website for the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). Armstrong suggested a friendly amendment that operation of the page would occur under the direction of the SHA Interim Website Editor. Neyland expressed concern about SHA micro management, but Armstrong explained that his intent was to bring the ACUA website under SHA policy. Noble stated that RPA is not a standing committee of the SHA; a fee relationship, but not a constitutional relationship, exists in that case. Neyland asserted that the ACUA website should be coordinated with the SHA website, but was concerned about logistics and efficiency. Armstrong stated that because websites fall under the "publications" of the society, he is seeking a mechanism to ensure that information on the ACUA website would follow the applicable procedures. He envisions that once the procedures are clear, considerable opportunity exists for passing through those responsibilities to the ACUA. Neyland recommended coordination, rather than direction, but Armstrong was not amenable to this change.

Michael stated that when the ACUA began developing the website, he was still responsible for the SHA website. He said that the society’s copyright attorney advised caution in linking the sites because of copyright entanglements and recommended clarifying the relationship between SHA and ACUA. The attorney further advised that SHA should make certain that everything on the ACUA site is clear of copyright infringement because courts view linking to sites in the same way as putting information directly on the site. Michael stated that this means that the society would need to have copyright to all linked sites. He recommended that the Interim Website Editor and the Website Advisory Committee address this issue.

Armstrong commended the efforts of ACUA to develop a website and noted that much of the material on the site has been approved previously by the board. He would like to have the link between the two sites and increase communication, but reiterated his concern with protocol. Neyland suggested that the links to SHA could be deleted until the copyright issues could be addressed. Lees asked why copyright was an issue because the ACUA is a committee of the SHA. He noted that it appears that this is more a structural issue in relation to the Interim Website Editor. Armstrong observed that the only other alternative is for this person to report to the SHA president. Michael asked if the board turns down this motion, can the board also turn down other committees? The motion failed.

Neyland asked if the ACUA should develop its own website. He expressed difficulty in having to go through an appointed person for the website when the ACUA Chair is elected. Noble asked if the ACUA website was authorized by the board. Carrell stated that the development of the website was brought to the board’s attention and it currently is not available to the public. Noble suggested that the website remain in non-public view until the Interim Internet Editor addresses the concerns. The process can be fast-tracked. Bence suggested linking with a disclaimer and trying the site for a year. Lees asked if the website had been copyedited by SHA and noted that the board had not endorsed this. Carrell stated that she had no difficulty working under direction of the Interim Website Editor if that individual did not control content. Carrell acknowledged that when policies are defined, they must be applied to the website. Neyland stated that Carrell has volunteered her time to develop the ACUA website and is agreeable to working under the direction of the Interim Website Editor with the board’s understanding that content would not be dictated by the Interim Website Editor.

Neyland moved that the SHA board endorse the ACUA website and create a link to it from the SHA homepage. The point of contact and responsibility for content for the ACUA website is the Chair of the ACUA under the direction of the SHA Interim Website Editor (seconded Armstrong; carried). Noble will charge the Interim Website Editor with researching the legal implications of links to all sites with all possible speed.

Government Affairs Committee (Bense): During this first year, Bense and lobbyist Nellie Longsworth experimented with active lobbying for the society to estimate an effective level of activity. Longsworth has reviewed her work for SHA last year and has proposed a service fee of $13,000 for 2002. Bense recommended increasing the $3,000 in the current budget to this level to enable Longsworth to continue the fine work she has begun for the society. She indicated that some negotiation is possible, although this fee is comparable to that paid by the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) for lobbying. Bense offered to eliminate the Government Affairs travel line item to accomplish this. Bense moved that we go with $13,000 for Nellie which includes her travel (seconded Roberts). Rodeffer stated that if a lower figure could be negotiated, the difference could be placed on the priority list for available funds. Bense suggested that perhaps $10,000 could be guaranteed.

Roberts reported that the $13,000 that Longsworth receives from ACRA represents 20% of their budget. He stated that Longsworth does an excellent job and urged the board to consider $13,000 because of the expected problems with ongoing and anticipated Congressional efforts to weaken preservation legislation. Armstrong said that Longsworth did a great job for SHA last year, but stated that he would be more comfortable with approving a budget this size if there were an impending crisis. He feels that SHA was being fattened for the slaughter. Polk stated that the currently approved $3,000 is woefully short and should be increased. In response to a question about Longsworth’s current contract, Bense stated that the two contracts cover specific activities and do not function like a retainer. The proposal is for a retainer. Michael stated that Longsworth has offered a contract and the board must determine whether to accept it or not. Noble stated that the motion would result in the authorization of an additional $8,800 for lobbying. The motion was carried (10 ayes, 2 abstentions).

2002 Budget (Rodeffer): Rodeffer presented the revisions recommended by the Budget Committee to accommodate additional costs identified during the previous
board meeting. She moved to accept the budget as amended (seconded Moss). Lees requested increasing the newsletter production line item to $5,400 to address his expected costs. The additional $8,800 for lobbying resulting from the previous motion was incorporated. The use of assets line will be adjusted to reflect the $11,000 deficit. The motion was carried. The intent of the board was the incorporation of the two additional items into the budget.

**Editorial Advisory Committee:** Noble stated that there are no required actions.

**Newsletter Editor (Lees):** Lees and Norman Barka have developed plans for the transition and Lees will visit Williamsburg next month to begin transition activities. He stated that he will need to track expenses related to the newsletter.

**Nominations and Elections Committee (Armstrong):** The committee met this morning and developed the nomination process. The substantial candidate pool generated, including several candidates for Secretary-Treasurer, exceeded his expectations. Armstrong appreciated the addition of elected committee members.

**Business Office Oversight Committee (Polk):** Polk reported that the committee discussed the information presented in the previous board meeting, assessed Moss' suggested approaches to the society's business needs, and quickly focused on pursuing a management company to provide services to the society. If SHA pursued the most advantageous schedule, a request for proposals would be generated by June, a firm identified, and a transition scheduled from January to June 2003. This would require renewing the agreement with Backcountry Archaeological Services (BAS) for another year. A difficulty in completing the transition on this schedule is the end of the secretary-treasurer's term in December. Polk recommended fast-tracking the procurement to try to contract with a firm by July and have the current business office work with the new firm to have them fully functional by 1 January 2003. Polk stated that funds for the new company would be required for the July-December period and are not now in the budget.

Polk moved that we select out of the options in William's report the option of a management firm (seconded Bense). Armstrong asked about how the options were evaluated. Polk stated that there is no reason to believe that a management company would not be able to help the society. The committee felt that available funds were not at the level needed to provide the infrastructure for an executive director, the second most possible option. He said that the committee did not believe that a CRM firm or a strategic alliance would be in the best interest of SHA, because they do not fit with how the organization operates. Roberts stated that committee supported the board’s past decision on this matter and negotiations should proceed. Armstrong stated that costs for a management firm are expected to be 60-100% more than the current business office, and observed that infrastructure for an executive director is a one-time investment. The budget will greatly exceed the 2000 estimate. The original scope of work sent to management firms was just to replicate the existing services. He stated that this is not a decision to maintain the 2000 status quo. Roberts asked Armstrong for his recommendation. Armstrong replied that he will support the option, but the board needs to be aware that this will produce a deficit budget. The board has just approved a deficit budget even without these costs.

Bense stated that she had been leaning toward the executive director option at mid-year, but her discussions with management firms in the interim have led her to believe that the society needs to go through the evolutionary step from a self-managed organization to a management firm. She said that there will be issues with learning to deal with other people managing the society’s business. The motion was carried with 11 ayes and one abstention (Rodeffer, because of conflict of interest).

Polk moved that we move immediately to begin preparation of an RFP and seeking firms that would be interested in this job and that we seek to have a company identified and on board by July 1 (seconded Bense). Polk stated that he anticipates the firm will work concurrently with BAS for six months. Armstrong stated that a minimal transitional budget of $15,000 would be needed and asked if Polk was considering increasing the cost over time for the management firm. Moss stated that SHA will need to negotiate with BAS as well. Polk observed that SHA may want to negotiate a one-year extension with BAS in case difficulties are encountered. Roberts stated that one possible option was renegotiating with the Resource Center for Associations (RCA) and asked for information about how those negotiations proceeded. He stated that he is concerned about the possibility of chaos when Rodeffer’s term as secretary-treasurer ends. Rodeffer stated that she has significant concerns about reopening negotiations with RCA that need to be discussed with the committee. Noble stated that the proposed schedule may be overly optimistic. The motion was carried with 11 ayes and one abstention (Rodeffer, because of conflict of interest).

**Long-Range Planning Committee (Moss):** Moss moved the document "Proposed Modifications to the SHA Committee Structure" be adopted (seconded Armstrong). Michael stated that he had not reviewed the document for the purpose of voting. Moss stated that he submitted it for committee review today and the committee recommended adoption. In response to Neyland’s request for a summary, Moss stated that the proposal establishes groups of committees by workload. Each director, as he/she comes onto the board, is assigned to serve the liaison officers for a group of committees during their tenure on the board. There is no modification of committee responsibilities. Committees continue to be appointed by the president. The liaison will facilitate information flow between the committee and the board. Michael observed that this would require a board liaison on all presidential committees. Polk said that the proposal adds a layer that provides a board member contact for each committee. Moss stated that this approach also facilitates the integration of directors into their responsibilities. Armstrong said that the faculty senate at Syracuse University uses this approach and it helps complete work on schedule. Noble stated that he has not read the material thoroughly, but confirmed that the president could continue to interact with committees as he/she saw fit. He suggested that the structure would need to be formalized and incorporated into the Procedures Manual. Rodeffer supported the strategy, stressing the increased communication and understanding that would result. Moss stated that because the committees were grouped together by mission, they could be changed by the president if necessary. The motion was carried (12 ayes). The board agreed that strategy will begin in 2003. Roberts will include information in the Procedures Manual.

Moss reported that the committee will prepare a questionnaire to send out to all committees regarding the update of the Long-Range Plan (Plan). The questionnaire will be returned with the workbook. This approach will permit committees to present general goals that could be included in the updated Plan. Committees can propose revisions to goals or recommend new goals, as well as identify overarching issues that should be addressed by the Plan. Committees will be asked for their vision of the society in five years in terms of membership, management, an international mandate, development of internet tools and communication, and other areas that require attention. The committee requested input from the elected officers about their vision of the society in five years. Several board members requested that this question be sent out for a response. Moss will identify the overarching questions and forward them to the board. He will make sure that the cur-
rent plan is available. Rodeffer suggested posting the Plan on the board review website. Noble stated that the Plan is two years out of date. If the board believes that a long-range plan is a good idea, progress in updating the plan needs to be made. Moss stated that the committee intends to submit a draft for approval by the end of the year.

Membership Committee (Noble): The Membership Chair has not reported at the last two meetings. Noble has asked Terry Majewski to serve as acting chair until Robert Clouse is well enough to resume his duties. He stated that the Membership Committee has conducted surveys at five-year intervals and the last survey was compiled for board review in 1999. Planning should be initiated for the next survey. He asked the board to consider issues that should be included and whether the Membership Committee should take full responsibility for the survey. Noble stated that he was considering a task force of committee chairs to take on the task.

Armstrong stated that the Society for American Archaeology publishes their survey results. After the last survey was completed, the individual responsible for the work requested that it be published, but the society denied the request. As a result, Armstrong expressed concern about the difficulty in attracting another person to do the survey. He suggested putting it on the website. Michael stated that he did not recall the issues, but he was still awaiting the manuscript for copyediting. Armstrong suggested that the society find an alternate mechanism for publication, perhaps a series on the website. He suggested considering this at the mid-year meeting. Rodeffer was asked to circulate a copy of the survey to board members. Bense suggested publishing this survey and the next together.

Procedures Manual Revision: Noble appointed Roberts to update the Procedures Manual and keep it up-to-date on a regular basis. Noble stated that the manual is supposed to be thoroughly reviewed every five years. He charged Roberts with reviewing the Constitution and Bylaws as well as other documents that bear upon the procedures, particularly in light of earlier discussions about the interrelationship of SHA and ACUA governing documents. Roberts will need assistance and a small committee will be appointed. Roberts said that one possibility was a directors’ manual, not just a procedures manual, that will improve information flow. Roberts believes that the assistance of an attorney will be required to address the interface with ACUA. Rodeffer stated the society has used a Tucson attorney for the past several years and described the issues that he has addressed. Noble asked Roberts to begin assembling costs for the legal review and requested that he keep the board informed about his progress. Noble said that if special funding is required, it might be able to be covered through the presidential discretionary fund. Neyland asked about the possibility of donated services. Noble requested that board members provide suggestions to Roberts.

Business Office Oversight Committee Funding: Polk stated that committee costs would be involved in the procurement, but he has no estimates at the present time. Polk moved to increase the line item for the Business Office Oversight Committee to $5,500 (an increase of $4,000) (seconded Lee; carried).

Standards and Ethics Committee (Noble): Susan Henry Renaud organized a meeting of the committee at this conference. Noble stated that he has heard that Henry Miller will ask to be relieved of the chairmanship; an acting chair would be appointed. The committee has taken under advisement the comments they received on the principles and is working on substituting language. Noble stated that he expects the principles to be ready for board endorsement by the mid-year meeting. Issues related to the promulgation of the principles will be addressed after endorsement. The committee will make recommendations for getting the principles before the membership.

NEW BUSINESS

Minutes Approval: Michael moved that the SHA board minutes be approved at a board meeting or by email vote before they are published in the newsletter (seconded Roberts). Michael stated that the mid-year minutes are published before they are approved and this is not a good strategy. The board typically does not see revised minutes before they are published. In response to Noble’s concern about publication deadlines, Michael stated that the society should not delay printing because of our management issue. Noble observed that approval of the minutes does not require a motion. Presumably if they were circulated in draft form, comments could be incorporated in a track changes mode and the revised draft reviewed. Rodeffer suggested setting a schedule, not developing an involved set of procedures. Noble stated that there is nothing that prohibits publication of the minutes before approval. Rodeffer asked if this motion applied to email votes as well. The board assumed that it did. The motion was carried.

Email Voting Procedures: Noble said that the procedures state that the president shall have a vote. Robert’s Rules of Order also says that the president shall have a vote, but implies a secret ballot. Because email votes cannot be made anonymous, an email ballot appears to be more like a voice vote. Armstrong stated that the president’s vote should be used only to break a tie. Moss moved to consider an email vote as a voice vote (seconded Wall). Rodeffer suggested referring the matter to the parliamentarian. Noble said he will not vote until the issue is resolved. The motion was tabled.

CD Cost: Rodeffer moved that the board raise the cost of the CD to $150 (seconded Armstrong). Rodeffer stated that the motion at the business meeting did not set the price of the CD but required the society to sell the CD to everyone at the same price. Originally the price was set lower for members as an inducement to renewing their membership. The board had reserved consideration of the cost of a multi-user license for a future time. The motion passed at the business meeting seems to preclude setting a different price for a multi-user license. Armstrong stated that the $150 price may not be satisfactory, but it is essential to address the sale of multi-user licenses. He observed that almost all societies reserve the right to sell their publications to different sources at different prices. This also applies to both mailing list sales and entitlement publications. Michael stated that the society does not have a tiered structure for any other publications, although he recognized the differences in organizational membership rates. He suggested different rates were possible for libraries. Board members questioned whether the motion applied to these issues. Noble recalled that the motion simply priced the CD the same for members and nonmembers. Michael stated that if he had not already bought a CD at the member price and the board raised the price, he would be outraged. The second and the motion were withdrawn. Rodeffer stated that she proposed the motion only to initiate discussion on the topic. Noble charged Michael and Rodeffer to develop recommendations on multi-user CD licensing for presentation at the mid-year meeting.

Professional Liability Insurance: Roberts asked whether the society has professional liability insurance. Rodeffer stated that there is a policy in effect that covers all officers, directors, and committee chairs and it is updated based on an annual application. Michael asked that a copy be sent to all board members.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:12 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Stephanie H. Rodeffer
Secretary-Treasurer
Society for Historical Archaeology Financial Statements and Accountant’s Review Report For the Year Ended December 31, 2000

Society for Historical Archaeology Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2000

NOTE 1 OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Activities
The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) is an educational organization whose purpose is to promote research in and disseminate knowledge concerning historical archaeology. The society has approximately 2,400 members whose benefits include receiving quarterly newsletters and journals as well as involvement with conferences and access to the society’s inventory of information and publications.

Organization
The company is organized as a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. The society began its operations in April, 1968.

Support and Revenue
SHA’s primary source of support is its membership. It is SHA’s policy to recognize support and revenue from members upon receipt. Specifically, member dues are not recognized when members commit but instead when the commitment is fulfilled. As much as 68% of all member dues are paid in advance.

Conference Income & Expenses
The accounting for SHA’s annual conference income and expenses has changed effective March, 2000. Prior to March, 2000, the facility the conference was held at handled all related receipts and expenses and then remitted any net proceeds to SHA (meeting profits). Effective in 2000 with transactions for the 2001 conference; SHA will handle all financial transactions directly. Net meeting profits for the year 2000 conference held in Quebec, Canada, totaled $19,909.

Promises to Give
Contributions are recognized when the donor makes a promise to give to the organization that is, in substance, unconditional. Contributions that are restricted by the donor are reported as increases in unrestricted net assets if the restrictions expire in the fiscal year in which the contributions are recognized. All other donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in temporarily or permanently restricted net assets depending on the nature of the restrictions. When a restriction expires, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

Unless otherwise indicated, all cash contributions are considered available for unrestricted use. The organization uses an allowance method to determine uncollectible unconditional promises receivable. The allowance is based on prior years’ experience and management’s analysis of specific promises made. As a member-based organization, promises to contribute are rare and usually fully collectible.

Contributed Services
SHA receives a significant amount of donated services from unpaid volunteers. Management estimates its volunteer hours of services in excess of 12,400 hours. These services include editorial, conference planning, financial, public information and administrative services. No value for these substantial services has been recognized in the statement of activities because the criteria for recognition under SFAS 116 has not been satisfied.

Property and Equipment
Donations of property and equipment are recorded as support at their estimated fair value. Such donations would be reported as unrestricted support unless the donor has restricted the donated asset to a specific purpose. To date, no such donations have been made.

Financial Statement Presentation
SHA has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 117, “Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations.” Under SFAS No. 117, SHA is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net

To The Board of Directors
Society for Historical Archaeology
Tucson, Arizona

I have reviewed the accompanying statement of financial position of the Society for Historical Archaeology (a nonprofit corporation) as of December 31, 2000 and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements is the representation of the management of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

A review consists principally of inquiries of the organization’s personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

Based on my review, I am not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1999 were audited by me and I expressed an unqualified opinion on them in my report dated August 28, 2000, but I have not performed any auditing procedures since that date.

Paul T. Wildman, CPA
Tucson, Arizona
November 12, 2001

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assets, temporarily restricted net assets, and permanently restricted net assets. As permitted by this new statement, SHA does not use fund accounting. SHA has no permanently restricted net assets at December 31, 2000.

**Investments**
SHA adopted SFAS No. 124, “Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Non-for-Profit Organizations,” in 1997. Under SFAS No. 124, investments in marketable securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities are reported at their fair values in the statement of financial position. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in net assets.

**Income Taxes**
The organization is a not-for-profit organization that is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is made in these financial statements.

**Estimates**
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include fair market value of investments, inventory valuation allowance, and allocation of expenses by function.

**Property and Equipment**
It is the organization’s policy to capitalize property and equipment over $1,000. Lesser amounts are expensed. Purchased property and equipment is capitalized at cost. If any, donations of property and equipment are recorded as contributions at their estimated fair value. Due to the business office agreement and significant volunteer effort, SHA does not have any capitalized equipment.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents**
For purposes of the statements of cash flows, SHA considers all liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

**NOTE 2 RECEIVABLES**
Receivables at December 31, 2000 represent amounts due to SHA from the sale of publications and amounts advanced to its annual conference sponsors. Management considers all amounts fully collectible and as such no allowance for doubtful accounts is provided.

**NOTE 3 INVESTMENTS**
Investments at December 31, 2000, are presented in the box at the bottom of this page.

SHA’s investments yielded approximately $21,700 in interest, dividends and realized gains and $38,602 in unrealized losses for the year ended December 31, 2000.

**NOTE 4 INVENTORY**
Inventory consists of SHA’s publications including *Historical Archaeology* publication as well as special publications, proceedings, guides and readers. The inventory is carried at the lower of cost or market value with cost and market values assigned by specific identification of each volume of each publication.

Significant publication sales efforts since 1996 have indicated that inventory costs exceeded market value for many of SHA’s publications. Accounting principles required an adjustment to these “lower than cost” market values. This valuation adjustment totaling $62,000 at December 31, 2000, reduced inventory and increased expenses in the amount of $16,000 for the year ended December 31, 2000.

**NOTE 5 MEMBER DUES PAID IN ADVANCE**
Member dues paid in advance at December 31, 2000 represents the receipts of member dues for the year 2001. SHA bills its members for dues in October of the preceding year. Membership consists of calendar year based annual dues. Depending on the type of membership, dues range between $20 and $200 per member per year. Total membership approximates 2,400 at December 31, 2000.

**NOTE 6 RESTRICTIONS ON NET ASSETS**
All of the restrictions on net assets at the end of 2000 relate to funds raised through donations. SHA does not intend to change their use. Those restrictions are considered to expire when payments are made. Interest earned on the temporary investment of such support is unrestricted. Temporary restricted net assets at December 31, 2000 are available for the following purposes or periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harrington Memorial</td>
<td>395</td>
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<tr>
<td>Editorial Equipment</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>647</td>
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</table>

**NOTE 7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**
A party related to SHA’s Secretary/Treasurer operates a separate business “Backcountry Archaeological Services” (BAS). SHA has informally engaged BAS to perform various administrative services for them. These services include operating the SHA business office in accordance with requirements set forth in an approved manual and handling publication sales. The cost incurred for these services totaled $42,708 for the year ended December 31, 2000, and of this $557 was owed by SHA at December 31, 2000.

SHA also contracts with a related party to provide graphic design services for its publications. Transvisions is owned by a party related to SHA’s editor. For the year 2000 payments for these services approximated $22,800.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Maturity</th>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Marketable securities, Mutual</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>$147,355</td>
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<tr>
<td>funds, and stocks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank certificates of deposits</td>
<td>Varying from 1/2005 to 11/2006</td>
<td>Varying 6.65% to 7.05%</td>
<td>95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Investments at December</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$242,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31, 2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 8 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Statement of Cash Flows is presented using the indirect method. There was no amount expended for income taxes or interest. Noncash investing activities for 2000 totaled $38,602 and consisted of unrealized losses on SHA investments at December 31, 2000.

NOTE 9 COMMITMENTS

SHA has contracts for royalty income, copy editor services, advertising, printing, and graphic design composition services. Only the copy editor, graphic design and advertising agreements extend beyond one year and all have formal or informal cancellation clauses.

NOTE 10 CONCENTRATIONS

SHA is a member organization devoted exclusively to archaeologists throughout the world. SHA maintains cash in several accounts at one bank that total $117,473 at December 31, 2000. In addition its investments of $242,355 at December 31, 2000 are held at one brokerage firm. Finally the inventory of publications are stated at estimated value but subject to the demands of a limited market.

These concentrations and related risks are significantly mitigated by Federal Deposit Insurance (FDIC) for bank funds; Security Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) for invested funds and a significant valuation allowance for its publication inventory.

Society for Historical Archaeology
Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2000 (review) and 1999 (audit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999 (audit)</th>
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<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>Cash, restricted funds</td>
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<td>647</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables (Note 2)</td>
<td>6,733</td>
<td>6,813</td>
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<td>Investments (Note 3)</td>
<td>242,355</td>
<td>232,881</td>
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<td>Inventory (Note 4)</td>
<td>41,132</td>
<td>31,186</td>
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<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>48,228</td>
<td>2,234</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>$493,543</td>
<td>$431,517</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$10,036</td>
<td>$26,847</td>
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<tr>
<td>Member dues paid in advance (Note 5)</td>
<td>109,146</td>
<td>113,820</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td>73,638</td>
<td>576</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>192,820</td>
<td>141,243</td>
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<td>Net assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
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<td>289,627</td>
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<td>Temporarily restricted (Note 6)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>300,723</td>
<td>290,274</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>$493,543</td>
<td>$431,517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Membership Directory 2002
(Directory Compiled 31 March 2002; RPA–Register of Professional Archaeologists)

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THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

Please note the upcoming deadlines for submission of news for the next issue of the SHA Newsletter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUE</th>
<th>DEADLINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2002</td>
<td>17 August 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter 2002</td>
<td>17 October 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2003</td>
<td>17 January 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer 2002</td>
<td>17 April 2003</td>
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</table>

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Email: the_sha@ mindspring.com
Web site: http://www.sha.org

SHA 2003 Conference
Providence, Rhode Island
14-19 January
See Winter 2001 Issue.