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President’s Corner

Julia A. King

The first half of 2003 has been shaping up to be very busy for the Society. As SHA members know, we have a new secretary-treasurer and a new business office, and a lot of effort has been directed toward finding our “groove” for the organization. I would like to acknowledge secretary-treasurer Sara Masca’s work in this area, and to thank her for her meticulous attention to detail in her new position. Thanks to Sara, I am becoming much more (budget) detail oriented as well!

Wrapping up the transition has not been the only project on the list. Indeed, far more pressing issues have emerged at the local, state, and federal (and international) levels with real and potential impacts on archaeological resources. As I finalize these remarks, SHA has been very involved in responding to the destruction and looting of archaeological museums in Iraq. I detail the nature of our response below. By the time you read this, I truly hope that the antiquities situation in Iraq is under control and that efforts are well underway to work with Iraqi archaeological and museum professionals to protect these resources of significance to all humanity.

Further, as state and local governments in the United States grapple with shrinking budgets, many archaeology programs have become the focus for cuts. SHA has lent its voice (more than 2,500 voices, in fact!) to preservationists in Florida, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania, urging decision-makers to consider the effect such cuts would have on archaeological resources, and to recognize the economic and social value of archaeology in their respective communities.

Here are more details on what your organization and its board have been up to:

THE SITUATION IN IRAQ

As the SHA Newsletter went to press, Baghdad had fallen and U.S. troops had ousted the government of Saddam Hussein. With the collapse of the Iraqi government, however, rampant looting and pillaging was taking place throughout the capital city, and, as reported in the Washington Post, “an army of looters perpetrated what the war did not,” devastating the National Museum of Antiquities, “one of the world’s greatest repositories of artifacts.” Indeed, a concerted (and apparently successful) effort was made to avoid targeting cultural sites during the fighting, making the subsequent looting especially tragic. SHA immediately signed onto a letter to the President from U.S./ICOMOS, to which more than 20 other organizations are slated to be a party. The letter urged President Bush to direct that the U.S. and coalition partners work with Iraqi archaeological and museum professionals to halt the destruction and provide resources for repair and protection. SHA also sent its own letters to President Bush, Secretary of State Colin Powell, and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld. By the time you read this, an SHA representative will have also attended a meeting sponsored by Heritage Preservation on how American organizations can help the situation.

I am especially grateful to Tom Wheaton, SHA’s appointed liaison to U.S./ICOMOS for his timely and valued assistance with this issue. Tom is one of only two archaeologists serving on the board of U.S./ICOMOS, and he has done an outstanding job of keeping SHA informed about the situation in Iraq.

Continued on Page 2
RECEPTION FOR CONGRESSMAN BOSWELL

At SHA’s annual meeting in Providence, Congressman Leonard Boswell (D-IA) received an Award of Merit in absentia for his role in putting archaeology in the 2002 Farm Bill. A reception to recognize Representative Boswell in person and to present him with his Award of Merit was held in early April in Washington, D.C. at the home of Bob and Pat Wilburn. Nearly 50 preservation-minded folks joined SHA at this lovely event. Congressman Boswell was most gracious both accepting the award and in his remarks about the significance of archaeology in this rapidly changing modern world. Thanks to Congressman Boswell, the 2002 Farm Bill included $10 million for the purchase of easements to protect archaeological sites located on qualifying farm properties. The SHA Governmental Affairs Committee, chaired by Judy Bense, and SHA consultant Nellie Longsworth deserve a great deal of credit, too, for their work on this very important issue.

SHA also very much appreciates the generosity of Bob and Pat Wilburn, who made their Capitol Hill home available for this special event. The reception was so successful that, after Congressman Boswell departed for another engagement, his staff stayed on to socialize with SHA members!

DAY ON CAPITOL HILL

The very first goal outlined in the Society for Historical Archaeology’s Long Range Plan is “to advocate the protection and conservation of archaeological resources.” One way by which we can achieve those goals is through the political process. The Society can write letters, sign on to coalitions, and personally contact and lobby decision-makers to further its goals. Since January, I have had the opportunity to participate in all three types of advocacy and to witness the nitty-gritty of this process! Particularly important, however, was SHA’s “Day on Capitol Hill,” organized by consultant Nellie Longsworth.

In early April, SHA took to the halls of Congress to lobby for increased funding for the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). Among other things, the HPF provides monies to the nation’s State Historic Preservation Offices. The HPF has experienced significant reductions over the years, and our purpose was to advocate for restored funding. The state offices have determined that an increase from $34 million to $50 million for FY04 would constitute a reasonable request, and SHA supports that effort.

Our group included Governmental Affairs Chair Judy Bense, Past President Donna Seifert, ACUA member Anne Giesec, ACRA Executive Director and SHA member Tom Wheaton, and myself. SHA consultant Nellie Longsworth had previously targeted specific members of Congress for us to visit. Notably, these “targets” were the congressional representatives of the people in our group. In other words, we were not just representatives of the Society for Historical Archaeology, we were also constituents, which made our appeals doubly heard.

We met with the legislative aides of Senators Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and Zell Miller (D-GA) and Representatives Ander Crenshaw (R-FL 4), Katherine Harris (R-FL 13), Steny Hoyer (D-MD 5), John Lewis (D-GA 5), Denise Majette (D-GA 4), Jeff Miller (R-FL 1), James Moran (D-VA 8), and David Scott (D-GA 13). We also met with Bruce M. Evans, Clerk, Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Overall, our visits were successful. While no one emerged as a clear champion for the cause, the seeds were planted, and we will be following up with our congressional representatives in the near future.
President’s Corner
Continued from Page 2

SHA CO-SPONSORS FORUM ON CURATION AT SAA IN MILWAUKEE

At the recent annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, SHA, along with SAA, the Council for Museum Anthropology, and the Archaeology Division of the American Anthropological Association, sponsored a forum entitled “Resolving the Curation Crisis: Needs and Opportunities.” The forum was organized by S. Terry Childs and Don Fowler. SHA Curation Committee Chair Bob Sonderman spoke of SHA’s pioneering role in developing standards and guidelines for archaeological collections curation. During the forum, participants spoke of the need to develop a “Curation Swat Team” to educate non-professionals about the importance of archaeological collections management so that they, in turn, can educate their legislators and other decision-makers.

I was particularly taken by William Marquardt’s observation that, as collections-based research is increasingly valued, so too will archaeological collections management. Collections-based research can be challenging, given that archaeologists can’t possibly collect everything and hence some collections may not include the data necessary to investigate particular issues. Nonetheless, collections-based research does have its advantages, and even older collections contain important intellectual information for addressing historical and anthropological questions. If you have ideas or suggestions for promoting collections-based research, please let me hear from you.

THE COMING MONTHS

By the time you read this, temperatures will be in the 80s or above and new issues will have joined the SHA agenda. SHA always has room for more volunteers to work through issues promoting the field of historical archaeology. Let me hear from you about issues that are of concern to you, or if you would like to become part of the SHA volunteer corps. Have a productive summer!

Death Notices

GEORGE IRVING QUIMBY, 1913-2003

We note with sadness the passing of George I. Quimby from pneumonia on 17 February 2003, aged 89. A full memorial will be prepared for publication in a future issue of Historical Archaeology. Grand Valley State University has established the George I. Quimby Anthropology Fund in his memory. Donations, which will support various student activities, may be sent to the University Development Office, 1 Campus Drive, Allendale MI 49401.

Quimby was a founding member of the Society for Historical Archaeology, twice a member of our board of directors (1971-1973 and 1975-1977), and recipient of the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology in 1986. He also served a term as president of the Society for American Archaeology (1957-1958) and received SAA’s 1989 Distinguished Service Award.

His eclectic publication record spanned nearly 60 years and included many significant contributions on Contact period archaeology in the Great Lakes, the lower Mississippi River valley, and the Pacific Northwest Coast, as well as pioneering material culture studies, particularly on trade silver and glass beads. Quimby was also widely known for his collaboration on restoration of the important 1914 silent film In the Land of the War Canoes, directed by famed photographer Edward S. Curtis and re-released in 1973. In 1994, he introduced a reel from that film at the Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology banquet, which was a highlight of the Vancouver meetings.

Illness kept George from attending SHA conferences after that appearance, but his friends and admirers have continued to raise a glass in his honor on late afternoons each year—and will for many years to come (submitted by Vergil E. Noble).

JOHN HURST

John Hurst died in hospital on 29 April 2003 at the age of 75 after a vicious physical attack in his village of Great Casterton, Rutland, England. After studying archaeology at Cambridge, John spent his entire archaeological career in the Ministry of Works, now English Heritage. In the days when being an inspector of ancient monuments was synonymous with being a scholar he made a lasting contribution to historical archaeology. Over 30 years he directed, with historian Maurice Beresford, the excavation of the deserted village of Wharram Percy in Yorkshire. This world famous site was at the center of several paradigm shifts in our changing perceptions of medieval villages. Wharram also trained a generation of medievalists from across the world in the practicalities of open-area excavation. John’s other main passion was medieval and later ceramics. His enormous list of publications helped pioneer our understanding of pottery not just in Britain but across western Europe. John was also a key founding member and former president of both the societies for medieval and post-medieval archaeology in Britain. He attended the joint meeting of SHA and SPMA held at Williamsburg in 1997. In recent years, he received many prestigious honors such as election as a fellow of the British Academy, rare for a non-university scholar. Most of all, John was renowned for his kindness and helpfulness to other archaeologists and was highly regarded by many colleagues across Europe and in North America. Indeed he was one of the few contemporary archaeologists whose reputation was truly international and he will be sorely missed (Submitted by Paul Courtney).

ROBERT “BOB” ZIEGLER

As this issue was going to press, we learned of the passing of Bob Ziegler of Kansas City, MO. Bob was an archaeologist with the Kansas City District, Corps of Engineers. Additional information will be printed in the Fall issue.
Candidates Announced for 2003 SHA Election

The SHA Nominations and Elections Committee for 2003, chaired by Immediate Past President Vergil E. Noble, includes former directors William Moss and Diana Wall and elected members Russell Skowronek and Kathleen Wheeler. The committee recommended, and the SHA Board of Directors approved by email vote, the following slate of SHA candidates. The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) Nominations Committee, chaired by Toni Carrell, provided the slate of 2003 ACUA candidates. Biographical information and position statements prepared by each candidate will be distributed with the ballots this fall.

For SHA President-Elect

* Judy Bense (University of West Florida)
* Alaric Faulkner (University of Maine)

For SHA Director (two seats available)

* James Delle (Franklin and Marshall College, PA)
* Patricia Fournier (National School of Anthropology and History, Mexico)
* Anne Gieseke (Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology)
* Greg Waselkov (University of South Alabama)

For SHA Nominations Committee (two positions)

* Rebecca Allen (PastForward, CA)
* Peggy Leshikar-Denton (Cayman Islands National Museum)
* Harold Mytum (University of York, England)
* Tom Wheaton (New South Associates, GA)

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (three positions)

* J. Coz Cozzi (University of West Florida)
* Jeff Gray (Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve)
* Jerome L. Hall (University of San Diego)
* Victor T. Mastone (Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources)
* Rod Mather (University of Rhode Island)
* C. Wayne Smith (Texas A&M University)

The SHA Bylaws (Article V, Section 3) provide for the nomination of additional candidates from the membership within 30 days after notification of the proposed slate. Such additional nominations shall be supported by five (5) voting members of the society. Nominations should be sent to Dr. Vergil E. Noble, Chair, SHA Nominations and Elections Committee, National Park Service, Federal Building, Room 474, Lincoln, NE 68508; Email: vergil_noble@nps.gov. Those received by 1 August 2003 will be included on the ballot if the nominee is willing and eligible to be a candidate for office.

Georgia’s Historical Archaeology Context

New South Associates is assisting the Georgia Historic Preservation Division and the Georgia Department of Transportation by developing a context for historical archaeology in the state. This context will be published in the University of Georgia’s Laboratory of Archaeology series and will look at what is known about historical archaeology in Georgia, identify site types, note major projects and researchers, and provide guidelines for the National Register of Historic Places’ assessment of historical archaeological remains.

New South Associates is seeking the assistance of historical archaeologists who have worked in the state. If you have worked on an important historical archaeological project, including historic settlement pattern analysis, a site testing or data recovery project, or the development of a related context, we would appreciate receiving the bibliographic reference. If possible, we would like a copy of the title page, abstract, and conclusions for reports as well as copies of journal articles and presented papers. We have some funds available for the purchase of publications, so please let us know if you have a report, monograph, or other publication for sale that would benefit our research. One of the objectives of the historical archaeology context is to provide an annotated bibliography for historical archaeology in the state as well as to provide references to relevant studies in the discussion of historical archaeology site typology.

Please send bibliographic references to the project’s research associate, Catherine Shumpert, at New South Associates, 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083 or by email to cshumpert@newsouthassoc.com. For further information about the project, please contact Dr. J. W. (Joe) Joseph, Principal Investigator, at 770-498-4155 or jwjoseph@newsouthassoc.com. Your assistance is greatly appreciated.
SHA Bestows Award of Merit on Representative Boswell in Washington D.C.

Judy Bense

On 2 April 2003, the SHA hosted a gala reception on Capitol Hill to present to Representative Leonard Boswell (D-Iowa) the SHA Award of Merit. This award recognizes the significant legislative success achieved by his introduction of the House committee amendment that included historical and archaeological resources as an eligible category in the Farmland Protection Program in the recently enacted Farm Bill. Through Representative Boswell’s introduction of the amendment in the House, farmers and ranchers can now apply for federal funding for easements, from a $10 million fund for that purpose, that will preserve the resource as well as insuring that small farms and ranches will not be sold for non-agricultural purposes. This is a significant benefit to those who wish to retain the family farm as a link to our nation’s historic past.

The early evening reception was held at the lovely home of Bob and Patricia Wilbur on Capitol Hill. It was attended several within the leadership of the SHA, by SHA members in the area, and by other friends of historical archaeology. Nellie Longsworth, SHA consultant to the Government Affairs Committee, organized the reception, arranged the schedule, hired an excellent caterer, and selected a wide array of fine food and wine. Representative Boswell was very pleased with the recognition by the society and pledged his support in future endeavors.

ABOVE: (left to right): SHA Government Affairs Committee consultant Nellie Longsworth, SHA President Julia King, Representative Leonard Boswell (D-Iowa), and SHA Government Affairs Committee Chair Judy Bense

LEFT: (left to right): SHA President Julia King, SHA Government Affairs Committee consultant Nellie Longsworth, Host Mr. Bob Wilbur, SHA Government Affairs Committee Chair Judy Bense, Hostess Patricia Wilbur, SHA Government Affairs Committee member Bob Sondeman, and Representative Leonard Boswell (D-Iowa).
Current Publications

Annalies Corbin

SHA received the following publications for review in Historical Archaeology 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.

Austin, Robert J., Kathleen S. Hoffman, and George R. Ballo (editors)  

Barret, James H. (editor)  
2003 Contact, Continuity, and Collapse: The Norse Colonization of the North Atlantic. Brepols Publishers, Turnhout, Belgium. xvi + 254 pp., 47 b&w illus., biblio., index. Order: www.publishers@brepols.net; $64.00 cloth.

Bell, Robert  

Chan, Felix W. H., Jimmy J. M. Ng, and Bobby K. Y. Wong  
2003 Shipping and Logistics Law: Principles and Practice in Hong Kong. Hong Kong University Press, Hong Kong. li + 796 pp., references, index. Order information: www.hkupress.org; $37.50 paper.

Christian, Roy, Jean Belisle, Marc-André Bernier, and Brad Loewen (editors)  
2003 Mer et Monde: Questions D’archéologie Maritime. Collection Hors-série 1, Archéologiques, Association des archéologues du Québec, Québec. xii + 235 pp., illus., tables, references. Order: www.archeologie.qc.ca; $20.00 paper.

Fagan, Brian  

Geier, Clarence R., and Stephen R. Potter (editors)  

Graham, Sandra Lauderdale  
2003 Caetena Says No: Women’s Stories from a Brazilian Slave Society. Cambridge University Press, New York. xvii + 178 pp., 13 illus., maps, charts, tables, biblio., index. Order: www.publicity@cup.org; $18.00 paper, $50.00 cloth.

Marchand, Suzanne L.  

Orna-Omstein, John  
2003 Archaeology: Discovering the Past. Oxford University Press, New York. 48 pp., color illus., index. Order: www.myers@oup-usa.org; $17.95 hard.

Reeves, Matthew B.  

Reeves, Matthew B.  

Schlanger, Sarah H. (editor)  

Shackel, Paul A.  
2003 Memory in Black and White. Alta Mira Press, Walnut Creek, California. xvii + 272 pp., 21 figs., references, index. Order: www.altamirapress.com; $26.95 paper.

Smith, C. Wayne  
SHA 2004: St. Louis, Missouri, USA

The 2004 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, 7-11 January 2004. In commemoration of the celebrated Corps of Discovery’s departure from St. Louis on 14 March 1804, the general conference theme will be “Lewis and Clark: Legacy and Consequences.” Distinguished historian Gary Moulton, editor of the Lewis and Clark journals, will present a keynote address on Wednesday night, followed by a reception hosted by the University of Nebraska Press. A thematic plenary session is scheduled for Thursday morning, and the general proceedings will include several organized symposia related to westward movement on the continent.

The 2004 conference venue is the Hyatt Regency Hotel at Union Station. Erected in 1892-1895, Union Station is the finest surviving example of High Victorian style railroad station architecture in America. The adjacent covered railroad yard, which is itself an engineering marvel, protects modern hotel rooms, an 11.5-acre shopping mall, and enough restaurants to satisfy most tastes and budgets. Conference room rates at the Hyatt are $108 per night, plus tax, for single and double rooms; higher rates apply for triples and quads. Reservations, using Group Code G-SHAA, can be made by calling 314-231-1234 or toll-free 1-800-233-1234, or you may book on-line at www.hyatt.com by selecting the St. Louis location and requesting “additional rates” before entering the Group Code. Additional lodging information, including hotel registration forms, will be included with the 2004 conference preregistration packet.

Union Station has its own stop on the Metro light-rail line, providing convenient connections to many St. Louis attractions, as well as affordable transfers to and from Lambert International Airport for those traveling without a lot of baggage. The Hyatt does not have an airport shuttle service, but reliable ground transportation is available to all downtown hotels. St. Louis is a hub city for American Airlines, making it an easy flight to and from most major airports. Information on discount rates for advanced ticket purchases through the American Airlines reservation system will be made available in the preregistration packet. The Amtrak railroad system and four interstate highways also serve the city, making it readily accessible to most travelers.

Several half-day tours will be offered to nearby sites of interest, such as Cahokia Mounds and Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. A day trip is also planned through the French Colonial District of southern Illinois and Missouri, featuring visits to Fort de Chartres State Historic Site and historic Ste. Genevieve. In addition, evening receptions at the Missouri Historical Society and the Museum of Westward Expansion (beneath the famous Gateway Arch) are planned.

The 2004 conference is hosted by the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, in cooperation with several local government agencies, institutions, and companies. Those wishing additional advance information on SHA 2004 should contact the SHA Headquarters (hq@sha.org) or the conference chairs, Vergil E. Noble (vergil_noble@nps.gov) and Douglas D. Scott (doug_d_scott@nps.gov). The Program Committee consists of Program Coordinator Paul Demers (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Terrestrial Chair Tim Baumann (University of Missouri-St. Louis), and Underwater Chair Annalies Corbin (East Carolina University and the P.A.S.T. Foundation). A local advisory committee, consisting of Tim Baumann (UMSL), Michael K. (Sonny) Trimble (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), Nicola Longford (Missouri Historical Society), Steve Dasovich (SCI Engineering), and Matt Emerson (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville) will be assisting with local arrangements, tours, receptions, and publicity.

The preliminary program and additional information on lodging, transportation, and event options will be available in the conference preregistration packet, which should be released in early October. Other inquiries and requests for assistance should be directed to the SHA Headquarters at 856-224-0995 or hq@sha.org via email. Please mark your calendar and plan to attend.

Announcement
International Congress on the Application of Recent Advances in Underwater Detection and Survey Techniques to Underwater Archeology

Editors: Tuncay Akal, Robert D. Ballard, and George Bass
Location: Bodrum, Turkey
Date: 3-7 May 2004
Deadlines:
  1 June 2003 Receipt of abstracts
  15 July 2003 Notification of acceptance
  15 November 2003 Receipt of electronic copies of contributions
Website: http://www.uw-detection-for-archeology.org
Contact: secretary@uw-detection-for-archeology.org

SAA Awards CRM Research and Publications in Historical Archaeology

At its annual meeting in Milwaukee, April 2003, the Society for American Archaeology recognized a major research project and three books related to historical archaeology.

John Milner Associates and the General Services Administration received the SAA’s Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management for the Five Points Archaeological Project in New York. Citing numerous publications and public outreach efforts, the project was characterized as an “unparalleled contribution” to archaeological research and was praised for disabling mythic misconceptions related to the lives of 19th-century urban working class immigrants in America.

Kathleen Deagan and José Maria Cruzent received an SAA Book Award for their recent publications: Archaeology at La Isabela: America’s First European Town (Yale University Press, 2002), a technical report for professionals, and Columbus’s Outpost among the Taínos (Yale University Press, 2002), which interprets the same research for the public. The publication of these companion pieces was cited as worthy of emulation by the entire profession.

Thomas F. King, Randall S. Jacobson, Karen Ramey Burns, and Kenton Spading also received an SAA Book Award for their work, Amelia Earhart’s Shoes: Is the Mystery Solved? (AltaMira Press, 2001). SAA commended the authors for dramatizing the nature of archaeological fieldwork and enhancing the public’s understanding of our research methods.
**Images of the Past**

**HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN ENGLAND JUST AFTER THE FOUNDERING OF THE SOCIETY FOR POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

Photographs courtesy of David Crossley.

*LEFT*: September 1968: David Crossley excavating a late-16th-century glass furnace, Rosedale, North Yorkshire, UK.

*RIGHT*: Crossley and colleagues. Left to Right (Standing): Bert Frank, who was then the Curator of the Ryedale Folk Museum, Hutton-le-hole, where the furnace was rebuilt and can still be seen; David Crossley, President of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (1974-1976) and Editor, *Post-Medieval Archaeology* (1979-1989); the late Robert Charleston, who was then Keeper, Department of Ceramics, Victoria and Albert Museum, London [The first President of SPMA 1967-1970]. Other figures not identified.

**NPS Recognizes Research Project in Yellowstone National Park**

The National Park Service presented its 2003 John Cotter Award for Excellence in Park Archaeology to the Marshall/Firehole Hotel Project carried out within Yellowstone National Park in 2001. The project sought to inventory submerged debris from a threatened riverine trash dump associated with a late-19th-century tourist hotel on the Firehole River. This was a cooperative venture between the NPS and the P.A.S.T. Foundation, funded partly through the Challenge Cost Share grant program. Participants in the project included archaeologists and volunteers from Yellowstone National Park; the NPS’s Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska; the P.A.S.T. Foundation in Columbus, Ohio; East Carolina University; and the Lincoln (NE) Public School’s Science Program School (“Zoo School”). It was cited for the high quality of its interdisciplinary research, for its innovative public and private partnerships in accomplishing important research and resource management goals, and particularly for its involvement of students.

Co-Principal Investigators Annalies Corbin (the P.A.S.T. Foundation and East Carolina University) and William J. Hunt, Jr. (NPS Midwest Archeological Center), received framed certificates from NPS Director Fran Mainella during an awards ceremony held 17 April 2003 at the George Wright Society/CR2003 meetings in San Diego.
Gender and Minority Affairs Committee

Kathleen Wheeler

The Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (GMAC) has been flying beneath the radar for the past few years, but, under new leadership, the committee has proposed to become more visible and vocal. We have struggled to define our mission these past years, as we pondered who our primary constituency is. Do we represent the SHA members of gender and minority? Is our first priority the faithful representation of gender(s) and minorities of the past? Or is our goal to make archaeology available to lay audiences concerned about gender and minority? In the course of discussing these questions, we have drafted a revised mission statement, which we will be presenting to the SHA board for final consideration.

We serve a watchdog role for the society to keep the leadership informed about issues of related to gender and minorities. Two recurring questions for the committee have been: what is the ratio of men to women in the society, and what minorities are represented among the membership? We are discussing ways in which the GMAC can support the society’s effort to understand its own composition.

As for the study of gender and minority in the past, the SHA Gender and Minority Affairs Committee is presenting a session at the 2004 meetings called, “Marginalized in the Past, Dismissed in the Present?” We are accepting papers for consideration in this session. Please send your abstract to Trish Fernandez (triskie@attbi.com), and note that the deadline for submission to the society is 15 June 2003.

The morning papers will focus on creative and innovative methods used to study marginalized populations in the past and how such populations fit into the larger framework of society. Papers will be presented that challenge assumptions, critically examine current studies of marginalized populations, and focus on previously unstudied groups.

The afternoon papers will focus on how archaeology is relevant to contemporary disenfranchised populations. Examples of topics to be covered include: involving groups in research about themselves, what disenfranchised communities are getting out of archaeological research, why archaeology classrooms are not diverse despite the increased diversity of groups we study, and how we can use the past to affect awareness or change in the present.

Keep an eye on this space for future columns where we will report on current GMAC projects, future plans, and “success stories,” discussions of projects that we feel exemplify our concern for gender and ethnic equity within the society, in the study of past populations, and for our varied publics.

In closing, our primary purpose is to serve the society’s membership. Members with a concern or question that pertains to gender and minority issues should email us at gmac@sha.org.

Summary: Student Career Forum 2002

STICKY SITUATIONS: ETHICAL WAR STORIES FROM PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Elizabeth Norris, University of Massachusetts Amherst

The 2002 Student Career Forum addressed ethical issues facing current students or recent graduates as experienced by six professional archaeologists. During the informal panel discussion, participants included examples and issues important to both terrestrial and underwater archaeologists. Timothy Scarlett organized the forum and approximately 25 people attended on Thursday afternoon of the conference in Mobile. Participants held positions in academia, the government, and CRM firms from the United States and Britain. The panel included Timothy Scarlett (Michigan Technological University), William Lees (Oklahoma Historical Society), Paul Courtney (independent scholar, United Kingdom), David Ball (United States, Minerals Management Service, Environmental Assessment Section), Annalies Corbin (East Carolina University), and Michael “Smoke” Pfeiffer (United States Forest Service, Ozark-St. Francis National Forest).

The focus of this forum was not to address the SHA Ethics Statement (www.sha.org/SHA_back.htm), nor to formulate an ultimate ethical guide for all archaeologists. Instead, “Sticky Situations” provided real-life examples from both panelists and the audience that fueled the imagination of each attendee to contemplate what he or she would have done in the same situation.

Timothy Scarlett introduced the session with its importance to young scholars who face ethical situations with little to no practical or classroom training. He challenged attendees to consider how they would individually be faced with ethical questions on a daily basis in the field. In organizing the session, Scarlett sought panelists that had practical experience in dealing with ethical issues such as compliance and legal issues, plagiarism of research, volunteers, metal detectors, treasure hunters, historic burials, private ownership, and artifact curation. Scarlett also noted that ethics is not often covered in educational curriculum. In fact, only a small portion of the audience took a graduate or undergraduate class dedicated to ethical issues, and most attendees often had a couple of lectures or discussions dedicated to the issue.

This year’s forum provided young professionals with real examples of ethical issues and their solutions, and emphasized that each situation was unique and could have been resolved with a number of viable solutions. In the end, individuals were responsible for the outcome of such “Sticky Situations” and with no absolute correct answer, each had to live with his or her own ethical decisions.

Scarlett began the panelist presentations with examples concerning ethical situations in dealing with descendant communities. He struggled several times to balance his personal belief system with the fundamentally different historical beliefs of the members of the community he was studying. These differences forced Scarlett to examine and refine his role in the community. The historical memory of rural Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints residents demand the same respect as other minority groups such as African or Native Americans. Scarlett pointed out that archaeologists are

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just as ethnocentric as other anthropologists, and we must therefore identify how we will ethically deal with descendant groups who do not share similar beliefs.

In his experiences with Battlefield Archaeology, William Lees explained how he has successfully worked with volunteers and metal detectors on archaeological sites, but that he was ethically challenged to find a balance between working with such individuals without encouraging the pillaging of sites. He also touched on how historical archaeologists have modified their interaction with metal detectors. Before, metal detectors were seen as the enemy, destroying archaeological data as they recovered artifacts. Now, archaeologists like Lees have been able to find a balance of using metal detector enthusiasts and their equipment in controlled archaeological investigations emphasizing the importance of context to archaeology. He reminded everyone that if there is no contact between groups, how can archaeologists hope to challenge the practices of metal detectors and others who disturb archaeological sites? Lees also highlighted that individual archaeologists make ethical decisions in each case based on the unique circumstances. As historical archaeologists who will enter the workforce and academia, we should be aware of the positive and negative possibilities of working with metal detectors and volunteers in order to make our own ethically acceptable decisions.

Paul Courtney, involved in freelance archaeology and history, brought a British perspective to the ethical discussion. He used examples of being unable to prevent developers from destroying archaeological sites because of a variety of legal and contractual issues. The ethical challenge was whether or not he should archaeologically explore the section that was going to be destroyed, even if that was not within the original contract. Knowing a significant portion of a site on private land will soon be in the wake of a bulldozer prompts action, but ethically should archaeologists take such action and disregard the original contract that includes a set budget and timeframe? Courtney pointed out that ethical outcomes often were not fair to all groups involved, and informed decisions must be made on an individual case basis.

As a marine archaeologist, David Ball talked about the challenge of working with treasure hunters and the possible negative outcomes for young professionals seeking job experience. In marine archaeology a number of jobs exist in aiding permitted salvors who mine archaeological sites. However, taking such jobs will often prevent young marine archaeologists from entering the academic world. The problems and issues discussed above that exist with metal detectors and other terrestrial pothunters also apply in underwater situations, making it a central forum topic. In essence, working with underwater collectors or salvors lends archaeological credibility to pillaging expeditions and individuals must decide for themselves what is ethical, legal, or wise.

Annalies Corbin expanded on Ball’s ideas about how academics have created the ethical problem of granting permits for underwater exploration and then blacklisting archaeologists who aid such projects. She emphasized the importance of evaluating each project and the validity of its funding in order to determine whether or not you should become involved. Corbin also discussed an example of plagiarism that negatively affected her early in her career. In addition to the typical ethics involved in citing other peoples’ work, Corbin warned young scholars to be aware and careful of how their intellectual products might be illicitly used by others, via plagiarism, taking work out of context, or improperly suggesting the destruction of a site.

As the final presenter, “Smoke” Pfeiffer addressed the legal considerations for archaeologists at a variety of local, state, and national levels. Pfeiffer acknowledged that legal and illegal do not directly equate to moral and immoral, suggesting that archaeologists must make informed decisions as what should or should not be saved for the future. He also challenged students to be familiar with the state and federal laws including the ARPA, NEPA, Section 106, and the Antiquities Act of 1906. In addition to the laws, Pfeiffer reminded SHA members of the Ethics Statement for our society and other professional societies that provide guidelines for their memberships. At each level of government and within each society, archaeologists must be aware of laws and guidelines in order to act ethically.

Finally, the forum opened discussion from the floor, and attendees proceeded to tell of their own “Sticky Situations.” Topics included plagiarism, historic burials, and artifact curation offering everyone examples of young professionals’ experiences. Whether a well-established or beginning historical archaeologist, each of us deals with recent history that often has ties to the present. Our subject matter forces us to consider the possible ethical situations involving existing communities. As a young professional, I came into the forum with several questions as to what types of issues young archaeologists face and how those issues can be resolved. When I walked out of the Student Career Forum in Mobile, I had more questions than answers, but there was one important lesson I learned. All ethical issues are decided on a personal basis and ultimately we as beginning professionals or those well established should make decisions with which we can live and deal as individuals. Ethical issues are rarely simple in historical archaeology. Ethical behavior is a result of critical thought and analysis by each individual, not a prescribed set of rules.

Student Career Forum 2003
TAKING CONTROL OF YOUR FUTURE
Linda M. Ziegenbein (University of South Carolina) and Timothy A. Tumberg (University of Arizona)

The SHA’s Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee hosted a student forum entitled “Taking Control of Your Future” at the 2003 conference in Providence, Rhode Island. Participants were invited to share their stories and offer advice to students who might be interested in a similar career. The participants this year included: Elizabeth Kellar, director of Public Programs and Archaeology at the Hermitage, Home of Andrew Jackson; David Gregg, director of the Spellman Museum of Stamps and Postal History and Adjunct Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Brown University; Amanda Gronhovd, Principal Investigator for Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. in St. Paul, MN; Mark Warner, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Idaho; Nena Powell Rice, archaeologist and director of Outreach and Development at the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology; and Roger Smith, underwater archaeologist for the State of Florida.

Many of the participants followed a circuitous path to their present careers. Archaeology was Kellar’s second career. She vol-
unteered at the Hermitage one summer and returned the following year as a paid intern. By that point, she knew what she wanted, so when she returned to school to pursue her graduate degrees, she was able to tailor her programs specifically toward doing archaeology at a public museum.

Kellar’s advice to students focused on being vocal about their interests and desires. She encouraged students to use professional conferences to network and to tell people what they want to do and what their interests are. In addition, she urged students to take control of their own education. If their program does not fill all of their educational goals, for example, Kellar suggested they figure out a way to meet those goals themselves. In her own instance, Kellar volunteered with the Park Service and as a teaching assistant early in her graduate school career.

Gregg discovered that his “parachute was museum-colored” after beginning a graduate program in anthropology. He realized there was a disconnect between what he liked about archaeology and what professors actually do. He had worked in a museum during school and found that he enjoyed the museum atmosphere because it has an intellectual environment and performance is based on a diverse range of areas including grant writing, research potential, and personal and personnel skills as well as teaching ability. Additionally, he believes that the museum profession offers more geographic flexibility than academia does. He argued that people often must take teaching jobs wherever they are available, but more jobs are available in museums in various locations.

Gregg’s advice pertained to students interested in any sort of career in archaeology. He advised students to look for real skills in what they are doing, especially in relation to onerous or difficult jobs, for which there is less competition. Remember, jobs that are glamorous are more likely to be filled by people who are willing to work for free. He also recommended that students keep their horizons broad to avoid getting trapped into a narrow area. Finally, he suggested that you may be quite attractive to potential employers if you “work with machines with lights that blink.”

Gronevold has been involved in CRM archaeology for almost 15 years. She enjoys CRM partly because of the variety of tasks she undertakes as part of her job. She is not only an anthropologist and archaeologist but is also involved in marketing, networking, budgeting, and report writing. She pointed out that it is important that archaeologists involved in CRM be able to work with a wide assortment of people because CRM firms generally have a diverse clientele including Federal, State, and local government agencies as well as local developers who must also consider the effects of their development projects on cultural resources, especially if Federal funding or Federal licensing issues are part of the development.

Gronevold urged students interested in a career in CRM to get work experience. In the world of CRM, having a Master’s degree does not necessarily demonstrate that you can carry out a project from start to finish. Students are much more attractive to potential employers if they have a variety of both work and professional experience. Although CRM often gets a bad rap for its perceived non-research orientation, Gronevold reminded us that there are CRM firms that emphasize research and that try to address broader questions with their projects. Because the nature of the work often requires that archaeologists change sites frequently, it is up to the individual to make the site interesting to them. As a cautionary note, she added that CRM is often extremely competitive, and if you are not bringing in money to the firm for which you work you may quickly be out of a job.

Warner, the representative from academia, did not “find” archaeology until he was in college when he took an introductory anthropology course as an undergraduate. His initial interest was finally confirmed when he was in graduate school in Maryland. He corroborated Gregg’s observation about the geographic placement of recent Ph.D.s when he noted that his current job in Idaho was not predicated on a desire to live in Idaho, but a more urgent need to be employed. Currently, he is working with Native American groups in Oklahoma.

Warner’s advice to students was that, at the graduate stage, it is important to have a focus that extends beyond the immediate semester. If one wants a career in academia, it is imperative that one get a doctorate. Similarly, success in academia warrants a broader temporal focus. Warner suggested that students start thinking about their prospects as jobseekers while they are still in school because aspiring academics in search of employment are expected to have presented papers and to have something in their backgrounds that shows they have established themselves in their discipline.

Rice took a more circuitous path than any of the other panelists to her final career in public outreach and education. After completing her graduate career at Southern Methodist University, she worked for various archaeological and natural resources firms across the United States. Deciding she wanted greater economic stability, she returned to South Carolina. She enjoys the diversity her current position affords her and the stimulation she receives from working with the public.

Her advice to students entering into this field is that once you determine what you want to do, find a university with someone you want to work with and which can offer you money to attend. Because in her capacity she is often the public face of South Carolina archaeology, she cautioned that it is important that people in public outreach are reliable. She said that it is very important that projects are completed efficiently and that archaeologists are seen as dependable. Furthermore, because of the interaction with the public, it is important that they make as many contacts as possible.

Smith was a self-described “water baby,” so his eventual career choice of underwater archaeology was a natural outgrowth of a life-long interest. His career also dovetails with his interest in academics. As he said, when he is doing archival research, he cannot wait to get out into the field, and when he is in the field, he looks forward to doing the research on the artifacts he is recovering.

Smith said that oftentimes the most difficult part is figuring out what one wants to do—some people listen to their parents, some listen to their peers, and some just fall into something and cannot figure out how to get out. He advised students to look for mentors to help them because academic training is only one small part of a larger process of preparation. He reiterated the importance of attending professional conferences and networking with other students as well as more established professionals. Archaeologists are lucky, Smith said, because we get to do for a career what other people hope to do once they have made money, i.e., after they have retired or during their vacations. The key is to find a way to get paid to do what you love.

In short, while none of the participants arrived at their present careers via the same trajectory, they offered similar themes within their advice. The first was that taking control of your future must be done consciously. Instead of waiting for opportunities to be made available, students must seek them out and even create them. The second was that along with preparing ourselves academically, it is as important that we prepare ourselves professionally by publishing, attending conferences, and addressing those areas in which we need strengthening. Part of “taking control of your future” lies in being prepared for the variety of things the future may hold.
SHA Public Education and Information Committee

Reported by Brian Crane

In this issue of the Newsletter, John Jameson reports on a SHA-sponsored session at this year’s World Archaeological Conference (WAC), scheduled to be held 21-26 June in Washington, D.C. The WAC is held every four years. Further details are available at http://www.american.edu/wac5/. The session, entitled “Unlocking the Past: a Multi-year Public Outreach and Education Project of the Society for Historical Archaeology—the Important of Public Outreach in Historical Archaeology” was organized by John Jameson and Lu Ann DeCunzo.

As before, 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 at bcrane@erols.com.

UNLOCKING THE PAST

Reported by John H. Jameson, Jr.

This session is sponsored by the Society for Historical Archaeology and the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. “Unlocking the Past: Historical Archaeology in North America” is a unique, multi-year public outreach and education project of the Society for Historical Archaeology’s (SHA’s) Public Education and Information Committee. The project encompasses the production of two major components: a generously illustrated book and a web site. Both the book and the web site introduce general readers to the archaeology of North America beginning with the early contacts between Europeans and Native Americans. They take the reader on a journey to significant historical archaeological sites and projects from Canada to the Caribbean, from the early Viking voyages through World War II. They tell the stories of historical archaeologists conducting pioneering work in rural and urban North America, on the land and under water, at forts, shipwrecks, missions, farms, city lots, and sites of industry. They also explain why historical archaeology is important in providing objectively derived context as well as filling information gaps in the historical record. Papers at this session will highlight the development and results of the Unlocking the Past project and an expanded discussion on the importance of public outreach in historical archaeology worldwide. Panel members will give brief presentations followed by discussions and feedback with audience participation/interaction and an open discussion period.

New National Register Listings

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first quarter of 2003. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check “Recent Listings” at http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrlist.htm.

California, Riverside County. Lederer, Gus Site. Listed 12 March 2003.
South Carolina, Berkeley County. Cooper River Historic District. Listed 5 February 2003 (Cooper River MPS).

The History and Archaeology of the Chinese in the West Symposium

The Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission and the Case Library of Black Hills State University presented a three-day symposium entitled The History and Archaeology of the Chinese in the West, on 23-25 May 2003 at the Masonic Hall in Deadwood, South Dakota. The symposium focused on the social and economic roles of Chinese immigrants and the impact they had on the development of western frontier towns (ca. 1850-1930).

The idea of this symposium resulted from public awareness brought on by recent archaeological excavations in Deadwood. Since the initial rediscovery of Deadwood’s Chinatown, visitors and local residents have expressed an interest in the culture and lifestyles of the Chinese immigrants who once lived in the city. The goal of the symposium was to provide an under-
standing of why Chinese immigrants converged upon frontier communities such as Deadwood, how they interacted with these communities, and the reasons why they left. A wide spectrum of experts in North American Chinese studies presented talks about the anthropology, archaeology, and history of Chinese immigrants. These experts included Dr. Donald Hardesty, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Nevada-Reno; Dr. Dudley Gardner, Professor of History at Western Wyoming College; Dr. Priscilla Wegars, Volunteer Curator-Laboratory of Anthropology at the University of Idaho; Peter Kwong, the Director of Asian American Studies Program at Hunter College in New York; Terry Abraham, Professor and Director of Special Collections at the University of Idaho; and Liping Zhu, Professor of History at Eastern Washington University.

In addition to the papers, artifacts recovered from the 2001-2002 Deadwood Chinatown excavations were on display all weekend long in the Masonic Hall. For additional information on this conference, contact Jim Wilson, Historic Preservation Officer, City of Deadwood, 108 Sherman Street, Deadwood, SD 57732; Phone: 605-578-2082.

Conference Announcement

THRACIA PONTICA VIII
SOZOPOL, BULGARIA

The 8th International Symposium THRACIA PONTICA will be held in Sozopol, Bulgaria, from 13 to 19 September 2003. The Symposium is organized by the Bulgarian Centre for Underwater Archaeology in cooperation with the Institute of Thracology: Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Special thanks go to the International Society of Environmental Micropaleontology; Microbiology, and Mieobiology and Avalon Institute of Applied Science, Canada, for the assistance provided in organizing the Symposium.

The main topic of the Symposium will be The Ancient Cultures Of The Pontic Area And Their Association To The Sea. The Symposium will discuss the ancient maritime history of the Black Sea and its relation to adjacent basins, as well as the different approaches to research in maritime studies with special regard to their application in maritime archaeology. It will look at the Black Sea as source of livelihood and means of communication and interaction between the ancient Pontic cultures and those of the adjacent basins. Interdisciplinary approach to the subject is strongly encouraged.

Schedule:
September 13: registration of the participants and official opening of the Symposium at 7:30 p.m.
September 14 – 17: 4 days with 2 sessions each day followed by discussions.

Special sessions will focus on current projects related to maritime history and archaeology. Actual division of time and number of sessions will be made and distributed on the basis of registered interest of the participants.

September 18: Excursion. The Organizational Committee suggests two excursions to important archaeological sites:
1. A trip by sea to the mouth of the Ropotamo River, where the remains of an Early Bronze Age settlement, as well as material remains from antiquity to the 18th century, have been located.
2. A road trip through important sites on Strandzha Mountain to introduce the participants to material remains of the Megalithic culture.

September 19: Departure.
REGISTRATION
Participants are invited to register by 1 April 2003.

For additional conference information contact: Thracia Pontica Organizational Committee, Centre of Underwater Archaeology, Sozopol 8130, Bulgaria; Email: hal@burgas techno-link.com.

Exhibit Announcement

GLASS FINDS FROM FISHERMEN, MONKS, AND LORDS

The Raversijde Archaeological Museum, near Ostend, Belgium, announces an exhibition to be held from 1 April until 11 November 2003. The exhibition will display 84 glass vessels and some window glass from the 1992-1998 excavations of the medieval fishing village of Walraversijde. Computer simulations will be utilized in the exhibition and a popular publication produced. The exhibition will move to Middelburg and Aardenburg Museums in summer 2004. Negotiations are also underway for it to open from November 2004 till March 2005 in the new historical and archaeological Museum of Bruges. For more information: glenn.gevaert@west-vlaanderen.be.
AFRICA

Reported by Kenneth G. Kelley

South Africa

Dwars Valley: Between 1999 and 2002, archaeological investigations were conducted by Dr. Gavin Lucas on the development of colonial settlement in one valley in the southwestern Cape, South Africa. Funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research (University of Cambridge), the project has been a collaborative enterprise with members of the local community, archaeologists from the University of Capetown, and archaeologists from the University of Cambridge. Drawing on documentary sources, oral history and archaeological investigation, the project has been exploring the processes of colonial identity formation in this valley between the late 17th century and the late 20th century.

Archaeological investigation focused on three sites - an 18th-century industrial settlement associated with a silver mine (Goede Verwachting), a settler farm dating from the late 17th century and still in use today (Goede Hoop), and a late-19th- and 20th-century house lot in a former mission station established for ex-slaves (Pniel). Excavation at all three sites produced assemblages of ceramics, glass, clay pipes and various other artifacts, as well as variously well-preserved buildings. Together, they provide critical information on the role of material culture in creating households and communities from the 18th to 20th centuries.

The fieldwork and post-excavation analysis for the project has now been completed and several publications are forthcoming. These include a general book on the project which examines the politics of material culture in the formation and articulation of colonial identities such as the Dutch East India Company servants, free farmers and slaves. In addition, a booklet for schools and the general public is in preparation using the project to promote an understanding of the role of archaeology in local history, a theme which has increasing significance for the ex-slave descendant community today, who only now, in the post-apartheid era, are beginning to ask questions about their past.

Johannesburg (Submitted by Joanna Behrens, Department of Archaeology, University of the Witwatersrand): Over the past three years, the Department of Archaeology at the University of the Witwatersrand, with the support of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (AE&CI), has conducted research at Modderfontein, a large industrial site northeast of Johannesburg. Established in 1895 to meet the escalating dynamite requirements of the Rand gold mines, Modderfontein operated as a member of the Nobel Dynamite Trust, directorate of a number of factories in Europe and the Americas. These connections, coupled with the dearth of skilled industrial labor in the Transvaal Republic of the late 19th century, resulted in the recruitment of artisans from European factories. Reinforced by laborers from across the African continent, a staff of some two and a half thousand was drawn into the building and running of the dynamite enterprise.

From the outset, a need for workers in close and certain attendance was accommodated within prevailing rational planning concepts and patterns of corporate paternalism, a scheme matched, in part, by contemporary industrial modeling across Europe and North America. The Modderfontein landscape, however, was a particular colonial articulation of wider design standards in which local concerns of class, race, and ethnicity were given physical expression in a hierarchy of dwelling: from Late Victorian architectural splendor at management level to long back-to-back units in European villages and inwardly focused, rude compounds quartering “Natives” and Indians. As an artifact in its own right, the Modderfontein landscape was also, simply, the physical place across which factory laborers worked and lived, creating, in such day-to-day existences, a rich and varied archaeological record: a subversive source of information on the larger process of living the industrial experience.

Survey work conducted across the Modderfontein property by Simon Hall has identified 67 archaeological sites ranging from Middle Stone Age tool scatters to evidence for Late Iron Age and early colonial farming. While underscoring a pressing, and increasingly recognized need to reconceptualize “industrial” archaeology as a part of much wider social trajectories, current research endeavors are focused on sites dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

In 1996, Vanessa Maitland excavated a section of a large dump dating from ca. 1895 to the early years of the 20th century and a second, similar deposit was sectioned in 1997, providing a broadly comparable range of domestic material. In addition, extensive excavations have been completed at an artisan village site: five middens with a chronological range from the late 1890s to ca. 1940 have been sampled and the foundations of one long residential structure uncovered (yielding evidence for illicit alterations by early residents, who enlarged allotted living space through the construction of cells). These factory-allied assemblages are being compared to domestic material recovered from a contemporary black farmer site in close, but independent, proximity to Modderfontein.

Areas of convergence and disparity in ceramic, faunal, glass and metal collections are shedding new light on the historically well-debated industrial revolution of late-19th-century South Africa. Collectively, all of the material recovered represents the first detailed historical archaeology in the Johannesburg area. As such, the Modderfontein project will prove an important benchmark as historical archaeology in the interior of South Africa finds firm ground in which to grow.

AUSTRALIA

Reported by Alasdair Brooks

Australian Capital Territory: The devastating January bushfires in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) have done significant damage to the Territory’s heritage sites. Known losses in Namadgi National Park (of which it is believed 95% was burnt) include: Mt Franklin Chalet, the oldest club-built ski lodge in Australia; a large number of arboreta (these were established by the Commonwealth to trial exotic species for possible commercial use); many NSW/ACT border survey marks; and the historic Tennant Homestead. Places destroyed outside the National Park include: many historic huts; Urriara Forestry Settlement; Piers Creek Forestry Settlement; and Cotter Pumping House workers’ houses (the pumping station sustained only minor damage). The loss of arboreta will be high as many were within the ACT’s forests, most of which featured extensive burning.

From an international perspective, one
of the most significant losses was the Mt Stromlo Observatory, its administration buildings and housing. The first telescope on the site was put there in 1910; the observatory itself was established in 1924. The facility was also home to the historic 1.3 m Great Melbourne telescope, built in 1968. The Observatory was still in use as an important research and workshop facility until its destruction.

Tasmania

Port Arthur summer archaeology program: The Port Arthur Historic Site, located on the Tasman Peninsula, south-east Tasmania, is a State Reserve established in 1916 to preserve sites associated with the infamous Port Arthur penal station. Between 1830 and 1877 approximately 10,000 convicts spent time at Port Arthur, most of them secondary sentence men who had formerly been transported to Australia from Britain and her overseas colonies and had then re-offended in Australia.

Port Arthur is an internationally significant archaeological site, representing themes of 19th-century European colonization, forced labor, and crime management. Each summer an archaeology program is held, which includes remote sensing, excavation, and public interpretation. Archaeology students and other interested volunteers from across Australia and overseas participated in the 2003 program, which focused on the residence of the Separate Prison keeper, the ablutions and day-room areas of the main penitentiary, and the adjacent industrial workshops, all dating to the 1850s.

Excavations recovered a large amount of industrial material and personal effects, shedding considerable light on the daily regimens and convict responses within the heavily controlled prison environment, as well as the domestic-life of one of the senior gubernatorial households.

The excavation work coincided with geophysical remote sensing at the penitentiary workshops site and Isle of the Dead cemetery. The data collection was assisted greatly by Martin Gibbs and David Roe from James Cook University (Townsville, Queensland), who provided a new GPR (ground-penetrating radar) courtesy of a fledgling collaborative research agreement.

The works also coincided with a public archaeology program, led by Flinders University (Adelaide, South Australia) students Tim Owen and Jody Steele, which comprised twice daily tours of the areas where fieldwork was being undertaken and an opportunity for the public to participate in fieldwork at the sawpits.


Pahsma

D’Entrecasteaux garden, Recherche Bay (Reported by Greg Jackman): National media and political attention accompanied the discovery of sites on the North West Peninsula in Tasmania’s Recherche Bay relating to Bruny D’Entrecasteaux’s French exploratory expedition of 1792-1793. The area is privately owned and had already been set aside for timber harvesting. The knowledge that a number of sites with historic values were either known or likely to be found led to a 100 m buffer zone being excluded from the harvest area along the coastline. A local residents group undertook further research to locate the garden planted in 1792 and have found evidence on the ground that appears to correlate to this feature.

Preliminary surveys suggest that the boundaries of the garden measure 9.5 by 8.3 m, with 2 internal stone plinths. A separate stone wall, more than 20 m long and 1 m high, and located 1 km south of the garden, may be part of an observatory set up by the scientists on the expedition to study Jupiter and electromagnetic navigation. The size of the plots and the types of plants apparently used (including chicory, cabbages, sorrel, radishes, cress and potatoes) indicate that it was a food garden. However, the expedition was disappointed with the results of their efforts on their return nine months after planting.

Expedition members hoped that their “gift from the French people to the natives of the new land” would provide an example of the usefulness of European plants to the indigenous population, and encourage them to sustain the plots. Relations between the expedition and the local communities were notably friendly, but while an interest in the European plants by the Tasmanians was noted by D’Entrecasteaux, it seems unlikely that they took any interest in the garden beyond possibly harvesting some of the crop for their immediate use.

The sites are located within the coastal buffer zone, which has now been extended further to maximize protection from timber harvesting. Ironically, the main pressure on the sites is currently from the recent publicity and subsequent uncontrolled visitation of the area.

Victoria

Casselden Place, Melbourne (Reported by Anne Mackay, GML): The Casselden Place Development (known as “50 Lonsdale Street”) is a proposed major construction project fronting Lonsdale and Little Lonsdale Streets in Melbourne’s Central Business District (CBD). The site is owned by the Industry Superannuation Property Trust and the development managed by Clifton, Coney, Stevens. Archaeological investigation of the site was carried out in two stages in 2002 (Phase 1: May-July, Phase 2: November-December) prior to the bulk excavation of the site. The site contained a buried urban residential/light industrial streetscape dating to the mid-19th and early 20th centuries. The area forms part of the district known as “Little Lon”, a working-class housing precinct of some historical notoriety which was portrayed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a place of crime and poverty. The Casselden Place development gave us the opportunity to explore the rich archaeological resources of the site, including historical archaeological features from the mid-19th and early 20th centuries.

The project is being undertaken by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd (GML) in association with the Archaeology Program at La Trobe University (Melbourne) and Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd. The project team included a number of professional archaeologists as well as La Trobe University students, whose involvement in the excavation formed part of their undergraduate course at La Trobe University. Members of the general public were also invited to participate in the excavation.

The site contained the remains of numerous cottages and small workshops, which ranged from the earliest European occupation of this area to the small-scale industrial operations at the site up to the 1960s. The dense and multi-layered history of the site is demonstrated through the complex stratigraphy of the archaeological remains. Post-holes found across the site provide evidence of basic timber structures that were built in the early-to-mid 1800s. Bluestone foundations indicate the remains of small cottages constructed throughout the 19th century, and brick foundations provide evidence of the later use of this area as a small-scale industrial precinct, with workshops and small factories spanning the earlier residential allotments. Most of the buildings on the site were demolished by the 1960s and much of the area was covered with a bitumen carpark at this time, sealing the rich archaeological deposits beneath.

Post-exavcation work is currently in progress, including the preparation of the artifact database catalog and detailed trench stratigraphy reports, as well as a “Plain English” report of the results of the excavation. Where possible, artifact analysis will be undertaken as student research projects through La Trobe University. A number of the artifacts are currently undergoing conservation treatment at Heritage Victoria’s archaeology lab.
New South Wales

Parramatta (Reported by Mary Casey, Casey & Lowe): During October to December 2002, archaeology consultancy firm Casey & Lowe undertook an excavation on the corner of George & Charles Streets, Parramatta (west of Sydney) for Meriton Apartments. The site contained the remains of six pre-1822 (probably built by 1804) structures within six early allotments. William Byrnes eventually purchased the entire six lots. He and his brother James operated a series of early flour and textile mills in Parramatta adjacent to the wharf. A Chinese market gardener leased part of the block in the first half of the 20th century. The challenge of this important site was increased by it being located on the sandy alluvium of the Parramatta River with high heat, windstorms and stratigraphic anomalies.

Extensive significant remains were found belonging to all periods of the site’s occupation. Remains of five convict huts were located with the sixth likely to be beyond the study area boundary. A series of deposits belonging to the convict period and/or the later leaseholders were found containing quantities of early local pottery as well as leaseholder-period pits with shell-edge vessels, creamware, early blue transfer prints and Canton pattern Chinese porcelain. Two rectangular clay-lined features, possibly used for food storage, were found in two of the allotments. Another contemporary feature on another allotment, also probably for storage, was a stone-lined rectangular pit. One of the lots with a clay-lined pit also had a single barrel pit.

The Byrnes-period occupation from the 1830s to 1940s was represented by extensive remains of buildings, water storage structures, pet burials, and rubbish pits. The Byrnes’ house was a large two-story stone building containing a cellar with intact storage bays. Forms of water storage included wells and a cistern, and two rectangular stone reservoirs. Rubbish pits associated with the Byrnes’ dates to all periods of their occupation.

The occupation of Ah Chee (the Chinese market gardener) at the site was mostly represented by the backfill of a well. This deposit included Chinese rice and tea bowls, lots of glass medicine bottles, alcohol bottles with Chinese writing, as well as a single Chinese coin.

The sandy soil profile of this site increased the potential for Aboriginal remains. These were identified on the first day of excavation and an extensive program of excavation for Aboriginal material was initiated by Dr. Jo McDonald and the representatives of three Aboriginal groups.

Interpretation of the results of the archaeological program will be incorporated into the building, and the large sandstone blocks from the Byrnes’ cellar will be re-used to face the new building at street level.

CANADA-ATLANTIC

Reported by Rob Ferguson

Newfoundland and Labrador

Adlavik (Submitted by Stephen Loring): The Central Coast of Labrador Community Archaeology Project (co-directed by Stephen Loring, Smithsonian Institution and Leah Rosenmeier, Brown University) enjoyed a fourth field season at the mid-18th century Labrador Inuit village site at Adlavik, (GgBq-1), about 20 miles southwest of the community of Makkovik. Developed in cooperation with the community of Makkovik, and in consultation with the Labrador Inuit Association, the project provides opportunities for Inuit and Métis youth to participate in archaeological fieldwork that would foster future job opportunities as well as pride in their community’s history and heritage. 2002 fieldwork focused on excavations in the midden in front of House-3 to clarify the occupational history and relationship of the three (possibly four) houses in the village to one another. Two interesting features were exposed. One appears to be a metal working area where iron spikes, lead and copper sheeting were reworked to manufacture tools. A second feature appears to be a food cache for storing meat just outside the entrance to the house. This latter feature was identified and discussed by a group of visiting elders. The food cache included a large whale vertebra whose epiphyseal plate on one side had been heavily battered. It is identical to one found in the midden in front of House-1 in 2000 and whose exact function remains unresolved. The artifacts recovered from the House-3 midden continue to support an interpretation of a mid-18th century component at Adlavik but any direct connection between Adlavik’s former residents and the 1752 murder of the first Moravian Missionaries to visit Labrador and the destruction of their mission station in nearby Ford’s Harbour remains inconclusive. In addition to fieldwork students helped construct the first part of an exhibit on Adlavik archaeology for Makkovik’s White Elephant Museum.

Fermeuse Bay (Submitted by Peter Pope): This past summer of 2002, Peter Pope of Memorial University’s Archaeology Unit conducted a survey around Fermeuse Bay, a beautiful protected arm of the sea about 100 km south of St. John’s. With the help of student assistants Tom Brosnan and Janine Williams, we identified nine historic period sites and revisited several already known. We identified 17th-century plantations at Kingman’s and Clear Cove, which seem to be those shown on James Yonge’s 1663 map of Fermeuse. We couldn’t find the plantation he shows at Admiral’s Cove, now Port Kirwan; it seems to be buried under the modern road. We recorded some 19th-century stone work there, including a curious range of stone aqueducts and cisterns. The work at Kingman’s included recording of graffiti on a glacial isolate boulder, dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. We also recorded early-19th-century graffiti at the abandoned settlement of Blacksmith. The Clear Cove tests revealed interesting stratigraphy involving a cobble stratum sandwiched between peat strata. Only more extensive excavations will reveal whether this is the result of natural events, such as a recorded 18th-century tidal wave or whether this cobble event might be anthropogenic, a trace of the 16th-century fishery when the area was used every summer by French and Portuguese crews.

The project was supported by Memorial
Ferryland (submitted by Jim Tuck): The 2002 season, directed by Jim Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland, was one of surprises and a wealth of new information and artifacts. The entire season was spent on, or near, the original waterfront and afforded us a preliminary glimpse at the evolution of the Ferryland waterfront. The waterfront of 1621 was vastly different from the present one. When Captain Wynne and the first settlers arrived the beach was somewhere near the paved road that now bisects the remains of Avalon. South of the beach a hill sloping upwards to the south began almost immediately; there was little level ground upon which to build, and what level land did exist was almost certainly covered by stores, stages, cookrooms, and probably temporary shacks of migratory fishermen who had visited Ferryland each summer for more than a century.

So acute was the shortage of level land that the first settlers had to dig the kitchen room, part of the mansion house, and the forge into the hillside to provide space for more or less level floors. Captain Wynne soon went about correcting this situation. He began removing earth from the hillside and filling the south edge of The Pool for the purpose of, in his words, “...winning so much void or waste ground, to so necessary a purpose as to enlarge this little roomie...” In past seasons we have exposed a good portion of a stone seawall, built below the low tide line, behind which the landwash was filled to a depth of more than a meter.

At the same time, or perhaps slightly earlier, a wharf was constructed using barrels filled with sand and rocks to form the bulwark behind which the intertidal zone was reclaimed. Some 13 wood barrels, of about 45 gallons (200 liters) capacity, have been exposed. Two were removed in 2002. The staves are in remarkable condition considering they have been there for 375 years. One barrel bears a mark consisting of three intersecting circles, perhaps the mark of the Cooper’s Guild; both have pairs of roughly scribed “Vs”, the meaning of which remains unknown, and both bear the monogram “TP” or “PT”, probably the initials of the cooper who made them.

Shortly after the barrel wharf was finished it was improved with the addition of a substantial stone wall that extended the wharf more than 12 ft. into The Pool. Fill behind this wall, as well as behind the barrel wharf, consists of wood chips from some nearby construction activity. The chips are also perfectly preserved and have not changed color since they were deposited. Among them are organic artifacts including rope, textile, bone, leather, and wood. In the small area thus far excavated we recovered two thole pins, a killick, and a large wooden maul. We have great hopes that the next few years’ excavation will reveal a wealth of organic artifacts not often preserved at 17th-century sites.

The construction activities that produced the wood chips may have been centered on the erection of a slate-roofed structure; clear evidence of a roof collapse associated with artifacts from the first half of the century was discovered in the closing weeks of the 2002 season. Again, the coming years hold the promise of revealing this structure and more of the early artifacts associated with it.

L’Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site of Canada (Submitted by Birgitta Wallace): In 2000, during screening for a replica building at the Norse site, three Norse boat-nail fragments and two aboriginal hearths were found on the southern shore of Epaves Bay, about 25 m from the present shoreline. The replica, a Norse hut for iron production, was constructed in an alternate location and opened to the public in 2001. In September of 2002, Birgitta Wallace and Rob Ferguson, with Christina and Rebecca Harrison, conducted a small excavation to clarify the context of the finds. Excavations in an adjoining area in 1976 had exposed a cluster of hearths radiocarbon-dated to 625 ±60 B.P. (S-1354). Associated artifacts were of Point Revenge-type. The hearths excavated this year contained no artifacts but lay in a deposit below both the 14th-century hearths and the Norse nails. They are probably of Groswater or Middle Dorset association. During the excavation an additional two boat-nail fragments were found. Given the linear alignment of the nails, it is hypothesized that they came from a boat plank discarded on the shore.

Placentia (Submitted by Amanda Crompton): The Placentia Uncovered Archaeology Project is a community-based archaeology project conducted in Placentia, on Newfoundland’s Avalon Peninsula. The project is an initiative of the Placentia Heritage Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from the Town of Placentia and the Placentia Area Historical Society. The project is funded by Human Resources Development Canada, with assistance from the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program at Memorial University. Excavations are led by Amanda Crompton (Ph.D. Candidate, Memorial University), assisted by Blair Temple (M.A. Student, Memorial University). Excavations and survey work focus on the archaeology of the early French colony at Plaisance (now Placentia), established in 1662. This French colony quickly became the ‘capital’ of French Newfoundland, acting as its administrative, social, religious, and military center.

Plaisance remained in French control until 1713, when it was ceded to the English under the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht. Most of the French settlers left Plaisance in 1714 and went on to settle at Île Royale (later Cape Breton Island).

This is the second field season of work in Placentia. Large-scale excavation was conducted at two sites: the ‘Vieux Fort’ and Fort Louis. The Vieux Fort was the first fort constructed by the French upon their arrival at Plaisance in 1662, and was occupied only until about 1685. It is located on the top of the Mount Pleasant hillside in Placentia, about 31 m above sea level. This well-preserved site has seen two seasons of excavation to date. Work has focused on a large stone-walled structure found within the fort.

Glacial isolate boulder, heavily marked with 17th- and 18th-century graffiti at Kingman’s, Newfoundland (CFAF-25). When plotted on a modern map, the boulder lies at the corner of an existing property boundary.
This structure clearly served as a residence, almost certainly for the fort’s officers. This season, the fireplace and the northeast corner of the structure were uncovered. The dry-laid stonework is very well-preserved, with stone walls reaching up to a meter in height. Future years of excavation will focus on other buildings found within the fort, whose location is indicated by large piles of surface rubble found across the site.

Other full-scale excavation was carried out at Fort Louis, which was the second fortification constructed by the French. This fort is located at sea level on the north side of the ‘Gut’, or narrow entrance to Placentia’s inner harbor. Fort Louis was used by the English military after 1713, and later rebuilt in the 1740s. It was subsequently abandoned sometime in the 1780s. Excavations of this fort focused largely on one stone building, which functioned during the English period as the fort’s storehouse. While most of the occupation layers uncovered during the excavations date to the English period, the original French foundations for the building are clearly visible below the later English stonework. This site is also very well-preserved, with mortared stone walls extending almost two m below the present ground surface, and burial conditions permitting the preservation of shoe leather and barrel staves.

A survey component was completed during the 2002 field season, and this revealed two new sites in the Placentia region. One site, located at the base of Mount Pleasant, is almost certainly the location of the French Governor Parat’s residence, constructed sometime after 1685 and burned down by an English raiding party in 1690. Another site, located on Point Verde Bar (at the entrance to Placentia’s harbor), produced stone foundations from English houses dating to the third quarter of the 18th century. More survey work and excavation is currently being planned for another field season in 2003.

Renews (Submitted by Steve Mills): A community archaeology project was conducted at Renews, Newfoundland, for four weeks in the summer of 2002. Renews is a small fishing community (population 325) on the east coast of Newfoundland, 110 km south of St. John’s. This project, directed by Steve Mills, Memorial University of Newfoundland Archaeology Unit, was supported by the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program, the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Heritage Resources and Development Committee of Renews and Cappahayden. Archaeological investigations in Renews during the early 1990s uncovered evidence of domestic and military activities from the 17th and 18th centuries.

The focus of 2002 work was the Goodridge Site (CFAf-19), discovered the previous summer near the community wharf on the north side of the harbor. The site was named after the Goodridge family who have occupied the same land since the early 19th century. Since the 17th century this area has been the prime anchorage and most commercially valued beach-front property in the harbor. A 1663 map was used as a guide in 2001 for a controlled program of test pits at the Goodridge Site. This testing produced artifacts, features, and intact cultural strata dating back to the 17th century.

The 2002 season concentrated primarily on the more lucrative areas discovered the year before. Thirty-five square meters were excavated, including a 20 m x 1 m trench. Several intact cultural deposits from the 17th century to the late 18th century were uncovered including stratigraphic and artifact evidence of an 18th-century structure. Over 6,000 artifacts were recovered. A high percentage of 18th-century artifacts from this site are related to leisure activities, suggesting that the building functioned as a tavern. These include fragments from numerous English white salt-glazed and Westerwald tankards and jugs along with wine bottles, glass decanters, stemware, a snuff bottle and clay tobacco pipes. However, not all of the artifacts related to alcohol consumption. Sherds from several English white salt-glazed and Bristol-Staffordshire teapots as well as creamware plates were also represented in the assemblage.

The location of this site, adjacent to the prime anchorage for the harbor, makes it a perfect place to have a tavern to entertain the hundreds of migratory fishermen who spent their summers in Renews. A 17th-century planter’s (permanent resident’s) house was excavated just a few hundred meters from the Goodridge Site, and it too apparently served as a tippiling house. This tradition continued in the area well into the late 19th century. Mrs. O’Leary’s Rum Shop was located about 20 m away from where we have been digging the past two summers and the foundation of her establishment is still visible.

At the lower cultural levels of this site we discovered what appears to be evidence of another 17th-century planter’s occupation. Pieces of North Devon storage and cooking pots were discovered along with a sgrafitto platter, Italian marbled slipware, porringer, and medicinal vessels made from glass, and coarse and tin-glazed earthenwares. Some of these sherds are about as big as your hand, which suggests there is an undisturbed primary deposit located beneath approximately a meter of plowzone and loose earthen stuff washed down from higher elevations.

Part of this archaeological site developed over a peat bog. The wet anaerobic environment has preserved wooden posts, cross members, and branches from fish drying platforms known as flake. Evidence of these flakes was discovered in several parts of the site during the 2001 testing but it was only in 2002 that we uncovered artifacts in association with them. Clay pipe fragments from the late 17th to early 18th century and North Devon ceramics were found with these wooden elements indicating that they were in use at that time. This pasture was used for the same purpose well into the 20th century.

Site Assistant David Fry led a crew that tested a collapsed chimney foundation discovered in 2001 at Aggie Dimn’s Cove (CFAf-18) along the northeast shore of Renews harbor. Artifacts found within that foundation confirmed a suspected late-18th-century to early-19th-century date for this feature. Another archaeological site was also discovered by a small stream in a small rolling pasture west of the community wharf. This site, the Johnson Site (CFAf-32), produced artifacts from the 17th to 19th centuries. Plans are underway to return to Renews in 2003 to continue digging at the Goodridge and Johnson sites and extend the archaeological survey of the harbor.

Prince Edward Island

Greenwich, Prince Edward Island National Park of Canada (Submitted by Rob Ferguson): For the third season, Parks Canada archaeologist Rob Ferguson continued to inventory cultural resources in the new addition to PEI NP at Greenwich. Assistants included Scott Buchanan, Helen Evans, Ron Whate, and four Mi’kmaq students from Scotchfort First Nation. The area is known to contain sites from ca. 10,000 B.P. to Late Woodland, an 18th-century French settlement, and 19th-century British farms. There were two focuses to the research this season. First, we continued the EM-38 electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility survey for remains of the French settlement. The survey covered an area 675 x 50 m in a 2-week period. Preliminary results suggest one possible locus, adding to the two previously located sites. Nine farm sites are recorded within the Park boundaries on a map of ca. 1764.

The second focus was the salvage excavation of a stone-lined cellar eroding on the shore of St. Peters Bay. The cellar is located within 20 m of a French farm site clearly defined in the geophysical survey of 2001. Excavation to date has exposed the footing of a circular building 3 m in diameter, with a cellar 1 m deep. The interior of the cellar
has not been excavated as yet. The few scattered artifacts located in the surrounding area confirm a French ascription. After expulsion of the residents by the British in 1758, the cellar was filled in and lay buried under the ploughed fields. All surface contexts have been disturbed to a depth of 25 cm and only the cellar interior remains intact. At present we have no indication of what the structure might be. Suggestions include a windmill or an ice house. The paucity of artifacts and the cellar configuration argue against a domestic structure.

In the coming field season we hope to continue the geophysical survey, and to excavate the interior of the circular feature.

Kevin Leonard completed the analysis of seeds from a French farm middlen which he had tested at Greenwich in 2000. Species identified include raspberry/blackberry, blueberry/cranberry, wheat and probable rye. The latter grains are of interest as they represent heritage forms of species which have since been considerably hybridized. Ken Allison of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency is now looking at the seed sample.

**Nova Scotia**

**Black Loyalist Architecture in Nova Scotia**

(Submitted by Katie Cottreau-Robins): Katie Cottreau-Robins has completed her M.A. thesis on the domestic architecture of Black Loyalist settlements in Nova Scotia for the Faculty of Architecture, Dalhousie University. By employing middle-range theory, and interpreting documentary sources that detail the Black Loyalist "experience" in the light of architectural data from Black Loyalist archaeological excavations at Birchtown and Tracadie, the thesis presents new insights into shelters and dwellings constructed during the initial settlement years.

From 1783 to 1784 thousands of Black Loyalists, many of whom were newly freed slaves, landed on the shores of Nova Scotia with expectations of a new life. The British government had promised to help with the challenges of resettlement to reward their heroic demonstration of loyalty to the Crown during the American War for Independence. The historical and archaeological records reveal that this support came in limited measure or not at all. The Black Loyalists, most from the warmer climates of the Chesapeake and South Carolina regions, reacted to their reduced circumstances by adapting the best they could to uncompromising conditions and forging homes and communities out of the Nova Scotian wilderness.

The thesis is available at the Dalhousie University library and on microfilm at the National Library in Ottawa.

**Canso Islands National Historic Site of Canada**

(Submitted by Rob Ferguson):

Following a recent reevaluation of the commemorative intent for Grassy Island National Historic Site by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the site has been renamed to reflect the significance of the early cod fishery throughout the harbor of Canso, Nova Scotia. Parks Canada continues to manage the site area on Grassy Island, as well as a visitor center on the mainland.

During the past summer, Tom Kavanaugh of Canso reported a coffin eroding from the cliff at the east end of the island, the location of an 18th-century British cemetery. Two sections of an incomplete coffin were removed from the cliff edge. The wood is badly deteriorated, barely retaining the original outline of the hexagonal box. The coffin was cleaned with fine water sprays at the Parks Canada Conservation Lab in Dartmouth. All bone has disappeared in the acidic soils. The enamel crowns of 14 teeth were recovered by Paul Erickson, Department of Anthropology, Saint Mary’s University. One glass-inlaid copper alloy sleeve link was found indicating that the individual was male and that he was buried with his arms folded on his chest. The teeth indicate only that the individual was over 11 1/2 years of age. As in previous coffin finds on the island, wood shavings had been placed on the bottom underneath the body.

**Halifax Wastewater Treatment Plant Property**

(Submitted by Bruce Stewart):

In 2002, the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM) initiated action to provide advanced primary level treatment for municipal sewage discharged into Halifax Harbor. As part of their initiative, HRM proposes to construct three advanced primary level treatment plants at specific locations surrounding the Harbor. The first of these facilities is to be constructed on a municipally owned property located on the Halifax waterfront.

The historical significance and archaeological sensitivity of the Halifax site was identified in 1999 during an archaeological screening study undertaken by Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group, directed by Bruce Stewart, President and Senior Consultant. The historical review provided a wealth of documentary evidence indicating the property had been intensively occupied since the founding of British Halifax in 1749. To address the recommendations contained in the screening report, HRM retained CRM Group in July 2002 to undertake an archaeological impact assessment. The assessment, designed to test areas of archaeological potential identified in the 1999 screening report, yielded a wealth of structural remains and artifacts which reflected late-18th- to late-20th-century life within the property.

In late October, HRM commissioned CRM Group to undertake a comprehensive program of archaeological investigation, which entailed identifying, documenting, and interpreting significant archaeological resources within the proposed wastewater treatment plant site. During November and early December, CRM Group’s archaeological team conducted an intensive mitigative excavation which included mechanical stripping of overburden from the site, followed by the manual excavation of various masonry structures, outbuildings, and other features. Of particular interest among the features found to date is a series of privies which range in date from the early 19th to early 20th centuries. Initial evaluation of the field results suggests that the remains of 18th- and early-19th-century settlement within the excavated portion of the property were largely destroyed as a result of intensified redevelopment of the block undertaken in the mid to latter decades of the 19th century.

Post-field analysis and interpretation of the archaeological and historical data will be completed in late winter, with the final report submitted to the client by the end of March.

**Shubenacadie Canal, Dartmouth**

(Submitted by Bruce Stewart):

In the spring of 2002, the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM) accepted a proposal to redevelop the Starr Manufacturing property in downtown Dartmouth. Concerned that physical evidence of the early-19th-century Shubenacadie Canal, as well as other early industrial and commercial facilities would be impacted, the developer retained Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group Limited to conduct an archaeological assessment of the property to identify significant heritage features and design an overall cultural resource strategy for the responsible management of on-site resources.

Until their destruction by fire in 1998, the Starr Manufacturing buildings represented a post-1850s period of industrial ascendancy in Nova Scotia. The industrial complex developed on the banks of the Shubenacadie Canal and actually utilized the marine railway component of the second canal system to transport raw materials and finished products. Architectural recording of the Starr structures prior to the fire revealed that intact structural elements of the early Shubenacadie Canal (1826-1831) had actually been incorporated into the substructure of the early powerhouse.
Archival investigations provided further evidence of the development of the two canal systems, as well as the origins and expansion of the Starr Manufacturing complex. In addition, documentary evidence was uncovered which pointed to other early-19th century industrial facilities, including a distillery and foundry, located adjacent to the development property.

Archaeological investigations on the site, under the direction of Bruce Stewart, revealed a variety of features relating to the two canals, as well as to the later development of Starr Manufacturing. Despite the intensive industrial reuse of the site, the canal features were found at shallow depth and relatively intact. Due to the historical significance of the property, HRM and the Shubenacadie Canal Commission are working with the developer to redesign the proposed residential development so as to safeguard the remains of the canal and the Starr facilities. Plans are also being developed to incorporate the area into Dartmouth’s expanding network of walking trails while integrating the historical canal and industrial features into the broader interpretation of the Shubenacadie Canal and its associated industrial heritage.

CANADA-ONTARIO

Reported by Jon K. Jouppien

The McMaster University Field School at Dundurn Castle: Dr. John Triggs, of the Dept. of Archaeology and Classical Studies at Sir Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ontario, reported on the progress of last season’s field school.

For six weeks in May and June, twelve students from McMaster University, under the direction of John Triggs, continued the excavation of the area referred to as the Beasley Complex. Since 1992 the project has been sponsored by McMaster University and Dundurn Castle National Historic Site. The program of work was to complete excavation areas begun in previous years and to expand the investigation to include adjacent units not previously examined. Field school students, with the assistance of several volunteers, were able to expose about 30 m² of the original ground surface below about 2 m of accumulated fill and occupational layers. The lowest occupational layers date to the late 18th century when Richard Beasley operated a fur trade establishment, and also to the War of 1812, when the area was used as a landing for the British military and native allies encamped at Burlington Heights.

The history of the area is well documented for both the European and the native inhabitants. In 1777, at 16 years of age, Richard Beasley came to the Niagara region from Albany. Within a few years Beasley established himself as a merchant, one of the growing number of merchants and traders already operating in the province. Beasley’s establishment at the Head-of-the-Lake (present day Hamilton) was small in comparison to other merchants but he was nevertheless well connected to the larger trading network that linked him to the Montreal merchants Messrs. Todd and McGill, and ultimately to the trans-Atlantic trade. Richard Cartwright of Cataraqui (Kingston), Beasley’s cousin, was arguably the single most important merchant in the province at that time and it was on his behalf that Beasley was able to obtain credit, ship finished goods, and receive goods for trade for the new settlements opening up in the western Lake Ontario region. Commodities imported by Beasley include a surprising array of commodities such as rum, shrouds, blankets, powder, shot, textiles (molton, ratte, and scarlet cloth), silver works, foodstuffs (corn, flour, peas), smithing bellows, salt, glassware, nails, earthenware, tea and tumbler, spirits, stoves, and candles. Undoubtedly, some of these goods were destined for settlers, recently arrived in Barton Township, but many of these items were also important commodities for the fur trade.

The native people in the area at the same time, Beasley’s trading partners, were the Algonkian-speaking Mississauga. Our knowledge of the Mississauga during this period comes to us from a contemporary writer, Peter Jones, himself the son of a Mississauga women and a surveyor named Augustus Jones. In Mississauga society everyone belonged to a clan or totem as well as a hunting group. At the Head-of-the-Lake the people belonged to the Eagle totem and the hunting group was led by an individual named Wahbanosay. The Mississauga relied almost exclusively on hunting and fishing and followed an annual cycle divided into four seasons. In the winter small bands traveled into the interior to family hunting grounds in search of deer, duck, pigeon, and muskrat. Bands reunited into larger social units at close of winter to engage in sugar making and also to exploit the salmon runs at the mouths of large rivers. In spring people dispersed and again went to family campgrounds where women planted corn and wild rice. In the summer the Mississauga collected berries and toward the end of summer harvested corn and wild rice. The onset of fall signaled the return to river mouths for the salmon run and, once completed, the small bands again returned to the interior to winter at family hunting and trapping grounds.

The fur trade, for all intents and purposes, ended for Beasley in 1795, the date of the last shipment from Beasley to Cartwright. The gradual decline in the fur trade is documented in Beasley’s account book as a decrease in quantity, quality, and types of furs being traded (muskrat, deer, wildcat, wolf, fox, marten, moose, bear, and beaver). After a hiatus of four years during which no furs were shipped, letters dated 1799 to 1804 indicate that Beasley functioned as a middleman in the trade. Furs brought to Beasley by local traders were then forwarded by Beasley to Cartwright. However, even this middleman position did not last long and by 1802, the date of the last shipment to Kingston, Beasley’s limited involvement in the fur trade was over. The decline in the trade was due to a combination of over-trapping and also a sharp decline in the demand for furs in Europe at the close of the 18th century.

The eventual collapse of the fur trade in this part of the province was devastating not only to the merchants involved (although Beasley adapted to the new economic conditions by engaging in land speculation) but also to the partners in the trade—the various native groups living in this region. For Beasley’s trading partners, the Mississauga, the cessation of the fur trade had devastating consequences. Mississauga land surrenders in the western part of the province from 1780 to 1800 had already deprived the Mississauga of their means of effectively participating in the fur trade. As well, their traditional seasonally-based economy of hunting, fishing, and gathering had been seriously threatened. Cut off from access to the land, although treaties specified otherwise, the new settlers had little tolerance for the roving bands of Mississauga, and prevented access to the land being cleared for agriculture. This, coupled with the fact that the fur bearing animals in the major watersheds of the lower lakes were no longer plentiful by this period, meant that the Mississauga no longer had a means whereby they could obtain the trade goods they had come to rely upon. Over a single generation Mississauga society disintegrated as a result of the loss of land, two smallpox epidemics that devastated the population, alcoholism, and abuse by the local white settlers and military regiments in towns like York and Cataraqui. In 1794 they are referred to by Elizabeth Simcoe as a “dirty, drunken, idle tribe;” the same people whom only 15 years before had recognized title to all land in the province under the Royal Proclamation and who were for Richard Beasley the primary partners in the fur trade.

Archaeological investigations by McMaster University students have found substantial evidence of the Mississauga and Richard Beasley’s fur trade establishment. Analysis of the complex stratigraphy has
revealed evidence of two European-built structures: Richard Beasley’s log house and a fur trade storehouse. Thousands of glass trade beads, together with trade silver ornaments, modified thimbles, and hawk bells provide a good array of materials traded to the Mississauga. Other features uncovered include a small encampment of post-built shelters, probably wigwams, and a sizeable midden attributed to the Mississauga. The archaeological evidence accords well with the documentary record. According to Peter Jones, Wahbanosay’s group would return to their camp at Burlington Bay in the spring to trade with Richard Beasley. Here, according to custom, the wigwams were set close together in a small encampment. Zooarchaeological analysis has indicated that among the large variety of mammal, bird, and fish remains, deer, muskrat, and duck were the most important meat components of the diet. Protein and fat were contributed by the numerous deer and duck. Deer bones in particular were processed on site for marrow extraction as attested by the thousands of fragmented long bones found in an oily black sediment surrounding the large midden. Muskrat were likely traded and eaten as indicated by the predominance of the number of young muskrats, which have a superior pelt compared to the adults. Together, all lines of evidence argue for a late winter and early spring occupation when activities included the killing, processing and consumption of fauna on the site. Interestingly, three bale eagle bones found among the thousands of faunal bones provide a tantalizing link between the material world of the Mississauga and the spiritual realm of the people of the Eagle totem.

**Sligo Shipweek Survey** (Submitted by Kimberly Monk, graduate student of the Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University): Archaeological surveys of the Welland Sailing Canal Ship Sligo were conducted this past summer over a four-week period in Toronto harbor. The ship was built in 1860, in St. Catharine’s, Ontario as a barkentine by Canada’s most prolific shipbuilder, Louis Shickluna, and was named Prince of Wales, in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness. The vessel served both oceanic and Great Lakes trade before being rebuilt as a schooner, renamed Sligo, and then exclusively employed for the inter-Great Lakes markets. Sligo was cut down for use as a tow barge when the costs of sailing and manning ships outweighed the costs of operating steam tugs.

The ship’s career ended in 1918 when she foundered during a storm in Humber Bay. The focus for the 2002 field investigations was Phase II predisturbance archaeological survey of the Sligo’s structure and associated artifacts. The ship’s recorded dimensions were 141.5 ft. in length, 26 ft. beam, and 10 ft. depth of hold, supporting historical evidence of her employment as a bulk freight canalier. Photomosaics of plan and sheer views of Sligo were conducted to assist with generating an overall site map. Extensive scintillating measurements taken will ultimately assist in defining the vessel type, particularly the level of standardization and deviation employed by the shipbuilder under the constraints of the canal dimensions. Further information may be found at http://www.greatlakesinstitute.ca/.

**CANADA-WEST**

**Reported by Rod J. Heitzmann**

**Alberta**

The University of Calgary’s Department of Archaeology Year-Round Public Programming at Fish Creek Provincial Park: Fish Creek Provincial Park, one of the largest urban parks in Canada, has a long and rich history of human use. Over 80 identified pre-contact and historic archaeological sites span 8,000 years of human presence in the park. Under the direction of Dr. Dale Walde, the University of Calgary’s Archaeological Field School has been conducting research and public education programs at Fish Creek Provincial Park since 1998.

Associated with the ongoing archaeological research, the Fish Creek Archaeology Interpretive Centre opened in April 2002. This educational facility is managed by the University of Calgary, and addresses First Nations and early European use and settlement of the Fish Creek area.

With the mission to conduct archaeological research and participatory public education programs that build new understandings of how human beings lived in the past, the University of Calgary’s Archaeology Interpretive Centre offers several interactive, hands-on public archaeology outreach programs. Included are a year-round traveling elementary school archaeology program, “Uncovering the Past — Unlocking the Future: Young Minds Discover Archaeology,” and a public excavation program. Susan de Caen, the Coordinator of Public Archaeology Programming, developed and instructs the school outreach program with the objective of instilling in children a sense of pride and wonder in the human history of Alberta and a deeper understanding of their public role in stewarding historical resources. The elementary school program addresses Alberta’s grades 4 and 5 Social Studies curricula, and the grade 6 Science curriculum. Through an Introduction To Archaeology; a Simulated Dig; and a Field Studies component, students learn the "who, what, where, when, why, and how" of archaeological research and excavation. The grade 4 program concentrates on Alberta prehistory; grade 5 students study Alberta’s early settlers; and grade 6 students focus on the science of evidence and investigation of archaeological sites.

The public excavation program offers members of the community the opportunity to become involved in the ongoing historic and pre-contact archaeological excavations and investigations at Fish Creek Provincial Park. On a daily basis, or for an entire field season, the program encourages lifelong learners to take part in uncovering the past, and piecing together clues about Alberta’s history.

For details on either of these programs, please contact Susan de Caen by phoning 403-271-6333 or emailing sdecaen@ucalgary.ca, or visit our website at http://www.fp.ucalgary.ca/arkyeduction.

**Louheed House, Calgary, Alberta:** The Louheed House (Beaulieu) was built in 1891 on the (then) outskirts of Calgary by one of the city’s most eminent lawyers and Senator. James and Isabella (Hardisty) Louheed and family lived here until the 1930s. It was subsequently occupied by the Dominion-Provincial Youth Employment Training Program, the Canadian Women’s Army Corps, and the Canadian Red Cross Society before being purchased by the City and later by the Province of Alberta in the late 1970s. It was designated a Provincial Historic Resource in November 1976 and a National Historic Site for its architecture in June 1995.

As part of the current large-scale renovation project, archaeologists from the University of Calgary were invited to excavate Beaulieu’s basement following a witness’s report of wine cellar demolition and subsequent well in-filling in the late 1940s. In September and October 2001 students and volunteers under the direction of Dale Elizabeth Boland and Dr. Dale Walde (University of Calgary) worked inside one basement room in this grand sandstone mansion in order to investigate the remnants of these varied occupants and to begin to understand the different activities that once occurred here.

After cutting through three different layers of flooring, the well (which turned out to be a pipe access hole) was systematically excavated, as well as 9 50 x 50cm test pits. The analysis of less than 1,000 recovered artifacts has revealed coal storage and furnace refuse disposal to have been the predominant earliest use of this basement room.
Glass sherds representing crystal tablewares and medicine and wine bottles, coupled with ceramics representing several printed earthenwares and a variety of porcelain pieces speak to the myriad occupants and the inferred use of this room as a refuse dump. The faunal remains (many of which were highly mineralized) represent domesticated species—cattle, chicken, sheep—which may have been raised and butchered at the house site. Artifacts of note include pieces of an oil lamp, three different plastic buttons, fragments of 1940s drycleaner bags, and a clothespin spring, automotive and bicycle parts, and fewer than 30 clay bricks from at least 4 different Alberta manufactories. The final results of this project will be presented in May at the 2003 Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) conference in Hamilton, Ontario, in a paper entitled “Basement Archaeology: The Coal Cellar/Wine Cellar in Calgary’s Lougheed Mansion.”

Bar U Ranch National Historic Site, Alberta: Rod Heitzmann (Parks Canada, Calgary) conducted excavations at Bar U Ranch National Historic Site, near Longview, Alberta in 2002. Founded in 1882, Bar U Ranch was one of a number of large corporate lease ranches established to develop Western Canada. It was designated as a National Historic Site in 1989 to commemorate the history of ranching in Western Canada.

This project investigated the foundations of the Coal Shed associated with the Cookhouse. The Coal Shed is being adapted as a public washroom. The 1940s Coal Shed is the last of series of storage structures located here since the late 19th century. Below the coal shed foundation, a refuse pit was discovered that contained an assemblage of artifacts that likely date to the 1920s. This assemblage contained numerous bottles, tinned cans, and a Chinese rice bowl. This group of artifacts will aid in the furnishing plan for the soon-to-be restored Cookhouse and will provide an archaeological perspective of cowboy life at the Cookhouse.

Medicine Hat Clay Industries National Historic Site, Alberta: Rod Heitzmann (Parks Canada, Calgary) conducted an inventory of archaeological features associated with the Medicine Hat Clay Industries National Historic Site. This area includes a number of industrial sites developed in the first decades of the 20th century. The district consists of five properties adjacent to a former CPR spur right-of-way. Included in the district is the former Alberta Clay Products Company site; the former Alberta Clay Products stable site; Hycoft Pottery factory site; Medalta Pottery NHS; former National Porcelain Insulator Co. site; and the former Medicine Hat Brick and Tile Company/1-XL Industries plant site. The physical resources at these vary from standing operating factories to collapsed, destroyed, and removed foundations.

Throughout the Clay Industries area, substantial industrial archaeological features were identified and recorded. Some of these were initially identified from plans, maps, or photographs; others were identified by field observations. No archaeological excavation or testing was undertaken during this study. The results and recommendations will contribute to development and management plans for the historic district.

EUROPE

Reported by Paul Courtney

England

Worcestershire on-line ceramic fabric and form type series (Submitted by Victoria Bryant): The Worcestershire on-line fabric and form type series (www.worcestershireceramics.org) is the first part of Pottery in Perspective, an innovative project to provide information on the pottery used in Worcestershire from prehistory to ca. A.D. 1900. The county fabric series currently contains 250 pottery types dating from the Neolithic to the 19th century and includes types which are of national and international interest. Extensive analysis of ceramic production and consumer sites has resulted in a substantial corpus of illustrated vessel forms. These resources, along with the results of 30 years research and synthesis, are essential to researchers studying material culture in the Worcestershire region, but are not generally easily accessible.

The on-line fabric and form type series brings this data together into one accessible research resource. For each type of pottery the database contains information on: Fabric, Manufacture, Forms, Source, Distribution, and Date. In addition there are magnified images of pottery sections to aid identification, together with bibliographical references for each fabric including cross references to other fabric series. The search engine facilitates general and detailed searches.

The database you can see now is just a small part of the whole project and will develop over the next two years. At the moment it only contains information on medieval fabrics but, when complete, it will include:

* Prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval fabrics (Roman fabrics by June 2003, prehistorical fabrics by December 2003, post-medieval fabrics by June 2004)
* Overviews of the ceramic history of the county
* A form type series for each fabric with descriptions, images, dates, and bibliographies
* Information on kiln sites, including text, dates, maps, and bibliographies
* Descriptions and images of thin sections
* Photographs of typical sherds as well as sections
* Database of all the pottery assemblages in the county linked to the Historic Environment Record GIS

This digital resource will help researchers address the complex economic and social questions generated by the material, and has regional and national applications. At present this is a specialist database, but it is being developed for use in schools as well as in the wider community. We are hoping that the project provides a model for the dissemination of resources using the Web. The wider adoption of this model for regional or national fabric and form type series would provide a resource flexible enough to cope with regional traditions but consistent enough to facilitate the study of widely distributed pottery types.

The fabric and form series was developed by the Archaeology Service of Worcestershire County Council. Its development as an on-line resource is being undertaken with the Ceramic Research Centre (a partnership between Worcester Archaeology Service and University College Worcester). The software was developed by OxfordArchDigital. It is a research resource which will support the Historic Environment Record for Worcestershire. For more information on the HER please visit our web site: www.worcesteshire.gov.uk/archaeology/her-news.

Alderley Sandhills Project: The Alderley Sandhills project in Cheshire is an English Heritage funded joint research project administered by the Manchester Museum and the University of Manchester School of Art History and Archaeology. The archaeological excavation (16 July until 10 September 2003) will focus on the subsurface remains of two pairs of cottages built during the 1740s as the Hagg Cottages, occupied by the Alderley Edge Mining Company’s workers in the late 19th century, and demolished in the 1960s. The archaeological investigation aims to explore the changes in working-class consumer behavior during the post-medieval and industrial periods and compare these behavioral patterns with other industrial sites around the globe. Accommodation, transport and meals will
be provided to volunteers. People interested in participating in the Alderley Sandhills Project excavation should contact: Clare Pye, Alderley Sandhills Project, The Manchester Museum, Oxford Road, Manchester, UK, M13 9PL. Phone: +44 (0)161 275 2664. Email: aelp@man.ac.uk.

Gramercy Hall School, Brixham, County of Devon: Since September last year (2002), Brixham Heritage Museum’s Field Research Team (led by Dr. Philip L. Armitage) has conducted fieldwork in the grounds of Gramercy Hall School, a private (independently run) school. Classrooms are located in the building once known as Lupton House, which was occupied in the late 18th to early 20th century by the Yarder-Buller family who held title to the barony of Churston Ferrers and the manor of Lupton. Built in 1772, the main house underwent extensive remodeling in 1843 and again in the 1920s. In recognition of its important architectural and historic status, the government agency English Heritage has designated the house as a grade two star listed monument. Also listed (grade two) is the outlying complex of ancillary buildings, comprising the stables, coach house, brewery, and kennels once used to accommodate the hunting hounds.

Two of the Gramercy Hall teachers (Mrs. D. Annetts and Mr. R. J. Hall) had expressed a keen interest in setting up a joint museum-school project that would enable their pupils (aged 9 to 12 years) an opportunity of gaining hands-on experience of archaeological fieldwork. In response, Brixham Heritage Museum curator Dr. Philip L. Armitage organized what originally was intended to be a short (maximum two-month) archaeological project aimed at locating and excavating any buried Victorian refuse deposits in the school grounds. Analysis of such deposits would (it was hoped) provide insight into the lives of the Yarder-Buller family and their servants who had lived in Lupton House in Victorian times. The focus on the Victorian period reflected its prominent position in the National (UK) secondary school curriculum (as outlined in British Government Educational Guidelines). For reasons summarized below, this project has been extended until the end of this year (2003), with one day (Wednesday) each week throughout term time dedicated to fieldwork directly involving the pupils. During school vacations the museum team has been allowed by the school principal to continue digging and carrying out site-recording work.

An initial test trench dug northwest of the stables and coach house uncovered a dumped deposit of household refuse dating from the mid-Victorian period. Food waste from this deposit provided information on household dietary preferences during that period, indicating a liking for veal, chicken and oysters. Although the school children assisted in sorting and analyzing the finds from this deposit, it was considered far too hazardous for them to participate directly in its excavation owing to the depth of the trench (over 6 ft. below present day ground level). A second, shallower (safetier) trench was therefore opened a short distance west of the first trench, and this immediately revealed an ash layer containing burnt timbers, cast iron gutters with lion head motifs (dating these to the Georgian period), slate roof tiles, pieces of decorated molded wall plasterwork, and sherdsof early-19th-century fine Chinese porcelain wares. Digging by the school children and museum team into this extensive layer produced charred fragments of clothing, a partially melted glass perfume bottle, fire-damaged parts of furniture, and broken pieces of electric household ceramic light switches. The discovery in this same context of three military tunic buttons identified as those worn in later Victorian times (ca. 1896) by the Scots Guards Regiment, as well as a farthing coin bearing the date 1919, together with a few sherds of early-18th-century English delftware added to the confusion over the precise dating of this evident fire-destruction debris deposit.

Our first clue to resolving this issue came with the discovery of a Queen Victoria South Africa (Second Boer War) Campaign Medal, which upon careful cleaning revealed the name of the recipient as Lieutenant The Honourable John Reginald Lopes Yarder-Buller of the Scots Guards. Inquiries directed to the Scots Guards archivist (Lance Corporal K. Gorman) revealed that this medal had been awarded in 1900 to Lt. Yarde-Buller for his wartime services with Mounted Company 2nd Battalion Scots Guards in operations in the Cape Colony and actions at Wittebergen and in the Transvaal War. In 1903 The Honourable Yarde-Buller was awarded the Member of the Victorian Order (MVO) for his services to the Viceroy of India and, incredibly, this MVO insignia was also found in the fire-debris layer! From other historical records it was established that in 1910, on the death of his father (who also had served in the Scots Guards, as a Captain), John R. L. Yarde-Buller succeeded to the Peerage and Baronetcy, becoming the third Lord Churston.

Information gleaned from local and national newspapers containing articles relating to the period after 1910 finally provided the explanation for the ash fire-debris layer. According to the newspaper accounts, on the night of 10 March 1926 a presumed electrical fault in Lord Churston’s Country Man-

Iceland

Skálholt: A five-year research project started in 2002 by Fornleifastofnun Islands (www.instarch.is) aims at a full investigation of the 18th, 19th, and 20th century levels of the Episcopal farm and school at Skálholt in the southeast of Iceland. Established by the 11th century, the site is one of two bishop’s residences in the country and it was the largest settlement in the island, prior to the expansion of the capital Reykjavik in the late 18th century. It was also the main teaching institution in the country and housed up to 40 students as well as teachers, the Bishop,
and various farm workers. Previous excavations in the 1950s uncovered the remains of earlier churches and cathedrals.

The current project is primarily funded by the State Millennium Fund (Kristnihátiðarðsöður) and in collaboration with Bishop Sigurður Sigurðarson of Skálholt and the National Museum of Iceland. As well as archaeological excavation, the project includes an historical land use study in collaboration with Ian Simpson of the University of Stirling, Scotland. As part of our commitment to developing public awareness of archaeology, an extensive public outreach program has also been initiated.

Excavation in 2002 began in the area of the school and dormitory and uncovered an amazingly well-preserved complex of rooms and corridors of stone and turf walls dating to the 18th century. Of particular note was the discovery of an under-floor heating system dating to the same period, the first of its kind known in Iceland. Associated with the rooms was a rich assemblage of finds including imported Chinese porcelain, Dutch tobacco pipes, North European ceramics, and glassware and numerous other fine artifacts.

Archaeological work has only just commenced at Skálholt but the first results are extremely promising. There is great potential for understanding the internal dynamics of this community through spatial and material analyses as well as providing new and critical insights into the role of material culture in post-medieval Iceland, particularly of elite culture at a time of major transition in the cultural life of the country. As future seasons of work dig deeper into the past, new discoveries about the earlier history of this site will be sure to come to light and yet more information will be added to this place of national cultural importance. For additional information contact Dr. Gavin Lucas, Fornleifastofnun Islands, Barugótu 3, 101 Reykjavik.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by Pedro Paulo A. Funari

Argentina

Historical Archaeology in San Julián, Patagonia. University of Buenos Aires and the Departamento de Investigaciones Prehistóricas y Arqueológicas-DIPA CONICET: The Spanish settlement “Nueva Población y Fuerte de Floridablanca” was established in San Julián Bay-Patagonia Coast in 1780 and abandoned four years later in 1784. It is situated in Argentina, Santa Cruz Province (lat. S. 49° 16’38” Long. W. 67° 51’22” ) and has unique characteristics for the region as it was never reoccupied and presents a high degree of preservation. Since 1998 the research developed by the DIPA CONICET and the University of Buenos Aires represents the first systematic attempt at recovery at the site. At present this settlement is an archaeological site and has been declared a National Historic Place.

The Spanish Crown embarked on the incorporation of Southern Patagonian territories in the late 18th century. In order to achieve this, the Ministers of Charles the Third’s court designed a plan of establishing settlements in different places along the southern Atlantic coast. The Ministers of Charles III who designed the project determined a priori the profile of the settlements to be established in the region. The recruitment of colonos was also organized and supervised by the Spanish Crown and expressed the intention of sending poor Spanish farming families who would develop permanent bonds with the land. Even though Spanish families formed the main component of the settlement population, other social groups were present as well (officers, soldiers, workers, and convicts).

One of the questions M. X. Senatore dealt with concerns whether Patagonian settlements were organized according to social models already in use or whether they represented a trial for new models belonging to the particular body of ideas inherent to the Spanish Enlightenment, to which Charles the Third’s Ministers adhered. The main idea is that concepts of agriculture and modern patriarchal family were the bases of the social organization of the new colony; it was an attempt to guarantee agricultural development through building a society of principally farming families tied to the land. Households were seen as the essential unit of society and the basic elements needed for their maintenance was determined by the Spanish Crown (i.e., lodging, food, health, land, seeds, and production means).

The only existing historical design of the Nueva Colonia de Floridablanca is of a fort dated to the time of the establishment of the settlement in January 1781. Because of the nature of this image, writers of historical narratives often mistake the character of this settlement as mainly defensive. The fort was both 50 m long and wide, made of wood, and surrounded by a moat. It sheltered the entire population during the first year until the village expansion was completed. The village enlargement works were financed by the Crown, supervised by Crown officers in San Julián, and built by workers hired for that purpose. In 1781 a hospital, a blacksmith’s forge, a bakery, and nine houses for permanent settlers were built.

From then on lodging space for all Spanish settler families was outside the fort. Two years later a new series of houses for the families was built opposite the previous one, thus closing the central square space.

The archaeological fieldwork at the site under the direction of M. X. Senatore resulted in the drawing of a plan of the Floridablanca settlement in which the location of the different buildings outside the fort is shown for the first time. Archaeological research demonstrated that the official buildings mentioned in documents composed the settlement, but that there were also “non-official” buildings which were never reported to the royal authorities. Geophysical surveys were also provided in 2000 and 2001 under the direction of A. Osella and J. Lanata and the participation of the specialists S. Buscaglia and M. E. Lascano.

The excavation of family settler’s houses were undertaken during 2000. The living spaces provided by the Crown for the families were identical in size and design for all settlers both inside and outside the fort. Every house was approximately 30 m² and consisted of two rooms. Archaeology shows that internal divisions were established at the time the houses were built. This is to say that an “average” house was determined for each family with predetermined spaces. Private space was pre-established for a domestic unit since no differentiated spaces existed for individual members of the family. Settler family houses were made of durable materials, such as adobe-bricks for the walls and tiles for the roof. Because the houses were burned during their abandonment, preservation of perishable remains is good, including seeds and textiles. The research-team members M. Bianchi Villelli, M. Marschoff, and P. Palombo are developing topics related to the everyday life of the family settlers. The excavations of “non-official” buildings are the goals of the archaeological research planned for 2003.

Brazil

Campinas State University: Andrés Zarankin concluded his archaeological study of school buildings in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The development of the capitalist system has been associated to a process of “architecturalization” of society. At present, most of our daily activities are related or bound to some type of architectural structure. This new artificial living space, in opposition to the natural landscape, is thought, designed, and built by people. This condition makes architecture a product with several meanings and intentions. Among several possible architectural structures, the house and the elementary school are of special interest since in their interior takes place the process of people’s primary
socialization. In this context, Zarankin has studied for a period of four years the relationship between changes in architecture of elementary schools and changes in capitalism. Zarankin considers architecture, following Foucault, as a “technology of power,” choosing as their case study Buenos Aires elementary schools, from its inception in the mid-19th century to the end of the 20th century. The study resulted in the publication of the book Paredes que Domestican: Arqueologia da Arquitetura Escolar Capitalista; O caso de Buenos Aires (Domesticating walls: the archaeology of capitalist school architecture, the case of Buenos Aires) (2002), Art History and Archaeological Research Center, Campinas State University, Brazil.

**UNDERWATER NEWS (Worldwide)**

**Reported by Toni Carrell**

**Australia**

**Flinders University:** Mark Staniforth together with three students from Flinders Island traveled to Preservation Island to conduct fieldwork in association with Mike Nash from Tasmanian National Parks on the survivor’s camp from the Sydney Cove (1797) wreck during the first two weeks of November 2002.

Recently completed Flinders University Ph.D. student Nathan Richards has started work as Maritime Heritage Project Officer for the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service. Ph.D. candidate Cass Philippou has intermitted her studies for 12 months to take up a job with the Maritime Heritage Unit of Heritage Victoria. Maritime archaeology honors graduate Chris Lewczak has been working on contract with consultant maritime archaeologist Cos Coroneos in Sydney. Flinders University graduate Jennifer Rodrigues has returned to Adelaide after completing a Masters degree in maritime archaeology at the University of Southampton.

In January 2002, Mark Staniforth became Head of the Department of Archaeology for a two-year term.

ARCH 3304 Maritime Archaeology Field School was successfully run at Port Victoria and Wardang Island in South Australia between 2 and 17 February 2002. Sixteen students from South Australia, interstate, and overseas did the field school. ARCH 3304 was taught in collaboration with Heritage SA, Heritage Victoria, and James Cook University.

Enrolments in ARCH 2004 Australian Maritime Archaeology (24) and ARCH 3005 Underwater and Coastal Archaeology (16) are up in 2002. Mike Nash (Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service) gave a lecture and seminar in ARCH 2004 Australian Maritime Archaeology during a short visit to Adelaide in early May 2002. Later in the semester Peter Harvey (Maritime Heritage Unit, Heritage Victoria) also gave a lecture and seminar in ARCH 2004 Australian Maritime Archaeology.

Maritime archaeology Ph.D. student Nathan Richards completed and submitted his thesis in September 2002. Two Master of Maritime Archaeology students enrolled in 2002: Julie Ford and Matthew Gainsford. Two students, Trevor Winton and Joel Gilman, enrolled in the Graduate Certificate in Maritime Archaeology and completed the Field School in February.

**Canada**

**Underwater Archaeology Services (UAS), Parks Canada:** Parks Canada teams led by Willis Stevens and Jonathon Moore continued their inventory work on two historic canal systems in Ontario. On the Rideau Canal the final phase of inventory work was completed. Various historic mill, dam, and wharf sites were inspected. During side scan sonar work in the Rideau River the wreck of a late-19th-century steam barge was located and surveyed. Work on the Trent-Severn Waterway focused on detailed diving inspections in shallow waters next to properties slated for development. The Waterway, like the Rideau Canal, connects a chain of natural and artificial lakes. Prehistoric occupation of its shores and landscapes which are now inundated was particularly intensive. Consequently our near shore surveys have revealed submerged artifacts from the Archaic to the woodland periods, in addition to historic structures such as wharves and a marine railway.

Peter Waddell and Filippo Ronca undertook a three-week survey of the 1760 Battle of the Restigouche National Historic Site. This survey was undertaken to complete a commemorative integrity statement for the site. Commemorative integrity statements are a relatively new undertaking for Parks Canada and essentially describe the sites overall status and serve as a cultural resource management tool. At Restigouche, an in situ monitoring program has been started on the wrecked frigate Machault which was previously excavated by Parks (1969-1972). A follow-up study has begun on the Marquis de Malarue which was salvaged in 1939 by local interests and reassembled for display. Most of the lower hull of this vessel is currently in storage. A brief search was also made for a series of smaller Acadian vessels or prizes that were scuttled in the earlier stages of the battle. Further scheduled monitoring is planned and a more involved remote sensing search for unlocated sites may be undertaken.

Marc-Andre Bernier continued survey and monitoring activities on the Saint-Lawrence River, in the province of Quebec. The Parks team was on site for a total of eight weeks. Investigation of a recently discovered wreck site was conducted in Sainte-Anne-des-Monts. The wreck is thought to be that of the HMS Viper, a 10-gun Royal Navy sloop sunk in 1779. Three sites were monitored on the North Shore area. The wreck site of the Elizabeth and Mary was inspected. This wreck, a New England-built bark sunk in 1690 during Sir William Phips’ expedition, was excavated in 1996 and 1997. The reburial site of the hull timbers, located in a freshwater lake, was also monitored. The tons of concretion from the site continue to be processed. Researchers are continuing their work on the material culture and have been consulting with the U.S. National Parks (Richard Colton) and Tad Baker of Plymouth State College. The third site monitored was that of Corossed, a 20-gun French frigate sunk in 1690 in Sept-Illes. This site is a good example of in situ non-intrusive monitoring. Earlier non-intrusive work had been conducted by Parks Canada in 1991 and 1994.

The cultural resource inventory of the Saguenay/Saint-Lawrence Marine Park was continued with six weeks of surveying both the Saguenay and the Saint-Lawrence components of the park. Among the interesting features encountered were four abandoned wharves ranging from the mid-19th to the early 20th centuries. Mapping of three wreck sites, two of which were recently discovered, was also continued. This inventory project of the park should conclude next year.

Ryan Harris continued analysis of the small boat assemblage associated with the 16th century Basque whaling station at Red Bay, Labrador. This collection of seven different craft represents three distinct vessel types, the chalupa perhaps being the most evocative. This was the most celebrated Basque whalboat, or shallop, which had a lasting influence on European and American whaling in the centuries following its introduction. While the four examples survive in various states of preservation, their remains have presented a unique and valuable opportunity for comparative study.

International involvements by Robert Greenier and staff included the Deeparch seminar at MIT in May and an international high technology underwater recording workshop in Bodrum, Turkey. Negotiations with the Basque Government were also undertaken to initiate reproductions of 16th-
century chalupas excavated at Red Bay. Finally, Robert chaired the first international UNESCO workshop (underwater cultural resources) for the implementation and ratification of the new UNESCO Convention, for the Americas and the Caribbean in Kingston, Jamaica.

**U.S.A.-California**

**Getty Conservation Institute (GCI):** In response to the needs of the international conservation profession, the valuable reference series *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts* (AATA) has become AATA Online: *Abstracts of International Conservation Literature.* This is a free on-line service for the international conservation community and the public at large at http://aata.getty.edu/.

Since its inception in 1955 by The International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC), the publication *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts* (AATA) has been a major resource for the field of conservation. For almost 50 years, volunteer abstractors and subject specialist editors have worked to identify and to abstract a wide range of literature from around the world related to the conservation and management of material cultural heritage. Today, AATA comprises over 100,000 abstracts of literature that includes monographs, periodical literature, conference proceedings and preprints, special reports, dissertations, audio-visual materials, and selected digital resources.

Since 1983, the GCI has published *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts* twice a year. Transforming this resource into AATA Online and making this substantial collection of abstracts more widely available to the field through the Web—at no charge to the user—plays a central role in furthering the GCI’s mission to serve the international conservation community.

The full extent of AATA includes the 20 special subject supplements as well as almost 2,000 abstracts of early conservation literature dating from 1932 and 1955 by the Fogg Art Museum and the Freer Gallery of Art. AATA Online will enable researchers and practitioners to consult more easily over 70 years of literature in the field. Ultimately, more than 100,000 abstracts of worldwide information resources related to the preservation and conservation of material cultural heritage will be accessible at AATA Online. New abstracts will be added quarterly to expand the breadth, depth, and currency of coverage. For information about the conservation institute visit www.getty.edu/conservation.

**U.S.A.-Michigan**

**Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve:** In January 2003 Dr. William Anderson, director of the Department of History, Arts and Libraries (HAL), announced the appointment of State Archaeologist John R. Halsey to the Joint Management Committee administering the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Preserve off the coast of Alpena. Halsey, who represents Michigan on the federal-state committee, will serve a two-year term expiring 1 January 2005. The other member of the Joint Management Committee is Daniel J. Basta, director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Marine Sanctuary Program.

“The unique federal-state partnership at Thunder Bay presents a tremendous opportunity to teach people about Great Lakes maritime history, and John Halsey’s experience makes him an ideal choice to help oversee this effort,” said Dr. Anderson. “John has played a pivotal role in the protection and interpretation of Michigan’s underwater archaeological heritage, with more than 20 years dedicated to the Thunder Bay region. I know that someone with John’s background and integrity will expertly fulfill the role.”

Prior to becoming Michigan’s state archaeologist in 1976, Dr. Halsey was director of salvage archaeology at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He has authored or edited more than 130 publications, including *Beneath the Inland Seas: Michigan’s Underwater Archaeological Heritage* (1990) and *Retrieving Michigan’s Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State* (1999).

“Young Thunder Bay is truly a feather in Michigan’s cap,” said Governor Jennifer Granholm. “It has the potential to elevate so many areas including education, history, tourism and the environment — areas critical to Michigan remaining a top-choice destination.”

The Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve was designated in October 2000 to protect a nationally significant collection of underwater cultural resources. The sanctuary, co-managed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the state of Michigan, contains an estimated 116 shipwrecks, spanning more than a century and a half of Great Lakes shipping history. Part of a system of 13 national marine sanctuaries, Thunder Bay is the first freshwater sanctuary and only the second sanctuary to focus solely on the protection of historic shipwrecks.

A recent scientific expedition to Thunder Bay by Dr. Robert Ballard’s Institute for Exploration obtained hours of high-definition video for future shipwreck interpretation and research. It also laid the groundwork for providing an eventual live underwater video transmission from a shipwreck to an interpretive center. Later this year, new interpretive exhibits will be featured at Sanctuary headquarters at 145 Water St. in Alpena.

The Michigan Department of History, Arts and Libraries is the lead state agency working with the Thunder Bay Sanctuary. Dedicated to enriching the quality of life for Michigan residents by providing access to information, and by preserving and promoting Michigan’s heritage and fostering cultural creativity, the department includes the Michigan Historical Center, the Library of Michigan, the Mackinac Island State Park Commission, the Michigan Film Office, and the Michigan Council for Arts and Cultural Affairs.

For more information on the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve, please visit www.tbms.michigan.gov.

**U.S.A.-New York**

**Bateaux Below, Inc.:** In May 2002, the 48 ft. long steam launch *Cadet*, a Lake George, New York shipwreck, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The shipwreck was found in November 1997 during a submerged cultural resources survey conducted by Marine Search & Survey (Wilton, Delaware) and Bateaux Below, Inc. (Wilton, New York).

The wooden vessel, built in 1893, was originally named *Olive*. After being sold in 1898 it was renamed *Cadet*. The ship was used as an excursion boat and to deliver newspapers and needed supplies to vacationers at hotels around the Adirondack Mountains waterway during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although there is no official record of ship’s loss, it is believed that when it became unseaworthy it was unceremoniously taken to deep water and scuttled, a common way of disposing of unwanted vessels at the time.

In 1999, the *Cadet* was studied during a 25-day field survey by Bateaux Below, Inc., a local not-for-profit educational corporation. The fieldwork, conducted by volunteer divers and underwater archaeologists, was directed by Dr. D. K. Abbass (Newport, Rhode Island) and Joseph W. Zarzynski, Executive Director of Bateaux Below, Inc.

The fieldwork revealed that *Cadet* was in an excellent state of preservation. The vessel’s paint scheme, white topsides and red bottom, is still discernable. The historic vessel has a pointed bow with a vertical stem and a traditional fantail stern. The foredeck has delicate planking and various pieces of machinery are still present in the hull and the coal that fueled the Cadet’s steam en-
gine is still lying inside the steam launch.

In the nomination to the National Register it was noted that Cadet represents “the only known and intact example of its type found in Lake George.” It is significant because of its history related to resort-era development and transportation on Lake George, and because of its 19th-century marine architecture.

During 34 days of fieldwork from 15 June to 30 November 2002, Bateaux Below, Inc. conducted an archaeological investigation that mapped the only surviving French and Indian War (1755-1763) dock in the 32-mile-long Lake George, New York. The submerged site was located three years ago during a scuba reconnaissance, part of the group’s ongoing fieldwork to inventory the lake’s submerged cultural resources. The dock project was conducted under a permit from the New York State Museum.

Archival research indicates this British-built dock, referred to as a “wharf” in many 18th-century documents, was constructed over the late summer and early autumn of 1758. The waterfront structure was needed by the British to dock their growing fleet of warships. The dock was used in 1759 when British General Jeffery Amherst launched his squadron of nearly 800 warships and 11,000 soldiers in a campaign that succeeded in pushing the French from their fortresses in the Champlain Valley. The Lake George dock was also used during the American Revolution (1775-1783).

Bateaux Below’s field team consisted of seven divers and two non-diving personnel. The research team contracted Enviroscan, Inc. to side scan sonar survey the submerged site and to scan the waters off the dock searching for any parts that may have broken off and been deposited offshore. Enviroscan, Inc. also provided a Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. SIR System 2000 ground-penetrating radar (GPR) to survey the shoreline area and the shallow lake bottom around the submerged dock. The GPR uncovered several anomalies that suggest that part of the old dock could be several feet below both the shallow sandy lake bottom and nearby sandy shoreline. Extensive visual recording was completed using underwater photography and videography. The remote sensing surveying and film costs were funded by the Fund for Lake George, Inc. and Bateaux Below. All other fieldwork, post-data collection processing and analysis, and report writing were done on a volunteer basis.

The colonial dock is a composite construction made of timbers and rocks. Tool marks and joinery techniques found on the site’s 92 timbers, as well as an examination of the rocks, provide clues to the dock’s type. The dock’s timbers were fashioned into a crib design and then filled with rocks. Though the dock’s structural integrity has suffered over the years from the scoured earth tactics practiced by occupying armies, from periodic winter ice damage, and human intervention, the sunken dock is still in remarkable condition. Bateaux Below, Inc. wants to work with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation to nominate the site to the National Register of Historic Places and to collaborate with state cultural resource managers to develop strategies to protect the site from natural and human intrusion.

Bateaux Below, Inc. was also active in 2002 with its inventory of Lake George’s submerged cultural resources. In 1988, members of the organization began remote sensing surveys using Klein side scan sonar to locate shipwrecks in the lake. However, it was not until 1995 that the group initiated annual searches to record the lake’s submerged cultural resources. For the past several years, the Fund for Lake George, Inc. has provided a small grant to support the inventory fieldwork.

Last year Bateaux Below, Inc. spent 22 days conducting remote sensing and scuba reconnaissance inventory fieldwork. The survey relied upon side scan sonar integrated with navigation equipment to scan the lake. Enviroscan, Inc. was contracted and Klein 2000 and Klein 3000 units were utilized during the side scan sonar fieldwork. Sonar-generated targets found in shallow and moderate water depths were inspected by divers. A drop video camera was deployed to view deepwater targets.

The 2002 submerged cultural resources survey resulted in the discovery of 10 previously unknown shipwrecks and one discarded steamboat boiler. Two other shipwrecks, whose locations were provided by the public, were likewise added to Bateaux Below’s inventory list during 2002. The inventory totals 142 submerged cultural resource sites that date fromke the mid-18th into the late 20th centuries. Some of these 142 sites have multiple wrecks. Thus, the total number of resources on the inventory is 174. Bateaux Below’s inventory includes not just shipwrecks, but submerged docks and marine rails, and even a sunken 1960 research submarine. Approximately 60% of the lake has been surveyed since the inventory project began.

U.S.A.-South Carolina

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) Underwater Archaeology Division (UAD): Despite a shrinking state budget, the staff of the UAD of the SCIAA continued to focus their attention on the state’s rich maritime heritage through field research using grant funds awarded during previous report periods, producing publications, and educating the public. Two major underwater surveys continued through the year and Christopher Amer’s overview of South Carolina’s Underwater Archaeology Program was published in International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology.

Port Royal Sound Survey: The UAD continued the Port Royal Sound Survey to locate and inventory shipwrecks to the state archaeological site files. Archival research was directed towards one historically documented shipwreck, Le Prince, a French galleon that wrecked in 1577. Research at the Archivo general de las Indias (AGI) in Seville, Spain, located several documents related to the French shipwreck. UAD also resumed marine survey operations to locate Le Prince and other shipwrecks in Port Royal Sound during two separate excursions, 8 through 12 April and 30 September through 7 October 2002. The weather was excellent, especially during the second period with flat seas and good tidal windows, which facilitated remote sensing operations on and along the treacherous shoals of the Great North Breakers and Joiner Bank.

Using SCIAA’s ADAP III marine remote sensing equipment, we increased our survey coverage and have now surveyed, including primary and secondary survey areas, about 8.4 square miles of bottomland. Our survey transects a total of 653 linear miles, or a distance equivalent to traveling from Port Royal to Natchez, Mississippi. In the main priority area at the entrance to the sound, we have encompassed 6.5 square miles of the 23.7 square mile area, or just over 25% of the main priority area. Another 353 magnetic anomalies were detected in the new survey areas. Of these, several anomalies bear further investigation to determine their potential historical or archaeological significance. The majority of the magnetic anomalies, however, were small 1 to 10 gamma anomalies, suggestive of small, single-source ferrous objects. We plan to continue surveying in the main area next year, as well as implementing ground-truthing operations to identify the sources of the magnetic or acoustic anomalies detected during the course of the survey.

U.S. Naval Wrecks Survey: During the year, the UAD completed the field investigation phase of the project, which is funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Department of Defense Legacy Program, and submitted the report to the Naval Historical Center (NHC). Through the spring and summer, Division staff worked on post-processing the data and entering it into a GIS using ArcView software. In September 2002, the Division
once again deployed the sensors of the ADAP III system to search for the remains of two vessels in the Port Royal Sound area. The survey was conducted in conjunction with the Port Royal Sound Survey and search for Le Prince. Specific military vessels sought in the survey included the U.S. transport George Washington and the Marcia, one of the Stone Fleet whaling ships that sank prematurely before the fleet of vessels were intentionally sunk in the approaches to Charleston harbor during the War Between The States. In September, the Division submitted A Management Plan For Known and Potential United States Navy Shipwrecks in South Carolina to the NHC. Revisions to that document are currently underway.

H.L. Hunley: Christopher Amer, James Spirek, Jonathan Leader, and the UAD staff continued throughout the year to assist the S.C. Hunley Commission and the Friends of the Hunley by providing consultation, public lectures, and logistical support for the project. Most recently, Amer has presented Hunley lectures at American Institute of America conferences in North Carolina and Florida, while Leader and Spirek presented at local venues and Civil War roundtables.

State Underwater Archaeology Managers Meeting (SUAMM II): From 19 to 22 September 2002, SCIAA’s UAD and Georgia’s Department of Natural Resources hosted the second State Underwater Archaeology Managers Meeting (SUAMM II). This year’s meeting was held at historic Rice Hope Plantation, located near Charleston, South Carolina. The meeting assembled state underwater archaeologists from around the country, who met to support Georgia in developing an underwater archaeology program to manage and research its underwater cultural heritage. Building on the success of SUAMM I, this year’s meeting provided a venue for free and frank exchange of information about each state’s strategies, successes and failures in managing their submerged cultural heritage. The results of the four-day session provided Dr. David Crass, Georgia’s State Archaeologist, and his staff with the tools and support to design and implement their own underwater archaeology program tailored to Georgia’s needs.

Heritage Tourism and Public Education: Diving and non-diving groups continue to visit the Underwater Heritage Trail on the Cooper River near Charleston throughout the diving season, which runs from April through November. In late November, the Division removed the mooring buoys from each of the six sites to effect repairs and maintenance. Lynn Harris (UAD) and Sue Veseau, from Texas A&M Nautical Archaeology Program, completed documentation of the Mepkin Abbey Wreck, one of the sites on the trail, and will publish the report early in 2003.

The staff of the UAD’s Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program continued to visit sites reported by diving and non-diving individuals, to give public lectures to a variety of interest groups and to offer field training courses and workshops to the public. Additionally, the program continues to provide accredited internship opportunities for undergraduate students and provides sport divers and underwater archaeology research affiliates with guidance and encouragement in their independent projects. In November, Lynn Harris conducted a field training course in Georgia in support of that state’s drive to develop an underwater archaeology program.

U.S.A.-Vermont

Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM): Boaters and shore dwellers in the vicinity of Diamond Island are seeing a new feature on the surface of Lake Champlain. A yellow, Coast Guard-approved, special-purpose buoy now marks the resting place of the schooner Water Witch, which sank in April of 1866. Water Witch, a nationally significant shipwreck and one of the most impressive underwater sites in Lake Champlain, was formally opened to diver access on 26 July 2002. With its opening, Water Witch becomes the 8th Underwater Preserve site in the Vermont-New York Lake Champlain Underwater Historic Preserve program.

Water Witch was constructed by Captain Jahazial Sherman as a steamboat at Fort Cassin at the mouth of Otter Creek in 1832. It traveled Lake Champlain under steam power from 1832 to 1834, and was then purchased by the Champlain Transportation Company in 1835 to solidify their dominance of lake steamboating activities. With this purchase, Water Witch’s steam machinery was removed and its days as a steamboat ended.

The vessel was converted from steamboat to commercial lake schooner and enjoyed a long career. In 1866 it was still in active operations on the lake and was captained by Thomas Mock, who had on board his wife and three children and a crew of two sailors. The schooner was sailing north from Fort Henry on 26 April 1866 when it began to sink. The vessel sank so quickly that the small tender boat could not be launched and all onboard were soon struggling to survive in the frigid April lake water. But for their timely rescue by Cap-

tain Edward Eaton from Essex, New York, all would have been lost. Tragically, the shipwreck took the life of the Mocks’ infant daughter Roa.

Water Witch was discovered in 1977 and was later archaeologically studied by the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum. The Underwater Preserve Advisory Committee (UPAC) discussed issues related to its opening and in 2002, UPAC recommended to the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation (VDHP) that the ship be considered for inclusion in the Preserve system. With support and encouragement from the Lake Champlain Basin Program, the VDHP decided to open the site.

The U.S. Coast Guard, Station Burlington, provided important logistical support and the Vermont State Police Marine Patrol are providing a valuable safety and enforcement function. The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum is helping to interpret for the public the history and archaeology of the site.

The Underwater Historic Preserve program has worked, in part, because of great cooperation from the dive community. That cooperation is again solicited as this extraordinary new site is added to the system. For more information contact: John Dunville, Vermont Historic Sites Manager, 802-828-3051, or Art Cohn, Vermont Coordinator of the Underwater Historic Preserves, 802-475-2022.

U.S.A.-Washington, D.C.

Archaeological Institute of America (AIA): Each year, the Archaeological Institute of America presents a number of awards to archaeologists, educators, authors, and others whose work has had a positive impact on the field of archaeology. Each award recognizes excellence on the part of an individual or a group of individuals engaged in the pursuit of human knowledge through archaeology or related disciplines.

This year’s Outstanding Public Service Award was presented to Dr. Lyndel V. Prott, recently retired Director of UNESCO’s Division of Cultural Heritage. The award was made during a ceremony on 5 January 2003 in New Orleans, during the 104th Annual Meeting of the AIA.

The Outstanding Public Service Award recognizes exceptional contributions that promote the public understanding of, interest in, and support for archaeology and the preservation of the archaeological record. The full citation honoring Dr. Prott can be found at: http://www.archaeological.org/webinfo.php?page=10106.

Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society, Inc. (MAHS): MAHS conducted its annual course “Introduction to Underwater
Archaeology” during the winter months of 2002 and followed up in the summer with two field schools. Sales of the video education series “Diving Into History” continued throughout the year as many more participants took advantage of this outstanding distance learning tool to obtain their MAHS certification.

Several of the new members joined experienced MAHS divers to continue a survey on behalf of the Maryland Historical Trust of an unidentified vessel discovered in the Potomac River. Under the direction of T. Kurt KnoeI, MAHS volunteers determined that the overall dimensions of the vessel were consistent with a Chesapeake Bay Ram Schooner of the late 19th century. These findings were reported to Susan Langley, Underwater Archaeologist for the state of Maryland, who offered to serve as principal investigator for the project. A preliminary report was presented at the Maryland Archaeology Workshop in April 2002 and further findings were presented at the SHA Conference in Providence, RI in January 2003.

In the spring, MAHS conducted a side scan sonar reconnaissance of other sections of the Potomac River and began ground-truthing objects that were detected in the course of their work. A MAHS team also participated in a survey of the remains of a truss bridge designed for the B&O Railroad by Wendall Bollman in the late 19th century.

In the fall, MAHS commenced a long-range project under the direction of David Howe to perform reconnaissance and ground-truthing operations on approximately 700 selected sites throughout the Chesapeake Bay.

Ray Hayes led a MAHS team to Caribbean waters where they introduced the MAHS training program and assisted in the survey of several vessels in Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao on behalf of the Maritime Archeological Foundation of the Netherlands Antilles (STIMANA). The report of their findings was presented at the SHA Conference in Providence, RI in January 2003.

During the year, MAHS successfully pursued research and public outreach efforts with American and British government agencies and advocated legal protections for a vessel discovered in Filey Bay, England which may be the remains of the Continental Navy frigate Bonhomme Richard commanded by John Paul Jones.

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.

AATA Online: Abstracts of International Conservation Literature. This is a free online service for the international conservation community and the public at http://aata.getty.edu/.

Meetings of Interest

21 to 26 June 2003, 5th World Archaeological Congress to be held at Catholic University, Washington, D.C. For the first time there will be an Underwater and Maritime Archaeology theme, convened by Mark Staniforth, Australia, and Dolores Elkin, Argentina. The Underwater and Maritime Archaeology Theme rationale is available at: http://wwwewlt.flinders.edu.au/wac5/themes.html.

For questions about the theme contact: Dr Mark Staniforth, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, Phone (+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 Técnicas) and Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano, Phone (+5411) 4784-3371, Fax (+5411) 4824-1482, Email: ebarclay@arnet.com.ar or delkin@bibapl.edu.ar. For information about the Congress visit: http://wwwewlt.flinders.edu.au/wac5/indexhomepage.html.

14-18 July 2003, Announcement and Call for Papers for the 51st International Congress of Americanists, Santiago, Chile. The Congress’ general themes, which address the problems and challenges presented by the American continent viewed from all disciplines and sciences directed to the study of man, present and past, will also include a symposium on the development of underwater archaeology.

The symposium coordinators wish to invite all colleagues who are working on or have undertaken archaeology projects in American waters, inland as well as offshore, to present their results. For more information on this symposium contact: Lic. Mónica Patricia Valenti, Área de Arqueología Subacuática. Escuela de Antropología, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, España 1178-5to B, 2000 Rosario, Argentina; Phone: (54-341) 4495733; Fax: (54-341) 4252595; Email: mvalentini@arnet.com.ar.

13-18 September 2003: The 8th International Symposium Thracia Pontica will be held in Sozopol, Bulgaria, from 13 to 18 September 2003. The Symposium is organized by the Bulgarian Center for Underwater Archaeology in cooperation with the Institute of Thracology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Special thanks go to the International Society of Environmental Micropalaeontology, Microbiology and Meioenthology and Avalon Institute of Applied Science, Canada for the assistance provided in organizing the Symposium.

The main topic of the symposium will be the Ancient Cultures of the Pontic Area and Their Association to the Sea. The Symposium will discuss the ancient maritime history of the Black Sea and its relation to adjacent basins, as well as the different approaches to research in maritime studies with special regard to their application in maritime archaeology. It will look at the Black Sea as source of livelihood and means of communication and interaction between the ancient Pontic cultures and those of the adjacent basins. Interdisciplinary approach to the subject is strongly encouraged.

Registration of the participants and official opening of the Symposium will be on 13 September. From 14 to 17 September will be two sessions each day followed by discussions. A special session will focus on current projects related to maritime history and archaeology. Actual division of time and number of sessions will be made and distributed on the basis of registered interest of the participants. There will be excursions on 18 September to two important archaeological sites: 1) a trip by sea to the mouth of the Ropotamo River, where the remains of an Early Bronze Age settlement, as well as material remains from antiquity to the 18th century have been located; 2) a road trip through important sites in Strandza Mountain to introduce the participants to material remains of the Megalithic culture.

For information on the Symposium please contact: hai@burgas.techno-link.com or write to Thracia Pontica Organizational Committee, Centre of Underwater Archaeology, Sozopol 8130 Bulgaria.

9-13 November 2003, First Announcement and Call for Papers for the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) Annual Conference 2003 to be held in Port Arthur, Tasman Peninsula, Tasmania. The theme of the conference is Maritime Frontiers: Historical and Technological Perspectives.

The Conference will be hosted by the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSSMA) with the support of the Tasmanian Heritage Office and Heritage Victoria. The venue is the Port Arthur Historic Site (www.portarthur.org.au). A 200-
word abstract should reach the AIMA Conference Abstract Coordinator by 20 June 2003. For more information or to submit an abstract contact: Cassandra Philippou, AIMA Conference Abstract Coordinator, Maritime Heritage Unit, Heritage Victoria, Level 22 Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000 Victoria; Phone: +61 (3) 9655 9752, Fax: +61 (3) 9655 9720; Email: Cassandra.Philippou@doi.vic.gov.au.

Recent Publications

Duncan, Brad

The thesis investigates new approaches for the identification and analysis of maritime cultural landscapes, with particular interest to the role of risk taking and risk mitigation strategies in determining the seascape. The methodology was then applied to a 19th-century Australian context on the Eastern Coast of Victoria, and shipwreck and other archaeological site patterning were explored.

The research was undertaken through the Department of Anthropology, Archaeology and Sociology at James Cook University (Townsville Queensland), and forms part of a wider investigation into the maritime cultural landscapes of Victoria and Bass Strait. The study was assisted with funding by the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology and Heritage Victoria. Some of the results of this are to be published in the Australasian Institute of Maritime Archaeology Bulletin, and the Globe (Australian Map Circle Journal).

ACUA Photo Competition

The ACUA invites all SHA members to participate in the annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition to be held at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Entries must be received by 1 December 2003. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by 31 January 2004. Selected images will be displayed at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, 7 to 11 January 2004. Look for your entry forms in upcoming conference mailings.

U.S.A.-ALASKA

Reported by Doreen Cooper

The Mulchatna River Archaeological Research Project (Submitted by Dave McManah, John Branson, and Matthew O’Leary): During the past three years (2000-2002) a multi-agency archaeology crew has conducted the first archaeological survey and testing on the middle part of the Mulchatna River in southwestern Alaska. The Mulchatna River is a 220-mile river that heads at Turquoise Lake in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. It is the major tributary of the Nushagak River which drains into Bristol Bay near Dillingham. Its upper portion is designated a Wild and Scenic River. Most lands along the middle portion of the river are owned by the State of Alaska.

The archaeological project, funded by a combination of small grants and private contributions, is the combined effort of federal and state agencies, local government, Native organizations, and private enterprise. Participants have included the National Park Service Lake Clark National Park & Preserve (NPS), the Alaska Department of Natural Resources Office of History & Archaeology (ADNR), the Bureau of Indian Affairs ANCSA Area Office (BIA), The Kjik Corporation, the Nondalton Tribal Council (NTC), the Lake and Peninsula Borough, Kenai Peninsula College (KPC), Northern Wilderness Adventures, and McKinley Capital Management Inc. Key individuals have included John Branson (NPS historian), Dave McManah (ADNR archaeologist), Matthew O’Leary (BIA archaeologist), Dave Tennessen (NPS archaeologist), Alan Boras (KPC professor), Bill Trefon (NTC), and George Alexie (NTC). The project is ongoing, with another survey effort scheduled for August 2003.

The Mulchatna River from the Mosquito River upstream to its head at Turquoise Lake is the ancestral homeland of the people of Nondalton, a small Den’a’ina Athapaskan village of about 250 people located near the southwestern part of Lake Clark. Oral histories compiled from Nondalton elders indicate there were at least three historic Den’a’ina Athapaskan villages near confluences of major tributaries of the Mulchatna River. It is known that the “Mulchatna villages” were abandoned by the late 1880s after a scarlet fever epidemic decimated much of the Den’a’ina population. Most of the people who survived the 1880s relocated to historic Kjik village on Lake Clark, and eventually to modern Nondalton. Survey efforts have located 17 presumed Den’a’ina sites comprised of one or two house depressions and related features, as well as historic cabin ruins from late-19th- to early-20th-century gold prospectors and the fur trappers who came a few decades later. Remoteness of location and difficult logistics have resulted in extraordinary preservation.

The majority of the Mulchatna Den’a’ina sites have been tested and found to date primarily from the early-to-mid 19th century, although several pre-contact examples are present. The sites offer potential for better understanding interaction between the interior Mulchatna villages and Russian or early American trading posts as well as with their downstream Yup’ik Eskimo neighbors. It is unclear how far inland from the coast Yup’ik territory historically extended, but linguistic evidence suggests that the westernmost boundary of the Den’a’ina was in the vicinity of the confluence of the Mosquito and Mulchatna rivers. Den’a’ina sites (and Athapaskan sites in general) are inconspicuous, often concealed by boreal forest, and their typically spartan tool kits indicate a highly efficient interior adaptation. The classic house form is a large, two-room structure with a steam bath in the rear.

The Mulchatna sites also offer potential for testing hypotheses relating to abandonment. For example, the establishment of commercial salmon traps near the mouth of the Nushagak in the late 19th century would have reduced escapement to the Mulchatna River spawning grounds, thus diminishing the primary food source of the Den’a’ina and making their subsistence way of life more tenuous. Conversely, the growing commercial salmon industry on Bristol Bay afforded new employment opportunities for the Kjik people. Possibly by the end of the 19th century, the “Mulchatna villages” were just too remote, too isolated, and too resource poor to sustain large populations. Archaeological investigation may provide evidence as to whether abandonment occurred gradually, or suddenly as due to an epidemic or conflagration.

Archaeological survey efforts will resume in August 2003 with a goal of researching the the Den’a’ina-Yup’ik boundary area. After three years of archaeological field work, insights into the cultural history of the Mulchatna River are beginning to emerge. Researchers hope eventually to shed light on the length and extent of Den’a’ina history on the Mulchatna River and characterize Den’a’ina contact with Russian and American culture, as well as that of their downstream Yup’ik neighbors.

Those wishing more information on the project may contact Dave McManah at davemc@dnr.state.ak.us or 907-269-8723.

Bureau of Land Management’s Northern Field Office, Fairbanks, Alaska (Submitted
by Robin O. Mills, Bureau of Land Management, Northern Field Office: The Bureau of Land Management’s Northern Field Office in Fairbanks has been involved in a broad range of historical archaeological projects over the past six years since news of the Coldfoot and Tofty historic mine town sites excavations was last reported in the Newsletter (see Current Research: Alaska. 1995 SHA Newsletter 28(4):19). Both Tofty (TAN-00009) and Coldfoot (WIS-00007), located on BLM-managed lands, were small, early-20th-century placer gold mining settlements in central and northern interior Alaska. Additional research-oriented excavations were conducted at both sites in 1997, under the direction of Mary Ann Sweeney. Five features were examined in Tofty that year, bringing the total investigated at the site to 6 of the 33 known features, including 3 building foundations. Four additional features were investigated at Coldfoot in 1997. Although no further digging at Coldfoot was planned, severe and ongoing erosion at the site prompted a return by BLM staff in 2001, and two additional features were fully excavated. Sixteen of the 30 known features at the site have been investigated from 1994-2001, including the excavation of 7 complete building foundations. The monograph on this work is presently being finalized, and should be out within a year as part of the BLM-Alaska Open File Report Series (See also: Mills, Robin O., 1998. Historical Archaeology of Alaskan Placer Gold Mining Settlements: Evaluating Process-Pattern Relationships. Ph.D. dissertation, Anthropology Department, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska).

Several small-scale excavations have taken place because of mitigation concerns relating to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). In 1997, test excavations were conducted at the Nome Creek Cabin site (CIR-00033), located in the White Mountain National Recreation Area (NRA) in the central part of the state. The site was partially covered by new road construction, and excavations revealed portions of a single-room foundation, sheet midden, and a trash dump dating to the late 1910s and early 1920s. The site relates to gold placer mining operations in Nome Creek valley, and a report of this and other archaeological investigations in 1997 is near completion. Also, in 2002 two additional small-scale gold mining sites were mitigated as a result of impending contemporary mining operations. Both sites are located on Marion Creek, located above the Arctic Circle. The Grassy Mound site (CHN-00024) comprised a 10 x 10 ft. single-room cabin foundation dating to the first decade of the 20th century, and was fully excavated along with 35 m² of sheet midden adjacent to the foundation. The Cabin Complex site (WIS-00286), located a mile downstream, dates to the early 1920s, and consists of the remains of a domestic structure with adjoining shed, a probable workshop, a large trash scatter, an outhouse, a probable boiler or other large machinery mount, and numerous large prospect holes. Lack of time allowed only an excavation of 20 m² in the trash scatter, to secure chronological and functional information relating to the site. Both of these two sites are being further investigated by James Whitney for his Master’s graduate degree at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, and will be published by the BLM.  

The Steele Creek Roadhouse (EAG-00019) is an historic building on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), located within the Fortymile NWSR. The roadhouse is a two-story log building, measuring 20 x 65 ft., and was originally built in 1888 and expanded in 1910. The roadhouse served transportation needs along the chief overland trail in the area, providing services for many freighters and travelers throughout the first half of the 20th century. The roadhouse is currently in danger of collapsing, and a Condition Assessment report produced in 2002 is prompting emergency stabilization in the summer of 2003. Finally, about 165 historic cabins and cabin ruin sites, most dating between 1900 and the 1940s, have been examined between 1997 and 2002. Many of these were known previously, but had never been investigated by archaeologists, let alone historical archaeologists. Areas that have been examined include portions of the Steese National Conservation Area, the White Mountains NRA, Beaver Creek National Wild and Scenic River (NWSR), Birch Creek NWSR, and the Fortymile NWSR. Most sites relate to small-scale placer gold mining activities on isolated rivers and creeks, but others include a gold mining dredge, a stamp mill, trapping cabins, homesteads, and military telegraph sites. Most of this work relates to larger issues of cultural resource management on public lands, especially as set forth in Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA. This work demonstrates that it is possible to pursue a series of small-scale projects that together add up to a significant contribution to our knowledge of cultural resources in an area.

Historical Archaeology at the annual Alaska Anthropology Association Meeting (Submitted by Doreen Cooper): The Alaska Anthropological Association’s yearly meeting was held in Fairbanks, Alaska, 27 to 29 March 2003. There were some excellent presentations on historical archaeological work in Alaska, including some reported here and in the April SHA Newsletter. The conference began with an overview of the anthropological work accomplished in Alaska during the past 30 years of the association’s existence, including a presentation by Aron Crowell and Robin Mills on the accomplishments of historical archaeology. Daniel Thompson, a student at University of Alaska-Anchorag...
tage of the Mississippi River Delta region. The web site for the Lakeport Project is http://www.arkansaspreservation.org/lakeport. The team is led by Ruth Hawkins of Arkansas State University and Claudia Shannon, and includes an historian, an architectural historian, various technical preservation specialists, and an historical archaeologist (Skip Stewart-Abernathy, Arkansas Archeological Survey). The team has received additional grants of nearly $1 million from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council and of nearly $500,000 from the National Park Service's Save America's Treasures program.

The Lakeport Project has made a number of achievements already, including preparation of a Structures Report that summarizes what needs to be done to make sure the house keeps standing. Also, over 40 hours of taped interviews have been conducted with local African-Americans and Anglo-Americans and are now being transcribed. Another result was a reunion of the Johnson family itself, providing a rich opportunity for audio and videotaped interviews, copying family photographs using scanners and black-and-white and slide film (with the assistance of numerous Arkansas Archeological Survey staff and volunteers).

Most spectacularly, we were able to copy the key Johnson family scrapbook, full of photos dating back to the late 1800s.

Archaeology has been incorporated as an intimate part of the project from the beginning, including an initial assessment of archaeological potential and needs. More recently, fieldwork was carried out in August and September 2002, principally to explore the immediate vicinity of the house prior to necessary foundation work and the exterior restoration. This fieldwork was carried out by the Sponsored Research Program of the Arkansas Archeological Survey under the direction of Randy Guendling. The work included using a total station to make the first real map of the house and its environs, geophysical prospecting by Jami Lockhart of the Survey's Computer Services Program, and hand excavation of much of the immediate perimeter of the house.

To this point we have learned about the ostentatious setting Lycurgus and Lydia Johnson were preparing for themselves as prosperous cotton planters, as well as the mundane but necessary ways the slave workmen began the enormous task of erecting the house. The entire house, for example, was discovered to be surrounded by an artfully curving brick pavement. This pavement in turn masks an elaborate drainage system using numerous brick box tunnels to carry water from downspouts to the cisterns. The first step in construction, however, was the excavation of a pit larger than the intended size of the house and as much as 50 cm deep, in which interior and exterior brick foundations walls were laid as much as five courses below grade. These courses were stepped out, providing more than adequate support on the shifting alluvial soils of the Delta.

Restoration of the exterior of the house itself will begin at the end of April, 2003, and will continue indefinitely. Additional excavation is planned, including test units at the dairy, at the site of an enormous smoke house that was built of brick in the same style as the dairy, and elsewhere.

**U.S.A.-MID-ATLANTIC**

**Reported by Ben Resnick**

**Virginia**

**George Washington's Mount Vernon:** Archaeologists at George Washington's Mount Vernon are currently conducting excavations of two archaeological sites: George Washington's whiskey distillery and the South Lane fence line. By early 1798, George Washington had erected a very large stone building, 75 by 30 ft., to house five stills. This distillery was one of the largest in Virginia, and operated year round. In 2002, excavations exposed the intact features, soil deposits, and foundations of Washington's distillery. The highlights discovered thus far include: two similar rectangular stances which show evidence of fire; two parallel brick drains associated with the rectangular features; a brick floor and an adjacent floor constructed of sandstone, cobbles, and mortar; a well-preserved section of foundation where part of the sandstone wall is still mortared to the large cobblesstone foundation; and a heated area of brick and stone which appears to be a chimney or flue base.

This winter, archaeologists digitized the plan view maps of the site in AutoCAD and GIS to discern visible patterns and to formulate hypotheses about where distilling equipment was located and how the distillery functioned. The culmination of the winter's research was presented at the MAAC conference in March. The 2003 field season at the distillery began in early April. This promises to be the most exciting season with excavation of distillery-related features finally taking place. The 2003 season will focus on the many drains, the foundation, and other soil deposits and features to answer the questions necessary to begin designing the reconstruction. The Mount Vernon Archaeology Department will be conducting an internship program for advanced archaeology students to assist in both the field and research aspects of the project. Archaeology Magazine invited the Archaeology Department to participate in the interactive dig component of their website. The distillery excavations will be highlighted and the website will feature weekly "Dig Diaries," an historical documents section, a message board, and images of the ongoing work.

Mount Vernon archaeologists have also been conducting ongoing excavations along the South Lane behind the Mansion Kitchen. This project seeks information on the wooden post and rail fence line that ran along the lane in the late 18th century. Until recently, evidence of this fence line was overlain by an inaccurate, early-20th-century reconstruction, in the form of a brick screening wall, erected by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. This wall was demolished in 2001 as part of the restoration of the Dung Repository, allowing the archaeologists to conduct further research on the original fence line. To date, 14 postholes have been uncovered, in addition to 18th-century artifact-rich soils, and 2 brick drains associated with the kitchen. Excavation of the postholes of the wooden fence will provide information on post spacing and size, and this information will be utilized in a reconstruction of the fence that will be built after the archaeological research is completed.

**Archaeology at Fairfield Plantation:** The Fairfield Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit archaeological and historical research organization, has initiated a long-term archaeological research project focusing on the Burwell family home, called both Fairfield and Carter’s Creek, in Gloucester County, Virginia. The project began with a survey of the 60-acre core of the plantation in the winter of 2000/2001. Over the last two years the research has expanded to cover four areas: an early-18th-century slave quarter; an early-18th-century clay borrow pit; the northeast corner of an extensive formal garden; and the ruins of the manor house, constructed in 1694. It is hoped that the study of these distinct areas will provide archaeologists and the public with information on the development of plantation life and culture from the mid-17th through the late 19th century.

Excavation of the plowed soils above the slave quarter has revealed the footprint of a small building consisting of two burned clay areas divided by a small root cellar or subfloor pit. The absence of any other structural remains suggests the building was built on ground-laid sills, likely measuring at least 18 x 12 ft. Sampling of the root cellar revealed a wealth of material culture, including the fronts and backs of cut cowrie shells, a raccoon bacculum, numerous glass beads,
straight pins, and a roughly shaped, black, lead-alloy cube. The excellent preservation of faunal remains within the feature suggests that future environmental analyses will add significantly to the data already recovered.

The sample excavation of a 16 x 14 ft. clay borrow pit, located 100 ft. east of the manor house, is proving equally informative about the Burwell family in the early 18th century. The artifacts recovered were of high quality and included wine glass fragments and painted delftware. In addition, over 250 wine bottles are estimated to have been disposed of within the 3 ft. deep pit, including many that were marked with the seals of the Burwell family, as well as Robert “King” Carter. These seals included over 25 examples of six different varieties with dates of 1710, 1713, and 1715. The pit was capped with water bricks from a nearby kiln, no doubt used to fire clay excavated from this feature.

The initial excavation of plowzone southeast of the manor house ruins exposed two sections of a substantial garden fence with roughly 10 in. square timbers set at 10 ft. intervals. The holes for each post measure about four ft. square and were subsequently cut by numerous repair posts. Artifacts recovered from the surface of these features suggest a mid-18th-century date for the garden’s construction, but future sampling of these postholes and molds will hopefully refine this date. Garden artifacts recovered from the plowzone have been limited to fragments of bell jar glass, but it is hoped that other material culture, as well as features related to planting beds and paths, will be uncovered with the future expansion of the excavations.

The centerpiece of the plantation, and the focus of current excavations, is the manor house, an engaging 81 x 61 ft. brick building constructed by 1694. This T-shaped building has been called the “transitional” building in Virginia architecture, combining design elements from the mid-17th century and the Georgian architectural movement of the 18th century. These elements include two pairs of double and triple diagonally set chimney stacks similar to those on Bacon’s Castle in Surry County, Virginia, built in 1665.

Excavations have confirmed the dimensions of the foundation, the presence of at least five cellar rooms, a carefully prepared builder’s trench, and an intact burn layer from the destruction of the building in 1897. Current excavations are focusing on understanding the chronology of this multi-phased building and the lives of the structure’s inhabitants from its initial construction by wealthy politically elite landowners, to its use by black tenant farmers at the end of the 19th century. For more information contact David A. Brown and Thane Harpole, Co-Directors, Fairfield Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 157, White Marsh, VA 23183, Phone: 804-694-4775; Email: fairfield@ccsinic.com; Website: http://fairfieldfoundation.org.

**U.S.A.-MIDWEST**

Reported by Lynn L.M. Evans

**Michigan**

Western Michigan University Field School
(Submitted by Michael Nassaney): In spring 2002, the Western Michigan University field school under the direction of Michael Nassaney and William Cremin conducted two projects involving the recovery of 18th- and 19th-century archaeological materials. The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project continued work along the St. Joseph River near Niles, Michigan, where a deposit of 18th-century colonial artifacts had been found in 1998. Due to the high water table, fieldwork required the installation of a well point dewatering system to create dry site conditions. Daniel Lynch and William Sauck employed multiple prospecting techniques in a geophysical survey that detected a number of subsurface anomalies.

Examination of several anomalies resulted in the identification of a stone hearth, a collapsed wall associated with the same structure, and a large deep pit containing many well-preserved animal bones, hand wrought nails, charcoal and ash, and fragmented chunks of burned daub or chinking from earth fast structures. Features also were recorded in other excavation units. Perhaps the most dramatic was a large, rectangular stone fireplace associated with orange oxidized soil, charcoal and ash, burned animal bone, and a variety of 18th-century artifacts. This fireplace appears to be part of yet another structure. We also identified a smudge pit containing more than 1000 carbonized corn cob, kernel, and cupule fragments, and nearby we found an undisturbed cache of nearly 100 gun parts, as well as brass buttons, miscellaneous metal scraps and a 1710-1713 silver coin.

All of these features were associated with predominantly French and some English artifacts, few, if any, of which predate 1691 or postdate 1781; they are invariably contemporaneous with the documented occupation of the fort. By cross-dating associated artifacts, we hope to be able to refine the site chronology. Future investigations will be oriented toward examining the structures in their entirety and recording information on the spatial organization of activity areas.

In Cass County, Michigan, Amanda Campbell conducted background research and led a pedestrian survey in search of material remains of a 19th-century fugitive slave settlement known as Ramtown. Oral accounts and documentary evidence provide support for Ramtown, although agricultural activities destroyed its last standing structures more than a century ago. The survey located and documented a dozen dispersed scatters of domestic artifacts. Only four of these sites appear as documented farmsteads on early maps, suggesting that others represent the remains of fugitive slaves’ cabins.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate that these sites were occupied from the late 1830s into the 1860s. The cultural material recovered includes fragmentary pieces of ceramics, glass, nails, crockery and bricks. Objects of personal adornment, leisure items, and food remains also were found including porcelain buttons, pipe stems, and bowls and shell remains.

Subsequent work should be oriented towards more intensive survey to determine if subsurface remains and intact deposits are present. These sites have the potential to yield information about activities that are poorly represented in documentary sources and will serve to highlight southwest Michigan’s importance in the Underground Railroad.

**U.S.A.-NORTHEAST**

Reported by David Starbuck

**Native Gender Relations in Southeastern New England** (Submitted by Michael Nassaney): Based on his long-term interest in the Contact period of southern New England, Michael Nassaney is completing a study of the changes in gender roles and relations experienced by Native peoples in their interactions with 17th-century Europeans. Funded in part by the John Nicholas Brown Center, Nassaney explores the ways in which Native Americans were active agents who made their own histories as they confronted colonialism on a daily basis. He explores the ways in which Native men and women challenged and transformed pre-Contact gender roles and responsibilities in southeastern New England in the context of mid-17th century population decline and increased commodity exchange. His study builds on a limited and ambiguous documentary record, and uses oral accounts and archaeological evidence of pipes, pestles, pots, and peage (wampum) to understand how new economic, social, and religious conditions influenced Native American daily life.
Nassaney welcomes correspondence from other scholars interested in this topic. He may be contacted as follows: Michael S. Nassaney, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5032; Phone 269-387-3981; Fax 269-387-3970; Email nassaney@wmich.edu.

Maine

Fort Shirley, Dresden: Owing to faculty retirement, the dig at Fort Shirley (1752-1760), sponsored by Bates College and directed by James Leamon, concluded in 2001. The focus of attention has now turned to the question of how best to use the artifact collection for educational purposes. The Lincoln County Historical Association, which owns most of the site, is considering various plans to obtain grants to be used to hire professional help in setting up a permanent exhibit and self-guided tour.

Jane Stover Rodick Brewer Site: The excavation, under the direction of Norman Buttrick, was part of an archaeology class at Freeport High School. The excavation took place on a 19th-century saltwater farm now owned by the Freeport Historical Society where the public is welcome. The objectives of the excavation were threefold: 1) provide a "hands-on" approach to local history for a senior elective course with the community involved, 2) answer questions about the site through archaeological evidence, 3) have students do historical research with primary documents and write an historical and archaeological (analysis of artifacts and features) report on the site.

Jane Stover Rodick was born 5 April 1817 and married Randall Brewer on 15 September 1836. The questions proposed to the students were: How long did the site exist? Who lived in the house and what do we know about the people? How do the artifact analysis help us to understand the people and structure of the house?

Square N530/E495 was excavated for material culture and was the most artifact-rich of any of the pits excavated with 191 total items. Percentages were: ceramics 49%, glass 48%, and 2.5% machine cut nails. The largest percentage of ceramics were hard whiteware (68%) followed by pearlware (31%) and a few pieces of porcelain (English) and yellow ware. There were some nice rim fragments of blue shell edge hard whiteware. One of the nicest pieces of pearlware was about 1/8 of a plate with hand painted edge design in black with a purple/blue floral transfer print on white. The mean ceramic date of this unit was 1845, indicating that Jane lived here before the land was deeded to her, perhaps as early as 1836, the date of her marriage to Randall Brewer. A great deal of the glass was window glass, but there was a small percentage of bottle glass including one wine bottle fragment.

One of the main reasons for doing this excavation was to provide an experience for high school students in historical archaeology. This experience has helped students learn history in a different way, i.e., handling the material culture, which had not been touched since the Brewers were here. Each student was required to do an analysis of the artifacts that they found. They also had to do their own research on the Brewers and Rodicks to compare what they read to what they excavated. This hands-on history is what excites them into learning about the past more than just reading about it. Community participation was important as well. The Freeport Historical Society, Community Library, High School, Town Office as well as the parents of the students were all involved in helping students.

Massachusetts

The Historic Winslow House: The Center for Cultural and Environmental History at University of Massachusetts-Boston recently completed an archaeological survey of the Historic Winslow House property in Marshfield. The goals of the survey were to investigate specific features relating to the existing structure, and to survey the historic property to identify subsurface resources. Survey techniques included non-invasive electromagnetic conductivity profiling and shovel test pit transects. Excavations identified material densities in several areas, associated with various periods of occupation of the house, and one shell deposit pit feature.

The historic Winslow House, a National Register-listed property, was built ca. 1699 by Col. Isaac Winslow. An adjacent site associated with Winslow’s father, Governor Josiah Winslow, was excavated in 1947 by Harry Hornblower, and in 1971 by Brown University under the direction of Dr. James Deetz. Plimoth Plantation staff members are assisting with the processing of the recent dig, as that museum holds the assemblages from the two previous Winslow Site excavations.

Orchard House, Concord: In July of 2001 the Center for Cultural and Environmental History of the University of Massachusetts-Boston conducted an archaeological site examination at Orchard House, the former home of author Louisa May Alcott in Concord, Massachusetts.

Built in the late 17th century, Orchard House consists of two separate buildings that were joined together by Louisa’s father, Bronson Alcott, in 1858. Repair work included the installation of a foundation in the back section of the house and the expansion of the existing half basement and crawl space into a full basement. Archaeological testing was conducted around the foundation to the rear of the house and in the crawl space to determine if any intact archaeological deposits existed and to retrieve any cultural resources that would be impacted by the construction.

Shovel test pits and excavation units around the exterior of the building revealed a portion of the extensive landscape modification performed by Bronson Alcott. Among these modifications were drainage features installed by Bronson and the remains of a sheet midden dating to the first half of the 19th century when tenants occupied the property. This trash deposit had been covered over by Bronson and a detailed description of this modification was noted in his journal. In the cellar crawl space the original well for the property was uncovered. The well was documented in the survey of the property performed by Henry David Thoreau in 1857. It has been preserved and is included in the interpretive plan of the house where visitors can now view the well through a trap door in the kitchen floor.

During the late fall and winter of 2001 construction began on the house. Thanks to the vigilance and keen eyes of the construction crew and Orchard House staff, several significant features were discovered. The first feature was determined to be a refuse pit from underneath the indoor privy. The privy was constructed around 1873. Earlier testing had concentrated on the exterior of the privy but the presence of a concrete block foundation, poured cement floor and the modern washroom prevented the excavation of the interior of the privy. Artifacts recovered from the feature include pipe stems, ceramics, glass, food remains, and tin wares. All date to the period of the Alcott occupation and later. On 27 November 2001 workers again uncovered a feature and archaeologists were called back to investigate. While excavating a hole for crib work construction workers exposed a deposit consisting of large glass and ceramic fragments, oyster shell, and personal effects such as cutlery, buttons, and a bone comb. Work was halted and the feature was further exposed. The feature was determined to be a continuation of the sheet midden that had been discovered during the summer.

Among the artifacts recovered was a sizeable collection of mendable ceramic and glass vessels. These vessels included several sponge and spatter ware plate and tea bowls, shell-edge and transfer-printed ware plates and saucers, hand painted tea bowls, stoneware jars and jugs, redware milk pans and jars, and a whole redware luster deco-
rated tea pot. Among the glass vessels were medicinal bottles, two tumblers, one of amethyst colored glass, the remains of several oil lamps, bottles, and a ribbed decanter. Analysis of the artifacts determined that the deposit was created by the tenants who occupied the house prior to the purchase by Bronson Alcott in 1857.

Repair work on Orchard House has now successfully been completed. The new basement greatly increased storage space and a new HVAC system is scheduled for installation. The preservation of the well and its integration into daily tours has been a source of pride for the staff. Artifacts uncovered from the sheet midden have been mended and during Massachusetts Archaeology Week a display of these artifacts was installed at the house. Further archaeological work is supported and encouraged by the Louisa May Alcott Memorial Association if funding can be acquired.

Fisher-Richardson House, Mansfield: An archaeological site examination at the Fisher-Richardson House in Mansfield has been underway in advance of structural reinforcement. The initial construction of the early part of the house has been dated to the 1740s, with an addition of equal size in 1800. The house was the focus of an extensive restoration project in 1930. Archaeological work focused on the cellar, where 13 footers and support posts will be added. A series of 8 excavation trenches covered the locations of all 13 footers in the cellar. One-eighth-inch screening of all excavated soil was conducted. Recovered materials include principally architectural components and architectural materials, with scattered low-density domestic materials and a concentration of domestic materials in one area.

Excavation of the eight trenches recovered a number of defunct stone footers, two historic disturbances or pits in the glacial till, shallow builder’s trenches at several locations, and an earthen floor with associated materials embedded in it. Stone footers or possible footers, consisting of flat stones or large rocks were uncovered in six trenches. One location included a cement footer presently housing a support post; two other stone footers were similarly employed.

Most trenches recovered few domestic items such as ceramics (creamware, pearlware, whiteware) or personal items (pins, buttons, beads, etc.). The exception was a location within the 1800 addition, which had a 6 cm-thick, hard earthen floor with small sherds of pottery embedded, as well as small glass shards, and organic remains including wood, plant fiber, seeds, etc., representing a sealed context ca. 1830-1860. Below the earth floor, overlying glacial till, green shell-edged pearlware was recovered, a ceramic type consistent with an early-19th-century addition. Based on the floor and cultural materials (which represent food refuse, kitchen-wares, and possibly floor sweepings), I suggested that a cellar stairway existed here up to the mid-19th century. Unbeknown to us, an extensive architectural analysis of the house had been conducted and had independently concluded that this location was probably used for an earlier cellar stairway, prior to the construction of a cellar stairwell in the older section of the house when the kitchen was moved.

Connecticut

Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Ash House Site, Mansfield: Historical and archaeological investigations of the Ash House site were conducted in August 2001. The site was located within a proposed industrial park under development by the University of Connecticut, and the investigations were conducted by TRC Environmental Corporation under contract to the University. The purpose of the project was to preserve and record the information that the Ash House site contained. The Ash House residential structure had been dismantled in order to be reconstructed elsewhere prior to the investigations. The site of the house consisted of an open cellar hole with intact foundations and a central chimney stack. A barn still stood to the rear of the house, but had been stripped of its siding.

The historical research conducted during this project suggested that the Ash House was built between 1742 and 1751/1752. The house was probably built by Stephen Free- man prior to its purchase by William Johnson in 1751 or 1752. That information was at odds with local tradition, which attributed the house to the Slater family with a construction date of ca. 1770. Research conducted during this project demonstrated that the Slatters owned the property immediately to the north and had never owned the Ash House site.

The archaeological investigations determined that the property had been heavily disturbed through time, leaving few intact archaeological remains. Few archaeological features were found during the investigations, although a filled cellar hole for an earlier barn and a filled privy pit were found between the Ash House cellar and the standing barn. Available archaeological and architectural information indicated that the standing barn was probably built by the Rybc family after they moved to the site in 1906.

Archaeological investigations in the Ash House cellar and study of photographs taken while the house was being dismantled produced a clear picture of how the house was constructed and changed through time. The house began as a standard two-over-two saltbox with a central chimney. The kitchen was on the first floor on the east (south in some descriptions) side, with what was probably a parlor in the western room. The eastern room upstairs had a fireplace while the west room did not, and both rooms were probably used as bedrooms. The upstairs fireplace and presumably the east fireplace on the ground floor were connected by a vent to an unusual ash collection chamber in the cellar that was still present at the time of the investigations. An el was added to the rear of the house at some point, probably in the 18th century, and the kitchen was moved to the el. The el was later expanded to a complete lean-to shed with the addition of a room on the west side. A wing was added to the southwest corner of the house in the 20th century, and a small room for a bathroom was added to the rear of the shed.

Fairly large quantities of archaeological materials were recovered during the investigations. Unfortunately, none of those materials came from intact deposits, and the artifact sizes tended to be very small. The condition of the artifacts and the lack of good context made it impossible to address fully social and economic questions posed in the project research design.

U.S.A.-NORTHERN PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN STATES

Reported by Steven G. Baker

Second Los Pinos Indian Agency and Uncompahgre Ute tipi sites: In 2002 the Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project conducted fieldwork at the second Los Pinos Indian Agency (SOR139) and Uncompahgre Ute tipi sites in the surrounding area near Montrose in west-central Colorado. The area about the site is in the path of rampant suburban growth in this once remote rural mountain valley. The exploratory survey and planning project was directed by Steven G. Baker on behalf of the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation in cooperation with the State Historic Fund of the Colorado Historical Society and Centuries Research, Inc.

The Los Pinos Agency served famous Chief Ouray’s Uncompahgre Ute Band from 1875 to 1881 when the Utes were forced to remove to northeastern Utah in conjunction with the rush of white Americans to settle western Colorado. The Agency played a prominent historical role in the events leading up to the Ute War and the removal.
During June and July a crew of ten under Baker’s leadership completed assessment on the west side of a central plaza area where the Agent’s adobe home/office and storage facilities were located. This included a significant level of excavation in the ruins of the agent’s adobe brick home. More limited work was undertaken to delineate and evaluate the north wall foundation of a large adobe and stone storehouse and to define the limits and depth of a 40 ft. long root cellar. Following the abandonment of the agency in 1881, the agent’s house was found to have been used for firewood and coal storage up to about 1900 after which time it was razed. During this operation wood structural materials were apparently salvaged and the adobe bricks from the upper walls were carried away. This left only a mud and stone foundation system with a broad adobe brick veranda and some floor boards in place under a layer of reworked adobe mud.

The agent’s structure contained little other than food storage and other small domestic items from the original agency period. The agent’s backyard area was found to have been plowed into the subsoil and there were only the most fleeting remains of outhouse pits and other features surviving. Along with the foot print of the root cellar, the north foundation of the storehouse was defined but the structure was found to have been badly damaged by the construction of two irrigation ditches across it.

Field clearing and heavy plowing in the east part of the site destroyed all traces of the foundations of the adobe mess house, post office/living quarters and other key buildings of the original agency. It was, however, noted that the field clearing did actually build up soil over some of the original backyard deposits behind the mess house. These were sampled and the fill of period privy vault associated with the mess house was salvaged from the edge of a bluff where quarrying had nearly destroyed it. Additional buried features are expected to survive in this area. Artifact returns were limited due to the time period of the agency which was prior to the start of reliable freight shipments into what was then a very remote region of Colorado. Bottled and canned goods were rare. Despite the damage to the site, it still possesses considerable integrity and can still yield information on the site and its cultural/historical context as it involved Native Americans, Mexicans, and Victorian white American management. Additional work to inventory and test Ute tipi encampments in the vicinity of the agency is ongoing and will be completed in 2003. The final report will be available from the Colorado Historical Society and/or Centuries Research, Inc. in Montrose in 2004.

U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST
Reported by Sannie K. Osborn

Angel Island Immigration Station: Trish Fernandez reports that Pacific Legacy Inc., under contract with Environmental Science Associates and the California Department of Parks and Recreation, has completed limited excavation at the site of the Angel Island Immigration Station. Angel Island is located in the San Francisco Bay and has a long history of U.S. government activity. Prior to government use of the area, Native American use of the cove is indicated by the presence of a shell midden (CA-Mrn-44), portions of which were severely disturbed by the construction of the Immigration Station. The project is part of an overall plan to preserve and interpret the history of the Immigration Station. Key parties in the development of this plan are the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and the National Park Service.

Pacific Legacy led the excavation effort, and was assisted by Jeff Brooke, California State Parks Archaeologist, and Frank Ross, a Coast Miwok representing the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria. Volunteers that assisted the excavation (as part of the Earth Day volunteer effort on the island coordinated by California State Parks) were Alisa Moore of Environmental Science Associates and Dr. Lori Hager of the Archaeological Research Facility (ARF) at UC Berkeley. In addition, Roberta Jevett, also from the ARF, recorded the stratigraphy in the trenches as part of her ongoing study of the prehistoric sites on the island.

The Immigration Station Administration Building was in use between 1910 and 1940. It was touted as the Ellis Island of the West; however, it was also known as the Guardian of the Western Gate, as it was overtly designed to control the flow of Chinese into the country who were officially not welcome with the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. Constructed by the Department of Commerce and Labor, it was a large, irregularly shaped, two-story edifice that housed exam rooms, offices, employee dormitories, and detention quarters for 100 European immigrants. A separate structure was designed as detention quarters for 400 "Orientals". The building was situated in a protected cove on the north end of the island; it was the building nearest the wharf that received ships carrying immigrants. In 1940, the building was destroyed as a result of an accidental fire. Fortunately, all the inhabitants escaped injury.

In 1941, the U.S. Army used the property as the North Garrison of Fort McDowell and constructed a 1,600-man mess hall and kitchen on the site of the former Immigration Station Administration Building. In 1946, the Army passed the property into the hands of the Army District Engineer and by 1963 most of the island was under California State Parks management.

In 1973, the mess hall and kitchen remnants were purposefully destroyed and buried by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The detention barracks were spared because Alexander Weis, a park ranger, noted poems carved on the walls by the Chinese immigrants. These carvings can be viewed by participating in the public tour on the island and are a poignant reminder of the despair Chinese immigrants experienced during forced detainment. In 1997, as a result of efforts by the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation, the site was declared a National Historic Landmark.

The current excavation effort was aimed at identifying the subsurface remains of the Administration Building to determine how those remains might contribute to the overall interpretive program. In 1966, the area was described as very disturbed. It was expected that the destruction and burial of the mess hall and kitchen in 1973 added further to the noted ground disturbance, and that there would be several layers of thick rubble overlaying the area. The current investigation began with a study of historic maps and a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey conducted by Dr. Lawrence Conyers of the University of Colorado-Denver. The GPR survey identified concentrated areas of disturbance in the soil down to approximately four ft. deep. An historic plan of the building was overlain on the GPR map and many of the disturbed areas found via the GPR survey matched the delineation of the building walls. This data was used in concert with historic plans of the building to inform the excavation.

The excavation began by marking the corners of the building, as depicted in the historic plans, with wooden stakes. Areas that offered the highest potential for the discovery of intact walls (based on the GPR data and the historic plans) were then marked for the placement of backhoe trenches. The depths of the backhoe trenches were determined with the aid of the GPR data.

A total of seven trenches were dug at the site. Intact structural features were discovered from one to four feet in depth and included concrete walkways, steam heating pipes, and concrete wall and stairway footings. The range in depth of structural materials is attributed to the terraced character of the building and the slope of the natural topography. Structural materials attributed to the WWII-era North Garrison mess hall...
were found approximately one foot above the deepest that was identified as Administration Building remains.

The entire site exhibits fill material atop remains of the Administration Building. Fill varies across the site and includes clean fill, gravel, historic artifact-rich soil matrix, and midden soils from CA-Mrn-44. Artifact deposits were plotted when discovered, but were left in place, as it is policy that site remains be disturbed as little as possible. However, soil samples and a small sample of artifacts were taken from each trench and will be analyzed and cataloged shortly.

In addition to information about the construction methods and site chronology, the study of this site will focus on the functional and aesthetic aspects of the built landscape, including the communication of power and control through the use of imposing facades and panoptic architectural features. Our excavation will contribute to the overall research effort by DPR regarding how Angel Island contrasts and compares with Ellis Island in terms of public recognition, and how the remains of the Administration Building may be interpreted to the public as part of the restoration program.

U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST

Reported by Alfred Woods

Florida

St. Augustine Web Exhibit: The Florida Museum’s first “virtual” (World Wide Web) exhibit on archaeology was done as part of a joint effort between the Florida Museum of Natural History, the Florida Department of State, and the City of St. Augustine to salvage, preserve, and document the archaeological artifact collections excavated in St. Augustine over the past 30 years. For more than a decade, the artifacts excavated in St. Augustine since 1970—more than one million individual specimens—were packed in cardboard boxes, stacked three-high and stored in non-climate controlled hallways and closets in St. Augustine’s Government house. This situation came about after the artifact repository in the basement of Government house was devastated by a flood, during which the artifacts were packed and moved to safety by a dedicated team of volunteers. In the process, however, they became inaccessible to researchers, and were put in serious danger of deterioration (through mechanical abrasion, oxidation, and chemical reaction to packing boxes).

Much of the artifact collection had been excavated by FLMNH curator Kathleen Deagan, who, along with officials of the City of St. Augustine, became extremely anxious about the survival of the archaeological materials from the town. The artifacts from St. Augustine—the nation’s oldest city—are a completely unique resource for the study of America’s colonial origins. They constitute the country’s only collection of Spanish Colonial remains spanning the period of first European settlement (1565) to the beginnings of Florida statehood. Making sure they were safe and accessible was urgently important, and in 1999 the Florida Museum of Natural History offered to house the collections in museum cabinets, preserve and clean them, and make them available to scholars and students through computerized documentation. A partnership between the Museum, the City of St. Augustine, and the Florida Department of State was forged, and support for the collections transfer and curation was secured from the Florida Department of State assisted by the Historic Preservation Advisory Council, and the National Science Foundation.

An important aspect of moving the collections to the Florida Museum of Natural History was to make the artifacts available. In addition to creating a computerized catalog of the objects themselves, we decided to create a “virtual exhibit” that would be available on the World Wide Web and accessible to anybody with an internet connection. The exhibit tells the story of life and society in Spanish St. Augustine from 1565 through 1800, using the life stories of real people who lived in St. Augustine during each phase of the colony’s history. Our characters were identified and studied through documentary research, and represent the dominant themes in the evolution of life in Spanish St. Augustine. They include men, women, and children; Africans, Spaniards, mestizos, and Indians; rich people, shopkeepers, soldiers, priests, Indian chiefs, and slaves. These individuals are linked to material objects that have been excavated in St. Augustine, which are shown in striking images made by Jeff Gage, the Florida Museum’s photographer. We also show historic-era images of maps, buildings, paintings, and other objects that provide color and detail, and help visitors to experience the ambience of the times.

The ultimate lesson—apart from those of history and society in Spanish Florida—is that Museum collections and archaeological sites are an invaluable, but poorly-understood source for understanding the American past. This is especially true for those people who are not well-represented in mainstream history: women, children, the poor, and ethnic minorities. Although the written records that historians rely on are heavily biased toward the literate, the elite, and white males, the archaeological record was created more democratically, by everyone who ever built a house, threw away garbage, or lost an object. Archaeologists are keenly aware of this, and we hope to give the general public a glimpse of this approach through out exhibit.

Tennessee

The University of Tennessee Department of Anthropology excavated three Tennessee sites in 2002 in their historic archaeology research program: the Massengale house site near the historic 19th-century British colony of Rugby; Marble Springs, the late-18th- to early-19th-century farm home of John Sevier, frontiersman and first governor of Tennessee; and the Lenoir slave house, one of two standing brick structures on the mid-19th-century plantation of Albert Lenoir near Loudon.

Massengale Site: During the week of 18 to 22 March, a student crew under the direction of Kimberly Pyszka, with support from volunteers from the Rugby Historical Association and Charles H. Faulkner, principal investigator, tested the site of the Massengale log house. The house was built ca. 1860 by Dempsey Massengale, Jr., the son of an early settler, and occupied by the Massengale family until about the turn of the century. This family was well-known to the late-19th-century English colonists who settled Rugby as one of the “quaint native people” whom they often visited and described. Historic Rugby requested the archaeological testing of the site marked by a chimney fall, in order to compare the lifeways of the early settlers of this Cumberland Plateau area to the lifeways of the English colonists. The English colony had been studied by UTK three years earlier at Uffington House, home of the Hughes family, founders of the English colony in 1880.

The site was tested with 90 posthole tests and six 3 x 3 ft. units strategically placed where the STPs produced significant artifactual and feature data. Most of the units were placed within what was believed to be the “footprint” of the house based on artifact distribution, a painting of this building done by a Rugby resident in the 1880s, and information by family descendants. Artifacts recovered in the STPs and units confirmed an 1860s-1900 date for the cabin, but strangely did not reveal any foundational features (except the chimney fall) corresponding to the painting and family tradition. The most interesting feature was a dense concentration of burned glass and ceramics in the center of what was believed to be the main pen of the cabin. No other solid evidence was found to indicate the cabin had burned down and nothing was found in the archival research or in Massengale family lore to suggest this. The excavation had to close
before the feature could be further explored. The student team and Rugby volunteers under the direction of Pyszka and Faulkner returned to the site on 21 to 22 October to study further the burned concentration of artifacts in two additional units. Subsequent research by Pyszka revealed an oral tradition that the cabin had been moved sometime after 1900 into the town of Rugby and that the property had been later cleared by a timber company. Careful excavation of the feature and refitting of sherds suggested disturbance by plowing, probably by the timber company. Our interpretation is that the cabin was dismantled and moved, and the remains on the site were piled and burned. The site was then later plowed. Kim Pyszka is presently conducting laboratory and archival research on this site and will compare the data to that obtained from the Uffington site for her master’s thesis.

Marble Springs: Virtually no systematic archaeology was conducted on the Marble Springs State Historic Site until 2000 when the University of Tennessee began a testing program prior to landscaping and restoration projects initiated by the state. Only two of the eight log buildings now on the site were there when the state purchased the property in 1941; the original log cabin occupied by the Sevier family from ca. 1797 to 1818, and a two-pen log cantilevered barn that had an unclear history. Through early 2002 most of the excavation was conducted around the Sevier cabin that was undergoing extensive restoration, but that winter a new crisis caused our focus to shift to the log barn. Heavy rain and changed drainage patterns caused extensive flooding of the barn which is situated in a narrow floodplain of a small creek. Solutions to this problem suggested by the state were to move the barn if it did not date from the Sevier era, or if it did, to raise the barn and barnyard with fill above the flood zone. In either case, the barn would have to be directly dated and the area tested for evidence of an earlier building or buildings at this location. One elderly resident claimed that the barn had been built in the early 1950s by her grandfather, but this could not be confirmed.

Fortunately, Charles Faulkner’s graduate architectural archaeology class was available in April to test the barnyard area around the building. A member of the class, David Mann, a graduate student doing research in the Geography Department’s Laboratory of Tree-Ring Science at UTK, conducted dendrochronological dating on the barn logs. Mann removed 17 sample cores from logs in each pen and three concentrations of harvesting dates were developed from datable logs: 1768 (1 timber), 1850 (3 timbers), and 1932 (3 timbers). Mann concluded that the Marble Springs barn was constructed ca. 1932 using recycled timbers from earlier log buildings. The 1768 date for the single log is puzzling and although there is an undocumented story that the Sevier cabin was already standing when the family moved onto the property in 1797, this would still be too early for EuroAmerican settlement in this area.

Fifteen posthole tests were conducted around the barn on a 6 ft. center grid and a 3 x 4 ft. unit was excavated adjacent to the limestone footer at the northwest corner of the barn. These excavations confirmed the dendrochronological age of the barn. All of the nails recovered in both the posthole tests and unit are wire nails and the few sherds of glass date from the 20th century. The footer was built with 20th-century concrete and rested on the bedrock and the profiles of the excavation unit indicated a rapid deposition of colluvium and alluvium around the footer during the 20th century. There is no evidence an earlier building stood in this location.

On 1 June Dr. Charles Faulkner’s historical archaeology field school of 25 undergraduate and graduate students and volunteers began a five-week excavation at Marble Springs. Graduate field assistants were Jennifer Barber, Ginny Ellenberg, and Tanya Faberson. A total of 426 posthole tests on 6 ft. centers was excavated, working outward from the Sevier cabin area and eventually covering an area of approximately 35,000 square feet. When areas of artifact concentration, architectural features or stratified deposits were located with the posthole tests, 1 x 1 and 3 x 3 ft. units were opened to further explore these areas. Three 1 x 1 ft. units were expanded into 3 x 3 ft. units. Eight 3 x 3 ft. units were eventually opened.

No additional early structures were located although some critical areas could not be tested because of the buildings having been moved onto the site after 1941 and deep fill being present in an old parking lot in the central area of the site. However, two areas revealed significant early stratigraphy. Burned ash lenses near the recently restored detached kitchen produced late-18th- and early-19th-century domestic artifacts. Two feet of rock-free homogeneous loamy soil were encountered in another unit. Early-20th-century photographs of the farm indicate this was a garden area. Most of the nine features recorded were late 19th to early 20th century in age, but the single 18th-century feature was particularly interesting. This was a conical-shaped clay barrow pit near the kitchen that had an iron hatchet, knife, and large limestone digging implement on the bottom that were apparently used to remove clay for chinking, and a kitchen trash deposit near the top containing creamware and pearlware and other 1790s artifacts.

There are plans to return to Marble Springs with the field school to continue the testing of the remainder of the property in the summer of 2003.

Lenoir Slave House: Two identical brick slave houses were built in the mid-19th century behind the Albert Lenoir mansion house. One of these houses has been converted into a modern guest house, but the other has never been remodeled, and although in a deteriorated condition, still retains most of its architectural integrity. These houses are unusual in that they consist of two large rooms at each end of the building with gable end fireplaces, these rooms being separated by two narrow rooms with doorways from the large rooms leading into the smaller rooms providing access throughout the length of the building. An entrance door and large windows are provided for each large room in the facade of the buildings, but no doorways are found on the rear elevation of the buildings.

Between 19 July and 24 August, 3 x 3 ft. units were opened outside the entrance doorways of the occupied building by a volunteer student crew and directed by Charles Faulkner and Brooke Hamby to obtain a sample of artifacts from each room to determine if there had been social or functional differences between these rooms. Hamby plans to use the data for her doctoral dissertation on slavery in East Tennes-see.

Some interesting features and artifact distributions were found in these units. Heavily fired areas were found just outside the doorway of the north room. One of these was a puddled clay fire basin that seemed to have been impressed with a fine weave cloth. What appeared to be the rubble of a destroyed brick step or steps was also found in this unit. An apparent infrequency of ceramics outside the doorways also appeared unusual for a domestic entrance. However, there was an interesting assemblage of glassware, a reworked silver coin, glass beads, and an ivory guying peg. Due to the small sample, the significance of these features and artifact frequencies is unclear. More work is planned on this important site in 2003.
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