

WILLIAM B. LEES, *Newsletter Editor*, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 151 Walton Avenue, Lexington, KY 40508 U.S.A.

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## President's Corner

### Julia A. King

In this, my last column as president, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to serve the society in what has been both a challenging and very rewarding experience. In the waning days of my term, I am looking forward to a great annual meeting in St. Louis, and I hope to see each and every one of you there. More on the St. Louis meeting later; first, I want to acknowledge the efforts of the real workhorses—that is, the entire Board of Directors—and to thank them for the support and direction they have generously provided throughout the year.

Your board—including members Judy Bense, Barbara Heath, Bill Lees, Sara Mascia, Kim McBride, Ronn Michael, William Moss, Bob Neyland, Vergil Noble, Mike Polk, Dan Roberts, and Martha Zierden—has accomplished a great deal this year. Much of that work was started under the direction of previous presidents and board members, suggesting the long-range unified vision of the board for promoting historical archaeology and crafting an ever-stronger professional organization.

Here are several major board accomplishments for this year:

- Appointed a new journal editor effective January 2005 (see Vergil Noble's announcement in this issue),
- Formalized the relationship between SHA and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, thus clarifying and strengthening our organizations' relationship (see Dan Roberts' discussion in this issue),
- Placed a revised Constitution and Bylaws before the membership (which you, dear members, overwhelmingly passed in September),
- Placed a revised Ethics Statement before the membership (with many thanks

to former SHA board member Doug Scott and which was also passed by the membership),

- Published three journal issues and prepared the fourth,
- Published three newsletter issues and prepared the fourth,
- Initiated a project to revise the SHA Web site, which should be posted late fall,
- Appointed Rick Sprague to chair a working group to assess the society's archives and other papers and to make recommendations for policy and placement,
- Sponsored several sessions at the Fifth World Archaeological Conference held in Washington, D.C. and supported the attendance of four colleagues from outside the United States,
- Recognized the effort of Rep. Boswell to include archaeological sites in the Farm Bill, and
- Lobbied select congressional representatives for an increase in the Historic Preservation Grant Fund (with thanks to SHA's governmental affairs consultant Nellie Longworth).

Many thanks to the board members and regular members who have worked hard on the activities listed above and the many other

*Continued on Page 2*

**New Email address  
for SHA Newsletter:**

**<shanews@crai-ky.com>**

## President's Corner

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ongoing projects not listed above. It has been a privilege and an honor to work with such dedicated colleagues.

### CONFERENCE COSTS AND THE ANNUAL MEETING

By now you have surely submitted your preregistration materials for SHA's upcoming conference in St. Louis, Missouri. If not, don't delay another minute! SHA Conference Co-Chairs Vergil Noble and Doug Scott have assembled a conference that promises to be engaging, stimulating, and an opportunity for fellowship. In other words, be there or be square. Preregister to avoid high on-site registration fees and rates.

Indeed, if you have preregistered for the conference, you are aware that the preregistration fees have increased this year. A tremendous amount of deliberation went into the decision to increase the rates. As you know, SHA counts on its conferences to return revenue to our coffers, revenue used to promote the mission and goals of the society. On the other hand, the SHA board is extremely sensitive to the need to keep conference rates low in our effort to encourage the widest participation in our annual meetings.

The observation that, in the world at large, costs for goods and services have increased dramatically is no surprise. In most areas of the country, for example, real estate prices surged in the first half of 2003, rising as much as 20% in certain places. For SHA conference attendees, we can expect to see

these increases reflected in higher hotel room and meeting space rates in future years. Rising fuel costs also affect transportation affordability to and from the conference. The current economy has further affected real wages—many government employees have enjoyed little to no salary increases. While the cost to put on a conference has risen, the financial ability of many members—especially students—to attend has been made more difficult.

The registration rates for the St. Louis conference were increased after considerable discussion among the organizers, officers, and business office. SHA has managed to keep its annual meeting registration rates both low and steady for the last four or five years. Preregistration for regular members was \$97 in Providence in 2003; it was \$95 in 1998 in Atlanta (in Québec City 2000, it was an astonishingly low \$70). These rates are impressive, and I for one marvel at SHA's ability to keep rates so low. The Providence conference, however, was more expensive to put on than the conference in Atlanta, and we can anticipate future conferences will be similarly more expensive.

The challenge, then, is how does SHA maintain current levels of service while minimizing the impact of rising costs on our members? This year, the SHA board has aggressively solicited support for the St. Louis conference in a tireless effort to keep costs low. Many of our colleagues and the organizations for which they work have given generously to the SHA for the upcoming conference. Yes, preregistration rates have increased noticeably this year. What may not be as apparent is that the increase would have been considerably larger without the very generous support of many of our colleagues.

In addition, the 2004 Conference Committee has done an excellent job with targeting rates for students, and for whom we all agree we should keep costs as low as possible. For example, Vergil Noble has driven a very hard bargain with the Hyatt Regency at Union Station to provide student rooms at a strikingly reasonable rate. The Hyatt has identified a block of rooms that will be available to students for only \$88 per night—a great and affordable rate, particularly if students double up. Through sponsorship, the 2004 Conference Committee was able to offer a very good rate to attend the luncheon roundtables, open to all members, including students. Roundtables provide an opportunity to explore topics and issues in historical archaeology in a collegial atmosphere.

While it is true that escalating costs impact the rates members will pay to attend future annual meetings, do recognize that such issues have been at the forefront of the

Published Quarterly

**Subscription Rate:** Individual: Adjunct (\$30), Student (\$50), Regular (\$95), Friend (\$150), Developer (\$200), Benefactor (\$300), Life (\$3,000); Organizational: Institution (\$105). All U.S. Funds

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**Editorial Address:** The Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter, c/o William B. Lees, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 151 Walton Avenue, Lexington, KY 40508. Email to:

[<shanews@crai-ky.com>](mailto:shanews@crai-ky.com)

**Business Address:** 19 Mantua Road, Mt. Royal, NJ 08061. Phone 856-224-0995; Fax 856-423-3420; Email [<hq@sha.org>](mailto:hq@sha.org) (New Subscriptions, Changes of Address, Subscription Fulfillment Matters)

2003

The Society for Historical Archaeology  
3rd Class Postage Paid

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

board's thinking. The SHA board and the 2004 Conference Committee have worked extremely hard to minimize the costs passed on to conference attendees, this year and in the future. Please join us in devising new and creative ways to keep the SHA conference and all society services as affordable as possible. I'd be glad to hear from you – my email address is <king@dhcd.state.md.us>; and my phone number is 410-586-8551.

See you in St. Louis!

## EARLY CONFERENCE SUPPORT

The SHA Board of Directors and the 2004 Conference Committee gratefully acknowledge the following individuals and organizations for their generous support of the 2004 conference:

American Resources Group, Ltd.  
Archaeological Research, Inc.  
Aurora Associates  
Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site  
Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.  
East Carolina University  
ESRI, Inc.  
Independent Archaeological Consultants, LLC  
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, National Park Service  
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KCI Technologies  
Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory  
Bonnie McEwan  
Missouri Historical Society Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service  
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
Robert L. Schuyler  
Roberta S. Greenwood  
St. Charles, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce  
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The Hyatt Regency at Union Station  
Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, National Park Service  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - St. Louis District  
University of Missouri - St. Louis  
University of Nebraska - Lincoln  
University of Nebraska Press  
Martha Zierden  
Further, SHA would like to acknowledge Nicola Longford, Vergil Noble, and Michael "Sonny" Trimble, each of whom has provided suggestions and ideas for fundraising and made phone calls on behalf of the society. Finally, Steve Dasovich has not only made phone calls to raise money, he has hit the pavement in St. Louis, and SHA thanks him for the extra effort he has made to make 2004 a great and revenue-generating conference!

# SHA Election Results-2003

The election returns have been tallied, and we are pleased to announce the official results. Of 1,869 ballots mailed out to the membership, the business office received a total of 492 valid ballots for a return rate of slightly more than 26%. Winning candidates in the 2003 election are as follows:

### SHA President-Elect:

Judith Bense

### SHA Director:

Anne Giesecke and Gregory Waselkov

### SHA Nominations and Elections Committee:

Rebecca Allen and Thomas Wheaton

### Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology:

Jeff Gray, Jerome Hall, and Victor Mastone

In addition, an overwhelming majority – more than 95% of those voting – approved the suite of proposed amendments to the SHA Constitution and Bylaws: For 448; Opposed 21; Not Voting 23.

The SHA offers sincere congratulations to the individuals elected to office, as well as deep appreciation to all the candidates for their willingness to run for office. We are fortunate indeed to have such well-qualified colleagues offer their valuable time to the cause of achieving our mission.

## Rebecca Allen Named to Succeed Ronald Michael as SHA Editor

We are pleased to announce the appointment of Rebecca Allen as the new editor of our society. Rebecca will succeed Ronald L. Michael, who announced in January of this year that he would not accept reappointment upon completion of his current three-year term, which will expire in January of 2005. Ronn has served the SHA as editor since 1978, during which time the SHA publications program diversified considerably and the journal *Historical Archaeology* expanded from an annual to a quarterly.

The board's appointment of Rebecca Allen followed an extensive search that began soon after Ronn Michael's notice to President Julia King. The Search Committee, chaired by Immediate Past President Vergil E. Noble, consisted of four incumbent members of the SHA Editorial Advisory Committee: Past President James Ayres, Past President Teresita Majewski, Newsletter Editor and Memorials Editor William Lees, and Reviews Editor Annalies Corbin. Several extremely well qualified individuals expressed interest in the position, and the committee was pleased to consider formal applications from two finalists. The committee report recommended appointment of Dr. Allen and cited not only her outstanding qualifications but also her strong commitment to serve the SHA and our profession.

Currently an associate editor for *Historical Archaeology*, Rebecca Allen brings considerable practical experience to her new position, and as President of Past Forward, Inc., of Richmond, California, she also brings business management skills that will serve her well. In welcoming her to the unique challenges of this crucial position in the society, we also acknowledge Ronn Michael's colossal record of service as editor over these past 25 years. We congratulate Rebecca Allen as she begins the transition to this new and important role, and we extend our sincere thanks to Ronn Michael as he works closely with her during his final year as editor.



## Images of the Past

## FROM FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST TO 2004 CONFERENCE CHAIR



Featured in this issue is a face familiar to anyone who has attended an SHA conference since 1976: Dr. Vergil E. Noble.

The photo to your left was actually taken only months before Vergil attended his first SHA conference in January of 1976 in Philadelphia. In the photo, taken in a hot field in Indiana, Vergil is using his major professor--Charles Cleland--as a ladder for taking field photos. This is at the site of Fort Quiatenon, an 18th-century French fur-trading post near present-day Lafayette. Vergil noted that "For years this was posted in the museum basement lab with a caption to the effect of, each new generation of archaeologists rises on the shoulders of those who went before." This photo is attributed to Judy Tordoff.

The photo to your right was taken a few years later, in 1979, also at Fort Quiatenon.

This photo is attributed to Rich Knecht.

Since these photos were taken, Vergil has racked up numerous achievements in historical archaeology. His list of service to the SHA alone is quite impressive: member of the board of directors, member of the editorial advisory board, memorials editor, program chair of the 1993 SHA conference in Kansas City, president, and co-chair of the 2004 conference in St. Louis (to name a few).

Photos courtesy of Vergil Noble, Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service.



## Archaeological Laboratory Supervisor Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, the historic site that interprets Jefferson's retirement years and his plantation retreat in Bedford County, Virginia, seeks to fill the position of Archaeological Laboratory Supervisor in the Department of Archaeology and Landscapes.

In partnership with the Director and the Field Supervisor, the Laboratory Supervisor oversees material culture research and interpretation and collections management for the Department of Archaeology and Landscapes.

Responsibilities include management, research, and interpretation of a 200,000+ artifact collection, and supervision of staff and volunteers. Must possess strong communication, leadership, and team-building skills, as well as strong organizational and computer skills.

The ideal candidate will have excellent skills in identifying and analyzing material culture of the historic period in the mid-Atlantic (with emphasis on the first half of the 19th century) and in collections management. He or she will have supervisory experience and possess a M.A. or Ph.D. in archaeology, anthropology, history, or a related discipline.

This position is available beginning 1 April 2004. Interviews may be scheduled during the SHA Annual Meeting in St. Louis. To apply, please send resume and the names and addresses of three references to Barbara Heath, Director of Archaeology and Landscapes, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551 or via email to <Barbara@poplarforest.org>. For more information about the position, please phone 434-534-8101. To learn more about Poplar Forest, please visit our Web site at [www.poplarforest.org](http://www.poplarforest.org).

## News from the Editor

As you may have noticed from the fall issue of the *Newsletter*, I have moved from Oklahoma to Kentucky. In the process I have ended close to 20 years of service in state government (Kansas and most recently Oklahoma) for a position in the private sector at Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. I have thoroughly enjoyed the change. The *Newsletter* has, of course, come with me and I look forward to continuing to serve as editor from my new location for the foreseeable future. Please help me out, though, by taking note of my new contact information:

William B. Lees, Ph.D., RPA  
Editor, SHA Newsletter  
Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.  
151 Walton Avenue  
Lexington, KY 40508  
Phone: 859-252-4737  
Fax: 859-254-3747  
Email: <[shaneews@crai-ky.com](mailto:shaneews@crai-ky.com)>

## Conservation Forum:

# Heads up on a potential problem with waterlogged wood

By Judy Logan

At the 2001 meeting of the Wet Organic Archaeological Materials (WOAM) Working Group of the ICOM-Committee for Conservation (ICOM-CC), two papers were presented which described the presence of iron/sulphur compounds and sulphuric acid in the timbers of the *Vasa* (Sandström, Tom P.A. et al., 2002; Sandström, Magnus et al., 2002). Conservators working on ships' hulls had known about the potential for acidic conditions in wood that contains iron and sulphur compounds, first noted in the timbers of the Roskilde Viking ships (Jespersen, K. 1989) and subsequently in the *Batavia* (MacLeod, I. D. and Kenna, C., 1991). Curators of mineral collections are also familiar with the deterioration of pyrite (crystalline iron disulphide), which reacts with oxygen and water vapor, forming iron sulphates and sulphuric acid. Not only does this result in acidic conditions, the sulphate crystals are larger than the original disulphide, meaning there is physical damage as the larger crystals form (Waller, R. 1989). It was a very unpleasant surprise to learn about the extent of this problem on the *Vasa*, arguably the largest waterlogged wooden object ever raised and conserved.

The *Vasa*, new flagship of the Swedish navy, was launched, and sank, on 10 August 1628. For the next 333 years, the ship sat on the bottom of Stockholm's harbor. It was raised in April 1961 as an intact hull which was floated to a dry dock where archaeological investigation and conservation was carried out. For 17 years, the hull was treated with a solution of polyethylene glycol (PEG), which was sprayed in regular cycles and gradually absorbed by the wet wood. Drying the intact hull began in 1979, continuing to 1988 when the ship was moved to its own museum, where it remains under constant care (Sandström, Tom P. A. et al., 2002; Malmberg 2002).

In 1999, discoloration accompanied by the formation of crystals was noted on some of the sculptural elements of the ship. Although salts had been noted on smaller artifacts treated in the 1960s, it was not until 2000 that the full extent of the problem appeared in the form of crystals and patches of acidic, damp discoloration on the hull.

Analysis showed the crystals on the surface to be compounds containing metallic salts and oxidized sulphur compounds. A few millimeters below the surface, sulphuric acid is forming as reduced sulphur oxidizes and reacts with air and water vapor. It is estimated that approximately 5,000 kg of acid is present in the timbers (Sandström, Magnus et al., 2002).

While scientists and conservators work to develop a treatment regime for the *Vasa*, the question of the extent of this problem in other wooden objects excavated from waterlogged sites remains. Sulphur is typically found in wet, anaerobic environments. Iron too is ubiquitous in these conditions. It can derive from bedrock, soils deposited from iron-containing deposits, or corroding ferrous artifacts. Sulphur and iron combine to form minerals which in turn react in the presence of air and water vapor, producing sulphuric acid.

Just how common this phenomena is in archaeological collections has yet to be evaluated, but it should be a "heads up" for archaeologists and conservators who need to make decisions about preserving waterlogged wooden objects. Ideally, iron and sulphur should be removed from wet wood prior to treatment with either PEG, sugar, silicon oil or other chemicals to combat shrinkage, but it is difficult, if not impossible, to wash iron and other impurities from thick pieces of wood. It takes many years for wood to become waterlogged, and material incorporated in wet wood is not easily removed. As in the case of the *Vasa*, it might take decades for these materials to undergo a chemical change.

What are the implications for the recovery, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood? To date, acidic degradation of iron/sulphur compounds has not been identified on artifacts from terrestrial sites. Knowing that it might occur should be a consideration when planning recovery of wood from wet, anaerobic environments. If time and money will be spent on conservation, it would be wise to request analysis to check for the presence of iron and sulphur. For very large, complex objects such as ships or structural elements, reburial after study may be the wise decision.

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# Who Owns Your Ideas?: Students and Intellectual Property

## **A REPORT OF THE STUDENT SUBCOMMITTEE, ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING COMMITTEE**

By Linda M. Ziegenbein, University of South Carolina

Academia, like other professions that require specific, skillful use of ideas and materials, still adheres to the model of training through apprenticeship. Just as an apprentice learns smithing through imitation and working side-by-side with the blacksmith, students learn the craft of academia through their close relationships with their professors. In archaeology, where students learn the skills of excavation and analysis through their experience in the field and tutelage in the classroom and laboratory, this is especially true. However, the proximity with which students and their advisors work means that the lines demarcating the ownership of intellectual property occasionally become blurred. When this happens, it is important that students understand how ownership in academia is defined and what avenues of recourse are available to them.

While most universities have some sort of intellectual property policy in place, these policies tend to deal with issues of copyright and patent law. Usually, ideas or inventions created by faculty or the students who work for them are owned by the university. Unfortunately, most intellectual property disputes in archaeology do not lend themselves to being resolved by a careful examination of the relevant laws and policies. Further, these situations are not always as simple or clear as someone appropriating an article or grant that a student has written. Instead, most intellectual property disputes in archaeology reside in gray areas that have not been codified and are thus difficult to untangle. Here are three scenarios to consider:

Scenario One: A student takes a class with a professor focusing on the professor's area of study. A year later, the student reads a recent article published by the professor and recognizes ideas that they had presented during in-class discussion. The student is not cited or acknowledged.

Scenario Two: An archaeological student is hired on a per-hour basis to do data analysis for a professor. The student's spouse is a statistician and writes a computer program to automate the analysis in order to analyze more data in a shorter amount of time. When the student asks to renegotiate pay based on volume of data analyzed, the professor fires the student and hires a student from the statistics department to duplicate the described program written by the student's spouse.

Scenario Three: A graduate student runs an archaeological project for their professor with the understanding that the student will write an article on the site when the project is completed. The student and professor discuss questions that can be addressed at the site and develop an excavation strategy for the site together. After the project is completed, the student processes and analyses the artifacts from the project while continuing to discuss preliminary findings and conclusions about the site with their advisor. Later, the professor publishes an article on the site describing conclusions that had been discussed with their student. The student's contribution is not acknowledged.

These three hypothetical scenarios underscore the ambiguous nature of intellectual property and the difficulty in determining when appropriation has occurred. Regardless of whether any of the scenarios is determined to be one in which theft of intellectual property has taken place, they are all obviously episodes in which professors have been ethically ambivalent, at best. There is a real danger in this because this behavior not only demoralizes students, but also weakens the foundation upon which academia was founded.

There is a vast power differential between students and professors. For example, since students rely on recommendations from professors, students may feel that filing a grievance against their professor might have negative consequences for them and elect to not do anything. Unfortunately, this may lead to the further exploitation of the student or future students. The following discussion presupposes that students will elect to have their grievances addressed, but the reality is that students may decide that it is more prudent to keep quiet.

### **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DISPUTES: WHAT TO DO**

It is often unclear what is to be done when a student feels they have an intellectual property grievance. At many universities, the grievance procedures for dealing with issues of sexual harassment, for example, are more clearly defined than they are for intellectual property. The professional codes of ethics do nothing to clarify this issue. Neither the code of ethics for the Society for Historical Archaeology nor that of the Society for American Archaeology discuss intellectual property or even the ethical responsibilities of professors to their students. Thus, determining the appropriate course of action is left to the student.

A good first step is to talk with the professor with whom one has a dispute. If talking with the professor is not possible or is fruitless, the student should make a record of what has occurred and the basis for the grievance. Next, they should talk with the chair of the department and/or the director of undergraduate/graduate studies for the department. They will usually intervene and try to mediate a resolution to the grievance to keep the problem in the department. If the chair or director is not willing or not able to reach a resolution to the grievance, a student should be willing to go beyond the department. The dean or associate dean for the college the department is housed in can be called upon to mediate, as can the dean for the graduate school, if the student is a graduate student. Peer groups such as graduate student associations can also help a student navigate the bureaucracy of the university.



## CONCLUSION

The point of all of this is not to insinuate that professors are our enemy or that the relationship between professors and their students needs to be adversarial. Indeed, many of us chose archaeology as a career because of the guidance and nurturing that we have received from our professors. Unfortunately, there remain professors who believe that the exploitation of their students is part of the apprenticeship. To counter this, it is important that students understand what they can do to avoid these ethically ambivalent areas and how they should proceed if they ever find themselves aggrieved.

## National Park Service's 2004 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2004 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques entitled "Current Archeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century" will be held 17-21 May 2004, at the Spiro Mounds Archeological Center in Spiro, Oklahoma (operated by the Oklahoma Historical Society). Lodging will be in Fort Smith, Arkansas at the Holiday Inn. This will be the 14th year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this nation.

The workshop this year will focus on data processing and interpretation in addition to the more basic topics involving the theory of operation, methodology, and hands-on use of the equipment in the field. There is a tuition charge of \$475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's Web page at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/>>. For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873; Phone: 402-437-5392, x 141; Fax: 402-437-5098; email: <[steve\\_de\\_vore@nps.gov](mailto:steve_de_vore@nps.gov)>.

## New National Register Listings

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the third 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>.

**Arizona, Apache County.** Lyman Lake Rock Art Site. Listed 19 August 2003.

**Arizona, Santa Cruz County.** Barrio de Tubac Archeological District. Listed 12 September 2003 (Tubac Settlement MPS).

**Kentucky, Menifee County.** Red River Gorge District. Listed 12 September 2003.

**Maine, York County.** Spiller Farm Paleoindian Site. Listed 12 September 2003 (Main Fluted Point Paleoindian Sites MPS).

**Utah, Garfield County.** Coombs Village Site. Additional Documentation Approved 4 August 2003.

**Virginia, Fairfax County.** George Washington's Gristmill. Listed 8 August 2003.

**Wisconsin, Carron County.** Wajiwani Mashkode Archeological District. Listed 11 September 2003.

**Wisconsin, Door County.** *Christina Nilsson* (Shipwreck). Listed 17 July 2003 (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS).

## Nautical Archaeology Positions University of West Florida

### NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

The University of West Florida is seeking a Nautical Archaeologist (Research Associate) for the Archaeology Institute, a unit of the Department of Anthropology. This full-time, non-tenured, permanent position has a 12-month salary range of \$30-\$40,000 starting May or August 2004. Duties include conducting local maritime archaeological research in cooperation with an existing staff of six archaeologists, obtaining and directing underwater research grants and contracts, teaching undergraduate and graduate courses, advising students, and working with volunteers. Qualifications include a graduate degree in Anthropology, Archaeology, or History, Ph.D. preferred; supervisory experience on nautical archaeological sites; and a dive certificate from a nationally recognized agency. Previous teaching experience is desirable. Application including cover letter; resume; and name, address, and telephone number of three references must be received by 12 January 2004. Send application to Dr. Elizabeth D. Benchley, Chair Nautical Archaeology Search Committee, Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, 11000 University Parkway, Pensacola, FL 32514 or <[ebenchle@uwf.edu](mailto:ebenchle@uwf.edu)>; Phone: 850-474-3015, Fax: 850-474-2764. UWF is an ACCESS/equal opportunity employer and women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

### NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST AND CONSERVATOR

The University of West Florida Department of Anthropology is seeking a Nautical Archaeologist and Conservator for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position beginning August 2004. Ph.D. in Anthropology in hand is required. Applicants must have teaching experience in nautical archaeology and artifact conservation methods. Research experience should include student-centered projects, underwater fieldwork, and evidence of extramural funding. In addition to teaching anthropology courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels, responsibilities include directing the new undergraduate Maritime Studies program. Salary range is competitive (\$40-\$49,000). Application deadline is 12 January 2004. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, and names and contact information for three references to Dr. Elizabeth D. Benchley (<[ebenchle@uwf.edu](mailto:ebenchle@uwf.edu)>), Associate Director, Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, 11000 University Parkway, Pensacola, FL 32514, Phone: 850-474-3015, Fax: 850-474-2764. UWF is an ACCESS/equal opportunity employer and women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

# SHA 2004 - St. Louis

By the time this announcement appears, plans for the 2004 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be nearing completion. In late October, all members of the society in good standing should have received a copy of the Preliminary Program and Advance Registration Brochure, which includes a great deal of information on conference logistics and scheduled events. One may find updated information and the final program on the SHA Web site ([www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)), where one can also complete registration on-line.

For those who have not yet made travel arrangements, conference rooms may still be available at the architecturally superb Hyatt Regency at Union Station by telephone (toll free 1-800-233-1234 or direct 1-314-231-1234) or on-line at [www.hyatt.com](http://www.hyatt.com) (Group Code G-SHAA for standard conference rates or G-SHAS for student rates). If the Hyatt has reached its capacity, please contact Meetings Manager Kathy Baumer at the SHA Business Office (856-423-7222 x 235 or [kbaumer@talley.com](mailto:kbaumer@talley.com)) for assistance in locating other suitable lodging in the immediate vicinity.

We are expecting a very good turnout for the meetings and look forward to a variety of interesting workshops and tours, a full program of papers, our popular book room, and several lively evening events, including our annual banquet and awards ceremony. The general conference theme, "Lewis and Clark: Legacy and Consequences," will be addressed by our keynote speaker, historian Gary Moulton, and a distinguished panel of invited Plenary Session speakers. The overall program, however, is quite diverse and reflects the entire depth and breadth of current research in our discipline.

So please be sure to mark the first full week of January prominently on your calendar and make your final plans to meet us in St. Louis for the 2004 conference. It promises to be a memorable experience for all who attend!



# The San Francisco West Approach Project

## Unearthing San Francisco's Accidental 19th-Century Time Capsules

By Jack Mc Ilroy  
Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University

From May 2001 until January 2003 archaeologists from the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) at Sonoma State University carried out open-area excavation on six city blocks in downtown San Francisco. The project was the result of a long-planned research effort that initially targeted 14 blocks. It was part of the seismic retrofit of the West Approach to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge undertaken by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Toll Bridge Program. Detailed historical research and analysis of the development history of each block indicated there was nothing left in the impact areas in 8 of the 14 block study area, due principally to disturbance from modern construction. Strolling through the city you could have walked past the project area a few blocks from Market Street and the financial district and not known what was going on behind the black plastic-covered chain-link fence that contained the dust. To the world outside, it must have looked like any other downtown construction job.

Specific excavation sites were chosen based on historical research. Commuters were evicted from their parking lots under the elevated section of Interstate Freeway 80 where it cuts through the heart of downtown. This did not endear the archaeologists, Caltrans, or Balfour Beatty, the international construction company with which we worked, to the hapless drivers. Large areas, and sometimes all, of a city block were fenced off. Security guards were employed to keep looters from the features as we dug.

A hardy and dedicated crew then set out to uncover the inadvertent time capsules left behind by the earliest and often forgotten inhabitants of this city. These were the pits, privies, and wells in residential, commercial, and institutional back yards on lots occupied in some cases from the 1850s. No longer needed after water and sewer lines were hooked up, generally no later than the 1880s, they became convenient receptacles for all sorts of unwanted household materials, as well as accidentally dropped objects. Even back then, no one wanted open pits in their backyards as hazards for children or older family members, so these features would usually be rapidly filled and sealed with a clean layer of sand, turning them into unintentional time capsules. When combined

with census and city directory data, which often enabled the residents on specific lots to be identified across a time spectrum, the excavation opened a window into San Francisco's past with a view differing from that provided by written documents alone.

With each city block from the original 14 assigned an identifying number, the excavation started on Block 9 (Harrison, Bryant, Second and Third). The site was down near Third Street between the small side streets of Perry and Stillman (formerly Silver Street). Situated on the western slope of Rincon Hill, the highest landform in the downtown area, this archaeological sensitive area (ASA) was where the undisturbed surface was found closest to modern street elevation, at a depth of only about 2 ft. On much of the rest of the project, particularly to the west sloping down toward the 1850s bay marsh, the undisturbed ground surface was up to 8 ft. deep. This was due to sand fill pushed in from nearby dunes and in some cases hauled in from way up Market Street where the modern hill rises en route to the Castro district.

Sandwiched between the broader thoroughfares of Harrison and Bryant, the Block 9 ASA was where Kate Wiggins, author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," opened the Silver Street Kindergarten in 1878. Like almost all of the project area and a large part of old San Francisco, it burned down in the fire that followed the 1906 earthquake. The 1906 disaster was marked by debris and burnt layers of brick and concrete building rubble, melted bottles, and black charred wood with the underlying sand burnt red. This 1906 horizon varied from about 3 ft. to 6 ft. in depth across the project area.

Residents in the apartment block overlooking the site were annoyed by the noise and din of the heavy equipment used to

break up the asphalt surface of the Block 9 parking lot at seven in the morning. Negotiations prevailed and Caltrans presented the tenants' association with a copy of the detailed historical research on the block. The irritated locals eventually came to like both us and their front row view of the project as the ASC crew delved into the depths of Block 9 through the fire and earthquake horizon and unearthed the remains of the Silver Street Kindergarten. Its old wood-lined privies were filled with the slate pencils and tablets used by the children. Other privies and wells were excavated associated with the working-class homes crowded in along Silver and Perry streets from the 1850s.

Excavation of deep wells was achieved with the use of slide-rail shoring. Once inserted around a well, this created a safe work zone about 14 ft. square. The bucket from a backhoe or a tracked excavator was then low-



*Crew working on a well inside the slide-rail shoring box on Block 10.*

ered into the shored area. The hand-excavated well deposits, which had been stored in five-gallon buckets, were loaded into the machine bucket, the archaeologists got safely out of the way, and the archaeological materials were brought to the surface for processing. Once we had excavated four ft. of well deposit, we came out of the shored area and the heavy equipment was used to lower the surface around the well by another four ft. An RKI Eagle electronic air monitor was then

used to assess contamination levels before the crew entered the deep shoring box trench. This process was repeated until bottom was reached at around a depth of 25 ft.

The excavation then moved to Block 5 (Howard, Folsom, First and Second) on the northern slope of Rincon Hill targeting the Folsom Street frontage near the intersection with modern Essex Street. This residential block was developed in the late 1850s and then devastated by the 1906 earthquake and fire. More of the logistical problems associated with working within the freeway right-of-way in an urban environment became evident. A well was uncovered in a lot that was built on in the 1850s. It had the potential to contain some of the earliest historic-period artifacts found in San Francisco but was within 3 ft. of a concrete footing supporting a column holding up the Fremont Street exit-ramp from the Bay Bridge. After consultation with Caltrans engineers, it was decided that even with shoring there was the potential for excavation to destabilize the overhead ramp and the excavation had to be terminated after reaching a depth of only 4 ft. On the house lots where we were able to excavate, it was clear, based on the high quality of the ceramics and glassware found, that the former inhabitants were fairly up-market.

Block 7 (Harrison, Bryant, First and Second) was next in line. This was the site of the Saint Mary's Hospital complex built in 1869 on the east slope of Rincon Hill. Run



*Excavation of the shell midden which is cut by a brick-lined well. The tracked excavator in the background is placing slide-rail shoring around another well.*

by the Sisters of Mercy, the four-story buildings of this charitable institution survived the 1906 earthquake but not the fire that followed. The ASAs targeted included the Dead House, the Greenhouse, the Sisters' Sleeping Rooms, the oven, and part of the Museum. Initial exploration uncovered substantial brick wall foundations beneath

demolition debris and fire deposits at depths from 9 to 11 ft. Had the foundations been shallower we would have continued. But other foundations and associated privies or wells could have been much deeper. Enormous quantities of soil would have needed to be removed and stockpiled and there would have been excessive heavy equipment and crew costs involved. It was decided that the budget could be spent more efficiently on the remaining city blocks. We had to be content with demonstrating that the wall foundations of St. Mary's were solid, intact, and deep.

Block 10 (Harrison, Bryant, Third and Fourth) presented a different challenge. Located on the edge of the 1850s bay marsh, this block saw the largest excavation area cut a swathe through the historical remains of what had been the most densely crowded 19<sup>th</sup>-century housing in the project area. Below as much as 8 ft. of landfill, building foundations scarred by the 1906 fire survived along with many privies and 2 deep wells that produced the bulk of artifacts recovered during the project. Innovation was the rule on this block. Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) was used to attempt to peer through 6 ft. or more of landfill in advance of excavation. Two ASAs were selected and a Caltrans crew from Sacramento brought in state-of-the-art GPR equipment to probe beneath the post-1906 sand and rubble fill near the Third Street edge of Block 10. Initial results indicated that the fill deposits may have attenuated and bounced the signal around substantially but these results are being refined and reanalyzed. Final data will become available as soon as a Caltrans GPR backlog related to other construction projects has been cleared.

Based on its location close to the edge of the bay marsh and on the proximity of a known prehistoric site, Block 10 was considered the most likely to harbor Native

American sites. A layer of shell midden was located at a depth of about 8 ft., about 200 ft. from the 1850s marsh edge close to the Third Street end of the block. Only about 9 in. thick, it spread over an area of 25 x 7 ft. and was cut through by a 19<sup>th</sup>-century brick-lined well. It contained dense accumulations of marine mollusk shells; mammal, bird, and fish bones; and small quantities of fire-cracked rock, groundstone, and obsidian



*Privies crowded together at the rear of Baldwin Court on Block 4.*

and chert debitage. Approximately three cubes of midden soil were excavated. Given its position adjacent to the historic period marsh, it is anticipated that the site will be no more than a few hundred years old. Carbon dating will help resolve the true age.

In the fall of 2002, the crew moved on to Block 4 (Howard, Folsom, First and Fremont), targeting the Miner's Hotel, homes on Fremont Street, and the small, cramped and overcrowded houses set on 25 x 25 ft. lots on narrow Baldwin Court, which formerly ran downhill off Folsom. Located on the shore of Yerba Buena Cove in the 1850s before land filling began, this block developed as a mix of industrial and residential lots. By the 1880s it was dominated by the Golden State Miner's Iron Works that overshadowed Baldwin Court. With the pollution associated with that industry, it can't have been the healthiest place to live. Privies began to emerge in unexpectedly high numbers at about a depth of 3 ft. along Baldwin Court. Privies were also located at the Miner's Hotel and on Fremont Street, one of the latter over 6 ft. deep, an unusual depth for a privy when you remember that they have all been truncated by later development.

A puzzling feature in the project was connected with Privy 1326, found on Block 4. Seemingly a typical privy, when fully excavated it was found to be resting on a rather elaborate granite base for which there was no obvious explanation. It remains unex-



plained.

U.S. Coast survey maps from the 1850s and other documentation indicated that much of Block 4 was filled in with sand after the Gold Rush. This raised the possibility that Gold Rush shacks and associated features might have survived buried deeply on this block. Three trenches were opened



*Privy 1326 on Block 4 To all purposes a typical privy. Ceramic artifacts towards the bottom below ash and lime deposits.*

with a backhoe in an attempt to determine where the old Gold Rush period surface was located. It was possible to dig in this way to about a depth of 15 ft. before the sandy soil collapsed back into the trench and made further excavation pointless. There was some indication of a possible earlier surface at about a depth of 14 ft. in the trench nearest First Street but for safety reasons it was not possible to enter the trench. Looking for early Gold Rush camps on this block would require excavating the sand to near mean sea level. This would have involved moving a large amount of material and shoring the entire area of the excavation. If the City of San Francisco opens Block 4 to development at a later date, that would be the time to take a closer look for what could then be the earliest historic period material to emerge from under the city.

The once diverse and crowded Block 11 (Harrison, Bryant, Fourth and Fifth) was all that was left. Project impacts and logistical problems with getting heavy equipment under the elevated freeway as it came down to ground level limited the ASA to a small area. Two privies were located where a gold miner lived on the inner block of Perry Street

in 1880. He may have been a flamboyant character; parts of a gold watch and a gold-tipped cane were among the items recovered. These privies were excavated during some of the worst weather encountered on the project and like most features found on adjacent Block 10, they were uncovered below about 7 to 8 ft. of fill.

That was the fieldwork. And then there were the looters. Few things are as disturbing as arriving on-site in the early morning hours to find features dug through and artifacts scattered across the surface, obviously the work of looters, and a security guard with a deadpan "It wasn't on my shift, buddy" look upon his face. Looters hit the project on three occasions. They were usually looking for valuable old bottles and even with security guards on site after hours, they would still climb the fence after dark and take their chances. The potential for mainstream media coverage to attract looters to the excavation was one reason such coverage was not encouraged. However, Caltrans journalists visited the site, interviewed the



*The granite base below Privy 1326 on Block 4.*

crew, and wrote an article in the July/August 2002 California Department of Transportation Journal ("Digging up San Francisco's History" by Gene Berthelsen and Janet Pape).

The crew worked through the cool of spring and on into the dog days of summer when the ground hardened and the wind blew dust everywhere. And it can get hot in summer in downtown San Francisco despite what Mark Twain said. For those of you who live far from the Golden State the

famed scribe and professional cynic proclaimed that "the coldest winter he ever endured was a summer's day in San Francisco." Tourists will understand. Summer faded into the misty fall—the archaeologists' least favored season—as leaves are forever blowing across the site, usually just as everything has been cleaned up for a photo. Fall turned to winter, and rain hammered down like oversized buckshot as a deluge of mini-waterfalls cascaded from the elevated freeway above our heads. While the freeway provided some shelter, the climatic assault intensified when tractor-trailers speeding through puddles overhead sent huge jets of spray over the entire crew.

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## NPS On-Line Resources on African-American Archaeology and Heritage

The National Park Service Archaeology & Ethnography program offers two new online resources about African-American archaeology and heritage.

"The Robinson House: A Portrait of African American Heritage" explores how archaeological research, architectural studies, and oral history reveal new insights into the changing lifeways of free African Americans. Within Manassas National Battlefield Park, the Robinson house survived in spite of the first and second battles of Manassas. As African Americans, the Robinson family found themselves embroiled in the struggles of the nation before and after that war. Visit <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/robinson/index.htm> to learn more. This feature is part of the Discover Archaeology series that highlights a range of archaeological projects on federal lands. The series is inspired by the results of the Harris poll conducted to assess Americans' understanding of archaeology.

In addition, visit "National Parks Associated with African Americans: An Ethnographic Perspective" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/PEOPLES/overview.HTM>.>. The feature provides an interactive map that links viewers to some of the National Park units that are associated with African Americans. The links describe the integral roles that African Americans played in the development of American culture, heritage, and history.



# Current Research

## CANADA-ATLANTIC

Reported by  
Rob Ferguson

### Newfoundland And Labrador

**Port au Choix National Historic Site of Canada** (Submitted by Peter Pope and Roger Pickavance): In July 2003, Priscilla Renouf of the Memorial University Archaeology Unit excavated part of a French bread oven at Barbace Cove in Port au Choix National Historic Park, with the assistance of Roger Pickavance, Peter Pope, and Patty Wells. The collapsed structure is about 2.7 m square and was constructed of the local tabular limestone with a few bricks. Most of the structure appears to have been mortared with sods, though fragments of a more conventional mortar were found around the oven floor. Other bricks turned up in the surrounding rubble and are probably part of the chimney fall. Finds of coarse earthenware from western France near the footings suggest that the structure dates to the late 18th or early 19th century. The oven appears to have been rebuilt at least once. Deposits of beach gravel around the oven opening interleaved with organic charcoal deposits likely represent intermittent efforts to improve the work surface near the oven door. This example seems to match documented bread ovens, which were domes constructed with double walls filled between with rubble as insulation. A wood fire inside the oven was used to preheat the structure and was raked out, the bread then baking in the heat retained by the stone mass of the oven. The effects of heating show very clearly on the central part of the limestone floor of the Port au Choix oven. Further survey in Barbace Cove, Old Port au Choix, and at Crouse, on the other side of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula, identified several other bread ovens, which are a prominent feature of the cultural landscape of Newfoundland's French Shore, used by seasonal fishermen between 1504 and 1904.

### Prince Edward Island

**Greenwich, Prince Edward Island National Park of Canada:** A Parks Canada team, under the direction of Rob Ferguson, continued its inventory of historic sites within the

new park lands at Greenwich. Scott Buchanan and Helen Evans conducted a two-week geophysical survey using the Geonics EM-38 to gather data on electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility. Ron Whate, with site assistants Michael Smallwood, Kathy Johnston, and Heather Shaw, tested a major anomaly from the survey. This proved to be an 18th-century cellar associated with the French occupation, 1720-1758. A preponderance of iron stock, scrap iron, and slag indicates that a blacksmith operated in the area. A variety of expensive porcelains, including polychrome and Batavian wares and an An Hua-style serving dish, attest to the material success of the blacksmith.

The team continued to investigate a large circular stone feature eroding from the bank at another farm site. Originally thought to be a cellar, by virtue of its size (3 m diameter), it now looks like an unusually large well. The feature has been sectioned to a depth of over 2 m. The bottom is filled with loose stones, which extend at least a further 0.5 m into standing water. Salvage excavation will continue next year.

Both cellar and well had been filled in, probably by late-18th-century British settlers. Most surface contexts have been destroyed by plowing, which continued from the 1760s to the 1970s. Geophysical surveying has been invaluable in identifying the surviving subsurface features.

### Nova Scotia

**Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada** (Submitted by Jonathan Fowler): For the past three summers, Saint Mary's University, Parks Canada, and the Société Promotion Grand-Pré have collaborated to undertake archaeological excavations at Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada. The project, a field school, is directed by Jonathan Fowler, and aims to inventory and explore belowground cultural resources, particularly those associated with the pre-Deportation Acadian occupation. Of special interest is the veracity of the tradition marking this as the site of the Acadian parish church of Saint-Charles-des-Mines, established in 1687 and presumably destroyed by New England soldiers in January of 1756. Test excavations are guided by the results of an extensive geophysical survey conducted by Duncan McNeill, using the Em-38b by Geonics.

Thus far, excavations have uncovered at least one structure, apparently a house, located just a few meters east of the memorial church. Perpendicular test trenches have brought to light three dry-stone foundation walls forming a rectangular footprint. With its long axis oriented north-south, the building measures 5 m in width, and although the fourth section of foundation has not yet been revealed, we may postulate a length of approximately 7 m using length:width ratios derived from other Acadian domestic sites. The area enclosed by the foundations has been subject to a number of fill events, the earliest fill so far excavated being dateable to the late 18th century, and the final fill events deriving from early-20th-century landscaping activities associated with the creation of the park.

Neither the primary destruction fill nor the building's cellar have yet been excavated, but the preponderance of charcoal and fire-hardened torchis—a clay wall infill common to pre-Deportation Acadian domestic architecture—hint at the means of destruction. Valuable evidence concerning the building's date of construction may be derived from the fill enclosing a stone drain leading north from the structure. Artifacts recovered from this fill match our expectations for a pre-Deportation Acadian occupation, and contain none of the later-18th-century ware types seen in the other fill events on-site. Next season's work will further clarify the picture by excavating the earliest fills and uncovering the surface of the cellar floor. The discovery of battered slate roofing tiles within the cellar fill was something of a surprise this year, given that this roofing technique has not previously been noted on pre-Deportation Acadian domestic sites, either archaeologically or in the historical record. It may suggest the presence of a status building on-site, something that we have not seen before in the Acadian context.

## EUROPE

Reported by Paul Courtney

### Ireland

**First Coopershill House, County Sligo, Ireland, 2003** (Reported by Charles E. Orser, Jr.): In June and July 2003 a team of student archaeologists sponsored by the Centre for the Study of Rural Ireland at Illinois State

University conducted excavations around and inside the ruins of the first mansion on the Coopershill Demesne near Riverstown, County Sligo, Ireland. The project was headed by Charles E. Orser Jr., University Distinguished Professor at Illinois State University and Adjunct Professor of Archaeology at the National University of Ireland, Galway. His field directors were Katherine Hull, Stephen Brighton, and David Ryder. This was the tenth year of the Centre's research in rural Ireland, but the first season in County Sligo. The project was based at the Sligo Folk Park in Riverstown, where it maintained an archaeological field lab and lecture space.

Coopershill is the ancestral home of a branch of the Cooper family who intermarried with the O'Haras in the early 19th century. The current owners of the estate, O'Haras, are the direct descendants of the original Cooper settlers.

The Coopers built two mansions on the Coopershill Demesne. The first house, the object of the archaeological investigations, was probably built in the 1650s or 1660s. Historical records indicate that the family lived in this house, called Tanzyfort, until the late 18th century. At this time, they moved to their newly constructed Georgian mansion located on a hill overlooking the first house. The building of the still-standing, and currently occupied, second house could only be accomplished after the family had solved the problem of constructing a bridge across the River Unshin, which they did in the early 1750s.

The first mansion, located near the river and on the old road to Sligo, was an L-shaped structure with 2 1/2 stories. The building is today in ruins and exhibits evidence of massive alteration and reuse since its abandonment around 1780. Measurements taken within the ruins indicate that the building contained 1,674 ft.<sup>2</sup> on each floor. Preliminary excavation inside the structure reveals the likely presence of at least two rooms, a front hall, containing 984 ft.<sup>2</sup>, and a kitchen, containing 690 ft.<sup>2</sup>. The original hall had a flagstone floor, while the kitchen floor was composed of tightly set cobblestones.

The west-facing front wall of the house contained a doorway and three windows. The face bond was composed of random, uncoursed rubble, probably with a lime plaster rendering. The door had a cambered arch, whereas the windows may have been reworked with brick relieving arches. The upper expanse of the house's front wall was dismantled (probably in 1781) and replaced with vertical stone coping. This decorative treatment may have been designed to convert the ruined house wall into a garden wall or perhaps to give the ruin a romantic ap-

pearance to visitors calling at the Georgian mansion.

Excavation revealed a possible back entrance almost directly opposite the front doorway, and structural evidence suggests the presence of a fireplace along the north wall of the kitchen and a second-story fireplace in the building's northeast corner. A more recent structure, called the "Kennel," was intruded through the north wall of the building, probably during the 1780-1860 period. The builders of the Kennel may have been seeking to tie into a structural feature of the first building, but further excavation is required to make this determination. The presence of a window with diamond-shaped mullions on the second floor of the Kennel suggests that this element was removed from the original house and reused in the later building. The Kennel was built to house the huntsman and the locally famous Coopershill hounds.

Excavation occurred in the yard directly in front (west) of the house, to the north of the house in front (east) of the Kennel, and at four locations inside the ruin. The yard in front of the house was found to have been intensely disturbed, containing artifacts dating from the late 17th century to the present. Excavations north of the house were inconclusive, and those inside the ruin revealed the house's original flooring and the methods used to construct the wall foundations. The earliest artifacts were shards of tinglazed earthenware and a lead, cloth seal reading 1718.

Further excavation is planned for 2004. The goal of the second season will be to uncover the entire floor surface, to document the room arrangement, and to construct a more complete understanding of the building's architectural history. As is true of most historical archaeology, much of this research will be supplemented with information gleaned from historical documents. The family's archive is curated within the current Coopershill House and is made readily available to the research team by the house's owners.

## MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by Pedro Paulo A. Funari

### Brazil

**Archaeology at military outposts, Ilha Grande Bay, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:** Nanci Vieira Oliveira, Professor of archaeology at the Rio de Janeiro State University, has resumed the archaeological program at Ilha

Grande Bay, Rio de Janeiro State. Oliveira and associates have been studying documentary records on the strategic character of settlement in the area during the first centuries of European colonization, and followed up with archaeological surface survey and excavations. The region was of strategic importance for colonial authorities, as it was at a crossroads of routes going west to the mining areas and to the south dominated by the Paulista pioneers and raiders. In the area, there is evidence of Native settlements used as a part of the Portuguese defensive system, as French and other illegal maritime merchants were linked to the trade in gold and slaves. A slave market on the bay attests to the importance of the area as a hub in the late colonial period. In the 19th century the region continued to play a key role, linked then to the coffee slave plantations at Paraíba Valley. Material culture thus far attests to the mixed nature of most settlements, with an early predominance of Natives mixed with colonizers and later on the picture is further complicated by the presence of Africans. Thus far the material evidence has been pointing to the importance of the authorities' strategic concerns and the different ways Natives, Africans and people of mixed heritage resisted control and lived their own lives. The project is being carried out by the Anthropological Laboratory, Rio de Janeiro State University, in collaboration with the Center for Strategic Studies (NEE), Campinas State University, directed by Professor Oliveira, as part of the National Science Foundation Research Group on Historical Archaeology (Grupo de Pesquisa "Arqueologia Histórica," CNPq/NEE-UNICAMP).

## UNDERWATER NEWS (WORLDWIDE)

Reported by Toni Carrell

### Australia

**Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA):** The Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) is a volunteer organization dedicated to the promotion of maritime archaeology and to working with government, government agencies, and the community. Based in Australia AIMA assists work throughout Australia, New Zealand, Asia, and other sites related to Australian or Australasian history.

AIMA's objectives are to support scientific research in the field of maritime archaeology within a defined Code of Ethics and to publish the results of this work. AIMA publications include a newsletter, a journal,

publications on specific research work, and a Web site.

AIMA runs an annual scholarship program that encourages innovative research in the field of maritime archaeology and conducts introductory training in maritime archaeology.

### **National Cultural Heritage Forum (NCHF)**

**7 August 2002—Outcomes:** On 7 September 2002 the NCHF met in Canberra with the Minister for Environment and Heritage. AIMA is a member of the Forum and was represented at the forum by David Nutley. The focus of this year's meeting with the Minister was again the current drafts of new Commonwealth Heritage Acts. Underwater cultural heritage is not specifically addressed in the draft bills. However, the importance to maritime heritage is likely to derive from the anticipated opportunities for enhanced consciousness about cultural heritage that it is anticipated will be generated by the new bills. A number of specific AIMA issues were discussed in detail at the pre-meetings and were also drawn to the Minister's attention. The AIMA paper highlighted the following matters: A request for information on progress with Australia's consideration of the UNESCO Convention on Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage; A request for advice on progress with the drafting of the proposed Maritime Heritage Strategy and when a draft will be available for comment; Confirmation of its interest in the government's plans for the future of the AE2 submarine in Turkey and endorsement of the proposed detailed archaeological inspection of the wreck site in April 2003; A request for advice on why historic shipwrecks continue to be explicitly excluded from eligibility under the Cultural Heritage Projects Program; Drawing the Minister's attention to the inequity in funding for the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Program in comparison with other heritage areas.

AIMA expressed concern with the level of funding allocated to the protection of underwater cultural heritage. It was noted that in the 2002-2003 budget \$1.2m was allocated to protection of movable cultural heritage, \$10.6m for natural and cultural heritage of 6 sites around Sydney Harbor, and only \$0.4m for at least 5,000 historic shipwrecks spread throughout the extensive Commonwealth waters around Australia. AIMA suggested that the nature of underwater heritage management and conservation and high public interest in Australia's maritime history warrant a review of this allocation.

The NCHF will now be meeting twice a year with the next meeting expected to be in early 2003.

**UNESCO Convention:** During the year, AIMA sought advice on the Commonwealth's position regarding ratification of the UNESCO Convention for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage. Australia has yet to ratify the convention and advice to date would suggest that such ratification is unlikely to occur within the next year or two. Environment Australia, as the Commonwealth body with key responsibility in this area, has also undergone a recent restructure and change of personnel and it is unclear whether this will have an impact on the priority given to the ratification process.

### **National Maritime Heritage Strategy:**

AIMA continued to express its strong interest in the proposed National Maritime Heritage Strategy (NMHS) being prepared by Environment Australia and its State/Territory Delegates. AIMA sees this as having considerable potential as a means of enhancing and protecting maritime heritage and of creating a stronger link between underwater cultural heritage and maritime aspects of terrestrial heritage management programs.

A draft has not yet been distributed by Environment Australia and the project is now being carried over into the 2003 year. It is anticipated that AIMA will have an opportunity to comment on the draft when it is available.

**AE2 submarine:** AIMA has a strong interest in the government's plans for the future of the AE2 submarine in Turkey and the proposed detailed archaeological inspection of the wreck site in April 2003. In earlier letters and at the NCHF, AIMA has encouraged government support for this important work, as it will have a strong bearing on future management and conservation plans.

AIMA Secretary Tim Smith (as Project Gallipoli Director and Co-Director of Project AE2) has been continuing negotiations with the Australian and Turkish governments and other stakeholders. An Australian delegation went to Turkey in October to meet with senior government officials.

There is continuing pressure from some quarters in favor of raising the submarine. With no comparable successful raising of a submarine of the size and complexity of the AE2, this should be viewed with great concern by all AIMA members. AIMA needs to keep a close eye on this issue and support the Project AE2 team in its participation in the Commonwealth Government's feasibility study.

**Liability and insurance issues:** The recent widely publicized liability crisis in Australia has focused AIMA's attention on ensur-

ing its own operations are adequately protected. Legal advice obtained by AIMA has shown a need for a number of issues to be addressed in terms of national registration of AIMA, Public Liability and Public Insurance. Some of these are to do with AIMA's actual structure as an incorporated body and some are to do with our operations in regards to conferences, training, and publications. National registration and insurance for non-diving activities has been resolved.

### **AIMA/Nautical Archaeological Society (NAS) training courses:**

In promoting awareness of our underwater cultural heritage, AIMA has for some years conducted maritime archaeological training courses accredited through the Nautical Archaeological Society of the UK. This has been a powerful and successful means of disseminating the objectives of the National Historic Shipwrecks Program, the State Maritime Heritage programs, and of heightening the general awareness of the value of maritime heritage. Participants have come from all walks of life, with as many non-divers participating as those who do dive.

However, the insurance crisis has placed this program in jeopardy. The recent insurance taken out by AIMA has enabled Part 1 non-diving courses to recommence. Investigation of the cost implications of courses that involve diving is continuing.

**New Executive:** At the November AIMA AGM, there will be a change in the AIMA executive and new officers will be appointed to the positions of President, Treasurer, and Secretary as well as to other positions within AIMA. ACUA will be advised of these changes in due course.

## **United Kingdom**

**Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS):** The past year has seen the society consolidate its membership at around 700. Of these approximately 330 receive the *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, now in its 31st year. Next year we will see a change of editor with Valerie Fenwick, editor since 1989, who is handing over responsibility to Dr. Paula Martin.

The NAS Training Program has continued to develop, both in the UK and overseas, with attendance in courses at all levels within the UK remaining at a satisfactory level. Overseas there have been courses in a number of countries including Argentina, the first in South America. This course is linked to the UNESCO initiative outlined below and is of particular importance in the overseas expansion of the program.

Since the first numbered NAS course in



1986 we have now completed over 750 courses at all levels, which have been attended by over 8,700 participants. The current structure enables participants to develop their skills in a progressive way through the different levels, with a variety of field opportunities available where acquired skills can be put into practice, either with NAS or with other archaeological groups. The program is continuing to evolve to meet the needs of a developing maritime discipline and in particular to provide continuing professional development courses under a new government occupational standards initiative. It is satisfying to note that a number of NAS "graduates" have recently started archaeology degrees at the University of Southampton.

The introduction of the one-day "Introductory" course late in 1999 as a mandatory precursor to the Part I have proved to be popular with participants and tutors, with over 80 courses completed to-date. A high proportion of participants go on to attend Part I. The Part I practical sessions have been restructured to include use of the Diving with a Purpose recording slate and a new team-building survey exercise. The format of the NAS Part II has remained unchanged, with participants required to complete a short survey report and attend the equivalent of two days at archaeological conferences. NAS organizes a comprehensive range of Part III courses and also accredits courses offered by other organizations and institutions.

Since the introduction of the Diving with a Purpose initiative in 2000 a lot of interest and substantial financial support has been provided by a number of organizations. Importantly the diving organizations have contributed the major portion of the financial help that will enable us to continue to develop the project. This project is providing opportunities for participants to get involved in fieldwork and put their training into practice. A Diver's Recording slate has recently been developed and is now available from the NAS office.

The success of the Wreck Amnesty and the MOD War Graves consultation during 2001 have led to a diving community that is much better informed about their legal and moral responsibilities to the underwater cultural heritage. They are also more aware of the very real threat to their sport by continuing to ignore the law. This increased awareness has provided NAS with an opportunity to press archaeological issues and in particular reinforce the opportunities and benefits created by the initiatives under the overall banner of Diving with a Purpose. Although we feel that we are having an increasing impact on diver's attitudes toward maritime archaeology it is important not to

become complacent about this progress.

NAS was once again the only archaeological organization to be represented at Dive 2002 (Birmingham) and London International Dive Show (2002). NAS staff and volunteers were kept very busy with course inquiries as well as answering diverse questions on issues relating to maritime archaeology.

NAS is represented on a number of committees, which provide us with the opportunity to influence local, regional, and national policy. These include the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee, Receiver of Wreck (Wreck Working Group), Society of Underwater Technology (Underwater Science Group), Poole Maritime Trust, Dorset Coast Forum Archaeological Working Group, NE & Yorkshire Coast Forum, and the Marine Conservation Society SeaSearch Steering Group.

The Web site has continued to expand during the year with new sections being added regularly. The Web site continues to serve a number of functions: attracting new members to the society, particularly from overseas; recruiting new course participants; providing information to existing members; and raising awareness of the threats and responsibilities to the maritime cultural heritage to the general public.

We continue to organize NAS Training activities in Wales from the NAS office in Portsmouth and there has been a marked increase in our activity in Wales over the past 12 months. We have recently completed a Resource Audit on behalf of CADW, the Wales Heritage Agency.

In partnership with the International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH), a technical subcommittee of the International Committee on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), NAS is producing a multilingual CD version of the NAS Tutor Teaching Pack. The initial languages will be Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English. On completion of this important development the CD will be distributed under license to tutors recommended by ICUCH. This initiative is primarily aimed at introducing the NAS Program into countries that would not otherwise have access to the NAS Program. ICUCH will assist NAS in monitoring course standards in the future, particularly in countries where the NAS is not represented. As part of this initiative a presentation was given at the Americas Conference on the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage held in Jamaica.

Parks Canada staff have completed two NAS Part I courses in Uruguay. Forty participants from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay completed the courses. NAS courses continue to be popular in Australia,

Canada, and Ireland. We are currently dealing with inquiries from Finland, Italy, and the U.S.A. We have also recently completed the sale of the Teaching Pack to DRASSM, the French maritime archaeological organization.

**NAS Training Program:** The Nautical Archaeology Society has continued to conduct its robust educational program, with highlights as follow:

**Introduction to Foreshore and Underwater Archaeology:** The course content relating to legislative initiatives has been amended to include the results of the Wreck Amnesty, MOD Military Remains consultation, and the designations resulting from that process and the transfer of responsibility for maritime archaeology to English Heritage with the Royal Assent of the National Heritage Act 2002.

Course participants are generally more aware of the general principles of legislation that underpin maritime affairs and we are placing more emphasis on Diving with a Purpose in the presentation that covers future opportunities. Although we do not record the precise numbers of non-divers attending our courses we feel that there has been an increase over the past year.

**NAS Part I:** There have been changes to the practical parts of the syllabus, while the theoretical aspects of the syllabus have remained unchanged. The following illustration relates to those courses run locally by NAS and therefore it should be remembered that there are regional and overseas variations.

Participants are provided with a Diving with a Purpose diver's slate and are tasked to record one of the structures within the inland diving site. Although a relatively simple task the results are interesting. Artistic skills and approaches to the task vary, which is to be expected. However when the results from a group are collated it is surprising how much information is recorded. Some divers take an overview of the "site," while others concentrate on detail. The combination of the results from the "team" often provides an acceptable pre-disturbance survey. We have had the opportunity to compare results from different courses, which have shown marked changes to some of the structures. The exercise demonstrates how a diving group can quickly establish basic site information that can be compared with information gathered at a later date using the same simple methodology. This exercise will provide us with the opportunity to develop a simple means of monitoring the condition of many of the sites around the UK.

The second practical is essentially a team-building exercise. Depending on the

size of the group they are split into teams of up to six, who are tasked to locate and complete a 3-D tape survey of a small site. The teams are given a briefing that explains the scope of the tasks that they are expected to complete. Once the briefing is completed the teams organize and manage the "project" to include: deciding in which order the tasks are to be completed; how the survey information is to be collated; dive management, and records.

Participants are given a time limit for the survey and an artificial water depth (normally 25 m) is imposed to provide the team with the challenge of managing the allocated tasks within limited diving times. NAS tutors only intervene if they feel that the plan is completely unworkable, or if safe diving practices are not being followed. We feel that this approach provides participants with a realistic challenge. There is a range of options, over which they have control and participants begin to learn how to organize a small project. We feel that these changes to the practical sessions have made a significant improvement to the course. The results of the 3-D survey are processed using Web for Windows, or an alternative package back at Fort Cumberland. Non-divers are provided with similar dry tasks, or can be fully integrated into the "project" undertaking valuable non-diving tasks such as information collator or site supervisor.

**Summer Schools:** Three summer schools were run at Fort Cumberland during the year. These 5-day courses include the Introduction, NAS Part I, a visit to the Portsmouth Naval Base Property Trust that contributes towards Part II, and a module from the Part III syllabus. These courses are now an established part of our summer program.

**NAS Part II:** We have received 9 Part II Project Report submissions during the past twelve months. Seven have been successful and two have been referred for further amendments.

**NAS Part III:** As the maritime discipline grows there is an increasing need for continuing professional development courses. Our Part III structure is already attracting students and practicing archaeologists who are looking to acquire new maritime skills. NAS is therefore well placed to develop continuing professional development courses that will fulfill this need.

**New courses:** We are always looking to expand the range of our courses particularly as our weekend program is so full and as a result we have introduced and completed two new courses, a five-day advanced summer school, which included excavation techniques and video recording, as well as a three-day excavation course in the autumn. Both of these courses included the use of full-face masks and hard wire communications.

Attendance was very good and we have already programmed another advanced summer school for the summer of 2003. These courses will be for those NAS participants who already hold NAS Part I and are working toward completing their NAS Part III qualifications.

**Tutor training:** Two tutor courses were run during the year for archaeologists from the U.S. and Canadian Parks Service.

**Additional lectures or presentations:** NAS staff tutors gave presentations to a wide range of audiences, including the Institute of Field Archaeologists Annual Conference, dive clubs, and also a number of local and regional radio stations over the past 12 months. We feel that reaching out to those who in many cases are unlikely to attend courses is an important and expanding part of our role.

**Public events:** National Archaeology Day is becoming an established feature in our calendar and once again we participated in the event organized by English Heritage at Fort Cumberland attended by over 700 visitors. NAS tutors ran cannon recording sessions, attended by all ages, and provided a presentation about the scope of maritime archaeology.

**Annual Conference:** Over 160 people attended this year's conference, a small increase on last year. The standard of presentations continues to be very good and the topics ranged from the role of the U.S. Parks Submerged Cultural Resource Unit, the continuing excavation of an unnamed 16th-century wreck in Kinlochbervie (Scotland), site monitoring programs, the management of wreck sites of the German High Seas fleet in Scapa Flow by Historic Scotland, and the use of multi-beam acoustic imaging as an aid to site survey. The annual conference fulfils one of the NAS Part II conference days, provides an opportunity for NAS members to present the results of their own projects, as well as hearing from archaeologists working outside the UK.

## 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 <tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org> for future inclusion in the SHA Newsletter.

## Meetings of Interest

**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 (PAHSMA) with the support of the Tasmanian Heritage Office and Heritage Victoria. The venue is the Port Arthur Historic Site ([www.portarthur.org.au](http://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>.

**14-16 February 2004:** Call for papers for the 15th Annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawai'i and the Pacific. The conference is co-sponsored by the Marine Option Program, University of Hawai'i at Manoa and the MAHHI Foundation.

The theme for this year's conference is "The Future of Maritime Archaeology in the Pacific." Paper topics are not limited to this theme but special consideration will be given to all abstracts that incorporate this message. Suggested topics include: recent investigations in maritime archaeology within the Pacific, continuing mysteries in Pacific maritime history, and submerged cultural resource management issues unique to the region.

Abstracts should be no more than 300 words and include a title, name(s) of presenters, and affiliation. All presenters will be expected to register for the conference. Information concerning registration will be sent to presenters upon acceptance of their abstracts. Deadline for abstracts is 30 November 2003. Please email your abstract and contact information to: Donald Froning Jr. at <froning@mahhi.org>. For more information about the conference, go to: <http://www.mahhi.org/>. All presenters will be notified by 20 December 2003.

## U.S.A.-Connecticut

**Connecticut Historical Commission—Underwater Resources and State Archaeological Preserves:** The Connecticut Historical



Commission has established two shipwrecks in Long Island Sound as the state's first maritime-related State Archaeological Preserves. Through a grant awarded by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and the Long Island Sound Fund, Historical Perspectives, Inc., a Westport, CT-based CRM firm, conducted the necessary archival research and documentation of the two Preserves' underwater resources in order to nominate the sites to the Preserve status. Historical Perspectives will also publish a pair of educational booklets to inform and excite the public about the historical interaction between the people of Connecticut and its waterways.

The first Preserve is the *Aunt Polly*, a submerged yacht located on the Connecticut River shoreline below Gillette Castle State Park, within waters administered by the State of Connecticut. The prized yacht of legendary actor William Gillette, renowned for his stage portrayal of Sherlock Holmes in the early 1900s, the *Aunt Polly* served as Gillette's home during the five-year construction of his eccentric castle residence in Hadlyme.

Designed by F. W. Ofeldt & Sons, *Aunt Polly* was launched in 1900. The yacht, in reality a slow-moving houseboat, was more than 144 ft. long and weighed more than 200 tons. In December 1932, she burned and sank at her moorings. Exposed at low tide, the remains of the *Aunt Polly* rest along the Connecticut River beneath Gillette Castle.

Although much is known about William Gillette and tourists flock to his remarkable stone castle (including the castle's room dedicated to his beloved yacht), the *Aunt Polly* has not been documented. As part of Historical Perspectives' research, photographs and measured drawings of the yacht will be completed through the cooperative efforts of Historical Perspectives, Inc.; Nick Bellantoni, Connecticut State Archaeologist; David Poirier; and Mystic Seaport Maritime Historians.

The second Preserve is the shipwreck of *Relief Light Vessel (LV) 51*, located in 190 feet of water in Long Island Sound. Situated off Cornfield Point in Old Saybrook, CT, *Lightship 51* is under the administrative custody of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Constructed in 1892 in West Bay City, MI, *Lightship 51* was the first U.S. lightship with an all-steel hull and fastenings, and the first with electrical illuminating apparatus. While on station relieving the Cornfield Point Station at Old Saybrook, the vessel was rammed and sunk by a Standard Oil Company barge under tow on 14 April 1919.

Lightships and their role in shipping safety is well known. The first lightship in the U.S. was stationed in Chesapeake Bay in 1820; at Cornfield Point, a lightship sta-

tion operated from 1856 to 1957. Peter Johnson, a member of the Connecticut Underwater Advisory Committee and the coordinator of the *Lightship 51* underwater survey, has collected and documented extensive data on *Lightship 51* and its sinking. However, as the ship rests on the bottom of the sound, a non-invasive field survey was needed. To do so, a Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) was contracted through Richard Cooper, Director, and Ivar Babb of the University of Connecticut's National Undersea Research Center for the North Atlantic and Great Lakes.

The primary purpose of the ROV expedition was to verify the location and document the current condition of the wreckage of the *Lightship LV-51*. Research prior to the dive presented "targets" of what we hoped to see and record. Some targets were successfully noted and recorded, some not.

The wreck is upright and down slightly by the bow. It is intact to the main deck but the fore deck has collapsed with only the bulkheads remaining and almost all of the wooden decking has deteriorated. Additionally, the forward 15-20 ft. of the bow are buried in an underwater sand dune. The ROV survey did note the break in the portside, obviously from the collision with the oil barge. This very large V-shaped crack is why she sank in only 8 minutes. The cameras also recorded the ship's propeller and rudder, main anchor winch, and electrical generation equipment. Research is continuing to compare these images with marine equipment to establish as complete an inventory as possible for the Preserve booklet.

## U.S.A.-Georgia

**Georgia Underwater Archaeology Program:** The Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GADNR), Historic Preservation Division has hired Jason Burns to help build the new Georgia Underwater Archaeology Program. Prior to this hire, GADNR was unable to actively record, document, and protect Georgia's submerged cultural resources in-house. Management has come in the form of protective legislation, support of other organizations in their research and the writing of historical contexts for inland and coastal waters and U.S. Navy wrecks in Georgia waters.

Georgia State Archaeologist Dr. Dave Crass also had the help and support of the State Underwater Archaeology Managers Meetings as reported in the *SHA Newsletter* 36(2), Summer 2003.

With these building blocks in place, the new underwater archaeology program will now embark on a series of pilot programs

throughout the state involving students, volunteers, and avocational archaeologists to actively record, document, and protect Georgia's submerged cultural resources through historical and applied research, education, and underwater archaeology. Input on the new program is being sought from other professional archaeologists, avocational underwater archaeology groups, and interested students. Information on Georgia's underwater archaeology program can be found at: <http://www.gashpo.org>. Questions, comments and ideas can be submitted to: Jason Burns, Underwater Archaeologist, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, 156 Trinity Ave. SW, Atlanta, GA 30303; Phone: 404-656-6607, Fax 404-657-1040; Email: <Jason\_Burns@dnr.state.ga.us>.

## U.S.A.-MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by Benjamin Resnick

## Maryland

**Eastport Neighborhood of Annapolis, Maryland** (Submitted by Matthew Palus): Archaeology in Annapolis, a cooperative project between the University of Maryland-College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, initiated excavations at four home sites in the Eastport neighborhood of the city of Annapolis during the summer of 2003. These efforts were directed at testing the four previously uninvestigated sites for significant archaeological deposits, and at understanding and supporting our partnership with local residents to develop a relatively diverse heritage within the community.

The 2003 summer field school was our third and most productive season of excavation in Eastport to date. For 6 weeks in June and July, 16 graduate and undergraduate field school students from the University of Maryland excavated at 4 individual properties within this peninsular neighborhood including the home of a sequence of German immigrants and business owners; the site of a small neighborhood grocery; a parsonage that served an African-American Methodist Episcopal church in Eastport; and a small duplex that has been a rental property throughout its history. These sites have been occupied from the end of the 19th century to the present day, and all of them are currently owner-occupied. They represent the development of Eastport's predominantly working-class community, but they also represent a growing base of support for community-oriented archaeological research in the neighborhood. All of the sites



are privately owned and are available for our investigation because the residents are interested in promoting the heritage of their community.

The generosity of these homeowners allowed us to make several important discoveries. A midden deposit at the parsonage, which housed an African-American minister named Alexander Dennis starting in 1908 and which continued to serve the Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church until the 1960s, offers some insight into the way this cultural and spiritual leader and his family provisioned their household. We anticipate that Dennis used his spending power along the lines that W. E. B. DuBois and other black intellectuals of the early 20th century promoted. Reverend Dennis may have attempted to forge his congregations — he was responsible for a circuit of three churches — into a spending bloc that supported black businesses and could influence local markets to respect, if not employ African Americans. There are two ways to test this hypothesis, and both of them depend upon our relationship with the African-American community: via writings that Dennis left with the church, and through additional excavation in the yards of African-American Eastporters. Discovering what our research might offer this community in Eastport has been challenging, and this effort spans the fall, winter and spring.

In many ways, learning what our research could offer to Eastport residents was the responsibility of field school students who worked daily within this neighborhood. An intensive public outreach program accompanied the excavation, and public speaking comprised an important part of the field school curriculum. Students hosted area residents on invited or impromptu tours of our excavations that lasted from 15 minutes to half an hour, explaining our methods and goals and relating it to the personal stories provided by visitors, whether they were recent homebuyers or from old settler families. This method, wherein students are also spokespersons for the project, was productive at all four sites examined during this field season in that it helped us to understand the significance of each site in local memory. It has also been important in identifying likely locations for future excavation and research.

## U.S.A.-MIDWEST

Reported by Lynn Evans

### Michigan

**Detroit I-375 Project** (submitted by Charles J. Rinehart): During the fall of 2002, The

Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger) completed site location survey, site evaluation, and data recovery as part of the proposed expansion of the I-375 terminus project near the Detroit River by the Michigan Department of Transportation. The project area covered approximately one acre along Detroit's historic waterfront. Previous archaeological investigations within the project area have identified Site 20WN1055 which represents a mid-19th-century urban neighborhood with mixed residential and industrial occupations. This site has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Berger's investigations occurred in areas which had not been previously investigated and which had received Phase I/II fieldwork.

The site included eight contiguous city lots, with many areas containing intact archaeological deposits and structural features underneath railroad fill. One commercial and three domestic structures dating from ca. 1835-ca. 1855 were identified. From residential areas of the site a wide range of animal bone refuse was retrieved and provided information about changes in the diet from before 1855 to after 1855 at the neighborhood level. The most unusual building excavated was a window sash factory. Several of the factory's features uncovered consist of hand-hewn wood structural elements providing information about construction techniques for such factories. Charles J. Rinehart directed all phases of the study by Berger, with field supervision provided by Laura Elsinger and Dave Gilmour. Dr. Dean Anderson, representing the Office of State Archaeologist, participated in site visits while fieldwork was in progress. He provided a valuable service in steering the excavations to ensure the focus remained on significant portions of the site. He also responded in a timely fashion to all requests for consultation and guidance.

## U.S.A.-NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck

### Maine

**New Archaeological Research in Old Castine: Reading the Roadmaps in Witherle Woods:** An archaeological team from the University of Maine, under the direction of Dr. Alaric Faulkner, Historical Archaeologist in the Anthropology Department, has recently completed a three-season mapping project of Witherle Woods in Castine, Maine. The project, funded through the town of Castine and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, sought to identify the numerous British and American military works and ancillary features on this

large 151-acre property that defended the Castine Peninsula during the American Revolution and the War of 1812.

Witherle Woods is a property densely covered by conifers, largely dead and dying spruce, which is currently being managed to reduce the fire hazard to the town of Castine. The archaeological team has created a detailed map of the area in 1-meter contour intervals with the aim of identifying and protecting the defensive works known to have been constructed within this parcel between 1779 and 1815. By walking the contours, the team has been able to detect cultural deflections in the natural shape of the landscape that result from earthworks construction and other activity that would otherwise escape notice in the woods. These perturbations of the contours, together with vestigial features such as stone walls and roadways, have allowed us to register the new base map with the many historic maps that survive from both wars. To date, 18 such sites have been located, together with numerous ancillary features such as possible bomb craters and musketry trenches. Particularly surprising in the 2003 field season was the discovery of at least two earthwork batteries dating from the Penobscot Expedition, a brief episode of the American Revolution that took place in July of 1779. These were features that we suspected might have been obliterated by subsequent defenses in the War of 1812, but have survived against all odds.

Though some preliminary probing of these features was conducted during the mapping project, more extensive excavation will have to wait for a future research design.

**Home of Robert Given in Bristol:** For the second consecutive summer, Dr. Neill De Paoli directed archaeological investigations on the site of the 18th-century home of Robert Given, one of Bristol, Maine's leading residents, and his family (1760s-ca. 1835). This season's excavations were part of an archaeological field school directed by De Paoli. Participants unearthed sections of the eastern, southern, and western walls to a stone-walled cellar. The cellar's suspected size, 20 x 26 ft., was quite large for the time. In addition, archaeologists uncovered remnants of wooden floor boards sitting on the cellar's floor. Originally, the whole floor of the cellar was probably covered with the boards. In addition, excavators unearthed several large fragments of hewn timbers in the cellar that most likely were part of the structure's wooden superstructure. The large quantity of fragmentary remains of English, German, and Chinese ceramic plates, dishes, bowls, tea cups, and mugs; glass wine and gin bottles and tumblers; and

clay smoking pipes recovered from this area suggested that the cellar sat under the kitchen and dining room(s) of the Given home.

One day was devoted to a ground-penetrating radar survey of the field south of the cellar, thanks to the generosity of Dan Welch and his employers at Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. The GPR survey discovered several possible archaeological features. Two of them were just south and east of the Given cellar and may be further evidence of the home of Robert Given. One of them could be the base of the one or more fireplaces that heated the dwelling. A site walkover located a good-sized depression in the same area. This feature could be a second cellar to the Given structure. The ground-penetrating radar survey also recorded several anomalies further south of the Given cellar. They could be trash pits left by the Given family or fire pits used by the area's prehistoric occupants. A large feature roughly 200 ft. south of the stone-walled Given cellar may be additional evidence of the Given occupation or the first evidence of the handful of English farmsteads that were scattered about the Great Falls during the second half of the 17th century.

De Paoli has tentative plans to return to the site in the summer of 2004. During that season, he intends to examine the GPR anomalies and determine if they are related to the Given dwelling and/or one of the earlier farmsteads scattered about Pemaquid Falls during the second half of the 17th century.

## New Hampshire

**Excavations at the American Independence Museum, Exeter:** Independent Archaeological Consulting (IAC) has completed a preliminary site locational survey on the grounds of the American Independence Museum as part of the planning process for the relocation of the Folsom Tavern. The Museum intends to move the tavern, which has been in its current location along Spring Street since 1929, to a more prominent position fronting Water Street. The Museum also proposes to build a sizable addition to the rear of the structure to create a visitor's center.

Background research clearly indicates many former uses of the museum grounds in the proposed relocation area, including a residential neighborhood (before 1802), a church (1834-1874), an armory (1876-1888) and an opera house (1888-1919). Because archaeologists expected to find fairly large foundations and complex deposits, they opted to excavate a series of trenches with a small backhoe, examining deposits for fea-

tures and artifacts. In this fashion, they could maximize the total area examined with a cost-efficient means of identifying whether intact resources were still present.

The trenches quickly revealed artifacts from the 18th-century neighborhood, including ceramics manufactured in the early 1700s. The archaeologists excavated a 1 x 1 m test unit by hand to collect a controlled sample through intact deposits. They ceased excavation at about 115 cm (3.7 ft.) below surface (cmbs) atop a layer of soil capped by a nearly complete transfer-printed pearlware creamer or small pitcher that dates to 1822-1834. The deposits below the pitcher may relate more directly to residential life in the 18th century before the Baptist Church was built in 1834, and the test unit was left to be excavated at a future date.

A total of 1,094 artifacts were collected from the backhoe trenches and hand-excavated test unit. One Native American rhyolite flake was recovered, and the remaining artifacts are Euroamerican and date from the late 1600s to the early 20th century. In addition to the 18th-century material, archaeologists uncovered evidence of the former Opera House and the fire that destroyed it. Sections of tile flooring and portions of cast iron seating were observed among the rubble.

IAC archaeologists discovered that most of the area of the proposed construction and Folsom Tavern site is covered by the footprint of the massive theater building, destroyed in the 1919 fire, and a neighboring building (a two-story storage shed), with a small gap between them filled with early-18th- and 19th-century artifacts. We presume that the "gap" represents a narrow sliver of space with cultural materials predating the construction of the Baptist Church—which tie directly to the residential structure(s) of the Water Street neighborhood of the late 1700s and early 1800s.

IAC may return in the fall of 2003 to perform an additional archaeological survey, with controlled hand excavation, within the area of 18th- and 19th-century deposits. This effort would assist the Museum in collecting new data about the neighbors and families who lived along Water Street during the Colonial period, Revolutionary War period, and the early years of American statehood. Little archaeological research has been conducted for the time period of 1700 to 1830 in the town of Exeter, and continued investigation at the American Independence Museum would contribute much to our collective history of these exciting years.

The American Independence Museum is to be commended for its commitment to good stewardship of both their above- and below-ground resources. This preliminary archaeological exploration helps to assure

that moving the tavern and constructing a visitor's center shall not compromise the underground evidence of Exeter's early neighborhoods. The excavations provide an opportunity to put the story of early Exeter, the Gilman family, and the American Revolution into a broader context.

## New Jersey

**A Lost Burial Ground Discovered, City of Burlington, Burlington County:** In March 2002, construction crews installing utilities for a light-rail line unexpectedly uncovered human remains in historic Burlington City in Burlington County, NJ. As the project archaeologist during the construction phase of NJ TRANSIT's Southern New Jersey Light Rail Transit System (SNJLRTS), Joan H. Geismar was called to assess the find with Bruce Colvin, the Environmental Manager for Bechtel Corporation, the line's constructors. Extensive documentary research conducted previously under Section 106 review had found nothing to suggest the possibility of such a discovery.

The remains were located in a trench intended for utility ducts in a street laid out in 1677 that ran adjacent to tracks originally run for the former Camden & Amboy rail line in 1830. Dr. Sophia Perdikaris of CUNY's Brooklyn College Zooarchaeology Laboratory identified the bones encountered during utility trenching, and she and Shelly Spritzer, working with Dr. Geismar, conducted field explorations to determine the extent of the burial ground.

Initially it had been suspected that the remains might be those of Native Americans. However, a skull reconstructed from fragments recovered from the trench's backdirt pile was identified as that of an elderly, Northern European male by J. Gary Sawyer, Senior Scientist in the Department of Vertebrates at the American Museum of Natural History in Manhattan. In addition, Dr. Perdikaris and Mr. Sawyer independently concluded that all four burials, or partial burials, exposed during the subsequent field investigations to determine the potential impact from further construction, were Caucasian. A long bone submitted for C-14 dating (Beta Analytic) suggested an historic-era date for the bones.

Although 10 cubic yards of backdirt from the utility trench were screened through 1/4-in. wire mesh, no associated artifacts were recovered, nor were any observed during the field investigations. However, evidence of nail corrosion and decayed wood indicated that at least one burial, suspected to be that of the aforementioned elderly male, had been a coffin burial. In May 2002, approximately 349 bones and bone fragments from



the backdirt, including the reconstructed skull, were placed in a plastic container and filled with soil before being respectfully and ceremoniously returned to the duct bank trench where they had been found.

Rather than offering definitive answers, intensive research to identify the burials has raised additional questions. However, one thing has become abundantly clear: the South (Delaware) River above modern-day Philadelphia was a multicultural area intermittently settled by the Dutch and traversed, if not settled by, Swedes, Finns, and other Europeans between 1624 and 1677. In the fall of the latter year, between 200 and 230 English Quakers arrived on the east shore of the Delaware to settle the town of Burlington. Based on the location of one of the town's main streets, these settlers either decided to ignore the burial ground or it was "lost" before they arrived. A report has been prepared.

**Excavations at the Abraham Staats House, South Bound Brook, Somerset County:** In the spring of 2002, Monmouth University began a program of volunteer excavations at the Abraham Staats House in South Bound Brook, Somerset County, New Jersey (28-So-234). The work, which is ongoing, is being directed by Richard Veit and is performed by volunteers from the Friends of the Abraham Staats House, Archaeological Society of New Jersey, and Monmouth University.

Although some sources assign a 17th-century date to the Staats house, the available architectural evidence indicates that it was constructed in the mid-18th century. Peter Staats purchased the land, a 305-acre plantation, in 1738. His property, which was almost immediately transferred to his son Hendrick, consisted of a long narrow lot extending south from the Raritan River. Hendrick likely erected the first structure, a two-room Dutch cottage, on the property. It was expanded in the 1770s and again in the 1820s. The home remained in the ownership of the Staats family until financial reversals in the 1930s caused them to sell the property. Abraham Staats, the best known property owner, was in residence from 1769 or 1770 until his death in 1821. In 1776, when the British army drove Washington out of New Jersey, Staats was one of three patriots who were specifically excluded from the British pardons. Abraham is also reputed to have hidden the ceramic wares of New Brunswick merchants under the floor of his barn in an attempt to protect them from marauding British troops. Later, during the Middlebrook Encampment of 1778-1779, Baron Von Steuben was quartered in the house. George Washington is known to have visited Von Steuben there. Construc-

tion of the New Jersey Turnpike (not the infamous modern road) in 1821, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1834, led to reductions in the size of the property and provided capital the Staats family used to initiate major improvements to the farm. The construction of the canal and a turning basin on what had been their property necessitated moving and reconstructing the farm's barns and the family cemetery.

The Staats family, like many of their contemporaries in Somerset County, owned slaves. As late as the 1830s, household inventories note their presence. One of these individuals was an elderly man named Jack, who reputedly served as an American spy during the Revolution.

The house and its three-acre property have the potential to illustrate several important themes in New Jersey history: Dutch life in colonial Somerset County; the development of transportation networks, particularly turnpike roads and canals; slavery; and the colonial revival of the early 20th century, which was in part responsible for the survival of the house.

Excavations initially focused on identifying the remains of a no longer present shed addition shown in an etching of the house made by Benson Lossing for his famous Pictorial Field Book of the American Revolution. A rudely constructed foundation was found in approximately the location indicated by the etching. Equally interesting were the artifacts recovered. They include a mixture of 18th- and 19th-century ceramics, dark green glass fragments, exceptionally well preserved buttons, numerous tobacco pipe stems, and a good collection of faunal elements. Perhaps most interestingly, a single fragment of a Montelupo Ware, manufactured in Italy in the 16th and 17th centuries, was recovered in direct association with the foundation. To the best of the author's knowledge, this is the first piece of this ware recovered in New Jersey. Several individuals assisted in its identification including Meta Janowitz, Judith Bense, Rob Hunter, and Edwin Van Dreht. Predating the construction of the house by almost 100 years, it was presumably an heirloom when broken and lost.

Excavations are continuing at the site, with testing focusing on the identification of landscape features to aid in the development of a master plan for the interpretation and preservation of the site. Individuals interested in volunteering should contact Richard Veit (<rveit@monmouth.edu>) or Kathy Faulks (<bkfaulks@aol.com>).

**Excavations at the Evans/Rittenhouse Log Cabin, Rosemont, Hunterdon County:** Monmouth University's summer 2003 field school was held at the Evans/Rittenhouse

Log Cabin (28-Hu-546) in Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Fieldwork was directed by Richard Veit and Gerard Scharfenberger, ably assisted by Michael Gall and Allison Savarese. Twenty-six students participated in the class. When the Evanses purchased their house in 1999 it was a rather rundown ramshackle farmhouse. In the process of removing siding from the house, the homeowners realized that the structure was, in fact, a two-story log cabin with an attached one-and-a-half story stone addition. Subsequent landscaping revealed a vaulted root cellar or gewolbkellar to the east of the house, as well as several other foundations. Tree-ring dating indicates that the log section of the house, which shows both German and English construction techniques, was erected in 1788.

The home sits on land purchased by William Rittenhouse in the 1730s. It remained in the Rittenhouse family until 1815, when it was sold. The Rittenhouses are famous as early settlers in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and for the work of William Rittenhouse, America's first papermaker. A series of owners held the property during the 19th century, and it seems to have devolved from a family-owned farm to a tenancy. This transformation began after the untimely death of Lott Rittenhouse in 1813. An inventory taken at the time of his death reveals a hardscrabble existence. He and his family had few possessions, other than livestock and agricultural implements, and even some of the animals in his barn and fields were claimed by his neighbors. This unfortunate situation may, in fact, have resulted in the survival of the log house at a time when so many other log structures were replaced by more formal frame buildings, reflecting the growing prosperity of their owners. The owners of this tenant-occupied structure had few reasons to improve or modify it.

Excavation by Richard Veit and Lloyd Evans, the homeowner, during restoration work inside the house revealed a small earthen cellar pit in front of the log structure's hearth. This pit had been filled in the 1830s and contained roughly 400 artifacts, primarily ceramic vessels, many of which were intact or nearly so. They consist primarily of redwares, especially pans, and utilitarian pots. One of the vessels was mended with iron wire. Also found were coins, thimbles, a sadiron, fragments of a bone-handled fan, and at least six early-19th-century shoes.

The field school focused on defining the size of the root cellar and identifying other structures. The cellar proved to be too large for the time allotted. It measures roughly 18 x 24 ft., with the long axis oriented east to west. The massive stone stairs leading down



to the vault extend approximately 12 ft. underground before turning and entering the structure. Buried 18 to 20 in. below ground and immediately behind the cellar, the remains of at least two other structures, as well as a stone-paved work area, were unearthed. Sadly, very few artifacts were found in association with these features making it particularly challenging to date them. Testing in front of the house revealed a pair of stone box drains, apparently part of an early water supply system installed when the house was erected. A spring located upslope and to the north of the house was channeled into the cellar of the log house, where it could have cooled milk or other dairy products. Gray water then left the house through two drains running south and to Wichecheoke Creek. Simple and effective, the hydraulic system reveals a considerable amount of forethought on the part of the house's builders.

Currently the house is being restored. As one of a handful of surviving log houses in the state, the site has considerable architectural as well as archaeological and historical significance.

## New York

**NYS Bureau of Historic Sites 2003 Field Season:** Archaeologists from New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation's Historic Sites program headquartered at Peebles Island have conducted 10 small projects this field season so far. One excavation involved testing the proposed route of a wooden walkway along the interior of the Riverside Battery at Fort Montgomery State Historic Site. Fort Montgomery was an American fort captured and burned by the British in 1777. Located next to the Bear Mountain Bridge on the Hudson River, Fort Montgomery now is open to the public but is still being developed. Archaeological testing demonstrated that the battery feature extended farther into the fort's interior than previously thought and that the proposed walkway would damage original remains. The walkway has been redesigned as a stone dust trail. Archaeological testing at another Revolutionary War site, Stony Point Battlefield, located a few miles south of Fort Montgomery, revealed the location of another hut site (and more than a few deer ticks). Other projects involved clearing locations for new utility lines at Stony Point, Senate House in Kingston, Johnson Hall in the Mohawk Valley, Schuyler Mansion in Albany, and Mills Mansion near Hyde Park, Olana near Hudson, and collections processing for materials from Chittenago Landing, a canal site near Syracuse.

**Excavations at Mark Twain's Quarry Farm:** Quarry Farm, in Elmira, was Mark Twain's western New York retreat where he did much of his writing. Students from Elmira College, led by Dr. Heidi Dierckx, are excavating a cistern located just yards from where Twain worked. Milk bottles, leather shoes, pottery, and nails were among the artifacts found. The 10 x 2 ft. cistern revealed information about an experimental dairy that Susan Crane, Twain's sister-in-law, ran at the farm. The dairy was developed to provide safe milk for children and operated until 1919. The objects found will be cleaned, labeled, and will become part of the permanent display at Quarry Farm.

**Forensic Examination of Jane McCrea:** On 9 April 2003, Dr. David Starbuck and a team of forensic experts excavated what are believed to be the remains of Jane McCrea who was buried in Union Cemetery in Fort Edward, New York. McCrea became a cause for Colonial outrage when she was murdered by Indian allies of the British on 27 July 1777. It is widely believed that her death and scalping contributed greatly to the American victory at Saratoga that year. A relative of McCrea gave permission for the exhumation. The remains of two females were found in the grave, one young and one very old. The bones probably belong to McCrea and Sarah McNeil, an older woman who was captured at the same time as Jane. DNA testing has been completed on both sets of bones, and it is hoped that the older woman's mitochondrial DNA will match that of the known 9th generation maternal descendant of Sarah McNeil. Then, by association, the younger woman's bones may be demonstrated to be those of Jane McCrea.

Following the exhumation, the grave was closed, and on 27 July 2003, a Service of Remembrance was held at the graveside. The researchers, accompanied by the local Jane McCrea Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, laid a wreath atop the grave to commemorate the 226th anniversary of Jane McCrea's murder.

**Plank Roads Found Near Cherry Creek:** Monitoring was done by archaeologists from SUNY-Binghamton to locate evidence of plank and corduroy sections of road. The features were recorded and photographed. Wood samples collected showed that trees used included American elm, black ash, hemlock, sugar maple, red pine, and tamarack. Hemlock was used for the plank road; the rest for corduroy roads. Artifacts were found associated with the plank road (whiteware, white clay tobacco pipes, a horseshoe nail) but none with the corduroy road. Some documentary evidence suggests

such a road in the planning stages in 1851. The few artifacts found confirm a mid-19th-century date.

**Poughkeepsie Train Station Parking Improvements:** Work by archaeologists from Historical Perspectives was conducted prior to traffic flow improvements at this commuter station. Previous work determined that the railroad roundhouse was eligible for the National Register. A small section of the northeast end of the structure would be impacted by this new project. Hand and machine test trenches uncovered and documented structural remains of the roundhouse dating to the 1870s. The exterior wall, foundation, and floor of the south part of the addition called the "Boiler Room" and an exterior drainage pipe associated with the roundhouse also were found. Variations in the construction of early stall floors were noted. Many updates made over time provided an opportunity to examine construction of and alterations to this complex feature. An exhibit is planned.

**Plank Road Found in Cheektowaga:** SUNY-Buffalo archaeologists under the direction of Elaine Herold excavated trenches across Broadway in Cheektowaga at selected locations to search for evidence of a plank road and brick tollhouse known to have been installed in 1911. The area of the tollhouse location was found to be disturbed. Best preserved evidence of the plank road was found in drier areas. Finds included marked bottles, marked bricks, ceramics, tin cans, shoe leather, and a felt hat, associated with the 1855 Stephan House.

## Vermont

**Mapping and Database Work at Mount Independence, Orwell:** The University of Maine at Farmington Archaeology Center (UMF ARC) is currently undertaking archaeological work related to the Revolutionary War military site at Mount Independence in Orwell, Vermont, on behalf of the State of Vermont. This important site is situated at the southern end of Lake Champlain across from Fort Ticonderoga in New York. Built and later abandoned by the American army, and subsequently occupied by British forces and their German allies prior to its abandonment, this impressive military complex played a pivotal role in events unfolding during 1776 and 1777.

Work undertaken by the UMF ARC included one month of field work in June, 2003, during which time survey and mapping work was undertaken to help with resource management concerns related to construction of a new trail system at the Mount.

Previously mapped and newly identified features were surveyed using high resolution GPS and total station survey techniques. A base station and a "roving" GPS unit were used in tandem to allow for post-processing of GPS data ensuring a high degree of accuracy and precision. Ultimately, much of the previous mapping data as well as UMF's mapping data and survey work will be incorporated into a comprehensive GIS mapping system.

The UMF ARC is also developing a database system for the Mount, which will be compatible with previous episodes of research and all future collections. The database, along with GIS mapping data, will facilitate current and future management of this unique and important cultural resource.

**East Middlebury Iron Works Site:** Under a work order from the Vermont Agency of Transportation, archaeologists from The Louis Berger Group, Inc., conducted a combined Phase I and II field investigation of the East Middlebury Iron Works Site (VT-AD-299) in Middlebury, Vermont, during April 2003. The ironworks was first recorded in the 1980s by industrial archaeologist Victor R. Rolando, who served as a consultant to the project. It began operations in about 1831 and closed down in 1890, having undergone at least two major renovations in the interim. At the time it closed, East Middlebury was the last operating ironworks in Vermont. Today, the site may be the best preserved example of its particular type of ironworks in the state.

The East Middlebury works used the bloomery method of iron production. In bloom smelting, iron-rich ore is reduced directly to liquid slag and a pasty mass of metal using carbon monoxide. To produce wrought iron, master bloomers worked masses of ore alternately in a charcoal-fired hearth and beneath a trip-hammer. Although bloom forging was based on European precedents, ironmasters in 19th-century North America brought the method to a high level of efficiency and technical skill, and the iron it produced was unsurpassed in certain applications until the 1880s.

Bloomeries tended to be small-scale operations. The East Middlebury works, for example, consisted of just three separate hearths, with a combined production capacity of around 750 tons of iron annually in the post-Civil War era. While they did not achieve the same economies of scale as large 19th-century blast furnaces, bloomeries could, because of their smaller size, more readily suspend and resume operations, and, according to industrial archaeologist Rolando, may have been more responsive to changing and localized economic conditions.

Berger's work at the East Middlebury Iron Works Site was intended to evaluate its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in advance of replacement of a nearby bridge. Fieldwork included mapping and photodocumentation of surface features and excavation of a small number of test pits. With the cooperation of the Green Mountain National Forest archaeologist, David Lacy, Berger also visited two charcoal kiln sites on U.S. Forest Service land to examine two of the facilities that may have been among those that supplied the ironworks with fuel.

The investigation mapped the locations of three possible hearth bases, the charcoal storage shed, and several foundation elements of the hydromechanical power system. The basic methods used to construct building foundations and retaining walls at the ironworks seem to have been typical of small-scale 19th-century industrial, commercial, and domestic construction, employing locally available stones and boulders and relying upon dry-laid building techniques. The test excavations produced samples of slag and charcoal, assemblages of architectural artifacts, and an iron plate possibly from the fire box of one of the bloomery hearths. No ironmaking tools or forged iron billets produced at the works were recovered, but, as noted, the excavations undertaken at the site were of limited extent. There are plans to submit samples of charcoal and slag to specialists for technical analysis so that technological comparisons can be made between the East Middlebury works and others of its type in New York and elsewhere. Even with only the currently available information, however, Berger has concluded that the East Middlebury works appears to be eligible for the National Register.

## U.S.A.-PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Reported by Douglas C. Wilson

### Washington

**Hudson's Bay Company village:** As part of a multiyear project of the Hudson's Bay Company village at Fort Vancouver, directed by the National Park Service, electrical resistance surveys were conducted by Kenneth L. Kvamme, University of Arkansas, for Fort Vancouver National Historic Site in Vancouver, Washington. The surveys were carried out in a 1.95 ha. area to the west of Fort Vancouver, the Hudson's Bay Company stockaded post. This area represents the site of a village associated with the fort

which, by the 1840s, was home to several hundred employees and their families. It has been referred to as "Kanaka Village" owing to the large number of Native Hawaiians that lived there. Numerous immigrants to the Oregon country made their way to this outpost at this time. In the 19th century it was impacted by a military presence, it was a recruitment center during World War I, a CCC headquarters in the 1930s, and was heavily utilized during World War II. The goal of the project was to locate anomalies that might reflect significant subsurface cultural features in this heavily used property.

The survey was performed with a Geoscan Research RM-15 electrical resistance meter with a target depth of 50 cm and a sampling density of 2-4 measurements per square meter. Soils were of high resistivity, ranging from 270-2000 ohm-m. Numerous anomalies of likely cultural significance were discovered and mapped. Known structures of the mid-19th century were associated with small, circular, negative anomalies 4-8 m in diameter. The loci of larger 20th-century structures correlated with strong positive anomalies, possibly concrete or stone foundations. They were also associated with many pipeline trenches revealed in the data, and small circular anomalies 3-4 m in diameter that are hypothesized to represent wells, cisterns, or holding tanks. All anomalies were interpreted on base maps registered to a GIS database.

Digital data are on file at the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. For more information consult Kvamme, Kenneth L., 2003, *Final Report: Electrical Resistance Surveys at the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Washington*. Submitted to Fort Vancouver National Reserve, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, 612 East Reserve Street, Vancouver, WA.

## U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST

Reported by Sannie K. Osborn

### California

**El Presidio de San Francisco, San Francisco, California: Tennessee Hollow Watershed Archaeology Project:** Dr. Barbara Voss, Dept. of Cultural and Social Anthropology, Stanford University reports that Stanford University, in partnership with the Presidio Trust and the National Park Service, completed the first field season in a five-year research program named the Tennessee Hollow Watershed Archaeology Project. The Tennessee Hollow Watershed is a network of valleys and meadows that drain waters from springs and surface run-off from the hills of the Presidio to San Fran-



cisco Bay. During the Spanish-colonial and Mexican period, the valley floors of this watershed were settled by colonial families and Native Californians who lived and worked outside the main presidial military settlement. These early "suburbs" of the historic presidio were the first true civilian, secular communities in what would later become the City of San Francisco.

The ultimate goal of this research is to better understand the complex interactions between colonial and native populations that occurred in the historic Presidio. Summer 2003 fieldwork consisted of a test excavation program at El Polín Springs, the southernmost known archaeological site in the Tennessee Hollow Watershed. El Polín Springs is known from historic records to have been the homesite of the Briones family, including Juana Briones, a woman notable in early California history for her role as a traditional healer, midwife, property owner, and entrepreneur. Archaeological data from previous surveys of the site also indicate that Native Californians probably worked and/or lived at El Polín Springs.

The test excavations identified numerous intact features and deposits from the Spanish-colonial/Mexican period, most dating to the early 1800s. The most significant discoveries included the stone foundation of an adobe house and the mouth of a well only a few meters north of this building. Both of these features will be more fully excavated in subsequent seasons. Artifacts recovered included construction tile, imported household ceramics, and bottle glass along with flaked lithic debitage, trade beads, and flaked glass artifacts; this assemblage supports our interpretation that Native Californians were working and living at El Polín Springs alongside the Briones family.

Public interpretation and involvement was an important component of the Summer 2003 field research program. The project site was open to visitors throughout the excavation and a Web site (URL provided below) provides project information to those who are not able to visit the site in person. Over the course of the summer, over 1000 visitors came to view the excavation. Additionally, an oral history program has been developed to interview people whose heritage is related to the Spanish-colonial/Mexican presidio.

Studies of the materials recovered from the summer dig and preparation of the project's annual report are continuing at Stanford Archaeology Center laboratories. Further excavation at the site will continue in Summer 2004. For more information, check current updates on the project Web site ([www.stanford.edu/group/presidio](http://www.stanford.edu/group/presidio)) or contact: Barbara Voss, Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology, Stanford

University, Stanford CA 94305-2145; Email: <[bvoss@stanford.edu](mailto:bvoss@stanford.edu)>.

**El Presidio de San Francisco, San Francisco, California: Presidio Officers' Club:** The Presidio Archaeology Lab (a joint facility of the Presidio Trust and National Park Service) has begun a condition assessment study of the Mesa Room within the historic Officers' Club on the Main Post of the Presidio of San Francisco. Here, Spanish period adobe walls have long been known to exist in some form beneath the later American period modifications to the building. In the 1880s and again in the 1930s, the building was remodeled and new construction took place. Presidio archaeologists Leo Barker, Eric Blind, and Sannie Osborn, with assistance from Vance Bente of URS Corporation, Oakland, California, are investigating both the belowground archaeological evidences of the wall foundations and the vertical manifestations of the adobe walls. The site is open during the week for public viewing.

In October 2003, sections of the historic 19th-century tongue-and-groove flooring were carefully deconstructed to allow for archaeological testing of the post-1776 ground surface. Archaeological exposures in the southeast corner of the room (both interior and exterior) and a section of the southern interior wall have revealed serpentine rock foundations, adobe bricks, and a variety of Spanish period artifacts. Deconstruction of the late-19th-century and early-20th-century walls in areas shown in historic architectural drawings to have once been doorways or windows has revealed several periods of alteration in the American period. The archaeologists will be joined in late October by adobe expert Tony Crosby of Denver, Colorado, for an assessment of the actual condition of the above ground adobe walls.

**Old Town State Historic Park, San Diego:** Mooney & Associates archaeologists, directed by Stacey Jordan and Richard L. Carrico, excavating in Old Town State Historic Park in San Diego, have uncovered trash deposits dating to the early decades of the American era in Alta California. In this long-term project conducted in conjunction with California State Parks South Coastal Division, Mooney & Associates excavated a variety of locations within the centuries-old settlement, a residential enclave that developed out of the adjacent Spanish Presidio built in 1774 and which was the original site of the City of San Diego. Assemblages from as early as the 1850s and 1880s were recovered from excavations adjacent to today's Casa de Bandini and Casa de Pico restaurants.

The Casa de Bandini site, located in the street between two of the settlement's original buildings—Casa de Bandini and Casa de Estudillo, the homes of two of early San Diego's most prominent residents—has yielded material reflecting life in the town after San Diego became an American city in 1850. The material recovered from the Casa de Bandini excavation, still under analysis, consists of domestic ceramics, glass, faunal remains, and coins that appear to relate to the operation of the Cosmopolitan Hotel in the former Bandini residence, but equally they are physical manifestations of the California influence, new transportation routes, and Asian trade shaping the young American city. Similarly, the Casa de Pico excavation—located adjacent to a long-occupied area that once housed the residence of California's first Mexican governor, Pio Pico—gives us a view into the households of the settlement at the time that Old Town was losing its position as the core of the city to the growing development of New San Diego on the bay to the south. Through these remains the syncretic culture of San Diego, and of American Alta California more generally, takes shape and the results these excavations will help bring recognition to the variety of social, demographic, and economic dynamics of this transitional period in California's history.

The report, which will be submitted to Parks and Recreation in November, should be available after the first of next year. A presentation at the upcoming SCA annual meeting is planned.

## Nevada

**Eureka and Palisade Railroad (26Eu787):** Robert McQueen reports that Summit Envirosolutions, Inc., under contract with Sierra Pacific Power Company, completed a survey of the Eureka and Palisade Railroad (E&P) in central Nevada. Financed by local stage operators in 1873, the short line railroad provided a link between the Eureka Mining District and the Central Pacific Railroad (now Southern Pacific) at Palisade, 90 miles north. The narrow gauge line served the busy district on a daily basis in the 1870s and 1880s, and the town of Eureka became a jump station for freight and stage traffic bound for the surrounding districts. The decline of mining activity led to financial difficulties and two reorganizations: in 1901 the railroad became the Eureka and Palisade Railway, and in 1912 the Eureka-Nevada Railway Company. Reduced income, two consecutive years of severe flooding, and improved highways finally closed the railroad, making its last run in September 1938. The E&P traversed 1 canyon, 3 valleys, and



a mountain range along its course, reaching a maximum elevation of 6685 ft. Fifteen stations provided services and staging areas for adjacent mining and agricultural regions, as well as loading platforms for charcoal manufactured in the surrounding hills.

Like many sites with linear characteristics, the E&P has undergone repeated, segmented survey and recordation over the last 20 years. The result is a mishmash of technical approach and descriptive prose, and inconsistent recording. Summit EnviroSolutions performed the first inclusive survey of the entire narrow gauge railroad, from its origin on the Central Pacific to its terminus in the town of Eureka. Two crews of three persons each walked the historic corridor, recording the grade's condition, associated artifacts and debris, engineering features, and the sidings and stations. The survey was certainly a challenge. Only 16 of the approximate 90 miles of grade were not recorded; lost segments are the result of tilling within the occasional agricultural field and construction of Nevada State Highway 278. For the remaining 74 miles of railroad grade, there were 68 descriptive grade segments, roughly 450 diagnostic artifacts, and approximately 300 separate features. Recorded artifacts are exclusive of the thousands of glass shards, railroad spikes, ties, bolts, and other hardware redundant across the grade. Features included wooden box culverts, trestles and short bridges, sidings, retaining walls, and engineering needs like cuts, fills, and earthworks. The Eureka depot, now a barn, is the only historic structure identified by the survey.

One artifact of interest is an abandoned railroad car found alongside the grade. The car is a combination hopper and flatcar. The top of the car is hinged along its long axis, and the "top" becomes the sides of the hopper. Filled with ore for the trip north, the car's contents were transferred to standard gauge cars on the Central Pacific, whereby the sides were dropped and its conversion to a flatcar facilitated standard freight loads south to the mines and communities. The car is symbolic of the railroad's operations as a whole and its dependence on mining. Members of the local community are advocating its removal to Eureka for preservation and public interpretation.

A primary objective of the survey was to photograph the railroad's existing conditions. To this end, Summit EnviroSolutions' crew took over 850 black-and-white and color photographs. The project will generate a report to satisfy the Bureau of Land Management requirements as well as a second publication geared toward the general public. At least two State Historic Markers are also planned for the historic line. Archival research and report preparation is on-

going.

## U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST

Reported by Alfred Woods

### Florida

**University of West Florida Summer and Fall 2003:** The University of West Florida (UWF) conducted three concurrent field schools during summer 2003; two were terrestrial and one underwater. The dive platform is back at the dock, the tents are dried and folded, maps are complete, the equipment is clean and stored and several thousand bags of artifacts to be processed are in the labs. These are all signs of a very successful field season.

The underwater crew under the direction of Dr. John Bratten and Dr. Coz Cozzi worked to map four ships in the Blackwater River near Milton, Florida. The ships—schooner barges—were used for hauling lumber and were built during the early 20th century. The crew concentrated on documenting the ships' hulls and more recording work is being completed this fall. Students will also conduct magnetometric survey work in the Blackwater River this fall. An exchange student from Jalapa, Mexico, Ana Celis, was on board this summer and was the first of several students coming from Mexico as part of a university exchange program.

One terrestrial crew continued surveying and testing 56,000 acres on private property near Ebro, Florida. This summer more than 40 sites including both Native American and historic were located and recorded during this ongoing project. The Native American sites included very late Paleo-Indian from around 8500 B.C. to very nice Weeden Island sites from A.D. 500-1000. A number of historic sites were also located. More work is scheduled for weekends during the fall, winter, spring, and summer 2004.

A second terrestrial crew returned to the site where archaeological investigations at Presidio Isla de Santa Rosa (8ES22) were begun during the summer of 2002. The first permanent European settlement constructed in Pensacola, Santa Maria de Galve (1698-1719), was abandoned by the Spanish following the return of Pensacola Bay after three years (1719-1722) of French occupation. Presidio Isla de Santa Rosa was established in Pensacola on Santa Rosa Island as the second fortified Spanish settlement upon the return of the Spanish to the area in 1722. The colonists constructed a wooden fort and military support buildings, church(es), governor's house, officers' houses, a hospi-

tal, and other houses for settlers and convicts. The small town was constantly plagued by storms and on 3 November 1752 a hurricane wiped the town out for the third and final time. The survivors permanently abandoned the low-lying area and resettled on the mainland on the north shore of Pensacola Bay.

During the 2002 field season, UWF completed one month of shovel testing, mapping and recording of intact archaeological deposits rich in artifacts and features and well-protected by a blanket of sand. 8ES22 is of national significance and is potentially eligible for listing as a National Historic Landmark.

In 2003, UWF returned for 13 weeks of testing and excavation at the site. Funding for summer 2003 came primarily from the UWF Archaeology Institute, but lab work from the 2003 field season, the 2004 field season, and lab work, analysis and report preparation are being funded by a Special Category grant from the State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. Project director, Norma Harris, directly oversaw the fieldwork. Jan Lloyd, UWF archaeology laboratory director, supervised artifact collection, documentation, and rough sorting in an on-site field lab. The principal investigator for the project is Dr. Judith A. Bense.

Fieldwork was conducted by 16 students enrolled in the archaeological field methods class with 3 upper level archaeology students and 3 graduate students as supervisors. Site boundaries were refined using auger and shovel tests. Test units (3 x 4 ft.) were placed to examine site stratigraphy and identify artifact concentrations or features. A block (15 x 30 ft.) and a trench (5 x 165 ft.) were placed in areas that produced a high density of artifacts and midden in 2002. These units were also used to locate units backfilled after Hale Smith's 1964 excavations at the site. The middle 40 ft. of the trench was in one of Smith's units and was not excavated.

During the late 1960s or early 1970s a drainage ditch about 15 ft. wide was dug east-to-west through the northern part of the site. Although the ditch impacted the site adversely, it provided an opportunity for the 2003 crew to record the stratigraphy of both north and south banks. Forty-nine 1 ft. wide profiles were completed and provided a clear view of the cultural deposits in cross section and helped locate the western boundary of the site. Larger areas were expanded from three of these profiles to expose identified features.

Following years of below average rainfall, during the 2003 field season summer storms dropped over 50 in. of rain in the Pensacola area. The high rainfall, a tropical

storm, and the low elevation of the site threatened to destroy the excavation units that were open. Although the units were well-protected with heavy plastic sheeting and sandbags, the rising ground water was undercutting the walls beneath the plastic and threatened to cause their collapse. The only possible solution that would enable the crew to continue excavations, prevent site destruction, and backfill the units was to install a system of well points to lower the water table in the vicinity of the block and trench. Well points were installed and electric pumps were used since these caused less impact on the cultural deposits and were more environmentally friendly in such a sensitive area. Work in the excavation units was able to continue to a point; however, the water table prevented the complete excavation of some of the exposed features. Units that were not excavated completely were lined with landscape cloth before being backfilled to protect the unexcavated features and walls.

During a midsummer weekend, Dr. Jay Johnson and students from the University of Mississippi performed a remote sensing survey using four methods: gradiometer, soil conductivity, resistivity, and ground-penetrating radar. Each of the methods produced a slightly different view of the subsurface deposits. The report and interpretations of these surveys will be useful for planning the units for the 2004 field season.

A total of 77 colonial features were documented during the 2003 field season. These included wall trenches (some with earthfast construction and some with post-on-sill construction), postholes, refuse pits, and hearths. Multiple and overlapping wall trenches and postholes in the same area are probably multiple building episodes and support information in the historical documents about rebuilding episodes following storm destruction prior to site abandonment. The colonial midden varied in thickness and darkness across the site. In the parts of the site that were better drained, the midden was very light colored while in the parts of the site toward the slough on the east, the midden was thick and dark. Some areas of the site produced a large number and unusual artifacts such as candlesticks (brass and colonoware), clay figurines, beads, bordado, porcelain, gun parts, cufflinks, bells, shot, bottle glass, wine glass fragments, fasteners of different sizes, and pewter buttons while others produced few artifacts and dense charred wood concentrations.

Community interest in these excavations was shown by the constant stream of visitors to the site by organized tour groups, guests in the park, and the general public. Hundreds of people were informed about Santa Rosa Pensacola's history and archae-

ology daily during the field season and they were able to see firsthand how scientific research is conducted.

Even after preliminary artifact processing and analysis it is obvious that the archaeological integrity of the site and the potential for new information about the people of the 18th-century settlement are extremely good.

**Randell Research Center:** John Worth of the Randell Research Center at Pineland (a program of the Florida Museum of Natural History under the direction of William Marquardt) is presently conducting new ethnohistorical research into the Calusa and other indigenous chiefdoms of South Florida. Research travel to both Spain and Cuba has already resulted in a number of discoveries, including new details about the little-known 17th century in South Florida, as well as the specifics of the Calusa flight southward to Miami and the Florida Keys during the early 18th century, and their various migrations to Havana, including a final relocation in 1760. Ongoing research will target survivorship among Florida Indians in Cuba, including South Florida groups as well as other Florida mission Indians who migrated in 1763, with the ultimate goal of possibly identifying living descendants. In addition, Worth's research is opening new avenues of study for the emergence of the Cuban fishing industry in South Florida during the 18th and early 19th centuries, and for the exploration of extensive documented contact and trade between Creek and Seminole Indians and ships operating out of Havana.

## Tennessee

**The Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville:** In the spring and summer, 2003, the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee-Knoxville (UTK), studied three historic sites in the Knoxville area.

**McBrearty Carriage House:** An important part of Dr. Charles Faulkner's urban archaeology class is the field study of a historic site, usually located on the UTK campus. In April the class worked off campus at the McBrearty site, an historic house built in 1892 in Old North Knoxville. The rear of the house lot contains the foundation of a building identified as a carriage house on a Sanborn Insurance map. The carriage house site and surrounding yard area were the focus of the class project.

Research at the site was under the direction of Dr. Faulkner and Greta Gomez who is writing her M.A. thesis on stables and car-

riage houses in late-19th and early-20th-century Knoxville. Students were in the field from 17 to 29 April, learning site gridding, contour mapping, shovel testing, and unit (block) excavation. Twenty-four shovel tests were dug to subsoil with a posthole digger on six-foot centers over the building and around the rear house yard. Based on the results of the posthole testing and exposed brick footers of the carriage house, three 3 x 3 ft. units were excavated along the north and south wall lines, and near the center of the structure.

Research questions that we hope to answer include when the carriage house was built; what is the material culture signature of this type of outbuilding; was it also used as a domestic structure (the Sanborn Map indicates a two-story building); how was it constructed so it can be compared to other carriage houses in Knoxville, some of which are still standing; and when was it torn down. One unit along the south wall line was deeply stratified with fill and fireplace dumping, suggesting the carriage house was probably built the same time as the accompanying dwelling, as does the apparent absence of artifacts in the builders' trenches of the brick footers. Artifacts from the 2003 excavation have not been completely processed. We plan to return to the McBrearty site in spring 2004 to continue the excavation.

**Kirk Site:** In May, 1788, Cherokee Indians massacred members of the John Kirk family residing in what is now Blount County, Tennessee. For several years the Kirk family descendants have been interested in identifying the precise location of the massacre. Historical documents and family lore have led them to believe the site is located on a grassy knoll near the intersection of Indian Warpath Road and Knob Road in Blount County. In the fall of 2002, Kirk family descendants contacted Dr. Charles Faulkner concerning their interest in locating the Kirk cabin and possibly the remains of their ancestors who were killed and presumably buried on or near the site. Arrangements were made in the early spring of 2003 with the property owner for Dr. Gerald Schroedl assisted by Palmyra A. Moore and Dr. Faulkner to conduct gradiometer and soil resistivity surveys at the site in August.

A Geoscan FM36 gradiometer and a Geoscan RM15 soil resistivity instrument were employed by Dr. Schroedl to locate the archaeological remains of the Kirk cabin. Data obtained from both the FM36 and RM15 instruments were downloaded to a computer using Geoplot. A grid of 10 x 10 m squares measuring 50 by 60 m was established on the site. Based on the topography

and information provided by the Kirk family descendants, a gradiometer survey was made in a 40 x 50 m area and soil resistivity was confined to a 30 x 40 m area following assessment of the gradiometer data.

The gradiometer survey revealed two areas that could be significant cultural features. Both are rectangular patterns; one measuring 7 x 9 m, another 5 x 8 m. Overall, there is a high degree of correspondence between the gradiometer and soil resistivity data. One soil resistivity anomaly is virtually coincident with one of the rectangular patterns.

The results of the geophysical surveys produced data suggestive of cultural features that might be found on an 18th-century house site. Using the established grid, the next step will be shovel testing in late 2003 or early spring of 2004 to determine the extent of plow disturbance since the site has been cultivated in the past, sample the areas where anomalies were found, and collect cultural material that might be present.

**Marble Springs:** The Department of Anthropology historical archaeological field school excavated from 2 June through 8 July at the farm home of John Sevier, first governor of Tennessee who lived at this site from ca. 1796 to 1815. The class was directed by Dr. Faulkner with graduate students Annie Blankenship, Ginny Ellenburg, and Tanya Faberson as field assistants. Twenty undergraduates and graduate students continued posthole testing in the inner active and outer active yards of the standing 18th-century Sevier cabin and opened several units in the location of features and former structures.

Thirty-one 3 x 3 ft. units were opened during the 2003 season, five adjacent to and in the vicinity of the cabin and a restored smokehouse. Two units were dug at the corners of the cabin to search for possible postholes that might have tied a defensive fence to this building. No postholes of this nature were discovered. Another unit at the corner of the restored detached kitchen continued to reveal scattered foundational evidence of the original kitchen that stood at this location. Two units dug on either side of the smokehouse that was restored at the approximate location of the 19th-century smokehouse revealed that this area had been badly disturbed during the state restoration of this area of the site.

One of the most important follow-ups of the 2002 field season testing was the continued excavation of Feature 14, tentatively identified at that time as a borrow pit for clay chinking. Four additional units around this feature indicated it is actually a 6 x 6 ft. root cellar, with two episodes of late-18th-century artifact deposition and a clay cap. While time did not allow us to expand excavation

beyond the cellar itself, its location in the house yard and domestic artifacts recovered in it suggest it was probably under a slave quarters. John Sevier kept a diary in which he often writes about his slaves working at the farm.

The most extensive excavation took place at the east end of the outer active yard where limited testing during the 2002 field season indicated a late-19th- to early-20th-century occupation. One hundred fifty-three posthole tests were placed in this area on 6 ft. centers with 3 structural features being ultimately exposed in 23 excavation units. The most important structure is believed to be the barn that Sevier mentions building in his journal in 1807. The architectural features are 4 large limestone footers on 16 ft. centers, indicating a building 32 ft. square. Based on the large number of late-19th- to early-20th-century domestic artifacts, foundation remains, and a chimney base, a 21 x 12 ft. frame house appears to have built over part of the barn site in the 1890s, probably standing at this location until the 1920s. Based on an 1895 county map, this house was occupied by members of the Kirby family who owned the Marble Springs property from the mid-19th century until 1932. Another feature was a machine-made brick floor or pavement near the house dating from the turn of the century, possibly the location of a blacksmith shop.

Artifacts from the 2003 excavation at Marble Springs are presently being processed in an historical artifact laboratory class taught by Dr. Faulkner and Tanya Faberson. Plans have already been made to return to Marble Springs with the archaeological field school in the summer of 2004 and continue excavation of the slave cabin area, barn, house site, and smithy.

## Virginia

**Archaeology at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest** (Submitted by Barbara Heath): Archaeologists working at Poplar Forest, the Bedford-County plantation most notably associated with Thomas Jefferson, continue their multiyear exploration of the property. Since 1989, work has focused on restoration-related investigations near the main house and its associated dependencies, exploration of the material worlds of the multigenerational plantation communities and of their impact on the landscape, and research into the ornamental pleasure grounds designed by Jefferson and altered by subsequent property owners. The public component of our work continued in 2003 with site tours for school groups and adult visitors, internship and volunteer opportunities, and four intensive programs of archaeology instruction.

In 2001, archaeologists began systematic testing of a gently sloping terrace located south of two mid-19th-century tenant houses. Documents indicate that two intersecting early-19th-century roads ran along portions of this terrace. A modern fence line defining its eastern boundary appears to be a descendant of a fence that is depicted in an 1813 map of the property enclosing a 10-acre area around Jefferson's octagonal dwelling house. Documents also suggest the possibility of historic structures in the area, including stables and slave quarters. Historic photos reveal that in the early 20th century, the majority of the terrace was under cultivation.

Testing revealed that, beneath two distinct plowzones, a thick deposit of fill sealed cultural layers along the eastern portion of the terrace. Very few artifacts were recovered from the fill; however, those that were found indicated that the terrace was created by filling a hillside sometime in the first half of the 19th century. One test unit also contained a feature consisting of a dense concentration of mid-19th-century domestic artifacts sealing a thick deposit of stone rubble.

Archaeologists interpret this feature as the base of a robbed-out stone chimney. Preliminary analysis of the artifacts overlying the stones indicates that the stone rubble was sealed sometime after 1851.

During the spring and summer of 2003, staff, volunteers and field school participants returned to the area surrounding the stone feature and expanded the initial test units to a block excavation measuring 20 x 25 ft. They discovered a series of plowzone layers and features that relate to gardening activities in the area between ca. 1870 and 1950. This garden is most likely associated with several generations of residents of the nearby South Tenant house. Excavators also discovered a fully articulated dog buried on the site. The grave appears to be roughly contemporaneous with the earliest use of this area as a garden.

Archaeologists uncovered the edges of the stone feature, a subfloor pit, and the re-deposited clay fill layer sealed beneath these garden-related features. The stone feature contains an 8 x 5 ft. base of concentrated large field stones (some clearly cut and shaped) and a parallel 5.5 x 2.5 ft. deposit of smaller schist fragments that appear to represent debris from stone working. In addition to the size and alignment of the stones themselves, the density and variety of artifacts associated with this feature—ceramic and glass tablewares, forks, knives and spoons, animal bones and floral remains, adornment items and sewing utensils, tools and children's toys—suggest its association with a house site. Given the historic record, which lists as many as 30 enslaved individu-



als living on the property in the antebellum period, the minimal architectural evidence outside of the probable chimney base, and the discovery of an associated 3 ft.-square subfloor pit during the spring of 2003, we currently hypothesize that this site was a slave quarter.

The subfloor pit contained several layers of fill extending to a depth of approximately 2 ft. In addition to well-preserved and abundant faunal remains, carbonized wood and seeds, excavators recovered a range of domestic artifacts dating from the 1840s through the 1850s. One hundred percent of the fill of the subfloor pit has been floated. Only a small number of flotation samples have been processed to date. They contain numerous glass seed beads, pieces of clothing hardware, straight pins, fish scales, bones, and botanical remains.

Archaeologists have recovered architectural remains including brick fragments, mortar, cut and wrought nails, and window glass from the fill above the stone feature from the subfloor pit and from the surrounding plowzone. Although a date of construction has not yet been determined, preliminary analysis of artifacts associated with the features suggests that the dwelling was erected sometime between the 1820s and the 1840s. No firm evidence has yet been found of the walls themselves; however, it is currently hypothesized that, like other outbuildings dating to this period, the structure was built of log.

Among the thousands of domestic artifacts recovered to date, the most evocative object was recovered from the fill above the probable chimney base. Known as a "hand charm," the object depicts a raised, clenched fist centered in a circle and stamped out of sheet brass. Archaeologists have recovered seven other charms, similar and in some cases identical to the Poplar Forest example, from quarters at Andrew Jackson's Hermitage, a cabin associated with the Hilderbrand house in Memphis, a cabin at Wynnewood resort in Sumner County, Tennessee, and the Charles Calvert House in Annapolis, Maryland. With the exception of the Maryland object, which was recovered from an urban household made up of black and white residents, the charms are consistently associated with antebellum slave quarters. While the function of this tiny artifact remains debated, archaeologists have hypothesized that enslaved people used the "hands" as protective charms, objects hidden from view that helped shield people from physical and spiritual harm.

Testing has indicated that the clay fill layer into which the probable chimney base and subfloor pit intrude seals additional cultural strata. We hypothesize that the antebellum cabin currently under excavation

sits on top of an earlier 19th-century site. Work will continue into 2004 to complete excavation of the cabin remains, the clay fill layer, and the underlying cultural deposits.

Additional testing just east of the terrace edge has also begun in an area where previous survey revealed a scatter of early-19th-century artifacts. The proximity of this artifact scatter suggests that the cultural strata preserved beneath the clay fill layer of the terrace may have extended out into an adjoining field. While this area has been plowed, a concentrated area of early-19th-century artifacts has been defined running parallel to the terrace. Three adjacent test units revealed high concentrations of brick and schist, suggesting the possibility of an additional Jefferson-period structure in this vicinity. Further work is needed to refine the plowzone data.

## U.S.A.-SOUTHWEST

Reported by Michael Polk

### Arizona

**The Prescott Municipal Parking Lot Project** (submitted by John M. Lindly and Michael S. Foster, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Phoenix, AZ): From mid-October through mid-November 2002, archaeologists from SWCA Environmental Consultants, aided by a group of enthusiastic volunteers, undertook excavations in the municipal parking lot in historic downtown Prescott, Arizona. At the time the project was initiated, a consortium of developers and the City of Prescott had banded together to build a multistory parking garage with residential lots. The project area is located in part of Block 13 of the original Prescott townsite. Prescott was founded in 1864 and served as the first territorial capital of Arizona. The area was settled when gold was discovered in Lynx Creek and it was shortly thereafter that a military outpost, Fort Wipple, was established nearby. The project area is located a block west of the courthouse plaza; originally it was between Prescott's infamous Whisky Row on the east and a small Chinatown on the west just east of Granite Creek. In 1900 a fire swept through downtown Prescott destroying all the structures and buildings on Block 13 as well as those on neighboring blocks.

Testing by SWCA in the fall of 2001 indicated that significant cultural deposits remained in the project area and a year later data recovery was initiated. Archival research revealed that the western half of Block 13 was built upon and intensively occupied from the founding of Prescott through the fire in 1900. For one reason or another, the

lots (Lots 4-9) that made up the project area were not redeveloped to any significant degree after the fire.

The excavations resulted in the identification of several features including foundations, two privies, basements, and a stone-lined well. Most of these occurred in the western half of the project area along Granite Street. We subsequently determined through the archaeology and review of historical photographs that the eastern 1/2 to 1/3 of the project area had been removed, probably sometime in the 1930s. Few archaeological deposits remained in that portion of the project area and it was clear that leveling and rehabilitation of the area after the fire had further damaged the remaining architectural features and mixed some of the cultural debris left behind. Further, the fire had caused significant damage to some of this material. Bottle glass was melted and deformed and metal artifacts were also melted and heavily oxidized. Nevertheless, a significant quantity of material culture was recovered, and although the bulk of it was fragmentary, the assemblage has provided significant insight into the history of territorial Prescott.

Research associated with testing and the results of data recovery indicated that the project area contained two population segments of particular interest, prostitutes and Chinese. As in other parts of the Old West and the U.S. in the late 1800s, these two groups lived and worked at the margins of American society. Thus, the research goals of the project focused on the economy and sociology of these two groups and their place in Prescott society.

Although the total number of items recovered during the excavations is impressive, the number of whole and identifiable artifacts is considerably less so. Nevertheless, the whole and nearly complete artifacts have provided us with significant insights and details of the activities carried out in the project area between 1864 and 1900. Because of this and the associated archival research, we have been able to shed new light on a shadier part of Prescott's early history.

Although there are a few unique items, the artifact assemblage is not especially distinctive. Most of the items found are reported from other 19th-century historic sites in Phoenix and Tucson and other parts of the Old West. However, the artifact assemblage clearly reflects the activities carried out in a red light district with its bars and dance halls and the day-to-day activities of the neighborhood's few permanent residents. Despite the somewhat restricted nature of activities carried out historically in the project area, artifacts of American, Chinese, Japanese, and European origin were recovered. Most of the artifacts are associated

with the consumption of a variety of alcoholic beverages, the maintenance of prostitutes, gambling, and the smoking of opium.

The Chinese artifact inventory was nearly exclusive to Feature 17, a basement under the Chinese dwelling, and was typical of that found at other Chinatowns across the western U.S. The feature contained porcelain bowls, stoneware liquor bottles, soy containers, other stoneware storage jars, hand-blown glass medicine vials, opium pipe bowls, opium cans, and an opium lamp. In addition, there were glass tokens, poker chips, Chinese dice, and Chinese coins suggesting that gambling was also an activity used by Chinese sojourners in Prescott to help with the boredom of free time. The Chinese living above Feature 17 ate a large amount of beef and used western medicines

and alcohol as well. The presence of a great deal of beef contrasts with most other Chinese immigrant faunal assemblages in the American West that are dominated by pork. However, the Tucson and Phoenix Chinatown faunal assemblages were also dominated by beef and could reflect a pattern specific to 19th-century Arizona that had a landscape dominated by cattle ranches.

Feature 32, the privy associated with the two-story bordello, contained a decidedly female-oriented assemblage including ornate English ceramics, French perfume, hair dye, toothbrushes and tooth powder, a hair brush, a bone fan, numerous medicines (including those for "womens' problems"), a women's hat, and most of the champagne bottles recovered during the project. We

interpreted this assemblage to reflect the activities and behavior of the prostitutes who lived in the bordello. The presence of expensive items, both consumables and decorative items, that were imported from France and England suggest this establishment and the ladies who worked there were of higher class than most bordellos. In contrast, Feature 38, another privy near the bordello, was almost 100% beer bottles and appears to reflect the discard pattern of the clientele of this establishment.

The data from the Prescott Municipal Parking Lot project is still being studied, but it is clear that the results of the analysis will throw much needed light upon the lives of two groups of people that are rarely studied but who nonetheless contributed to the history of the American West.

## Constitution and Bylaws Amendments Approved by Membership

by Daniel G. Roberts

I am pleased to announce that the recent board-initiated proposal to amend the Society's Constitution and Bylaws was approved by an overwhelming majority (approximately 95%) of those voting. Both documents were in need of substantive revisions that the board believes will improve governance of the society, and the board wishes to thank you, the society's members, for approving the amendments as proposed.

What are the substantive amendments, and when will they be implemented? First, the president will now serve a two-year instead of a one-year term, and the position of immediate past president has been eliminated. In addition, the secretary-treasurer position has been split into two separate positions. Second, the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) is no longer a standing committee of the society. Instead, the relationship between the ACUA and the SHA is strengthened and codified in a stand-alone Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Third, the society's ethical principles have been removed from the Bylaws, revised and expanded, and placed in another stand-alone document. Fourth, constitutional and bylaws amendments now require the approval of a two-thirds majority (rather than a simple majority) of those voting before such amendments can be made.

The amendments will go into effect at the annual business meeting in St. Louis in January 2004, although incumbents in offices affected by the amendments will serve out their terms according to the conditions under which they were elected. The society's first two-year president will be elected in 2004, assume office as president-elect for an abbreviated one-year term in January 2005, and as president in January 2006, while the new secretary and new treasurer will be elected in the fall of 2005 and assume office with the first two-year president in January 2006. The person named president-elect in 2005 will begin a two-year term in 2006 and become president in 2008.

The full amended text of the society's Constitution and Bylaws is reproduced below, as are the MOA between the ACUA and SHA, and the society's ethical principles.

# Constitution of The Society for Historical Archaeology

Amended 7 October 2003

## ARTICLE I – NAME

The name of this organization shall be The Society for Historical Archaeology.

## ARTICLE II – PURPOSE

The Society for Historical Archaeology shall be an educational not-for-profit organization to promote scholarly research and the dissemination of knowledge concerning historical archaeology; to exchange information in this field; to hold periodic conferences to discuss problems of mutual interest relating to the study of historical archaeology; and to obtain the cooperation of the concerned disciplines for projects of research. The focus shall be the era since the beginning of explorations of the non-European parts of the world by Europeans, with prime concern in the Western Hemisphere. The society may additionally concern itself with European, Oceanic, African, and Asian archaeology having definite bearing upon scholarly problems in the Western Hemisphere.

## ARTICLE III – POWERS

The society shall have the power to receive, administer, and disburse dues and other grants to further its ends; to acquire, to hold absolutely or in trust for the purposes of the society, and to convey property, real and personal; to publish reports, newsletters, bulletins; journals, and monographs; to affiliate with other organizations in the pursuit of common aims, and to appoint delegates or representatives to such organizations; and to engage in such other activities as are in keeping with the purpose of the society.

## ARTICLE IV – PUBLICATIONS

The society shall issue an official publication, entitled *Historical Archaeology*, and such other publications for which the bylaws shall provide.

## ARTICLE V – MEMBERSHIP

**Section 1.** There shall be three categories of membership, individual, institutional, and adjunct, within which there may be one or more types. The types of membership and the privileges of each shall be determined by the board of directors.

**Section 2.** Membership in the society is open to all persons or institutions in any way concerned with historical archaeology research upon payment of such dues as may be assessed.

## ARTICLE VI – MEETINGS

The society shall hold an annual meeting and an annual business meeting as provided in the bylaws. The members of the society present at an annual business meeting shall constitute a quorum, but in no event shall a quorum consist of less than twenty-five (25) members whose dues are current and who otherwise are in good standing.

## ARTICLE VII – OFFICERS

**Section 1.** The officers of the society shall be the president, president-elect, secretary, treasurer, six (6) directors, editor, newsletter editor and the chair of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA), an affiliated organization, who shall duly represent the interests of the ACUA. These officers shall constitute the board of directors.

**Section 2.** The president shall serve for a term of two (2) years. The president-elect shall serve for a term of two (2) years before assuming the office of president. A previous president may be nominated for the office of president-elect. The secretary, treasurer, and directors shall serve for terms of three (3) years and shall be eligible for reelection. The president, president-elect, secretary, treasurer, and directors shall be elected by the members in good standing through official ballots distributed and tabulated as provided in the bylaws.

**Section 3.** The editor and the newsletter editor shall be appointed by the board of directors for terms of three (3) years and may be reappointed.

**Section 4.** The new officers shall assume their positions at the close of the annual business meeting and shall hold office until their successors are installed.

## ARTICLE VIII – AMENDMENTS

**Section 1.** The board of directors or ten (10) percent of the members of the society in good standing may propose that the constitution and/or bylaws be amended, repealed, or altered in whole or in part. Such changes may be effected by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by mail ballot to be returned within thirty (30) days of notification.

**Section 2.** The board of directors may adopt additional standing rules in harmony herewith, but shall not alter the constitution or any bylaws adopted by the members of the society.

## ARTICLE IX – DISSOLUTION

In the event of dissolution of this society, either voluntarily or involuntarily, the members of the society shall not be entitled to any of the assets, but the same shall be delivered or paid to a not-for-profit educational organization with objectives similar to those of The Society for Historical Archaeology. The recipients shall be determined by the board of directors. Any provision herein notwithstanding, distribution of such assets shall be subject to the control and approval of the appropriate court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



# Bylaws of The Society for Historical Archaeology

Amended 7 October 2003

## ARTICLE I – MEMBERSHIP

**Section 1.** Each individual member shall be entitled to vote, hold office, receive entitled publications, and in all other ways enjoy the privileges of full membership. Adjunct members shall be entitled to the same privileges as individual members except publications. An adjunct member is defined as a spouse of any individual member who has elected to pay dues, as established by the board of directors, for membership privileges. Institutional members shall only receive entitled publications.

**Section 2.** The annual dues for membership shall be determined by the board of directors.

**Section 3.** Membership shall be for the calendar year.

## ARTICLE II – MEETINGS

**Section 1.** The annual business meeting shall coincide with the annual meeting of the members which shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the board of directors. Written notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be sent to each member of the society at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date fixed for such meeting.

**Section 2.** All meetings of the society shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order, except where the bylaws of the society supersede them.

**Section 3.** Presentations at the annual meeting shall be consistent with the society's purpose of promoting scholarly research and with its ethical principles.

## ARTICLE III – OFFICERS

**Section 1.** The president shall be the chief executive officer of the society and as such preside over all meetings of the board of directors or members. The president shall make certain that all orders and resolutions of the board of directors are implemented. The president shall have all other such powers not inconsistent herewith as shall from time to time be conferred by the board of directors.

**Section 2.** The president-elect, as acting president, shall perform the duties of the

president in the event of the president's temporary inability to perform that office through absence or incapacity. The president shall notify the president-elect and secretary of the reason for, and duration of, this appointment as acting president. Should the president be unable to provide such notification, the president-elect will become acting president upon notification by the secretary following agreement by the board of directors. In the event of death, resignation, or impeachment of the president, the president-elect shall become president, filling the remainder of that term and the usual elected term.

**Section 3.** The board of directors shall have the authority to make interim appointments in the event of a vacancy and shall perform other duties as specified in the bylaws.

**Section 4.** The editor and newsletter editor shall be responsible for carrying out the publications program of the society, in accordance with the publication policy established by the board of directors. The editor shall edit *Historical Archaeology* and other publications of the society. The newsletter editor shall compile *The Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*. The editor and newsletter editor shall each have an advisory committee consisting of not less than three (3) members.

**Section 5.** The secretary shall attend to the ordinary correspondence of the society; keep minutes of the meetings of the board of directors, the annual business meeting, and such special meetings that from time-to-time may be held; and see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws. The secretary shall archive the official papers of the society.

**Section 6.** The treasurer shall have custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the society; receive and give receipts for monies due and payable to the society from any source whatsoever, and deposit such monies in the name of the society in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws. The treasurer shall submit a report of the financial condition of the society at its annual business meeting, and arrange for an annual review of the society's books by a certified public accountant. If required by the board of directors, the treasurer shall give a bond

for the faithful discharge of the treasurer's duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the board of directors shall determine.

**Section 7.** The officers shall perform such other duties not inconsistent herewith as required by the board of directors.

**Section 8.** Resignation by any officer shall be accomplished through notifying the board of directors. No action by the board of directors is required.

**Section 9.** Impeachment and removal from office shall be accomplished through the board of directors. Any member of the board of directors may begin impeachment proceedings. If at least three-fourths (75%) of the members of the board of directors concur, that officer shall be removed from office and the vacancy filled as provided in the bylaws. Grounds for impeachment shall be malfeasance or nonfeasance of office, or violation of the society's ethical principles.

## ARTICLE IV – BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Section 1.** The management and control of the property and affairs of the society shall be entrusted to the board of directors.

**Section 2.** Two (2) regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held, one at the time of the annual meeting of the society and another at midyear between the annual meetings of the membership.

**Section 3.** A special meeting of the board of directors may be called at any time by the president or upon written request of any three (3) directors. The secretary shall give at least thirty (30) days' written notice of the time, place, and purpose of such meeting.

**Section 4.** When a majority of the members of the board of directors shall consent in writing to any action submitted to all directors by the president, such action shall be valid corporate action.

**Section 5.** Two (2) directors shall be elected annually by a mail ballot to serve terms of three (3) years or until their respective successors shall be elected. If a director is elected as an officer or if a vacancy occurs for any other reason, the candidate on the most recent annual ballot receiving the next highest number of votes shall be asked to

fill the unexpired term of that vacancy. If that candidate is unable or unwilling to serve, the board of directors shall appoint a person from the society's membership to fill the unexpired term. Should the president be unable to fulfill his/her term, the president-elect shall assume responsibility for that unexpired term. The board of directors shall appoint an interim president-elect from among the other officers to fill that unexpired term.

## ARTICLE V – COMMITTEES

**Section 1.** The standing committees of the society shall be the Budget Committee, Nomination and Elections Committee, Editorial Advisory Committee, Newsletter Editorial Advisory Committee, and Conference Committee. The committee chairs shall be appointed by the president; committee selection may be delegated by the president to the chairs of the committees. The president may establish other committees as needed.

**Section 2.** The Budget Committee shall annually recommend a budget for the society. The chair of the committee shall be the treasurer.

**Section 3.** The Nomination and Elections Committee shall offer a slate for each elective office. The two annual Directors' vacancies shall be filled by the two (2) candidates receiving the highest number of votes. All members in good standing of the society shall be notified of this slate by mail on or before 15 September, and shall be offered an opportunity to make additional nominations. Such additional nominations shall be supported by five (5) voting members. At least thirty (30) days after the initial notice

of nominations has been mailed to all members, ballots shall be mailed to all members in good standing with indication of the date by which these ballots must be returned to be valid. This date shall be no more than thirty (30) days nor less than fifteen (15) days after the mailing of the ballots. All nominees shall be notified of the results of the election by 1 December.

**Section 4.** The Editorial Advisory Committee shall assist the editor. The chair of the committee shall be the editor.

**Section 5.** The Newsletter Editorial Advisory Committee shall assist the newsletter editor. The chair of the committee shall be the newsletter editor.

**Section 6.** The Conference Committee shall be responsible for the development and oversight of the society's annual meeting in accordance with policies established by the board of directors. The chair of the committee shall be the conference coordinator.

**Section 7.** Each committee may adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with these bylaws or with rules adopted by the board of directors, provided, however, that no committee may represent itself as speaking for the board or the society without authorization of the board of directors.

## ARTICLE VI – FINANCES AND CONVEYANCING

**Section 1.** The fiscal year of the society shall correspond to the calendar year.

**Section 2.** The funds of the society shall be deposited in the name of the society in such

bank or trust company as the board of directors shall designate and shall be drawn by checks, draft, or other orders for the payment of money signed by the treasurer or by such person or persons as shall be designated by the board of directors.

**Section 3.** All deeds, mortgages, releases, conveyances, contracts, or other instruments of the society authorized by the board of directors shall be executed on behalf of the society by the officer or officers of the society authorized by the board of directors. Said officer or officers shall be authorized to accept gifts of money or kind on behalf of the society and to deposit these with the funds of the society or hold them in trust pending instructions by the board of directors. Any provision herein notwithstanding, such transactions shall be subject to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

**Section 4.** No financial obligations in excess of funds available in the treasury shall be assumed by the board of directors or by any officer on behalf of the society, provided that for this section, estimated receipts from annual dues and other accounts receivable for the current year may be considered as available funds.

## ARTICLE VII – ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

**Section 1.** All members of The Society for Historical Archaeology shall subscribe and adhere to the society's ethical principles as reviewed by the general membership and approved by the board of directors.

# Memorandum of Agreement By and Between The Society for Historical Archaeology and Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology

WHEREAS, The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA), two affiliated organizations, have enjoyed a long-standing and mutually beneficial association for more than 30 years, and;

WHEREAS, both organizations wish to reaffirm and strengthen this association in order to advance their mutual commitment to encourage responsible cultural resource stewardship, promote the interests of scientific inquiry, and provide for the dissemination of knowledge, and;

WHEREAS, the SHA and ACUA are separately incorporated not-for-profit corporations;

NOW, THEREFORE, the SHA and the ACUA hereby mutually agree to the following;

1. The Chair of the ACUA shall be a member of the SHA Board of Directors and shall advise the SHA board on underwater archaeological matters;

*Continued on Page 32*

## SHA-ACUA MOA

*Continued from Page 31*

2. The SHA and ACUA shall hold their annual meetings concurrently, and each organization shall provide support to the other as mutually deemed appropriate;
3. The SHA and ACUA shall cooperate in the organization of the Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in support of the General Conference Chair, who shall be appointed by the SHA;
4. The Underwater Program Chair for the Annual Conference shall be appointed in consultation with the ACUA;
5. SHA shall support the ACUA in conducting its elections; the ACUA shall independently nominate its candidates;
6. Collaborations between SHA and ACUA shall require the written consent of both organizations;
7. Neither organization shall represent itself as speaking for the other without gaining prior written approval;
8. Any dispute arising out of or relating to the terms of this MOA shall be subject to non-binding mediation or Paragraph 9. The mediation shall be in accordance with the applicable rules of the American Arbitration Association in effect at the time of the dispute. A request for mediation shall be promptly given in writing to the other party and the American Arbitration Association. The parties shall share in payment of the mediator's fee and any filing fees equally. The mediation shall be held at a mutually agreed location;
9. This MOA shall remain in force until superseded or terminated; either party may terminate this MOA by giving the other party one hundred eighty (180) days written notice thereof.

Signed and sealed this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2003.

The Society for Historical Archaeology  
By: Julia A. King, President

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology  
By: Robert S. Neyland, Chair

# The Society for Historical Archaeology Ethical Principles

Adopted 21 June 2003

Historical archaeologists study, interpret and preserve archaeological sites, artifacts and documents from or related to literate societies over the past 600 years for the benefit of present and future peoples. In conducting archaeology, individuals incur certain obligations to the archaeological record, colleagues, employers and the public. These obligations are integral to professionalism. This document presents ethical principles for the practice of historical archaeology. All members of The Society for Historical Archaeology, and others who actively participate in society-sponsored activities, shall support and follow the ethical principles of the society. All historical archaeologists and those in allied fields are encouraged to adhere to these principles.

### PRINCIPLE 1

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to adhere to professional standards of ethics and practices in their research, teaching, reporting, and interactions with the public.

### PRINCIPLE 2

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to encourage and support the long-term preservation and effective management of archaeological sites and collections, from both terrestrial and underwater contexts, for the benefit of humanity.

### PRINCIPLE 3

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to disseminate research results to scholars in an accessible, honest and timely manner.

### PRINCIPLE 4

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to collect data accurately during investigations so that reliable data sets and site documentation are produced, and to see that these materials are appropriately curated for future generations.

### PRINCIPLE 5

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty in their professional activities to respect the dignity and human rights of others.

### PRINCIPLE 6

Items from archaeological contexts shall not be traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods, and it is unethical to take actions for the purpose of establishing the commercial value of objects from archaeological sites or property that may lead to their destruction, dispersal, or exploitation.

### PRINCIPLE 7

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology encourage education about archaeology, strive to engage citizens in the research process and publicly disseminate the major findings of their research, to the extent compatible with resource protection and legal obligations.



# Minutes of the Wednesday Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Society for Historical Archaeology, Westin Hotel, Providence, RI, 15 January 2003

President Vergil Noble called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. at The Westin Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island. Present: Douglas Armstrong, Judith Bense, Barbara Heath, Julia King, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Kim McBride, Ronald Michael, William Moss, Robert Neyland, Michael Polk, Daniel Roberts, Stephanie Rodeffer, Tom Sims, Diana Wall, and Martha Zierden.

**Introductions:** Noble welcomed Heath and McBride, the newly elected directors, and Mascia, the new secretary-treasurer. He introduced Sims from Talley Management Group (TMG), the society's new business office, and stated that he would be present for the board meeting.

**Presidential Overview:** Noble asked for additions to the previously circulated draft business meeting agenda. A Long Range Planning Committee presentation already has been added. Noble announced that Rodeffer will deliver draft minutes from this meeting to board members for review on Friday.

Noble stated that his presidential activities are fully covered in the written material distributed to the board. He tried to inform the board of issues by email throughout the year. Noble concentrated on working with committees, providing advice, and managing work as effectively as possible given the available time. He thanked everyone for their support and hard work during the past year. Lees thanked Noble for his incredibly competent leadership this year.

**Approval of Minutes:** Noble asked for changes or corrections to the final circulated minutes from the mid-year meeting. Hearing none, the minutes stand approved as circulated.

**Secretary-Treasurer's Report:** Rodeffer stated that her work during the past six months has focused on transition activities—working with the transfer of the Tucson business office to TMG and preparing for the secretary-treasurer transition. She reported that the movement of information and materials from the Tucson office to TMG was expeditious and met defined schedules. When the transfer was complete, Sims observed that this was one of the smoothest transitions he had ever experienced. Rodeffer thanked previous business man-

ager Mike Rodeffer for his exceptional efforts to facilitate the transition.

Rodeffer has completed extensive preparations for transferring all of the secretary-treasurer's responsibilities to Mascia at the business meeting. An intensive working session in Tucson in early January acquainted Mascia with the full range of her responsibilities. Rodeffer thanked Mascia for her special efforts to come to Tucson for this briefing.

Rodeffer distributed the statement of financial position and status of funds reports for operations, publications, and the 2003 conference. For the first time in 25 years, she has been unable to provide complete information on income and expenditures to the board. Rodeffer stated that although she tried diligently to obtain complete and accurate information on revenue distribution by SHA account for each deposit from TMG, the data have not been forthcoming. This is a contract requirement. In early December Rodeffer notified the president that TMG was in breach of this provision of the contract and efforts to obtain this critical information had been unsuccessful. Information subsequently provided by TMG does not resolve the problem. The lack of timely and complete revenue breakdowns has prevented Rodeffer from providing the 2003 conference organizers with a comprehensive financial position statement. Rodeffer stated that the only way for SHA to receive a clean financial review for 2002 is for TMG to provide the requested information. Mascia and Rodeffer will be working with Sims to address these issues. Rodeffer cautioned that, as a result, the revenues, liabilities, and expenses for 2002 on the circulated sheets do not present an accurate picture of the current situation.

Rodeffer distributed copies of the 2003 budgets for operations and publications as adopted at the mid-year meeting. She stated that an estimated additional \$38,000 will be needed to cover TMG service fees for 2003. These fees are 32% of the 2002 revenues less interest and royalties. The 2003 operations budget would then be \$75,000 in the red. The Budget Committee will review the issue and provide the board with recommendations. Rodeffer stated that the Budget Committee also will be considering percentage adjustments for operations, publications, and the conference because publication sales is now a much smaller percentage of busi-

ness office activity. The committee may recommend retroactive changes to avoid depleting the publications account.

The secretary-treasurer also is custodian of the society's property. Rodeffer circulated an updated list of society property prepared as part of the secretary-treasurer transition. Lists have been sent to holders of the property for confirmation, but responses are incomplete. Most SHA property is held by TMG or Michael.

Polk asked why archives and memorabilia were not listed as society property. Rodeffer stated that an archives inventory is not yet complete, but it would be included on the property list as soon as possible. She still has a considerable amount of archival material. Rodeffer reminded the board that all society archives have not yet been consolidated.

In response to a question about the publications inventory, Rodeffer stated that the inventory is at a mailing house in Philadelphia. No publications were discarded before the transfer because the board was divided about that course of action. Noble said that the cost for shipping the entire lot was not much more than if some volumes had been discarded.

Rodeffer stated that it has been a privilege serving as secretary-treasurer for the last quarter century. She thanked the board and all previous boards for such a challenging opportunity. Noble thanked Rodeffer for her hard work and observed that this was a very busy final year for her.

**Editor's Report:** Michael stated that 2002 was a smooth year editorially. Noble commented that *Historical Archaeology* 36:4 is in the mail and members are starting to receive it. Michael said that the issue normally is distributed before Christmas but the mailer experienced several problems. He also commented that Ruppé Award winners are eligible for a journal memorial. Reynold Ruppé and Arnold Pilling were memorialized by board action when publishing their memorials fell outside current policy.

**Newsletter Editor's Report:** Lees stated that the *Newsletter* 35:4 is being delivered to members now. He remarked that Norman Barka's name still appears as editor on the masthead and this will be corrected. The winter issue is very thin because little news was received. Lees reported considerable

savings because he had no layout expenses. A copy editor was hired for the last issue.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA): Neyland reported that an ACUA subcommittee was established to address the relationship between ACUA and SHA. Chair George Fischer and committee members Toni Carrell, Annalies Corbin, and Robyn Woodward will be working with the SHA Operations Review Task Force.

The ACUA worked with Noble to prepare a joint letter to the Oceans Policy Commission supporting underwater archaeology and the preservation and protection of cultural resources. Noble encouraged the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) and the American Institute of Archaeology (AIA) to co-sign.

ACUA sent a letter of concern to the Mariners' Museum about their recent purchase of a Portuguese astrolabe from an archaeological site and Neyland spoke out against the sale of archeological items. An attempt by the Mariners' Museum Director to change the Council of American Maritime Museums (CAMM) bylaws provision preventing member museums from buying and selling archaeological materials failed. The CAMM supports the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. SHA and ACUA also sent letters of concern to the British Ministry of Defense and the British Ministry of Culture about the signing of a contract with a U.S. salvage firm to recover gold from the *HMS Sussex*.

Neyland reported that last summer Jamaica hosted a UNESCO/ICOMOS convention dealing with the protection of underwater cultural heritage at the same time that other governmental officials were negotiating a treasure salvage work on cultural underwater resource. UNESCO/ICOMOS participants were offended. April 18 has been declared international underwater archaeology day. Promotional opportunities are being sought.

Budget Committee: Issues presented under the secretary-treasurer's report will be addressed by the committee. Noble asked Moss to participate in the meeting.

Editorial Advisory Committee: Michael stated that the committee will be examining several issues.

Newsletter Advisory Committee: Lees has invited all current research editors to attend the meeting. No specific issues are scheduled for discussion. Lees is working with Susannah Dean Olsen, Website Editor, to avoid duplication and define the evolution of the newsletter and the Web site.

Nominations and Elections Committee: Armstrong commended the committee for working so well together and developing an excellent slate. He recommended that the call for nominations be placed in the winter newsletter to improve the process. He also addressed the perennial problem of extensive committee efforts to prepare a good list of candidates and the long period before the board accepts the slate. He recommended either scheduling the mid-year board meeting earlier in the year or approving candidates by email vote. McBride recommended warning potential candidates about the long delay. Noble commented that occasionally individuals contacted about interest in specific positions had not been informed about whether they had been selected to run. Armstrong reported that the ballot return rate was consistent with previous years.

Bense asked if the actual counts are secret. Rodeffer and Noble stated that they should not be part of the public record. Information on actual counts is archived in case of withdrawal or incapacity of one of the candidates. Armstrong commented that because vote totals were very close for several positions, a recount was performed. No errors in the original count were found. He does not favor releasing counts to candidates. Michael commented that the board has never made a specific policy decision to withhold information. The board discussed what election information other archaeological societies release. Wall suggested that the committee address this issue.

Noble stated that a list of candidates for the 2003 elections already is being generated.

Conference Committee: Pat Garrow stated that the committee has spent considerable time supporting the 2003 conference, but invested even more effort in securing future venues. A proposal for a 2007 conference at Jamestown/Williamsburg has been received and will require little modification. An impressive list of organizations are backing the meeting celebrating the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown.

The committee is seeking a western venue for 2006 and recently located an individual who might consider hosting a meeting in Sacramento or Monterey, CA. Zierden indicated that locating a downtown venue for a 2008 conference in Charleston, SC, may not be possible.

Garrow, Noble, and TMG Conference Coordinator Kathy Baumer visited York, England, to assess facilities for the proposed 2005 conference and were very impressed with possibilities. Garrow stressed that the board must determine whether to accept the York proposal at this meeting. York will present some challenges to accommodate

our meeting in available facilities. The review team believes York would be a wonderful meeting and recommends acceptance. Airline prices are low enough from the east coast so attendance should not be reduced significantly because of travel costs. Increased attendance from European colleagues is expected.

Harold Mytum, University of York, stated that several refinements have been made to the original proposal. One major reception at the National Railway Museum will be held. The raceway will provide a good facility for the banquet. All rooms to be used for the conference are available within a ten-minute walk. Most of the center of York is pedestrianized and many places to eat and drink are available. Mytum requested the board's recommendations on the scale and topics of the tours so they will not be under subscribed.

Noble invited board questions and suggested that a decision be made today so it could be announced at the business meeting. Polk stated that the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology wants to be involved with the conference and would not hold their annual meeting that year. Mytum stated that a number of post-medieval, landscape, and industrial societies also are interested and will be contacted. Armstrong said that tours should be very popular and suggested scheduling before the conference to accommodate the academic calendar. Jamaican pre- and post-conference tours were very popular. Mytum said that the conference dates work well with the academic calendar. The board discussed a variety of possibilities for tours and stressed the need for publicity. Mytum stated that he is trying to make the conference more attractive to Europeans to encourage attendance.

Polk recommended providing information to SHA members on the best ways to enter the country and arrive in York. Mytum stated that the best accommodation for students is a hostel located a short distance from the conference at ca. 10-15 pounds per night. Hotel costs are under \$100 including tax. Noble thanked Mytum for assisting with international issues and presenting the York proposal.

Moss moved that we accept Harold's proposal for York for 2005 (seconded Armstrong). Moss stated that accepting the York proposal would be an excellent strategy for SHA. The venue probably would reduce attendance only slightly from a western meeting, and that number is expected to be offset by European attendance. Michael advanced a concern that the cost and the extra travel day necessary from the western U.S. would certainly reduce attendance from that area. Armstrong agreed that was a risk, but providing assistance to potential west-

ern attendees will help to reduce that risk. Zierden and Bense recommended advertising and providing details about the conference farther ahead than usual, including an information booth at the 2004 meeting. Neyland suggested that this venue might encourage Middle European representatives to attend. Moss stated that holding the conference at York will help expand the discipline and defend post-medieval archaeology in Britain and other locations. Members should support an occasional conference designed to promote the development of the discipline.

Noble fears that too many people will want to attend. Because meeting space is not infinitely expandable, Mytum may need to impose restrictions on the number of papers. York may be the society's first real challenge in dealing with a very large number of papers. Holding the conference in York will assist Mytum in promoting the interest in and importance of post-Renaissance cultural resources to the local professional community and the public.

The motion was carried unanimously. Garrow will encourage Mytum to promote the York meeting at the 2004 conference and distribute extensive advance information.

Garrow reported that the Providence meeting has nearly 1,000 registrants, enough to be financially successful.

Noble stated that fewer cities can now accommodate the SHA meeting because of its size requirements. Conferences this size also are becoming intimidating for volunteers to manage. Garrow stated that the assistance of TMG has been invaluable for Providence and their help can make the job easier for local committees.

Last Tuesday The Westin Providence informed the society that they would need to displace about 60 conference attendees, who would be moved to a nearby hotel and given their first night free. The Westin agreed to additional concessions like providing coffee breaks and improving the comp room ratio. The hotel contacted each person in advance. Garrow stated that the society benefited from TMG's assistance in achieving appropriate resolution. The matter will be addressed in the business meeting.

Academic and Professional Training Committee: Noble commented that new chair Tim Scarlett and his committee appear to be involved in many activities.

Awards Committee: Noble stated that the committee will be meeting tomorrow to identify good candidates for awards and begin developing procedures for the new book award. Procedures are required soon if the award will be given at the 2004 con-

ference.

Moss announced that Dany Hamil, Laval University, is the first recipient of the Québec Travel Award. Hamil will present a paper at this conference.

Business Office Oversight Committee: Polk stated that a request for proposals for business services was circulated after the mid-year board meeting to 28 firms. Ten proposals were received, on-site visits were made to three firms, and TMG was selected as the contractor. Roberts drafted the contract and assisted with negotiations. Transition from the Tucson business office was completed in early October. Polk's lengthy report contains additional details. Bense thanked the committee for their hard work.

Curation, Conservation and Collections Management Committee: Noble stated that chair Robert Sonderman sent a report. Michael said that the editor was charged with copyediting the report from the curation conference, but no product has been delivered. The copyediting contract has been extended. When can he expect to receive the product? Rodeffer stated that she had discussed the situation with Sonderman in November and recommended several strategies to bring the required products to closure. Part of the issue is that many of the results were used in the development of the National Park Service's Archeology and Ethnography curation Web site, so clarifying an appropriate final product now is difficult.

Noble commented that a forum on collections was being proposed for the SAA meeting, but none is listed in the preliminary program. Neyland commented that the SHA's standards and guidelines for curation of archaeological collections have been useful in addressing problems with Navy curators applying traditional practices of trading and deaccessioning history items to archaeological material. He stated that the National Museum of Naval Aviation is very aggressive in trading Navy aircraft for services, including those underwater. Title 10 permits the trade of historic material, but the definition of historic material is poor. Archaeological materials cannot be traded, but separating them from historic materials may be difficult. Noble commended the committee for taking a leadership role in developing the standards and guidelines.

Development Committee: A chair still has not been identified and King will continue the search. A large problem is the lack of specific goals for the committee. Noble stated that the board will need to establish goals, help devise strategies for the committee, and determine what projects need to be funded. Armstrong began implementing

ideas for endowment. Noble recommended considering planned giving. King commented that during the business office search she was impressed with TMG's understanding of development and suggested that they assist the society in this area. Michael suggested that the committee be given a single charge, like an estate plan, to complete. Models are available from other societies.

Gender and Minority Affairs Committee: This committee also has a new chair. Noble had asked the committee to review the anti-discrimination policy crafted several years ago for currency.

Governmental Affairs Committee: Bense and lobbyist Nellie Longworth highlighted activities. Because the U.S. Congress has not passed the fiscal year 2003 appropriations bills, progress in Farmland Protection Amendment implementation has slowed. The goal was to show positive effects on the preservation of historical and archaeological properties. Nine grants have been awarded totaling \$10 million in easements. Three are Civil War farm sites and the rest are important farms. Longworth encouraged one individual to apply for a grant to test the process. This is one of the awarded grants. Bense thanked the society for approving and producing the Award of Merit for Representative Boswell. Longworth encouraged the society to plan a small reception in February for the presentation and send 10-15 representatives, especially local board members and past presidents. Bense recommended using unspent 2002 funds in the Governmental Affairs travel budget to cover this event. Longworth recognized Bense's key role in developing interest in the Farm Bill.

Longworth reported that issues of interest in the 108th Congress and impending changes with a Republican majority are beginning to surface. She stated that help from organizations like SHA will be critical, citing recent successes in including references to archaeology in telecommunications tower legislation. Federal agencies are operating under continuing resolutions at the same funding level as 2002. Cuts are expected in historic preservation funds passed through to the states. The Senate is targeting the Department of the Interior for a \$10 million reduction in 2003. More cuts are expected when the President's budget is released.

Congressman Pombo from California recently was named to head the House Resources Committee. He is a strict property rights advocate who favors reducing presidential powers in the Antiquities Act and strong owner consent provisions. Efforts to streamline environmental review, including



changes to the Section 106 process are expected. Several bills were introduced in the Senate to increase tribal authority and exclude areas that are sacred or important to tribes for religious reasons from Federal undertakings. Issues about tribal contracting for archaeological services to the exclusion of others from Federal lands are emerging. Polk stated that this was a high priority for the American Cultural Resources Association. Longworth encouraged SHA to help members of Congress understand the implications of these bills and make appropriate changes.

11 March is lobbying day for historic preservation organizations including the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Trust, Preservation Action, and others. Longworth suggested that SHA might have a follow-up lobbying day in April. Bense stated that SHA needs to have a greater presence. Members need to be identified by congressional districts so assistance can be requested. Those with an active interest in governmental affairs need to be identified. More information should be sent out to the membership. Bense suggested a bi-weekly email that also could be posted on the Web site. Bense and Longworth will work with the business office to obtain the necessary information.

Neyland suggested tracking Department of Defense legacy programs because this year special emphasis will be given to shipwrecks.

Noble encouraged Bense to continue discussions about these issues with the committee. He commended the efforts of Bense and Longworth.

History Committee: Roberts commented that although many past presidents should be interviewed, actual completion of interviews is difficult.

Internet Advisory Committee: Noble commented that Olsen is still working on changes to the home page to separate member and public sections. Armstrong requested an update on the issue of the ACUA Web page. King stated that the ACUA Web page links to the SHA page but not the reverse. She believes that SHA wanted editorial control of the ACUA Web site. Progress toward resolution has not been as rapid as anticipated. King suggested that the discussion should continue.

Polk stated that the Web site still contains dated information that does not help the society's image. Moss said that information on the Québec Travel Award was difficult to locate. Heath suggested including basic documents about the organization on the Web site. Bense stated that the pre-

liminary program for the conference could not be located easily on the Web site. These problems and recommendations should be referred to Olsen. Mascia stated that Olsen was very responsive to correcting problems when they are identified. Michael urged that Web site redesign be completed as soon as possible because its current condition is hurting the society.

Questions arose about the responsibilities assigned to Olsen and the business office. The Website Editor position was discussed at length in the mid-year meeting. King agreed to serve as the board liaison to the Website Editor last June and work with Olsen on these issues.

Intersociety Relations Committee: John Jameson, SHA representative to the World Archaeological Congress (WAC), stated that WAC's June meeting provides an opportunity to showcase SHA activities and make important international contributions. SHA will sponsor a discussion on "Unlocking the Past" coordinated by Jameson and Lu Ann De Cunzio. The University Press of Florida has the book manuscript and the Southeast Archeological Center will try to debut the accompanying Web site product before the meeting. The session will encourage book sales and elaborate on why historical archaeology is important to the general public. Six to eight contributors will be invited to present position papers and then discuss community-based archaeology.

The most important session addresses the definition and relevance of historical archaeology worldwide. This will facilitate better international communication on the topic and may result in a publication. Identifying session participants has been difficult. An initially-proposed joint reception appears to have languished.

WAC encourages the participation of archaeologists from third world countries and seeks sponsors to help defray costs. Jameson recommended that SHA assist two Russian archaeologists. He asked for the authority to begin spending Public Information and Education Committee funds to accomplish the goal and direction about how to do so. Noble said that the board will need to discuss this request further.

Zierden stated that because the committee functions as a group of individual representatives, results often are uneven. The committee is developing and standardizing a master list of duties. Zierden is preparing a list of candidates for vacant liaison positions. Noble suggested assembling a master list of conferences hosted by other societies to coordinate the distribution of SHA materials, the display, and selected publication sales.

Long Range Planning Committee: Moss stated that the plan will be simplified by moving routine duties into the procedures manual. Objectives will be updated. He will present the revised draft plan for board review at the mid-year meeting. Few comments or suggestions have been received from board members.

Michael stated that the current plan was the society's first attempt to draft a long-range plan and the document is good, but difficult to use. The board should determine direction and then the committees should respond whether the choices are realistic. Moss received input from less than half of the committees. Mascia stated that responding to a draft was much easier than providing initial input. Noble said that several years ago Doug Scott summarized accomplishments on long-range plan objectives and identified problem objectives. Moss said that he has never received that document; Noble thought Moss had this information. Michael cautioned against developing a plan with such grandiose objectives that it could not be achieved. Moss stated that the board will need to make this determination. Noble believes that the eight mission goals are sound and the principal revisions should be in the individual objectives.

King asked that the draft be available for review before the meeting. Moss indicated that the principal problem is coordination with the procedures manual. Roberts recommended considering how the business office could assist the committee. Sims stated that usually TMG assists groups with defining strengths and weaknesses, goals, strategies, and implementation actions during a two-day working session and then produces a document similar to the society's plan for a 3-5 year period. TMG can help review the existing document. King asked about the difference between a strategic plan and a long-range plan because the former are very short and the latter very long in State of Maryland planning processes. Most agreed that for SHA purposes they were the same. Noble encouraged the committee to meet often to move the document forward. Moss encourages more student involvement and Noble recommended working with new board members also.

Membership Committee: Due to health problems of the chair, the committee made little progress last year. Rodeffer expressed concern that the 2002 goals included pursuing retired memberships that already had been adopted by the board. Moss already has addressed the issue as board liaison. Noble said the new business office and the committee chair should define responsibilities for new member recruitment and member retention to avoid duplication.

Operations Task Force: Roberts has concentrated on the proposed revisions to the Constitution and Bylaws. He distributed a revised version, a draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between SHA and ACUA, and a letter from George Fischer outlining his concerns about the MOA. Highlights of the proposed changes in the Constitution and Bylaws include: division of the secretary and treasurer position, setting 2-year terms for the president and president elect, changing the editor and newsletter editor to elected positions, limiting changes to the Constitution and Bylaws to a mail ballot, clarifying officer succession, creating an underwater archaeology committee and deleting ACUA from the Bylaws, adding a clause that prohibits committees from acting or speaking independently of the board, and removing the ethics statement to a stand-alone document that can be revised more easily.

Roberts said that the draft MOA, originally suggested by Neyland, would allow the specific relationship between SHA and ACUA to be removed from the Constitution and Bylaws, while providing a venue for stating why this relationship is important. George Fischer has provided comments and suggested changes. Neyland stated that the ACUA has reviewed the draft and begun to consider revising the ACUA constitution by identifying SHA as an affiliate of the ACUA to strengthen the connection. He said that either party could terminate a MOA easily. The 30-year relationship between the two organizations should be strengthened, but this document is potentially divisive. The focus should be on building and integrating the relationship, not disintegrating it. Neyland stated that the desire of the ACUA board is to find ways to better integrate the organizations, including consideration of replacing the ACUA with an elected committee. Neyland has appointed a committee, chaired by George Fischer, to further consider the matter.

Roberts views the changes as housekeeping on SHA documents. Michael asked about the use of affiliated organization; Roberts did not know about the implications of such an arrangement. Armstrong stated that proposed Article 5 defines the ACUA Chair as the chair of the Underwater Archaeology Committee. Neyland asked about possible legal issues because SHA elects the ACUA members. Roberts will work with the ACUA committee to address these issues.

Roberts stated that the proposed revisions split the secretary-treasurer into two positions. Mascia asked how this change would affect her as the newly elected secretary-treasurer. Roberts said that she would fulfill her term as elected and the change would be made at the next election. Rodeffer

opposed the separation of the positions, stating that many of the current secretary-treasurer's duties should be handled by the business office and some by other committees. She encouraged refinement of the relationship between the secretary-treasurer and the business office before any decision was made. Keeping the two positions together also is more economical. Mascia stated that splitting the secretary and treasurer positions will create more work and coordination based on her experience with this structure.

The board discussed various options for scheduling board votes, discussion with the membership, and the membership vote on these changes. Moss stated that ACUA must have the time to address their concerns about the changes, as several key ACUA members are not present at this meeting and would need to be involved in the discussion. Neyland will try to have a response by the mid-year meeting. Armstrong stated how much he appreciated Roberts' work on these revisions.

Roberts reported that Terry Majewski had polled the past presidents about their term of office and most supported a two-year presidency. A two-year president-elect also is recommended. Michael commented that a board study 10-15 years ago concluded the same thing. He observed that most presidents have eagerly anticipated the end of their one-year presidency and their two-year recommendation does not coincide with opinions while they are in office. Bense stated that SAA presidents have indicated that they accomplish the most during their second year. Armstrong observed that this would also eliminate the awkward Immediate Past President position. Noble commented that the Nominations and Elections Committee might find it easier to locate candidates with a longer search period. Zierden believes that this may change the dynamics of the board. Rodeffer commented that only training a president every two years might be appealing.

Michael stated that electing the editor would be more democratic, but not feasible unless more of the responsibility could be shifted to the business office. The time of the election would make the transition from the old editor very difficult. Rodeffer suggested that the new editor could be elected one year in advance to facilitate the transition. Michael observed that the board may need to have greater involvement in the nominations process because the editor requires special skills. Michael asked why changes are being considered since no complaints have been received.

Moss stated that last year three appointed voting members of the board were proposed with the introduction of the

Internet Editor. The Nominations and Elections Committee suggested retaining the positions as appointed. The proposal responds to issues brought forth last year. Armstrong stated that to perform the job, the editor needs to have qualities that are more specific than a board member at large. If this is the case, then should the position be on the board? Last year the society said that keeping the editors on the board was important. Commitments of institutional support and resources are necessary for the editors. Armstrong observed that even if editors are elected, there may be only one name on the ballot. Roberts stated that the board appears to be saying that the current approach is acceptable.

Michael stated that he will step down as editor at the end of his term in two years. Noble said that SHA needs to plan now to identify an editor designate.

Roberts urged that amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws be voted on by all the membership, not just those attending the business meeting. Noble stated that the issues include a required ballot of the entire membership and whether a simple majority or 2/3 vote is more appropriate.

Sims has streamlined the procedures manual by removing the duties of each committee. Task force members have not yet had an opportunity to review the document. Moss stated that components of the Long-Range Plan should be moved to the procedures manual. Rodeffer asked where the information on duties of the committees would be located. Sims stated they would be included in another document on the Web site. Noble said that interested board members could access the information.

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA): Noble reported that RPA now has 1,596 registrants, more than double the initial number. New officers have just been elected. Representative Robert Clouse will be available for questions at the business meeting.

Public Information and Education Committee: Wall stated that McBride will serve as the new committee chair. John Jameson and Lu Ann De Cunzo have completed the draft of *Unlocking the Past* and submitted it to the University Press of Florida a significant milestone for this ten-year project. Wall invited board members to attend the Saturday public program, designed by Patrice Jeppson to show historical archaeologists and teachers how material could be incorporated into a curriculum and to identify what information teachers need. Thanks to Alan Leveillee, Public Archaeology Laboratory, for coordinating the public program. Noble commented that the committee is do-

ing much good work.

Resolutions Committee: Bense and Polk are developing resolutions. Bense read a list of recently deceased individuals working in historical archaeology and asked for additional guidance on the length of remembrances and the names of any other deceased colleagues.

Standards and Ethics Committee: Noble summarized information provided by chair Doug Scott. Comments are being solicited from the membership on the proposed principles, but few have been received. Noble questioned whether ethics statements should be linked to membership or whether they should apply to the profession as a whole. All except the sixth principle express positive aspirations and deal with general ethics. The sixth principle, that addresses primarily conduct issues, could be made a subset of others. Scott hopes to have a recommendation by the mid-year meeting.

UNESCO Committee: Noble stated that chair Matt Russell provided a thorough report. Underwater archaeology day worldwide is 18 April 2003. Russell attended UNESCO's International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage meeting in Madrid.

International Affairs: Noble announced that Mytum is compiling information on historical archaeology outside North America and his small task force hopes to have a report for the mid-year meeting.

Membership Survey: Noble stated that the board had agreed last June to secure the last membership survey from Chris DeCorse, quickly copyedit the document, and make it available on the Web site. No electronic copy has been received from DeCorse. Michael commented that DeCorse intended to make some final changes. Noble will seek clarification from DeCorse.

French Underwater Archaeology Brochure: Neyland commented that the underwater archaeology brochure was translated into French by Marc-Andre Bernier. The document is being copyedited and illustrations are being sought.

International Web site Concern: Bense recommended including a minimal translation of key pages on the Web site to facilitate the site being picked up by search engines in languages other than English.

Volunteer Hours: Rodeffer requested reports of volunteer hours for 2002 by the end of the conference.

Business Office: Noble asked Sims to present an overview of business office operations. TMG was formed by Bob and Gregg Talley in the late 1980s to manage a variety of organizations and conferences. The firm runs the largest meeting in North America. Sims stated that the SHA board still owns the SHA, and TMG will help facilitate running the organization by supporting SHA in many ways.

Sims has been in association management for ten years, beginning with newsletter and journal support and later migrating to TMG where he is a senior account executive and head of the Headquarters Division. The Headquarters Division includes groups for which TMG serves as the organization headquarters. TMG supports board and conference logistics. The firm offers financial management, including check writing, and provides monthly financial statements. TMG also provides governance support, assisting organizations with maximizing volunteer efforts. The firm also routinely supports conferences and editors, and assists with designing and coordinating development campaigns. TMG can assist membership committees with identifying new audiences and coordinating membership drives and surveys. Long-range planning can benefit from assistance in reviewing and updating the document. The firm can assist with Web site updates to free the Website Editor to concentrate on redesign. Ongoing support is provided to the Nominations and Elections and Awards Committees. Sims circulated a list of individuals who are involved in providing service to the society. TMG serves as the main support for the society.

Sims distributed information on the checking account and credit card accounts used by the firm for society business, monthly financial procedures, and an income statement. He stressed that TMG always recommends conservative investments.

McBride asked how TMG helps societies to make the most of their volunteers. Sims stated that TMG works with the volunteer leader to keep committees on track and resolve problems that impair work completion. Noble stated that TMG will keep a list of assigned committee tasks and target dates. Sims said that support often includes helping set up conference calls and facilitating activities with the goal of empowering volunteers to do the work. TMG also will help with logistics to free others to complete high end planning activities. Their goal is to make the volunteer experience rewarding and to ensure that volunteers are motivated to serve the organization. Roberts commented that TMG's offices are in a nice

renovated school facility and they also have space in Washington DC.

Bense stated that the Governmental Affairs Committee will be building a support group through a survey to facilitate grass roots lobbying. Sims encouraged her to use the business office to supply and update email lists of individuals in the group. The list could be updated regularly or upon request.

Moss asked how follow-up on committee activities is accomplished. Sims stated that he could be involved in conference calls and provide support by telephone. Sims or Darla Dobson can be contacted for this support. Moss asked how TMG handles situations when a committee chair asks for work that is not covered under the basic services payment. Rodeffer expressed concern that SHA committee chairs do not always identify all costs related to accomplishing a task. Sims stated that the cost would be identified before the service was performed and the chair referred to the secretary-treasurer. The secretary-treasurer should compare the proposed cost with the committee budget and determine whether the work could be performed. Sims cautioned that SHA members must fully consider all costs when requesting services.

Polk asked about how many other clients Sims manages. He manages two other clients, with his time apportioned equally.

Longworth asked about TMG's experience with merging congressional districts with member location. Sims believes this is not too difficult, and TMG could supply names and contact information.

Zierden asked about the logistics and expense of moving the exhibit around the country and collecting money for sales in regional meetings. Sims will identify costs for shipping the tabletop exhibit; Noble commented that it was relatively small. During regional meetings a representative collects cash, credit card information, or a check during the book sale and forwards the receipts to TMG.

Closing: Noble thanked everyone and their committee members for all their hard work. Noble thanked King particularly for her efforts this year that went far beyond those of the usual president-elect.

Respectfully submitted,  
Stephanie H. Rodeffer  
Secretary-Treasurer



# Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of The Society for Historical Archaeology Westin Hotel, Providence, RI, 17 January 2003

The meeting was called to order by President Vergil Noble at 4:37 p.m. in the Westin Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island. He welcomed all those attending and thanked the local committee for their outstanding work. He also expressed his apologies to any SHA member who had been displaced from the hotel and said that he hoped the membership felt that the problems with hotel registration had been handled appropriately.

President Noble stated that about 1109 individuals had registered for the meeting, which makes the Providence conference the 3rd largest in SHA history. He remarked that the SHA has approximately 2400 members, which indicates that nearly half were attending the conference. Noble further encouraged all those present to renew their membership for 2003.

President Noble asked for the approval of the minutes for the 2002 business meeting. Hearing no objections, the minutes stand approved as published in the newsletter.

## **OLD BUSINESS**

President's Report (V. Noble): The society has had a challenging year during which we saw the change of the business office provider, when Michael Rodeffer retired after 17 years of service. In addition, many long-term volunteers of the society have also retired. We were fortunate to have extremely capable people managing the transition as well as equally competent people stepping into leadership positions.

During his term as president his efforts have focused on identifying a new business firm to manage SHA affairs, encouraging the review of several SHA governing documents due for revision, and working with board members on a thorough reconsideration of the SHA Constitution and Bylaws. The business office search ended with the selection of the Talley Management Group of Mount Royal, New Jersey. He feels that this company has considerable experience with association management. The relationship with the new business office is still evolving and we are working out many details. He feels that there is no doubt that the new company will maintain and build upon the good services of Backcountry Archaeological Services that SHA members have come to expect.

Noble also reviewed other SHA activities that occurred during the year including the society's work on starting new international initiatives. For example, Toni Carrell is now on the ICOMOS Committee and Harold Mytum is forming a small task force to determine what the society could do to better serve our international colleagues. Noble also stated that he had hoped to see the visibility of historical archaeology raised during his term as president. He believes that he was able to witness this through the everyday efforts of our members, which included the following activities: Diana Wall and Anna Marie Cantwell won the SAA book award; the first Award for Federal Partnerships was given for work on the *Hunley*; Doug Scott was recognized by the Department of Interior's Distinguished Service Award; and Kelly Dixon found the earliest example of a Tabasco bottle—a story that was picked up as an AP wire story throughout the country. He believes that historical archaeology is making its mark on the larger discipline and that our research has been clearly recognized as important. The public clearly perceives that archaeologists also study the recent past and that archaeology is not just about arrowheads anymore. He believes that the future prospects are extremely bright and is pleased to leave the SHA in very capable hands. He thanked the membership for their help and support.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report (S. Rodeffer): Vergil Noble stated that he appreciated all of the work that Rodeffer completed on behalf of the SHA during the year. He stated that as secretary-treasurer, Tef has been a valuable member of SHA for so long and has exceeded all expectations of the office. Rodeffer reported that for the first time in 25 years, she was unable to provide the membership with complete information on the distribution of revenues that the new business office has collected since October for posting in the society's books. Final expense information from TMG was also not yet available. She estimates that the society's 2002 revenues will total approximately \$339,853, with expenditures in the range of \$340,000. Assets are expected to total approximately \$432,442 with \$192,393 in liabilities, primarily prepaid 2003 memberships and conference registrations.

While these numbers may suggest a strong financial outlook, the overall picture is not so positive. The board may approve

a 2003 operations budget that is \$55,000 in the red and place a significant increase in costs in the conference budget in order to support the new business office and undertake other activities.

Her term as secretary-treasurer will end this evening. When she took office in January 1977, a large dues increase had just been implemented bringing the individual memberships up to \$10. The bank balance was just \$20,775, the publications inventory consisted of 1,500 volumes, and the society boasted a membership of 1,449. Today you all know the cost of dues and the estimated assets of the society. Our publication inventory contains over 19,600 volumes and our membership exceeds 2,400. Not bad for a quarter of a century.

During the last 25 years, she has felt privileged to serve the membership by encouraging the growth and development of the society. She has coordinated the work of four business offices and remembers the days when the secretary-treasurer was the business office. Throughout her tenure, she invested in tomorrow by providing a secure financial and archival foundation for the future and the capital with which to achieve the society's goals. She thanked the membership for the experience, which has been, by turns, richly rewarding, exhausting, frustrating, and exceptionally challenging. With great pleasure and confidence she will turn the office of secretary-treasurer over to Sara Mascia.

Editor's Report (R. Michael): The society published four issues and #4 is on its way to the membership, although there were some glitches with the mailing. He thanked the editorial staff and all volunteers, because without their help, the journal would never be produced.

Newsletter Editor's Report (W. Lees): Lees reported that he is honored to step into Norman Barka's shoes. This year we have published three issues, with one more in the mail. He thanked all of the people who have sent news to him and would like to see more contributions. He will continue to try to print everything that he receives. He plans to continue to work as newsletter editor for at least two more years.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (R. Neyland): This year in coordination with the SHA, the ACUA wrote a letter to the Oceans Policy Commission about recommendations for Congress. A

joint letter was also prepared with the AIA and SAA to the Oceans Commission. In response to concerns about a British warship, the ACUA and SHA wrote letter of concern to the British Ministry of Defense. At present, the ACUA is following up on concerns about the preservation of a Portuguese astrolabe. The ACUA also voted to support the ICOMOS International Underwater Archaeology day on 18 April 2003.

Conference Committee (P. Garrow): The Conference Committee and Debra Cox thanked the SHA board for opportunity to bring the meeting to Providence. The Providence organizers also thanked the Rodeffers and TMG staff for all of their assistance.

The 2004 conference will be held in St. Louis. Vergil Noble will be sending out the Call for Papers shortly. The conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency at Union Station. They are expecting good turnout because the venue is centrally located and the committee hopes that the membership will enjoy this locale.

Garrow reported that the SHA board approved the proposal to hold the 2005 conference in York England. Conference organizer, Harold Mytum, thanked the SHA for opportunity to come to York. The city will be honored and many colleagues in Britain are looking forward to the opportunity to visit with a variety of terrestrial and underwater archaeologists. He reported that they will be creating a Web site so that members can begin planning for their visit across the Atlantic.

Garrow reported that establishing a site for 2006 has been an ongoing problem. At present, the committee is trying to solicit proposals from California sites. He reported that there was some interest from Sacramento, Monterey and possibly Toronto, Canada. He also reported that an impressive proposal was received to hold the 2007 conference in Jamestown/Williamsburg. Looking further ahead, the committee is considering Charleston, South Carolina, for the 2008 conference site.

Academic and Professional Training Committee (T. Scarlett): Scarlett reported that he turned the APTC student subcommittee over to Tim Tumburg, who is working very hard on behalf of SHA's student members. This year Scarlett will be looking for replacements for committee members who have retired including the Employment Coordinator and the Editor of SHA's Guide to Graduate Programs. He thanked Sara Mascia, Kim McBride and Terry Majewski for their work. Scarlett also thanked Linda Ziegenbein for her work on behalf of the committee. During the upcoming year, the committee will be considering how the APTC can help with archaeological technicians within the society and historical ar-

chaeology. This year the workshops have been very successful; about one quarter of the enrollees are students. In the future, the workshops will be moving to a new format where the proceeds will be split 50-50 between the presenter and the SHA. The committee is looking for a new coordinator to run the workshops.

Awards Committee (M. Beaudry): The society is honoring several people and organizations this evening. The 2003 Awards of Merit will be presented to the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Rhode Island Historical Commission, the Honorable Leonard L. Boswell, Martin Klein, and Potter Huey and Lois Feister. The John L. Cotter award will be presented to Timothy Scarlett and the J. C. Harrington Medal will be presented to Merrick Posnansky.

The committee has chosen the following recipients for awards at the 2004 annual conference in St. Louis: the Award of Merit will be presented to Sonny Trimble for curation work in St. Louis district; the Rupeé Award will be presented to Rick Sprague for long-term service to SHA and the Harrington Medal will be presented to Kathleen Deagan. A new round of Cotter award nominations will be announced shortly.

Beaudry reported that the first round of the James Deetz book award has commenced. The committee is reviewing books and monographs that are highly readable and display excellence in publication and outreach. She asked that all nominations for this award be sent to the committee for consideration. Beaudry also wanted to thank Robert Schuyler for his long service to SHA and the Awards Committee.

Nominations and Elections Committee (D. Armstrong): Armstrong thanked committee members Richard Veit, Charles Cheek, Larry McKee and LuAnn De Cunzo. He was very happy with the slate the committee presented and encouraged the membership to think about serving the SHA in the future. William Moss was elected president-elect, Kim McBride and Barbara Heath were elected as SHA directors, Russell Skowronek and Kathleen Wheeler were elected to the Nominations Committee, Brian Williams was elected to the ACUA and Sara Mascia was elected secretary-treasurer. Noble expressed his congratulations to the winners and thanks to all of the individuals who were nominated.

Government Affairs Committee (J. Bense): The committee had a successful year with Nellie Longworth working on our behalf. Bense introduced Longworth to the members and thanked her for all of her efforts. Advocates were able to get something into the farm bill, allowing easements for historical and archaeological sites. Hopefully more will be done in the future. The

SHA also presented an award to Senator Boswell from Iowa who encouraged the addition of those nine words into the bill.

One of the buzzwords in the current administration is streamlining, or more specifically streamlining environmental review. This issue may become important to us and we should be concerned that this "streamlining" does not wipe away all of the protections that we have worked for. Bense and Longworth are also going to monitor a number of tribal bills, including the Sacred Sites Bill and the Contracting Bill. Bense passed out forms for anyone interested in helping with this committee and invited members to the Boswell reception, which will be held in Washington, D.C. Longworth reported that a Lobbying day will probably be scheduled for April. There will also be a bi-weekly newsletter when Congress is in session.

Intersociety Relations Committee (M. Zeirden): The committee is made up of a large group of volunteers who bring information about the SHA to other organizations that might be interested in working with us. Zierden thanked the committee members who sold publications and set up displays and various outside conferences. She passed around forms listing organizations for which she needs SHA members to serve as liaisons for.

Long Range Planning Committee (W. Moss): Moss stated that the Long Range Plan is an important document that ties committee functioning with board actions. A questionnaire for information on updating the plan was sent out in 2002. Moss repeated his request that committee chairs send in their responses by 31 March. The membership can reply as well. He reported an excellent response from Australian members.

Public Education and Information Committee (D. Wall): LuAnn De Cunzo and John Jameson recently submitted the completed draft of *Unlocking the Past* to SHA and University Press of Florida for review. Hopefully this book will be published soon. Wall invited the members to attend the public session organized by Alan Leveillee. She also stated that Patty Jeppson organized a teachers' program for social studies educators. Kim McBride is taking over from Diana Wall as chair of the committee.

Register of Professional Archaeologists Representative (R. Clouse): SHA is one of three sponsoring organizations of the Register and helps support it financially. The society also appoints a representative who serves as an RPA board member. This representative also serves as chair of the Recruitment Committee, whose purpose is to help increase the numbers of registrants. When Clouse began as the SHA representative, there were about 700 registered archaeolo-



gists and now there are approximately 1600. The Society of Professional Archaeologists officially dissolved as the new register grew in size. As a result, Bylaw changes have passed this year. In addition, members can now pay dues on-line. If members have not applied yet, there is a discount application fee of \$20. In addition, there is a reduced fee if individuals join within six months of dissertation completion.

Standards and Ethics Committee (D. Scott): The committee has been working to finalize standards of practice, guidelines, and a Bylaws statement. They have received some excellent comments at this meeting and have extended the comment period for an additional 30 days. The committee will move through the process of revising documents and then forward them to board for action at mid-year. Most of the comments are on the guidelines.

UNESCO Committee: The committee has shifted focus to supporting the implementation of the Convention worldwide. SHA received an invitation to appoint a representative to ICUCH, which is a major step forward. Several sessions are planned for the World Archaeology Congress in June. The committee is also trying to increase international membership.

Business Office (Tom Sims from TMG): Noble introduced SHA Business Manager Tom Sims to the membership. He stated that Talley Management Group was founded in 1987 and today there are 40 people to help and support a number of organizations. He introduced TMG on-site personnel. He also thanked the volunteer leaders who helped in the business office transition.

Dissertation Prize (T. Majewski): This subcommittee of the Editorial Advisory Committee manages the dissertation prize process. The selected work must represent an outstanding contribution to the field. The winner receives a prepublication contract with University Press of Florida, and a \$1000 check when the work is delivered. The nomination letter must make a case for the dissertation's contribution and the nominee must be a SHA member. Jim Ayres will be the chair of the committee next year. Majewski thanked all of the young scholars who participated and all of her committee members. Noble announced the 2003 winner: Dr. Kurt A. Jordan, for his dissertation titled *The Archaeology of the Iroquois Restoration: Settlement, Housing, and Economy at a Dispersed Seneca Community, ca. A.D. 1715-1754*. His research was completed under the direction of Dr. Nan Rothschild at Columbia University. SHA will be proud to see this emerge in print.

## OTHER OLD BUSINESS:

None.

Transitions of Office: Noble stated that he enjoyed the privilege of working with the SHA board. He presented letters of thanks to the outgoing board members and passed the gavel to the new president Julia King. Rodeffer stated she wanted to thank the board and members for support during her years in office. She passed the official SHA seal to the new secretary-treasurer Sara Mascia. President Julia King presided for the remainder of the business meeting.

Resolutions Committee (M. Polk): Be it resolved that the society on the occasion of its 36th Annual Meeting, wishes to express its heartfelt appreciation and thanks for a job well done to all of those who helped create this large and very successful meeting. Special thanks to the Conference Chair, Deborah C. Cox, the Program Chair Raymond Pasquariello, the Terrestrial Program Co-Chairs, Steve Mrozowski and Michael Nassaney, the Underwater Program Co-Chairs Vic Mastone and Susan Langley, the Local Arrangements Chair Kristen Heitert, the Registration Chair Charlotte Taylor, the Volunteer Coordinator Holly Herbster, the Public Session Chair Alan Leveillee, the Finance Chair Deborah Cox, the SHA Exhibits Coordinator Annalies Corbin, the SHA Workshop Coordinator Kim McBride, the Conference Committee Chairs Barbara and Pat Garrow, and the SHA Business Office. Further, the society expresses its appreciation for the support of the following sponsors, Duke Energy Gas Transmission, TRC Environmental Corporation, the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Resources, the Deans Office, Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Rhode Island College, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, and the Marshalltown Trowel Company. The society also expresses its appreciation to the staff of the Westin Hotel, the Rhode Island Convention Center and the Grand Banking Hall.

Be it further resolved that the society expresses its gratitude to outgoing President Vergil Noble for his dedicated service toward achieving the goals and missions of the society.

Be it further resolved that society expresses its heartfelt gratitude to outgoing Secretary-Treasurer Stephanie Rodeffer for her many years of dedication and service to The Society for Historical Archaeology.

Be it further resolved that the society appreciates the outstanding contributions of its outgoing Directors Diana Wall and William Moss, outgoing immediate Past President Douglas Armstrong, outgoing ACUA members Toni Carrell, Betty Seifert, and Brian Williams.

(J. Bense): Be it resolved that The Society

for Historical Archaeology expresses its sorrow and regret at the passing of the following individuals who contributed greatly to the field of historical archaeology, Leonard Blake, Elizabeth Collard, T. M. Hamilton, Pierre Nadon, Ralph Pastore, and E. Houston Rogers.

## NEW BUSINESS

As an appreciative member of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Doug Armstrong presented a plaque to Stephanie Rodeffer for her many years of dedication to the society.

M. Beaudry wanted to let the membership know that Bill Moss announced that Danny Hamel received the 1st Québec Prize.

Karlis Karklins had a question about continuing to promote the high cost of the conference banquet. Over the years he has seen the cost of the banquet increase steadily to a point where it cost \$55 at this conference. He suggested that perhaps the organizers could change the procedures to have a reception and mini-buffet where the attendees would pay a moderate sum, instead of a full banquet. This would encourage members to attend the awards presentations. King will have the Conference Committee look into this question.

Karklins also had a concern about the bookroom. He felt that charging every participant \$100 per table, whether they were a major publisher or a small not-for-profit organization was unfair. He is afraid that the bookroom will eventually become a trade show leaving smaller groups out because of high costs. He stated that the goal of the society is to disseminate knowledge, and requested that the SHA look into this issue.

Conference Chair Pat Garrow stated that the committee is aware of this issue and is pursuing different options.

Hearing no new further new business, King adjourned the meeting at 6:00 p.m.



# Minutes of the Saturday Meeting of the Board of Directors of The Society for Historical Archaeology, Westin Hotel, Providence, RI, 18 January 2003

President Julia King called the meeting to order at 5:05 p.m. at The Westin Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island. Present: Judith Bense, Barbara Heath, William Lees, Sara Mascia, Kim McBride, Ronald Michael, William Moss, Robert Neyland, Vergil Noble, Michael Polk, Daniel Roberts, Tom Sims, Greg Talley, and Martha Zierden.

## **I. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND OPENING REMARKS**

Julie King welcomed all of the board members and thanked them for their participation. King also expressed thanks to Vergil Noble. King noted that Stephanie Rodeffer distributed a copy of the Minutes from the board meeting on January 15, 2003 at the business meeting. She expressed appreciation for the efficiency and speed of Rodeffer's effort and asked that each board member review the Minutes by the mid-year meeting in June 2003.

## **II. COMMITTEE UPDATES**

**Conference Committee:** Pat Garrow asked Ray Pasquerello to report on the Providence conference. Pasquerello reported that the actual conference attendance number stands at 1018. He stated that everything has gone very well to date. He added that there was one final tour on Sunday.

Garrow expressed the appreciation of the committee and SHA for all of the efforts that the Providence Committee made on behalf of the SHA. He also thanked Talley Management Group for their efforts and stated that he hoped with them on board, future conferences will benefit from their assistance.

William Kelso and Ann Berry were asked to present their proposal for hosting the 2007 SHA Conference in Jamestown. A written proposal was handed out to the board.

Kelso requested that the board consider holding the 2007 conference in Jamestown as it will be the 400th anniversary of English settlement in the U.S. He stated that because the conference will take place in January, it could be the kickoff event for the year's celebration activities. He feels that this would be a wonderful event for the SHA.

Kelso reported on the preliminary plan-

ning and sponsorship for the proposed conference. APVA, the NPS, and Colonial Williamsburg will act as the conference sponsors. He further expects assistance from The College of William and Mary, the Monitor Center, Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, Mount Vernon, and possibly the Council of Virginia Indians.

Berry noted that the meeting space at Williamsburg Lodge is not large enough at the present time to hold a conference of this size. She stated that she had just received a letter from the Lodge that indicates they are planning to double the meeting space by the time of the conference. She will know more about this in March. Garrow stated that if the space at the Lodge is not available, there is another hotel that could accommodate us.

Mike Polk inquired about the price of the other hotel. Berry stated that they have not yet received the final numbers, but she felt that the rates would be comparable to the Lodge. Garrow noted that because there are two options, this would allow the committee the negotiating room that they did not have in Providence.

Polk also inquired about airport shuttle service and ground transportation to the conference hotel. Berry said that the closest airport has ground service and because so many visitors come to Williamsburg, there are several options available.

Robert Neyland pointed out that the Mariners' Museum was listed as a possible host in the written proposal. He noted problems with this organization as they purchased an artifact from a looted underwater site. He further stated that there is an individual working at the museum that has advocated that archaeologists should work with treasure hunters. He felt that this would be a major concern for many conference attendees.

Garrow suggested that the SHA could sanction the Museum. Berry stated that describing the Museum as a host in the 2007 proposal may have been her error. She thought that because the *Monitor* was at the Museum, that they would be an organization to ask to help with the conference. Neyland agreed that the *Monitor* is there on the Museum property. Berry stated that she had envisioned holding a workshop or planning a field trip to this site, because it is only 20 minutes away. Kelso said that if the board felt this was not a good idea, the committee would go back and discuss this issue. He

noted that the conference is 4 years away and perhaps we can let the Museum know our concerns now. He suggested that possibly by 2007 things might have changed.

### **Action Item:**

Neyland was asked to gather more information on this subject and provide the board with more details surrounding the ethical practices of the Museum.

Moss asked the 2007 conference representatives if they had estimated possible attendance figures for the conference. Berry noted that they based their proposal on having 1000 members, but that they were prepared for up to 1500. She stated that if they could put together an attractive package, they could hopefully get the higher number.

Garrow requested that the board approve the proposal for the 2007 conference.

Bense moved to accept the proposal of the 2007 Jamestown Conference Committee.

Michael seconded the motion. (Motion carried).

**ACUA Committee:** Neyland again reminded the board that as archaeologists the SHA should not endorse the Mariners' Museum. Zierden suggested that the board wait and hear from the Jamestown Committee to see what further information they might have by the mid-year meeting.

Neyland moved that the SHA should not include the Mariners' Museum in the conference in any official function if they are still displaying the astrolabe or other looted artifacts.

Dan R. added the following friendly amendment:

Or if the Museum is continuing to support the looting of artifacts from archaeological sites. Seconded by Bense.

King called for any discussion. Moss asked if there had been an explicit public statement that we can refer to. King asked for Neyland to provide this information in order to help the board understand this complex issue. Neyland stated that, as previously discussed, he would get together this material for the board by the mid-year meeting.

The motion was withdrawn by Neyland, Roberts, and Bense until the information could be distributed and reviewed by the board.

Neyland noted that SHA/ACUA elec-

tion ballots being sent to Canada arrived late and asked TMG to think about ways to improve delivery. Neyland also stated that 18 April 2003 is International Archaeology Day (set by ICOMOS). He felt that the SHA should support this effort.

Lees made a formal motion that the SHA offer its support. The motion was seconded by Michael. (Motion carried.)

Neyland also reported that he appointed Chris Amer to review articles to go into a journal on Civil War artifacts.

King introduced Gregg Talley to the board at this time. Talley thanked the board for their welcome.

**Budget Committee:** Mascia reported that the Budget Committee met and recommended that the board change the percentage of business office fees paid from those currently in place, which are, 80% from the Operations Budget, 20% from the Publications Budget, and \$5,000.00 from the Conference Budget.

The recommended division would reflect more accurately TMG's activities for the society and would equal 32% of the revenue generated in 2002 from each budget. This 32% is based on the agreed fee in the current contract with TMG. 32% of the SHA's 2002 income was approximately \$111,000.00 (with minor adjustments once the final 2002 numbers have been recorded). The estimated split would be, in dollar figures, \$74,120.00 from the Operating Budget, \$33,000.00 from the Conference Budget, and \$4,480.00 from the Publications Budget.

In order to do this, the board must vote to change the fee cap of \$5000.00 that was placed on the Conference Budget for annual payment of business office fees.

The committee also recommended that the board retroactively adjust the 2002 Publications Budget with regard to the amount of business office fees billed to that budget for the last 3 months of the year. The charges should be 32% of the Publications revenue from the last 3 months of 2001. The difference will be calculated and that amount should be moved from the Operations Budget to restore funds into the Publications Budget.

The committee also recommends that the business office pass-through charges be estimated at 32% of the 2002 revenue levels for each budget once the final numbers have been recorded.

On behalf of the committee, Mascia moved that the revised budget circulated at this meeting be adopted. The motion included removing the \$5000.00 cap for the Management fee in the Conference Budget. The motion was seconded by Moss. (Motion carried.)

The Budget Committee also discussed

the Boswell reception. It was decided that we need clarification on what this event will cost in the form of a proposal and budget, in order to recommend funding to the board.

The Budget Committee also discussed the monies for the WAC award from the Intersociety Relations and the Public Relations Committees. It was decided that additional clarification was needed with regard to the distribution of this funding.

McBride and Zierden responded that the money would be used for registration fees and travel for two individuals to attend the conference. John Jameson has received and reviewed the applications and has been working on establishing the way that the SHA would be represented as a sponsor of the international scholars.

**Editorial Advisory Committee:** Michael reported that he and Rodeffer have been looking into multiple user licenses for the SHA CD. Michael found that most libraries are not using multiple user licenses and the SHA will probably not make much money on this because there is no market. Michael moved that the multiple user license for the SHA be set at \$300.00. The motion was seconded by Lees. (Motion carried.)

Michael noted that he was concerned about a decision that the board made a year and a half ago. At that time the board made a decision that all income from CD sales would go into an endowment fund and the interest would then be available to support the journal. This took a large percentage of the money out of the Publications Account. Michael moved that henceforth all sales income from the SHA CD be placed in the Publications Account. The motion was seconded by Lees.

**Discussion:** The money has essentially been frozen in the endowment fund. By taking the money out of this budget, Michael has been unable to look into new publications.

Noble stated that the endowment is supposed to support the publications. He said that if the board makes it clearer to the membership what the money will be used for, then perhaps we could get additional contributions.

Bense asked for a clarification on the amount in the CD endowment fund. Mascia stated that there is currently \$18,741.00 in the account. (Motion carried.)

**Newsletter Editorial Advisory Committee:** Lees reported that the newsletter would be mailed soon. He requested that board members forward any additional text by January 27.

**Nominations and Elections Committee:** Noble reported that he contacted the com-

mittee members and began compiling a list of potential nominees. The committee also met twice in Providence to review the list. Noble stated that committee members have started asking the potential candidates if they were interested in serving. Doug Armstrong has also compiled a list of names of other interested individuals that he will forward to Noble. Noble will also keep in mind the lag time for board certification on the slate that Doug mentioned.

Noble asked if the slate should be discussed via email. Michael responded that email might not be secure.

Noble requested that Bense step out for a few minutes. Noble put forward one potential presidential candidate, Judy Bense, to the board at this time.

## BREAK

**Academic and Professional Training Committee (APTC):** King reported that the committee is forging ahead and is preparing to restructure the Student Paper Committee with Mark Warner as Chair and appoint a new Employment Coordinator. Both positions were previously held by Mascia.

**Awards Committee:** King reported that the Awards Committee has chosen the following individuals for SHA awards: Kathleen Deagan for the 2004 Harrington Award, Sonny Trimble for the 2004 Award of Merit, and Rick Sprague as the recipient of the 2004 Ruppé award. King further reported that the Awards Committee might propose additional award of merit candidates.

**Business Office Oversight Committee:** Polk reported that the committee met with Gregg Talley and Tom Sims to discuss the issues of communication, follow-through, and cost-control.

Polk also asked Sims to send duplicate financial materials to King, Roberts and Polk if necessary. This will help parallel track the data if there are problems.

Polk moved to add the president of the SHA as a signatory on the checking account. The motion was seconded by Michael.

Lees called the question. (The vote was 9 in favor and 3 opposed. Motion carried.)

**Curation Conservation and Collections Management Committee:** King stated that she attended the meeting with Gregg Talley. Talley was asked to report on the discussion. He stated that first issue was the curation of the *Monitor*. The chair was asked to contact the PI and ask if he wants the SHA to take any formal action.

Talley reported that there was a lengthy discussion regarding the memorabilia and

archives of the SHA. There was an agreement to appoint a small subcommittee to review the scope of the collection. The subcommittee would meet in Tucson and at the editor's office. This subcommittee would be comprised of the chair, Bob Schuyler and Tef. Additional members may be added later.

Michael expressed concern that the SHA shouldn't spend money to have volunteers travel to look at materials that are already inventoried.

Talley pointed out that the inventory created by Michael would be a great starting point for the subcommittee.

Polk stated that this was not just an inventory, but actually a review in order to determine what to recommend to the board.

King will work with Bob Sonderman on this issue.

Development: King reported that there was no current chair of this committee. She feels that TMG will play a large role with this committee in the future.

Talley recommended that TMG could help encourage endowments to the society. This type of income is not considered operations funds and would not be included in the income that TMG's 32% fees are calculated on.

Gender and Minority Affairs Committee: King reported that the Committee Chair, Anna Agbe-Davis, is reviewing the SHA non-discrimination policy. She also reported that Agbe-Davis might want to create a membership survey on this issue.

Government Affairs: Bense reported that she needs new committee members. McBride expressed interest in joining this committee. Bense asked for guidance from the board regarding the appropriate number of individuals that should be on a committee and stated that there were members of the committee who do not participate. Zierden asked for a clarification on the procedures for "un-appointing" inactive committee members. Michael stated that there is a three-year appointment cycle in place.

Bense stated that she would "house-clean" and work on creating a list of new committee members that would be sent to the board for ratification. She will also begin imposing the three-year appointment cycle.

King reminded the board that the spirit of SHA is in volunteerism. She stated that it might be detrimental to shut anyone out of a committee who truly wants to volunteer.

Bense stated that some individuals who have been on the committee a long time are good advisors to any potential new committee members.

Noble remarked that changing committee members does "bring in new blood."

Bense stated that she wanted to discuss how the board and the Government Affairs Committee act on issues, or how to keep the board informed. Her committee deals with both major and minor issues and some are rushed and some are not.

Bense proposed that when non-rushed issues come to the committee, the members will make a recommendation to the board. If the board agrees and/or votes to follow the recommendation, then the committee can go ahead and act.

Bense proposed that when rushed issues come up, the committee chair and the lobbyist will decide a course of action and work directly with the president, past president, and president elect to get approval.

Moss stated that in the SHA Procedures Manual there is already a plan of action for these situations under the Policy Statement for Officers and Directors on page 25. Bense will refer to those procedures when necessary.

Bense reported that the committee would like to propose to have an archaeology lobby day around the same time as the Boswell reception. She would like to ask representatives from our companion organizations to attend.

Bense stated that she plans to work with TMG to cross-check our membership list with election districts in order to let people know what is going on.

Bense requested that the board increase the 2003 Government Affairs budget by \$3000.00. She further requested that the board roll over the remaining money from the 2002 budget, which she estimated at \$2000.00, to bring the total 2003 monies allotted to this committee to \$16,000.00.

Mascia pointed out that budgeted monies cannot be rolled over from the previous year. Instead an increase should be requested.

King asked Bense to clarify what the money would be used for. Bense stated that the increase would allow the SHA to raise Nellie Longworth's salary to \$1000/month and help pay for the Boswell reception. Bense remarked that if her travel to the annual board meeting does not come out of this budget, then the committee only needs \$15,000.00.

Bense moved that the Governmental Affairs Committee should get an increase of \$2000.00 in the 2003 budget. Michael seconded the motion.

Roberts stated that duties that Nellie Longworth performs are well worth the increase.

Bense recalculated how much she would need for 2003 and amended the motion to an increase of \$1000.00. Michael agreed to

the amended motion.

Roberts called the question. (Motion carried).

Lees made a motion to approve up to \$500 for the Boswell reception. The motion was seconded by Roberts. (Motion carried.).

Noble wanted to remind the board that we are running with a deficit. He wanted the board to be aware that we are dipping into our reserves.

History Committee: Roberts reported that the committee discussed two issues. The first was the issue of curating the society's memorabilia. They will be working with the Curation Committee on this topic. Roberts also reported that although there were setbacks with the Oral History project the committee is still working on this project.

Standards and Ethics: Lees reported that there was a limited response to the call for comments on Standards and Ethics. He stated that the deadline to respond to Doug Scott has been extended for another 30 days. King reported that Scott hopes to have some results to present to the board in June.

Intersociety Relations Committee: Zierden stated that the list of organizations that the SHA should have a liaison with is still available for review. The committee also is encouraging bringing information to conferences. This would include the display board. With TMG helping this should be a smooth process. The committee also wants to try and set up Web page links from various organizations Web pages to ours. She reported that the committee is also developing a master list of conferences for the newsletter. A draft of this list has been prepared.

Long Range Planning: Moss reported that committee chairs were asked to review the Long Range Plan. He stated that he has set up a Web site up with the Long Range Plan questionnaire. The Web site links to the Long Range Plan. The current task is to simplify the Long Range Plan document by taking out recurring actions and moving them into the individual committee's mission statements. Moss hopes to have more details by the mid-year meeting.

Membership: Moss met with Tom Sims and the committee. He invited Sims to present the results of the meeting to the board. Sims stated that the committee has asked TMG to establish "regional marketing" (at conferences) in order to promote SHA membership. In addition, he plans to establish reciprocal agreements to exchange mailing lists with other organizations. He



also plans to explore creating the category of associate member. Over the next few months he plans to review the SHA mailing list in order to look at members who have dropped out over the last few years and attempt to find out why.

Zierden stated that several members asked about having a reciprocal agreement with the representatives who had booths in the SHA bookroom. She suggested that this might be another issue to look into. King and Talley stated that some of our members who had booths at the conference also received free registration.

**Action Item:**

Talley stated that TMG would provide recommendations on this subject that the board will be able to review and then decide on the best course of action.

Annalies Corbin was complimented on her hard work establishing the Conference Bookroom.

Moss stated that the board has talked about conducting a membership survey, but we have not really talked about how we will do the next one. King asked if any board member has spoken to Chris DeCorse about the survey he had previously conducted. Michael stated that he discussed the survey with DeCorse, who was working on the translation of the document. He further stated that DeCorse would be getting an electronic copy to him.

Moss asked if a survey would help TMG with their operations on our behalf. Talley said that a survey would help. Zierden suggested that we should look over the last survey before we make a decision to conduct a new one.

King reminded the board that a survey is mentioned in the Long Range Plan.

Noble stated that there are still hard copies of the survey. He suggested that we should keep using the same core questions if we conduct the survey again.

King asked for recommendations on how to proceed with this issue. Michael suggested that copies of the survey and the results should get sent to the board. He also recommended that we work on getting it on the Web page.

Mascia asked if putting the old survey on the Web would influence the responses to future surveys. King stated that the surveys would probably not repeat the exact questions and this should not be a problem.

**Action Item:**

King stated that she would get the copies out to members.

Operations Review Committee: Roberts reported that there was a consensus on some

changes to the Bylaws and Constitution. Extra copies of the proposed amendments were passed out. Roberts reviewed some of the potential changes for the board to evaluate and discuss.

The first proposed change is to the text on page one. The change would be to add "not for profit." This status is not mentioned in the document.

Roberts reported that he plans to send another packet out for review and comments before the mid-year meeting on the proposed changes to the list officers.

The next proposed change concerns the Article VIII Amendment (that it is mandatory that amendments be made by election). Roberts asked if votes should be tallied by a simple majority or 2/3 of the membership voting. The majority of the board felt that an amendment should be passed based on the approval of 2/3 of those members actually voting.

The next proposed change is to Article IX. The new language designates the board of directors as the delegates for dispersal of the society's assets in the event of dissolution.

Bylaws Article III - Officers

Roberts plans to continue to deal with the changes in the language in this section. He briefly reviewed potential changes to the individual sections. He has proposed to clean up any awkward language and clarify the potential changes to the description of the officers' duties in Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. At this time he recommends leaving any potential changes to the position of secretary-treasurer alone.

Article IV - Board of Directors

Roberts clarified the rationale for replacing a board member and/or the president.

Article V - Committees

Roberts proposes to leave most of the proposed changes alone for now, or until we can clarify the role of the ACUA. Roberts reviewed Section 8, which is a protective provision, which prohibits a committee from speaking for the board, or the society, without the authorization of the board.

Article VII - Ethical Positions

Roberts proposed that we adopt the language Doug Scott recommended, which he will find and input. He also suggests that we refer to the SHA Procedures Manual.

Roberts said that he hopes to copy the draft, bundle it, and send it out to the board.

Public Information and Education:

McBride stated that because her committee deals with a lot of "Outreach" projects, how

often should she come to the board for approval of the activities and procedures of the committee. Zierden stated that the committee is an active group of very dedicated people. King and McBride agreed that it is more likely that she would need to rein people in with their enthusiasm.

McBride reported that an artist has produced the image for the *Unlocking the Past* book cover. She stated that the painting might be used for posters and future memorabilia sales. She feels that it is a powerful work that has already engendered a lot of discussion and she wanted the board to be aware of it. She suggested that the board look at the *Unlocking the Past* Web site, which will have the image up soon. Michael asked if the painting was considered a product of the society and if any copyright questions need to be addressed. King asked McBride to clarify this question and let the board know.

### III. OLD BUSINESS

Moss stated that board liaisons to SHA committees were appointed on a temporary basis. He handed out a schedule of committee liaisons with a recommendation on how the board could move through the process.

Noble stated that he did not think that an arbitrary appointment system is the best method for getting board liaisons to get the job done. He suggested that the president should have the discretion to appoint liaisons.

Moss stated that the method of temporary appointments was established as a way to improve communication. He noted that the schedule was created, not to establish chairs, but to have real liaisons, especially on committees where there is no board member present. Moss stated that in January 2002 the board voted to implement the committee liaison procedures.

Heath suggested that the schedule be given to new board members during the Wednesday meeting at the annual conference so that they could attend the meetings of any committee they were appointed to. King agreed.

### IV. NEW BUSINESS

McBride asked if the SHA has a policy for sending email messages to all members. Sims stated that there are problems with this issue, as some members want to receive mail and not others. Noble stated that the SHA should maintain strict control over any blanket emails sent out. He stated that blanket emails should only come from the business office.

Sims noted that the society should fol-

low the chain of protocol suggested by Moss. If a potential issue is raised, the president should be consulted prior to sending out a blanket message.

Noble reminded the board that Bob Clouse was reappointed as the SHA representative to the Register of Professional Archaeologists. He stated that a letter should go to the president of the Register to confirm this appointment.

King asked the board to check their

schedules for availability to attend the mid-year meeting. She hoped to schedule the SHA meeting around the WAC meetings in Washington, D.C. She recommended Saturday, 21 June as a possible date for the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:33 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,  
Sara F. Mascia  
Secretary-Treasurer

## Mission San Antonio De Padua Archaeological Field School, California

California Polytechnic State University will be conducting a field school at Mission San Antonio De Padua, California, between 20 June and 30 July, 2004. Eight quarter credits are available (\$1,625.00; includes tuition, room, and meals). The field school will be an intensive six-week combination of excavation, recording, laboratory analysis, and lectures as guests of Franciscan friars.

Research will be conducted on married neophyte housing to study the effect of the culture of Spain on 1,300 Salinans. Contact Dr. Robert L. Hoover, 1144 Buchon Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401; Phone: 805-544-0176; Email: <ULRICH1614@aol.com>.

## African-American Archaeology Resource Kits

The Public Education Committee of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists has created six African-American Archaeology Resource Kits (AARKs) designed for use by educators and museum professionals. Modeled on the highly successful, prehistory-based Archaeology Resource Kits developed several years ago, the new AARKs contain a variety of materials for hands-on learning about architecture, material culture, and foodways associated with African-American sites in Virginia. A teachers' guide that includes historical information, instructions about each activity, and summaries of the Standards of Learning that the activities address, accompanies each kit.

The kits are available on loan from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. To reserve a kit, contact Keith Egloff (<kegloff@dhr.state.va.us>) or Beth Acuff (<bacuff@dhr.state.va.us>).



*The mid-year board meeting at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory*



*Judy Bense listens intently as Bob Neyland discusses the proposed MOA between the SHA and ACUA*



*Director Barbara Heath voices her opinion*



*A tour of the laboratory during a break*

Future Locations for the SHA  
Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology\*

2005  
York, England

2006  
Sacramento, California

2007  
Jamestown/Williamsburg, Virginia

*Open the door to the past and your future by attending!*



\*Until approved by the Board of Directors all venues  
are tentative



**THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER**

PLEASE NOTE THE **DEADLINES** FOR SUBMISSION OF NEWS  
FOR UPCOMING ISSUES OF THE *SHA NEWSLETTER*

ISSUE	DEADLINE
Spring 2004 .....	15 January 2004
Summer 2004 .....	15 April 2004
Fall 2004 .....	15 August 2004
Winter 2004 .....	15 October 2004

**SHA Business Office**  
19 Mantua Road  
Mt. Royal, NJ 08061 U.S.A.  
Phone: 856-224-0995  
Fax: 856-423-3420  
Email: <hq@sha.org>

**SHA 2004 Conference**  
St Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.  
7-11 January  
**See information this issue**