This is the time of year that, traditionally, we used to return from the field and begin our academic or report writing cycle. Today, far more of us are now conducting archaeological investigations on a year-round rather than seasonal basis or an academic year schedule. This change has come gradually over the last 20 years, but it has become more visible and widespread over the last decade. This is just one of the many changes in how historical archaeology is being done by our membership. Your officers recognize these changes, and many are in the midst of those challenges themselves. We, your officers, are working diligently to insure SHA stays abreast of these changes and functions in an up-to-date fashion.

One means of meeting some of the challenge facing us today is the new face of SHA that you have undoubtedly seen on our Web site (<www.sha.org>). The Web site is now up, running, and entirely functional. Kelly Dixon and her team have given the site a serious makeover. There are areas where content is still in the works, and new material is being added as it becomes available and is copy edited. It is currently divided into two major sections, one for members only and the other with public access. There are many new features on the site including juried links, book reviews, conservation FAQs, style guide, dissertation awards, and employment opportunities, to name just a few. Kudos to Kelly, her Web site editorial advisory team, and our Editor Rebecca Allen for their hard work and efforts to make us look so good to the world.

Given the changing manner in which students and others are now conducting research using the Web as a primary search feature, SHA has made the commitment to make back issues of *Historical Archaeology* available to site visitors in a fully searchable format. All the old issues will be placed on the Web; however, the last several years will be available to members only. There will be a sliding bar that allows the oldest...
President’s Corner, Cont’d from Page 2

members-only issue to move to the public side as new journals are placed on the site. In no way does this lessen our commitment to producing the Journal or Newsletter in paper, but it allows us to become more competitive and compatible with how other professional societies are making their journals and resources available for research.

It appears we will have a large turnout for the conference. Bill Kelso, Ann Berry, and the Jamestown/Williamsburg team have a great meeting planned. They have received about 700 abstracts for the conference. While this is great news it has necessitated extending the conference to Sunday to accommodate all presenters, so plan for that extra day at the meeting.

On the U.S. legislative front, reauthorization for the National Historic Preservation Act was passed by the House with a small modification in language to Section 101, dealing with SHPO responsibilities. Nellie Longsworth was alert to the issues and ACRA and SHA had a hand in commenting on the changes. The Senate has also passed a reauthorization act. There are minor differences in each bill’s language that needs to be worked out between the two Houses of Congress. Nellie and Anne Giesecke will keep tabs on the process and other issues. Fortunately, the concerns we had concerning major changes or challenges to the reauthorization bill did not materialize, in part due to our efforts to meet with various representatives and discuss the issues with their staff.

The Preserve America’s Summit is coming to fruition. As I reported in the last newsletter there are eleven panels that the Advisory Council convened to think great things about important issues facing historic preservation today. I do not intend to be facetious in the previous statement, as the assembled panelists are indeed to be mini think tanks on the issues set before them. By the time you read this, the individual panels will have met and produced a working document. That working document will be presented at the main Summit gathering scheduled for October 18-20 in New Orleans. The panels’ recommendations, and that is all they will be, will be made public at that point. SHA is well represented in the Summit.

On a final note, as most members are now aware, Rebecca Allen and Bill Lees, our journal and newsletter editor, respectively, have each chosen not to seek another term as editors. The board has begun the search process to seek their replacements. President-elect Lu Ann De Cunzo is heading a committee to look into whether or not the editorial positions and responsibilities should be restructured given the growth and changes that each position has seen, in scope and responsibility, over the last several years. Rebecca Allen has provided the committee with a number of ideas to consider and evaluate based on her experience as our journal editor. I have asked Greg Waselkov and Vergil Noble to chair the respective search committees once we determine how each editorship will be structured and organized. This is not to say that any changes may come about, only that this is a good opportunity to re-evaluate what each editor does and determine the various tasks each performs, as well as assess roles and responsibilities. The new editors will have about a year to work with the outgoing editor to achieve a smooth transition. The bottom line is we are seeking candidates for those offices, so give it some consideration.

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Editorial Address: The Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter, c/o William B. Lees, University of West Florida, Florida Public Archaeology Network, PO Box 12486, Pensacola, FL 32591-2486. Email to:

<wlees@uwf.edu>

Business Address: 15245 Shady Grove Road, Ste. 130, Rockville, MD 20850.
Phone 301-990-2454; Fax 301-990-9771; Email <hq@sha.org> (New subscriptions, change of address, subscription fulfillment matters)

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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, ANSIZ39.48-1984.
Tom Eubanks, Louisiana’s State Archaeologist and President of the National Association of State Archaeologists, passed away at his home at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, 23 August 2006. He had been battling pancreatic cancer since last November. Those who knew Tom will not be surprised that he handled his illness with the same strength and grace that he handled his long professional life as an archaeologist. Within days of his prognosis, he bravely, even cheerfully, proclaimed that he had had, “a good life.” He was also determined to make the most of his time to safeguard Louisiana’s archaeological heritage, particularly in the wake of Katrina and the massive clean-up and rebuilding effort that is ongoing. His advocacy for Louisiana’s resources will have a long legacy in the state. Perhaps best described as a “quiet warrior,” Tom was a master diplomat in the potentially contentious arenas of state politics, preservation, and Native American rights.

Born in Nashville, Tennessee in 1949, Tom spent most of his childhood in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he precociously began his career in science at the age of 15, working at the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History. He went on to earn a BA in anthropology from Eastern Kentucky University. His first full-time professional job in archaeology was with the office of the State Archaeologist of Georgia, where he remained through the 1970s before beginning the doctoral program at the University of Florida. At Florida, Tom developed an interest in historical archaeology under the influence of Charles Fairbanks and also worked with Michael Moseley, Peter Schmidt, Jerald Milanich, and Marvin Harris. He was particularly drawn to plantation archaeology and became one of the field’s leading experts on sugar cultivation. His dissertation was based on an intensive study of sugar mills and rum distilleries on the island of Tobago in the Caribbean.

Characteristically, while pursuing his academic interests on Tobago, Tom forged a public partnership with the Tobago House of Assembly through which he became the founding director of the Tobago Archaeological Program, intended to manage the island’s archaeological sites and promote awareness of its history.

Tom’s background in plantation archaeology and public stewardship uniquely qualified him to become one of Louisiana’s longest-serving State Archaeologists, a position he took on in 1994. In this post, Tom steered an expansion of the highly successful Regional Archaeologist and Station Archaeologist Programs. He also spearheaded the Ancient Mounds Heritage Area.
project which is helping to bring the Lower Mississippi Valley’s remarkable prehistoric architecture to public attention. Although too modest to lay claim to his many accomplishments, if pushed Tom might have said he was proudest of his work in building positive working relationships with Native American groups at both the state and national levels. He pushed through a state-level NAGPRA act, and worked closely with the Louisiana Army National Guard and the tribes to handle sensitive sites on Guard lands. Just this February, the United South and Eastern Tribes passed a resolution recognizing Tom for these efforts. Tom’s professional expertise in public management was widely recognized. At the time he died, he was serving the last year of a four-year term as president of the National Association of State Archaeologists.

Tom is survived by his partner, Ray Brinkman of New Orleans; nephew, Robert W. Eubanks III; niece, Leah Ann Eubanks; sister-in-law Sandy Eubanks; aunt, Marge Hales; and four cousins. He will be sorely missed by the Gulf South’s archaeological community and many others touched by his life’s work. Those so moved may make a donation to The Archaeological Conservancy, to a special fund set up in his name, at 5301 Central Avenue NE, Ste 902, Albuquerque, NM 87108 (submitted by Shannon Lee Dawdy).

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SHA IS SEEKING APPLICATIONS

EDITOR, SHA Newsletter

The Society for Historical Archaeology is currently seeking qualified candidates for the volunteer position of Newsletter Editor, succeeding the incumbent William B. Lees in January 2008.

SHA President Douglas Scott has appointed Vergil E. Noble to chair a search committee, which includes the following members: Kelly J. Dixon, Charles R. Ewen, William B. Lees, and Thad Van Bueren. Initial expressions of interest should be conveyed to the chair by 31 October 2006, and all materials in support of the application should be submitted by 15 November in order to permit the search committee to conduct preliminary telephone interviews with leading candidates prior to the annual conference at Williamsburg. The committee, however, will continue to consider additional applications until a designee is selected by appointment of the SHA Board of Directors no later than June 2007.

Please contact Newsletter Editor Search Committee Chair Vergil Noble to express interest in the position and obtain additional information.

Prospective candidates must be SHA members in good standing. Prior editorial experience is preferred.

Dr. Vergil E. Noble, Chair
SHA Newsletter Editor Search Committee
Midwest Archeological Center
National Park Service
<vergil_noble@nps.gov>
Phone: 402-437-5392, ext. 108
Selecting a graduate school is an important step toward becoming a professional archaeologist. This is also a difficult step, and students who wish to pursue graduate studies in historical and underwater archaeology are at a particular disadvantage because there are few graduate programs in these areas. Faculty find it difficult to advise students inquiring about graduate opportunities, particularly if the student’s interests are in areas quite different from their own. Students should realize that even though historical archaeology is a growing field, there are few departments with established programs devoted to its study. To more accurately portray this situation, this guide has been renamed to eliminate use of the term “program.”

This guide is designed to help students in their search for graduate training in historical and underwater archaeology. Students are urged to use the information provided as a starting point. Once they have identified institutions that appear to meet their needs, students should contact specific faculty members whose research most closely matches their own interests and inquire about current and future research and educational opportunities. Contacting faculty directly is the single most important step students can take as they develop plans for graduate studies. Students should also discuss their choices with faculty advisors, instructors, and students who are currently in graduate school.

Students should find a program where they can obtain the skills necessary to “do” historical archaeology, including training in field and laboratory methods as well as how to conduct research successfully. Learning to write and talk about archaeology is an integral part of a student’s education, as is obtaining a solid theoretical foundation. Languages are also often an important part of a student’s training. Each student interested in pursuing historical archaeology as a career should begin obtaining these skills as an undergraduate and then continue to refine them throughout his or her training.

The “guide” is updated yearly and includes listings for institutions from around the world. It is also posted on the SHA Web site (<http://www.sha.org/>). A distinction continues to be made in Item 3 between faculty, who serve on committees and are available for advising students in historical, underwater, medieval, and post-medieval archaeology, and those who teach and conduct research in related areas. This year, 59 institutions are listed in the guide. Corrections or updates were provided for all but 16 of the entries listed in last year’s version of the guide. To submit a new entry or to make a correction or update in either the printed or Web versions of the guide, please contact Alicia Valentino, Summit Envirosolutions, Inc., 813 N. Plaza Street, Carson City, NV 89701, phone: 775-671-7428, email: abvalentino@gmail.com. Additional or new information about an institution will be posted throughout the coming year on the Web version of the guide within a reasonable time after Valentino receives it.

**UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA**

1. Institution Name: University of Arizona
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Ayres, James E. (MA, Arizona 1970; Adj. Lect) historical archaeology, historic preservation, U.S. Southwest, material culture, Overseas Chinese
   - Fish, Paul R. (PhD, Arizona St 1976; Curator Archaeology Arizona State Museum [ASM]) protohistoric and early historic periods, southern Arizona and northern Mexico, cultural resource management (CRM)
   - Killick, David (PhD, Yale 1990; Assoc Prof; jt. appt. with Materials Sci. and Eng.) archaeometry, history of technology, archaeometallurgy, Africa
   - Majewski, Teresita (PhD, Missouri 1987; Assoc Res. Prof) historical archaeology, material culture (esp. ceramics), settlement of the Trans-Mississippi West, CRM, ethnohistory, U.S. Midwest, American Southwest
   - Mills, Barbara J. (PhD, New Mexico 1989; Prof) contact-period and historic Pueblos, ceramic analysis, CRM, ethnoarchaeology
   - Olsen, John W. (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1980; Regent’s Prof) Asian-American material culture
   - Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet (PhD, Georgia 2001; Asst Prof & Asst Curator Zooarchaeology ASM) historical archaeology, zooarchaeology, contact period, Southeast, Southwest
   - Reid, J. Jefferson (PhD, Arizona 1973; Prof) prehistory and historical archaeology of the American Southwest
   - Schiffer, Michael B. (PhD, Arizona 1973; Riecker Distinguished Prof) modern material culture, technology and society, history of electrical and electronic technologies, ceramics, experimental archaeology
   - Other Related Faculty/Staff: E. Charles Adams (PhD, Colorado 1975; Curator Archaeology ASM) contact-period and historic Pueblos, Greater Southwest; Jeffrey S. Dean (PhD, Arizona, 1967; Prof; Lab of Tree Ring Res.) historic-period Native Americans, chronometric methods; Alan C. Ferg (MA, Arizona 1980; Curatorial Spec. ASM) material culture, historic Native American groups in the Greater Southwest; Timothy W. Jones (PhD, Arizona 1995; Res. Assoc Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology [BARA]) industrial and urban archaeology; Nancy J. Parezo (PhD, Arizona 1981; Prof; American Indian Studies; jt. appt. with ASM) art and material culture of Southwest
U.S.; Thomas E. Sheridan (PhD, Arizona 1983; Prof; jt. appt with Southwest Center) ethnohistory, Southwest U.S., northwestern Mexico

4. General Statement: The graduate program offers students interested in historical archaeology a wide range of opportunities for field research in Native American, Spanish colonial, Mexican-American, and western American subjects. Extensive laboratory, library, and documentary resources include: the ASM’s library, extensive collections and Documentary Relations of the Southwest section (an extensive microfilm collection of Spanish colonial documents); Laboratory of Traditional Technology; BARA; and on-site computer center. Also available near the university are the library, collections, and staff expertise of the Arizona Historical Society and the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service. Local archaeological societies and private CRM firms participate actively in historical archaeological research, providing opportunities for student involvement.

5. For More Information Contact: J. Jefferson Reid, Department of Anthropology, Haury Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 USA; phone: 520-621-8546; fax: 520-621-2088; email: <jreid@u.arizona.edu>; Web page: <http://w3.arizona.edu/~anthro/>.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

1. Institution Name: University of Arkansas
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Kvakme, Kenneth L. (PhD, UC-Santa Barbara 1983; Assoc Prof) geographic information systems (GIS), geophysical applications
   Mainfort, Robert C., Jr. (PhD, Michigan St 1977; Assoc Prof) contact period, 19th century, eastern U.S.
   Mitchell, Jeffrey M. (PhD, Florida 1989; Assoc Prof) contact period, eastern U.S.
   Sabo, George III (PhD, Michigan St 1981; Prof) ethnohistory, eastern U.S.
   Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C. (PhD, Brown 1981; Assoc Prof) urban archaeology, material culture studies

4. General Statement: Faculty interests encompass the historical period in Arkansas (contact through 19th century). Current research includes 16th- and 17th-century European/Indian contact, 19th- and early 20th-century rural and urban farmsteads, 19th-century mill sites, historic Cherokee sites, the ethnohistory of native peoples in the state, and the use of GIS and geophysical applications at historic-period sites. The department is located in a renovated building with excellent facilities. There are also facilities and employment opportunities at the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies and with the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Degrees offered include the MA and PhD.

5. For More Information Contact: George Sabo III, Department of Anthropology, 330 Old Main, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA; phone: 479-575-6375; fax: 479-575-6595; email: <gsabo@uark.edu>; Web page: <http://www.uark.edu/depts/graduate/>. 

BALL STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Ball State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   Groover, Mark D. (PhD, Tennessee 1998; Asst Prof) historical archaeology, eastern U.S., Southeast, Midwest, 1700s-1950s, archaeological theory, quantitative methods, CRM
   Other Related Faculty/Staff:
     Abel Alves (PhD, Massachusetts-Amherst 1990, Assoc Prof) colonial Latin America, early modern studies, ethnological approaches to history, political history; Colleen Boyd (PhD, University of Washington 2001, Asst Prof) ethnohistory, anthropological theory, Native North America, cross-cultural epistemologies, theory of history, identity, and place; Evelyn J. Bowers (PhD, Pennsylvania 1983; Assoc Prof) biological anthropology, human life cycle, historical demography; Ronald H. Hicks (PhD, Pennsylvania 1975; Prof) archaeology, Indiana, Midwest, pioneer settlement, cognitive archaeology, folklore

4. The department awards the MA degree in anthropology. Historical archaeology conducted in the department is guided by a holistic research design that explores the major cultural-historical trends that have shaped material life in the surrounding Midwest study region since the 1700s. Potential thesis topics that can be pursued through graduate student research consist of historic-period Native Americans, the settler period, the development of commercial agriculture, the growth of urban communities, industry, and the surrounding transportation infrastructure.

5. For More Information Contact: Mark Groover, Department of Anthropology, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306-0435 USA; phone: 765-285-3567; email: <mdgroover@bsu.edu>; Web page for graduate study in historical archaeology at Ball State University: <http://mdgroover.iweb.bsu.edu>; Department of Anthropology Web page: <http://www.bsu.edu/ehs/anthro/>; Ball State University Graduate School Web page: <http://www.bsu.edu/gradschool/>; Ball State University Web page: <http://www.bsu.edu/>. 

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Boston University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   Beaudry, Mary C. (PhD, Brown 1980; Prof Archaeology and Anthropology) historical and industrial archaeology of the Americas, comparative colonialism, material culture studies, anthropology of food and foodways, archaeological theory, documentary analysis, historical anthropology
Elia, Ricardo J. (PhD, Boston 1982; Assoc Prof) New England historical and prehistoric archaeology, archaeological heritage management, ethics in archaeology

Goodwin, Lorinda B. R. (PhD, Pennsylvania 1993; Res. Assoc) New England historical archaeology, medieval and post-medieval archaeology of Northern Europe, gender in archaeology, museum studies

Metheny, Karen Bescherer (PhD, Boston 2002; Res. Fellow) historical and industrial archaeology, landscape archaeology, archaeology of company towns, oral history in archaeology, food and foodways

Seasholes, Nancy S. (PhD, Boston 1994; Res. Fellow) New England historical archaeology, maps in historical archaeology, archaeology of Boston landmaking

Symonds, James (Postgrad. Cert., Oxford 1987; Res. Fellow; Exec. Dir., Archaeological Research Consultancy, University of Sheffield [ARCUS]) historical and industrial archaeology of the United Kingdom

White, Carolyn (PhD, Boston 2002; Res. Fellow) New England historical archaeology, gender studies, material culture studies, museum studies

4. General Statement: The department stresses global comparative archaeology, with its greatest strength lying in the area of complex societies. Historical archaeology is presented in a broadly comparative format. Research opportunities in soils, pollen, ethnobotany, and petrology, plus computer facilities, including GIS, are available. The Stone Science Library houses the library of the Archaeological Institute of America and extensive holdings in anthropology, archaeology, and remote sensing. Relevant courses include Archaeology of Colonial America; Archaeology of Post-Colonial America; Industrial Archaeology; Oral History and Written Records in Archaeology; Approaches to Artifact Analysis in Historical Archaeology; Rediscovery of the New World; Archaeology of the Age of Exploration; Archaeology of Colonial Boston; Archaeological Administration, Ethics, and the Law; Spatial Analysis; Conservation; Remote Sensing in Archaeology; Paleoenhobotany; Geoarchaeology; and Geographical Information Systems in Archaeology. There are also MA programs in Archaeological Heritage Management and Geoarchaeology. Related departments and programs include: American and New England Studies, Preservation Studies, Art History, the Center for Remote Sensing, and the Center for Materials Research in Archaeology based at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ongoing projects in historical archaeology include work at the Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm in Newbury, MA (Beaudry) and graduate student projects at sites in Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, Rhode Island, and Ireland. Topics include colonial slavery, identity construction among 18th-century rural merchants, religion in everyday life, working-class material culture, ceramic analysis, landscape archaeology, farm tenancy, ethnicity, immigration, and gender studies. Degrees offered are BA, MA, and PhD.

5. For More Information Contact: Ricardo Elia, Director of Graduate Studies, or Norman Hammond, Director of Admissions, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215 USA; phone: 617-353-3415; fax: 617-353-6800; email: <elia@bu.edu> or <ndch@bu.edu>; online forms and applications available at <http://web.bu.edu/cas/graduate/index.html>; Department Web page: <http://web.bu.edu/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

1. Institution Name: University of Bristol
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Maritime Archaeology:
   - Aston, Mick (BA, Birmingham, FSA, MIFA; Retired Prof of Landscape Archaeology) landscape archaeology, historical archaeology (post-Roman, especially towns and monastic archaeology and the archaeology of Bristol and the West of England); currently works with Channel Four TV program TimeTeam.
   - Devlin, Kate (MSc, Queens Belfast; PhD, Bristol; Research Associate in Industrial Archaeology) specialist in digitization of historic records and research associate for the ‘Digital Brunel’ project in industrial archaeology
   - Finn, Christine (MA Oxon; FSA, DPhil Oxford; Visiting Fellow in Historical Archaeology) historical archaeology, history of archaeology, historical archaeology of Rome, UK, U.S.
   - Hicks, Dan (MA, Oxon; MIFA; PhD, Bristol; Lecturer and Graduate Tutor ) historical archaeology of the Atlantic world, anthropological archaeology, material culture studies, gardens and industrial landscapes, UK and the eastern Caribbean, archaeological theory, contemporary archaeology
   - Horton, Mark (PhD, Cantab, FSA; Reader in Archaeology and Head of Department) historical archaeology, landscape archaeology, fieldwork techniques, medieval, post-medieval, and industrial landscapes, tropical and desert environments, worldwide historical-archaeological experience since 1979 (Panama, Honduras, Cayman Islands, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Bermuda, Egypt, Kenya, Zanzibar, Sri Lanka, Ireland, and the UK), Isambard Kingdom Brunel
   - Morriss, Roger (DPhil, Oxford; Tutor in Maritime Archaeology) maritime history
   - Parker, Toby (DPhil, Oxford; Senior Research Fellow) maritime archaeology and history
   - Piccini, Angela (PhD, Sheffield; Research Fellow) historical archaeology, contemporary archaeology, media archaeology, practice as research in performance media, consumption of heritage
   - Schofield, John (PhD Southampton; Visiting Fellow in Historical Archaeology) historical archaeology, contemporary archaeology, landscape, heritage management and characterization, conflict archaeology, contemporary art as representations and interpretations of the world around us, material culture and memory

4. The department stresses world historical archaeology perspectives drawn from material culture studies, contemporary theory, and landscape archaeology. We offer five relevant MA programs: Historical Archaeology of the Modern World (A.D. 1500-2000); Maritime Archaeology and History; Landscape Archaeology; Garden History; and Archaeology for Screen Media. We stress the diversity of traditions of historical archaeology around the world and combine theoretical perspectives with practical training in landscape survey, standing buildings recording, and artifact analysis. We exploit our location at Bristol as an Atlantic port of international significance, with its extensive maritime, architectural, and archaeological resources. Field schools and other fieldwork take place around the world.
Recent projects have been undertaken in the Caribbean, Bermuda, Africa, Asia, and Europe as well as across the UK (see <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/fieldschools/fieldschool/>). The department encourages applicants for doctoral research (PhD) within fields that we are currently working in (see <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/research/>).

5. For More Information Contact: Dan Hicks, Department of Archaeology, 43 Woodland Rd., Bristol BS8 1UU, UK; phone: +44-117-954-6069; fax: +44-117-954-6001; email: <Dan.Hicks@bristol.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/graduate/>.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Brown University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Anderson, Douglas D. (PhD, Pennsylvania 1967; Prof) hunter-gatherers, circumpolar prehistory and history, ecology and environmental management, early agriculture, ethnonationalism, Native North America, Southeast Asia
   Gould, Richard A. (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1965; Prof) maritime archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, ecological and economic anthropology, material culture, Australia and the Pacific, Finland
   Houston, Stephen (PhD, Yale 1987; Prof) epigraphy, art and architecture, landscape and settlement, ethnohistory, urbanism, Classic Maya, Central America
   Rubertone, Patricia E. (PhD, SUNY-Binghamton 1979; Assoc Prof) historical archaeology, ethnohistory, culture contact and colonialism, landscape and memory, material culture, Native North America, New England
   Other Related Faculty/Staff:
   Shepard Krech III (PhD, Harvard 1974; Prof & Director, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology) social anthropology, ethnohistory, material culture and museums, North America, Subarctic; Steven Lubar (PhD, Chicago 1983; Prof American Civilization & Director, John Nicholas Brown Center for the Study of American Civilization) public history, material culture, museums and memorials, history of technology; Patrick Malone (PhD, Brown 1971; Assoc Prof American Civilization and Urban Studies) industrial archaeology, technology and material culture, cultural landscapes, New England; William S. Simmons (PhD, Harvard 1967; Prof) social anthropology, ethnohistory, folklore and religion, Native North America, New England
4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has a long tradition of excellence at Brown. The program’s strengths are its approaches to culture contact and colonialism, ethnic and cultural identity, landscape, material culture, and underwater archaeology; and more broadly, its emphasis on historical and multidisciplinary research in anthropology. The archaeology faculty is actively engaged in related field studies in New England, Alaska, Guatemala, and Australia. Recent PhDs and current graduate students have conducted research in these geographical areas, as well as in other places (e.g., Brazil, Canada, the Chesapeake, Death Valley, California, Indonesia, and Siberia). The archaeology graduate students interact with graduate students working in sociocultural archaeology and benefit from the intellectual stimulation and support gained from conversations across the subdisciplines on a wide range of theoretical, methodological, temporal, and geographical interests. The facilities available to students include the Anthropology Department’s archaeological and computer labs, the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, and the Laboratory for Circumpolar Studies. Students may also take advantage of other resources at Brown such as the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Earthlab in Geological Sciences; the John Carter Brown Library, which houses a world-renowned collection of primary historical materials on North and South America from the colonial period; and the Sheridan Center for Teaching and Learning, which offers workshops and teaching certificates to prepare doctoral candidates for the increasingly competitive academic job market. The faculty’s ties with the Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity in America, the John Nicholas Brown Center for the Study of American Civilization, and the Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World provide other opportunities for interdisciplinary research and enrichment. Students enroll in an AM/PhD program; master’s degrees in Anthropology or Anthropology/Museum Studies are offered en route to the doctorate.

5. For More Information Contact: Patricia E. Rubertone, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Box 1921, Providence, RI 02912 USA; phone: 401-863-7053/3251; fax: 401-863-7588; email: <Patricia_Rubertone@brown.edu>. For general information on the graduate program and applications, contact the Graduate Advisor at the above address; phone: 401-863-3251; Web page: <http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Anthropology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

1. Institution Name: University of Calgary
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   Callaghan, Richard (PhD, Calgary 1990; Asst Prof) maritime archaeology, Caribbean
   Dawson, Peter (PhD, Calgary 1999; Asst Prof) ethnoarchaeology, Arctic
   Katzenberg, M. Anne (PhD, Toronto 1983; Prof) paleopathology, palenutrition, North America, Caribbean
   Kooymen, Brian (PhD, Otago 1986; Assoc Prof) faunal analysis, Plains
   McCafferty, Geoffrey (PhD, SUNY-Binghamton 1993; Assoc Prof) household archaeology, social identity (gender, ethnicity), ceramic analysis, New England, Latin America
   Oetelaar, Gerald (PhD, S Illinois; Assoc Prof) landscape archaeology, Plains
   Walde, Dale (PhD, Calgary 1995; Asst Prof and Field School Director) faunal analysis, public archaeology
   Other Related Faculty/Staff: Scott Raymond (PhD, Illinois 1972; Prof) South America
4. General Statement: Historical archaeological research is currently being undertaken by faculty and graduate students in the Cana-
dian Plains, the Caribbean, the Arctic, Africa, and Mesoamerica. Emphasis is on the contact period, though due to the geographical range of ongoing research, the beginning of the contact period depends on where one is situated geographically. Ongoing projects include early settlement in California; Fort Edmonton; the Bar U Ranch analysis; a British cemetery in Antigua; burials associated with Colonial churches in Puebla, Mexico; and a contact-era site in Nicaragua. The university features excellent laboratory facilities and comparative collections for faunal analysis and ethnobotanical remains. The department is affiliated with the Glenbow Museum in Calgary, and a museum program has recently been created. MA and PhD degrees are granted by the department.

5. For More Information Contact: Geoffrey McCafferty, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB T2N 1N4 Canada; phone: 403-220-6364; email: <mccaffery@ucalgary.ca>.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-BERKELEY

1. Institution Name: University of California-Berkeley
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Habu, Junko (PhD, McGill; Assoc Prof) hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement, prehistoric Jomon hunter-gatherers in Japan, East Asian archaeology, ceramic analysis, historical archaeology in Japan
   - Lightfoot, Kent G. (PhD, Arizona St; Prof) Native American-Russian contact and Colonial-period archaeology, culture change, multietnic communities, coastal hunter-gatherers, California, southwestern and northeastern archaeology and ethnography, theoretical issues of coastal hunter-gatherers
   - Wilkie, Laurie A. (PhD, UCLA; Assoc Prof) historical archaeology, oral history, material culture and ethnic identity, family and gender relations, North America and Caribbean, African Diaspora, 18th-20th centuries
   - Other Related Faculty/Staff: Margaret W. Conkey (PhD, Chicago; Prof) prehistoric archaeology, hunter-gatherers, prehistoric art and symbolism, gender studies in archaeology, Old World; Alan Dundes (PhD, Indiana; Prof) folklore, structural analysis, symbolism, cultural anthropology, psychoanalysis; Paul Groth (PhD, UC-Berkeley; Assoc Prof Architecture) history of the environment, historical landscapes; Christine Hastorf (PhD, UCLA; Assoc Prof) food and archaeology, paleoethnobotany, political complexity, gender; Patrick V. Kirch (PhD, Yale; Prof) prehistory and ethnography of Oceania, ethnoarchaeology and settlement archaeology, prehistoric agricultural systems, cultural ecology and paleoenvironments; Rosemary Joyce (PhD, Illinois-Urbana; Assoc Prof) settlement patterns, symbolism, complex societies, ceramics, gender, Central America; Ruth Tringham (PhD, Edinburgh; Prof) European archaeology, household archaeology, gender, prehistoric architecture
4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has a long tradition of excellence at the university. The strengths of the program include: the archaeology of culture contact and change; ethnic identity, and the formation of multiethnic and Diasporic communities; household archaeology; and gender and family archaeology. The archaeology faculty at Berkeley is very active in field research, with projects in North America, the Caribbean, Europe, Polynesia, and Japan. Recent graduates and currently enrolled students have also conducted research at historic-period sites in California, Virginia, Hawaii, North Dakota, South Africa, and Australia. The archaeology graduate students are a close-knit community numbering around 50 and consisting of students working in a broad range of theoretical, geographical, methodological and chronological arenas. Student and faculty offices are located in the Archaeological Research Facility (ARF), an independent research unit closely affiliated with the department. ARF also has a large open atrium that serves as a popular lounge area for students and faculty. During the academic year, ARF sponsors a weekly “bag lunch” archaeological lecture series and several nighttime lectures per semester with distinguished guest lecturers. The department offers the PhD, the MA is awarded upon completion of first-year course work and written and oral exams. Normative completion time for the program is six years. Students are assigned two faculty advisors. Students have a range of funding opportunities including graduate student instructorships, graduate student researchships (through the Anthropology Department and the Hearst Museum), readerships, university fellowships and block grants, and tuition waivers. Departmental resources available to students include laboratories for Historical Archaeology, California Archaeology, Paleoethnobotany, Polynesia, Europe, and Southeast Asia. Comparative faunal (domestic and wild) collections from Honduras, California, and the Caribbean are housed throughout the laboratories. Additional laboratory facilities and equipment are available to students through ARF. Students can apply for research support from ARF. ARF also contains a wet lab that is available to graduate students for processing materials, analyzing soil samples, and preparing thin sections. The department houses the George and Mary Foster Anthropology Library (the second largest in the country) and is currently building a new state-of-the-art multimedia laboratory. The Hearst Museum contains national and international historic, prehistoric, and ethnographic collections. The university also houses the Bancroft Library, which is world renowned for its archival collections, particularly related to the American West. Please note that there are no faculty with expertise in underwater archaeology.

5. For More Information Contact: Laurie Wilkie, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; phone: 510-643-0677; fax: 510-643-8557; email: <wilkie@sscl.berkeley.edu>. For applications and general information contact: Ned Garrett, Graduate Advisor, Department of Anthropology, 232 Kroeber Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; phone: 510-642-3406; email: <nrdasher@berkeley.edu> (note that the second character is the numeral “1”, not a letter); Web page: <http://www.berkeley.edu>.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. Institution Name: University of Chicago
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Dawdy, Shannon Lee (PhD, Michigan 2003; Asst Prof) colonialism and post-coloniality, race/ethnicity/gender, informal economies,
textual methods, U.S., Caribbean

Dietler, Michael (PhD, Berkeley 1990; Assoc Prof) colonialism, political economy, ethnoarchaeology, ritual, consumption, identity politics, Celtism, Iron Age Europe, Africa

Kolata, Alan L. (PhD, Harvard 1978; Prof) ethnohistory, preindustrial urbanism, agriculture, human environment interactions, Andes, Mesoamerica, Southeast Asia

Lycett, Mark T. (PhD, New Mexico 1995; Sr. Lect), colonialism, landscape and place, architecture, demography, SW U.S., Western N. America, South Asia

Morrison, Kathleen D. (PhD, Berkeley 1992; Prof), agriculture, colonialism and imperialism, power and violence, landscape, archeobotany, South Asia, Western N. America

Smith, Adam T. (PhD, Arizona 1996; Assoc Prof) Bronze Age/Iron Age, complex societies, politics, space/landscape, aesthetics, Transcaucasia, SW Asia, Eurasia

4. General Statement: The department awards the PhD in anthropology (students receive an MA en route to candidacy). The archaeology program focuses on complex societies and is characterized by an active dialogue with sociocultural anthropology and contemporary theory. Archaeology students benefit from the diverse interests of the archaeology faculty, as well as the department’s strong tradition in historical anthropology. Opportunities exist to participate in research projects around the world. A broad range of courses are offered in archaeology, sociocultural anthropology, history, physical anthropology, Classical or Near Eastern studies, statistics, computer science and geophysical sciences. Laboratory facilities for archaeobotanical and ceramic analysis are available in the department, as is a well-equipped computer lab; collaboration with Argonne National Laboratory provides access to a wide array of instrumentation for archaeometric analyses.

5. For more information, contact: Shannon Dawdy, Department of Anthropology, 1126 E. 59th Street, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637; phone: 773-834-0829; email: <sdawdy@uchicago.edu>; Web page: <http://anthropology.uchicago.edu/index.html>.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Columbia University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   D’Altroy, Terence N. (PhD, UCLA 1981; Prof) complex politics and economics, Andean South America
   Fowles, Severin (PhD, Michigan 2003; Asst Prof) American SW, religion, politics, taboo, ethnography
   Rothschild, Nan A. (PhD, NYU 1975; Prof) urban archaeology, Colonial and contact periods in North America, especially northeastern and southwestern U.S.
4. General Statement: The Columbia graduate archaeology program, while not specifically focused on historical archaeology, is quite appropriate for this subdiscipline. All of the archaeologists on the faculty work with documentary sources and complex societies. Archaeology is seen as an interdisciplinary subject, drawing on fields such as art history, history, classics, the physical and biological sciences, as well as anthropology faculty and a range of specialized institutes. Students have the opportunity to take courses, through the Consortium, in other anthropology departments in New York City. They also have access to three excellent history departments at Columbia, NYU, and CUNY. Library resources are particularly outstanding, including the New York Historical Society and the research branch of the New York Public Library. The William Duncan Strong Museum at Columbia contains the archaeological collections from the Stadt Huys and Hanover Square Block sites. Graduate students have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the National Museum of the American Indian, the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the South St. Seaport Museum, and many others. Both MA and PhDs are awarded. PhD study is fully funded for some graduate students by the Mellon Foundation; there is also a department fund to help archaeology students with fieldwork.
5. For More Information Contact: Nan Rothschild, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 USA; phone: 212-854-4315; fax: 212-854-7347; email: <nrothschild@barnard.edu> or <roth@columbia.edu>; Web page: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/gsas/>.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

1. Institution Name: University of Denver (DU)
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Clark, Bonnie (PhD, UC-Berkeley 2003; Asst Prof) historical archaeology, gender, ethnicity and material culture, cultural landscapes, western North America
   Conyers, Larry (PhD, Colorado 1995; Assoc Prof) geophysical methods as applied to prehistoric and historic sites, Latin America, Plains, U.S. Southwest
   Saitta, Dean (PhD, Massachusetts 1987; Assoc Prof) prehistoric and historical archaeology, political economy, material culture, urban studies, labor history, North America, U.S. Southwest
   Other Related Faculty/Staff: Richard Clemmer-Smith (PhD, Illinois 1972; Prof, Curator of Ethnology, DU Museum of Anthropology) ethnohistory, ethnology of the Southwest and Great Basin, cultural ecology, culture change; Christina Kreps (PhD, Oregon 1994; Assoc Prof, Dir of Museum Studies, Dir DU Museum of Anthropology) anthropology of museums, art and cultural expression, politics of culture, development, Southeast Asia, Indonesia, Borneo; Sarah Nelson (PhD Michigan, 1973; Res. Prof, Curator of Archaeology, DU Museum of Anthropology) archaeology of gender, statistical methods, East Asia
4. General Statement: At DU, students interested in an MA in Anthropology with a focus in Historical Archaeology will engage in
scholarship that is both theoretical and applied. The traditional strength of the department is a concern with the interaction of gender, race, ethnicity, class, and other variables in human affairs. Drawing on the resources of our Museum of Anthropology, we are concerned with how the material world expresses and sustains human relationships and ways of thinking. Faculty in the department have been involved in a wide range of historical archaeological research including the Colorado Coalfield War project, the archaeology of the Mexican borderlands, urban archaeology, the search for historic sites using geophysical methods, and a wealth of CRM projects. Many resources are available to graduate students at DU. The archaeology lab includes comparative collections of historic artifacts, as well as an historic artifact reference library, and desk space for students. The department currently holds the collections from the Colorado Coalfield War project, including items excavated from the Ludlow Tent Colony. The DU Museum of Anthropology, which is very much a teaching museum, also curates many historic artifacts in its collections. All of these collections are available for student research. Additionally, students have the opportunity to be trained on and operate state-of-the-art geophysical prospecting equipment. Students interested in public archaeology are encouraged to work with the museum and take advantage of our public gallery. Faculty in allied departments, including history and geography, are other resources for our students.

5. For More Information Contact: Dr. Bonnie Clark, Department of Anthropology, University of Denver, 2000 E. Asbury Ave., 146 Sturm Hall, Denver, CO 80208 USA; phone: 303-871-2875; fax: 303-871-2437; email: <bclark@du.edu>. Department information and application materials are available at the department’s Web page: <http://www.du.edu/anthro>. For more information regarding the Colorado Coalfield Project go to <http://www.du.edu/anthro/ludlow/>.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN

1. Institution Name: University College Dublin
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology:
   O’Keeffe, Tadhg (PhD, National University of Ireland [NUI] 1992; Lect) medieval and post-medieval urban and rural settlement and architecture, ethnicity, colonialism/postcolonialism, theory in historical archaeology, cross-Atlantic connections

4. General Statement: The Department of Archaeology at the University College Dublin, one of the longest-established departments of archaeology in Europe, offers both MA and PhD degrees to students with research interests in medieval/historical/marine archaeology. There is no specific MA in this field, but our one-year MA courses (Landscape Archaeology and the Archaeology of Art and Architecture) include post-A.D. 1500 topics, and students may write dissertations on any topic approved by faculty. The PhD program has a three-year duration and is by research only. Current doctoral research in the department in this field is focused on buildings and landscapes between the 16th and 19th centuries, with particular reference to contemporary ideologies. A greater range of issues and topics is anticipated, however, now that historical archaeology, long a minority interest in Ireland, is being established as a major field of study in Irish universities. Prospective students are invited to make contact with us to discuss course contents and program details, entry requirements, and possible research areas. Graduate students interested in a theoretically informed historical archaeology are especially encouraged to contact us.

5. For More Information Contact: The Director of Graduate Studies or Tadhg O’Keeffe, Department of Archaeology, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland; phone: +353-1-716-8315; fax: +353-1-716-1184; emails: <archaeology@ucd.ie> and <tadhg.okeefe@eircom.net>; Web page: <http://www.ucd.ie/~archdata/>.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

1. Institution Name: University of Durham
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology:
   Gerrard, Chris M. (PhD, Bristol; Sr Lect) early medieval archaeology, esp. fieldwork techniques, pottery, Spanish medieval archaeology, CRM, history and theory of medieval archaeology
   Gondek, Meggen (PhD, Glasgow; Lect) early medieval archaeology of Britain and Ireland especially Scotland; economic and social contexts of early medieval sculpture; 19th- and 20th-century logging communities in Maine
   Graves, Pam C. (PhD, Glasgow; Senior Lect) medieval and post-medieval urbanism, glass, and churches, archaeological theory
   Johnson, Matthew H. (PhD, Cambridge; Lect) medieval and post-medieval domestic architecture and rural landscape, world historical archaeology, archaeological theory

4. General Statement: The department offers an MA in Historical Archaeology as one strand in its MA in Archaeology. MA students have the opportunity to study all aspects of the archaeology of the period A.D 1500-1800, both in Britain and across the world. Particular emphasis is placed on the social and cultural context of material culture and on new theoretical approaches to the past. Ongoing research projects include: castles after the Middle Ages, field survey in England and Spain, traditional houses, post-medieval Newcastle, Clarendon Park and Palace, north-east regional research framework for the historic environment, and Thermoluminescence dating of bricks. Graduate students have access to excellent technical and laboratory facilities in a building newly refitted in 1996. Library facilities...
include large collections of early modern printed books and paleographic training in 17th- and 18th-century documents. We also offer MAs, MPhils, and PhDs by research in a range of subject areas. Students are encouraged to contact relevant members of staff to discuss possible topics.

5. For More Information Contact: Mrs. Joanne Devlin, Postgraduate Admissions Tutor, or Dr. Pam Graves, MA Convenor, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, UK; phone: +0191-334-1100; fax: +0191-334-1101; emails: <joanne.devlin@durham.ac.uk> or <c.p.graves@durham.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.dur.ac.uk/Archaeology>.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY (ANTHROPOLOGY)

1. Institution Name: East Carolina University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Ewen, Charles R. (PhD, Florida 1987; Prof) contact period, public archaeology, method and theory, southeastern U.S.
4. General Statement: The MA program in Anthropology was started in 1995 and offers thesis and fieldwork opportunities in historical archaeology from the early colonial period to the postbellum period. Ongoing projects include archaeological investigations at Colonial Bath and other historic-period sites in eastern North Carolina. There is also an opportunity to work with faculty in underwater archaeology in the Maritime Studies Program.
5. For More Information Contact: Charles Ewen, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; phone: 252-328-9454; fax: 252-328-9464; email: <ewenc@ecu.edu>; Department Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/anth/>; Graduate School Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/gradschool/>.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY (MARITIME STUDIES)

1. Institution Name: East Carolina University
2. Department Title: Program in Maritime Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   Babits, Lawrence E. (PhD, Brown 1981; Prof) material culture, underwater archaeology, American history, military history
   Cantelas, Frank J. (MA, E Carolina 1995; Lect) underwater archaeology, remote sensing
   Corbin, Annalies (PhD, Idaho 1999; Asst Prof) archaeological education, Western river steamboats, theory, material culture
   Dudley, Wade G. (PhD, Alabama 1999; Asst Prof) naval and military history
   Palmer, Michael A. (PhD, Temple 1981; Prof) naval and military history, American diplomatic history
   Papalas, Anthony J. (PhD, Chicago 1969; Prof) Greek and Roman maritime history
   Richards, Nathan (PhD, Flinders 2002; Asst Prof) underwater archaeology, Australia
   Rodgers, Bradley A. (PhD, Union Institute 1993; Assoc Prof) conservation, underwater archaeology, steam power
   Runyan, Timothy J. (PhD, Maryland 1972; Prof & Director) European maritime history, CRM
   Swanson, Carl E. (PhD, Western Ontario 1979; Assoc Prof) colonial history, American history, privateering
   Tilley, John A. (PhD, Ohio State 1980; Assoc Prof) British naval history, museum studies
4. General Statement: The Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina offers an MA degree in Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology. A doctorate in Maritime Studies is offered in the interdisciplinary Coastal Resources Management Program. Research emphases include the Western Hemisphere, conservation, CRM, museum studies, and public history. Joyner Library contains one of the largest resources for U.S. Naval studies in the country. Ongoing projects include regional surveys of shipwrecks in North Carolina waters, Caribbean sites, projects in the Pacific Ocean, various Great Lakes sites, and Civil War sites along the southeast Atlantic coast. Resources include a conservation laboratory, remote-sensing equipment and training, a remote operated vehicle (ROV), small boats, the 65-ft. research vessel Perkins, and a university diving and boating safety office that directs low-visibility dive training. Summer 2002 field school, St. John, U.S.V.I.; summer 2004 field school, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Lake Huron; summer 2004 student /faculty research project, Kodiak, AK; fall 2004 field school, North Carolina.
5. For More Information Contact: Timothy Runyan, Program in Maritime Studies, Admiral Ernest M. Eller House, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; phone: 252-328-6097; fax: 252-328-6754; email: <underwoodk@mail.ecu.edu>; Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/maritime>.

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Flinders University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial/Maritime/Historical Archaeology:
   Flatman, Joe (PhD, Soton 2003; Lect) maritime and coastal archaeology, primarily of the medieval period in Britain and Europe, ship and boat illustrations, maritime archaeology and screen media
   Staniforth, Mark (PhD, Flinders 1999; Assoc Prof) maritime archaeology, primarily of the 18th-20th centuries in Australia, museum studies, material culture, cultural heritage management, historical archaeology
4. Other Related Faculty/Staff: Heather Burke, historical archaeology; Donald Pate, archaeological bone chemistry and paleodiet; Claire Smith, rock art and Australian indigenous archaeology; Tim Denham, Australian indigenous archaeology, cultural heritage manage-
ment 4. General Statement: The program focuses on the archaeology of the 18th-20th centuries, with a concentration on Australia. Within maritime archaeology, emphasis is placed on immigration and convict shipwrecks, shipwrecks and the importation of material culture (shipwreck cargoes), whaling shipwrecks, the archaeology of Australian-built ships, ships’ graveyards, jetty sites, aircraft underwater, and underwater cultural heritage management. The program is linked to historical archaeological topics that include shore-based whaling stations and the archaeology of consumption. Material culture studies focus on Chinese export porcelain and the archaeology of containers. Museum studies include archaeological curatorship and museum display of archaeological materials. Facilities include a research laboratory, and the program has links to maritime archaeology projects and underwater CRM agencies in Australia. The Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand (AWSANZ) is an ongoing project. Graduate degree programs offered include a Graduate Certificate in Maritime Archaeology (available internally as well as externally by distance learning), a Master of Maritime Archaeology (by coursework and minor thesis both internally and externally), as well as both MA and PhD (by research and major thesis).

5. For More Information Contact: Mark Staniforth, Convenor of Graduate Studies in Maritime Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia; phone: 618-8201-5195; fax: 618-8201-3845; email: <Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au>; Web page: <http://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

1. Institution Name: University of Florida
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Schmidt, Peter (PhD, Northwestern 1974; Prof, Center for African Studies) ethnoarchaeology, ethnohistory, historical archaeology, complex societies in Africa, Iron Age Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Gabon
4. General Statement: The program is based on individual faculty research programs in Spanish colonial archaeology, African historical archaeology, and mission archaeology. Also available are interdisciplinary programs in Historical Archaeology or Historic Preservation with the Departments of History and Architecture. Facilities include the Florida Museum of Natural History’s Historical Archaeology Lab and Environmental Archaeology Labs; P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History archival collections; Caribbean Preservation Institute in the College of Architecture; Center for Latin American Studies faculty; and training and research opportunities in various languages. Both the MA and PhD are offered.
5. For More Information Contact: David Daegling, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, PO Box 117305, Gainesville, FL 32611 USA; phone: 352-392-2253 ext. 245; fax: 352-392-6929; email: <daegling@anthro.ufl.edu>; Web page: <http://web.anthro.ufl.edu/gradprogram.html>.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Florida State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   Doran, Glen H. (PhD, UC-Davis 1980; Prof) plantation archaeology, human osteology, paleodemography
   Fischer, George R. (BA, Stanford 1962; Courtesy Asst Prof) underwater archaeology
   Keel, Bennie C. (PhD, Washington St 1972; Courtesy Asst Prof) CRM, public archaeology, historical archaeology, plantation archaeology
   Marrinan, Rochelle A. (PhD, Florida 1975; Assoc Prof) historical archaeology of the southeastern U.S. and Caribbean, Spanish mission archaeology, zooarchaeology
   McEwan, Bonnie G. (PhD, Florida 1988; Courtesy Asst Prof) Spanish historical archaeology, New World colonial archaeology, Hispanic tradition ceramics, zooarchaeology
   Parkinson, William A. (PhD, Michigan 1999; Asst Prof) regional analysis, GIS, museum studies, public archaeology
   Smith, Roger (PhD, Texas A&M 1989; Courtesy Asst Prof) nautical and underwater archaeology, public archaeology, post-medieval maritime archaeology, Circum-Caribbean shipwrecks
   Ward, Cheryl A. (PhD, Texas A&M 1993; Asst Prof) nautical archaeology, archaeobotany, Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt, Black Sea, Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Mexico
4. General Statement: The department has had a commitment to historical archaeology since the late 1940s. Thesis-based MA and MSc degrees are offered. The PhD in anthropology was added in fall 2000. Specific course offerings include: historical archaeology, nautical archaeology of the Americas, archaeological conservation, archaeobotany, zooarchaeology, and public archaeology. Faculty are involved in long-term archaeological projects at Spanish mission sites, plantations, and on shipwrecks. Formal courses in underwater archaeology were introduced in the early 1970s. Basic scuba certification is available. Underwater techniques training is offered during the spring semester in conjunction with the university’s Academic Diving Program. The underwater field school is offered every summer and usually focuses on both submerged prehistoric sites as well as historic-period shipwreck excavations. Active field projects are potentially available year-round. The presence of the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service on campus provides many opportunities for terrestrial-project participation and collections-management experience. Employment and internship opportu-
nities are also available at the San Luis Mission Site, Museum of Florida History, and the Department of State Conservation Laboratory and Site File offices, all located in Tallahassee. The department participates in the interdisciplinary program in museum studies, which requires approximately one additional year of course work and internship experience for certification.

5. For More Information Contact: William Parkinson, Graduate Student Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4531 USA; phone: 850-644-4281; fax: 850-645-0032; email: <wparkins@mailer.fsu.edu>; Department Web page: <http://www.anthro.fsu.edu>; underwater archaeology program Web page: <http://www.anthro.fsu.edu/uw/uw.html>.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

1. Institution Name: University of Georgia
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   - Garrison, Ervan (PhD, Missouri 1979; Prof & Acting Head, jnt. appt. with Dept of Geology) archaeometry and geoarchaeology, geophysical prospection, preindustrial and industrial North America and medieval Europe, underwater archaeology of Celtic Europe
   - Reitz, Elizabeth J. (PhD, Florida 1979; Prof, Georgia Museum of Natural History) zooarchaeology, late prehistoric and historic periods, southeastern North America, Latin America

4. General Statement: The department offers concentrated study in ecological and environmental anthropology. Anthropology graduate students have made significant contributions to archaeology, and the tradition continues. Departmental strengths in historical/underwater archaeology are zooarchaeology from any time period in North or South America and Europe as well as geoarchaeology and archaeometry from any time period in North or South America and Europe, including, for example, colonial North America or medieval Europe. While the department does not maintain specific field course offerings in historical/underwater topics, it has established links with specialized field schools in these specialties. These field schools are run by the University of Edinburgh and the Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology (STUA) (<http://www.arcl.ed.ac.uk/>), and the Association for Underwater Archaeology in Mecklenburg, Vorpommern, Germany (<http://www.uwa-mv.de/>), for example. Likewise, the department cooperates with public agencies such as the U.S.D.A. Forest Service (<http://www.fs.fed.us/conf/sculfrnd.htm>) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (<http://hpd.dnr.state.ga.us>) on historic sites archaeology. Students have access to excellent laboratories: Laboratory of Archaeology; Georgia Museum of Natural History, Zooarchaeology Laboratory; and the Center for Applied Isotope Studies. Faculty are also available from the Center for Archaeological Sciences. The university has facilities for element analysis, remote sensing, geophysical prospection, GIS, AMS dating, palynology, thin-sectioning, and luminescence dating, as well as a close association with the Institute of Ecology. The PhD degree is awarded to students who wish to pursue a less-structured, innovative program of study in the historical-underwater specialty areas. Our program also has these significant material advantages: financial support is given to virtually all of our students through teaching and research assistantships, and the Athens, GA, area has a comparatively low cost of living. Email us, arrange a visit, or apply online at the Department of Anthropology’s Web page.


UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

1. Institution Name: University of Glasgow
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology:
   - Batey, Colleen (PhD, Durham 1985) Viking and Norse studies
   - Campbell, Ewan (PhD, Cardiff 1991) early medieval Scotland and Wales
   - Driscoll, Stephen (PhD, Glasgow 1987) medieval and post-medieval Scotland
   - Given, Michael (PhD, Cambridge 1992) post-medieval Eastern Mediterranean
   - Huggett, Jeremy (PhD, Staffordshire Polytechnic 1989) Anglo-Saxon archaeology and computer applications
   - Morris, Chris (MA, Oxford 1973) Viking and Norse studies

4. General Statement: Glasgow University was founded in 1451. The Department of Archaeology was established in the 1960s and has traditionally been concerned with the archaeology of Britain and Ireland, with a special concern for Scotland’s past. Historical archaeology has been a key area of interest since the 1960s. From its foundation, the department pioneered the academic study of Scottish rural settlements, many of which were abandoned as a result of the Highland Clearances. Since the 1970s, there has been increased interest in medieval archaeology, and the department currently has one of the largest collections of medieval archaeologists in Britain. Postgraduate degrees include the MPhil degree in Medieval Archaeology (1 year taught), the MLitt (2 years by research), and the PhD (3 years by research). The department is located in a modern building and has large laboratory work areas, is well provisioned with computing facilities, and benefits from the presence of an active field unit (GUARD). Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland, and in addition to its own museum, the university is situated close to the city museum, with which it has a close working relationship.

5. For More Information Contact: Stephen T. Driscoll, Department of Archaeology, The University, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, Scotland, UK; phone: +0141-330-6114; fax: +0141-330-3544; email: <s.driscoll@archaeology.gla.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.gla.ac.uk/archaeology/staff/std/>.
1. Institution Name: University of Haifa
2. Department Title: Department of Maritime Civilizations
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   - Arzy, Michal (PhD, Brandeis 1972; Assoc Prof) coastal archaeology
   - Finkelstein, Gerald (PhD, Sorbonne 1993; Teaching Assoc) archaeology and maritime history
   - Kahanov, Ya‘acov (PhD, Haifa 1997; Lect) nautical archaeology
   - Kashtan, Nadav (PhD, Université des Sciences Humaines, Strasbourg 1989; Teaching Assoc) maritime history
   - Khalili, Hassan (PhD, Princeton 1995; Lect) maritime history (Muslim, medieval)
   - Marcus, Ezra (PhD, Oxford 1999; Lect) coastal archaeology
   - Shalev, Sariel (PhD, Tel Aviv University 1993; Sr Lect) archaeometallurgy
   - Zohar, Irit (PhD, Tel Aviv University 2003; Teaching Assoc) archaeozoology
4. General Statement: The Department of Maritime Civilizations offers MA and PhD degrees combining coastal and underwater archaeology, maritime history, oceanography, and coastal and underwater geology and geomorphology. It is fundamental to the orientation of the department that specialized work in any field of maritime studies relate to work in the other fields. Students are expected to supplement class work through participation in archaeological excavations, geological surveys, and Zodiac trips along the coast of Israel. Students who intend to carry out underwater research should earn scuba diving licenses before their registration or during the first year of study. Courses in small boat handling are also available. Individuals from abroad who do not know Hebrew may apply for admission; however, during their first year they will be expected to enroll in the university’s accelerated Hebrew course and take directed reading courses with members of the faculty in order to join the regular program during their second year. The MA degree may be earned with or without a thesis; in the latter case, students must register for a minor in another department as well as in the Department of Maritime Civilizations. Related departments in the university include Archaeology, Land of Israel Studies, History, Geography (including a special program in shipping), Biblical History, and Art History. The department has a research arm, the Leon Recanati Institute for Maritime Studies at the University of Haifa, through which research is conducted. In addition to the institute, the department maintains ties with the National Maritime Museum and the National Center for Oceanographic and Limnological Research. Ongoing research projects at the institute include: Caesarea land and sea excavations; the Tel Nami land and sea regional project; the Tel Akko project; study of the Jewish contribution to seafaring throughout history; Islamic maritime law and trade; and various studies focusing on marine resources, geology, and geomorphology.
5. For More Information Contact: Ezra Marcus, Department of Maritime Civilizations, University of Haifa, Mount Carmel Haifa 31905 Israel; phone: 972-(0)-4-824-9041; fax: 972-(0)-4-824-9011 (department), 972-(0)-4-824-0493 (Marcus); email: <ezra@research.haifa.ac.il>; Web page: <http://www.haifa.ac.il>; <http://maritime.haifa.ac.il/>.

1. Institution Name: University of Idaho
2. Department Title: Department of Sociology/Anthropology/Justice Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   - Sappington, Robert (PhD, Washington St 1994; Assoc Prof) protohistoric, Lewis and Clark, 18th-19th centuries, Plateau
   - Sprague, Roderick (PhD, Arizona 1967; Prof Emeritus) artifact function, glass beads, funerary artifacts, 19th-20th centuries, Pacific Northwest
   - Warner, Mark (PhD, Virginia 1998; Assoc Prof) 19th century, zooarchaeology, archaeology of ethnicity, archaeological theory, Chesapeake Bay, Plains, Pacific Northwest
4. General Statement: The department offers an MA in anthropology with a firm foundation in all four areas of anthropology expected. Also available is a PhD in history with a concentration in historical archaeology. Faculty at the University of Idaho are currently engaged in numerous prehistoric and historic-period projects in the region as well as an ongoing research project in Oklahoma (in conjunction with the Miami Tribe). A major part of the department is the Laboratory of Anthropology. The lab is the focus of archaeologically work conducted at the university, providing research space, curation facilities, equipment, and technical support for archaeological investigations. Special facilities include a large metal-cleaning facility, GIS capabilities, comparative collections of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts, comparative faunal collections, a major collection of overseas Asian comparative artifacts, and an extensive archaeology library. The lab is also the Northern Repository of the Idaho Archaeological Survey.
5. For More Information Contact: Mark Warner, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1110 USA; phone: 208-885-5954 (PST); fax: 208-885-2034 (PST); email: <mwarner@uidaho.edu>; Web page: <http://www.class.uidaho.edu/soc_anthro/>.
1. Institution Name: Illinois State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   Ambrose, Stanley H. (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1984; Prof) African archaeology, lithic technology, stable isotope analysis of diet, hominid evolution, evolutionary ecology, East Africa
   
   Fennell, Christopher (PhD, Virginia, 2003; J.D., Georgetown 1989; Asst Prof) historic, prehistoric and contact periods in North America, regional systems, cultural heritage management, regional systems analysis, stylistic and symbolic analysis of material culture, African-American archaeology, race and ethnicity theories, consumption patterns <cfennell@uiuc.edu>
   
   Lewis, R. Barry (PhD, Illinois 1979; Prof) historic, prehistoric and contact periods in North America and south Asia, anthropological and archaeological research design, qualitative and quantitative methods, southeastern United States, south India <blewis@uiuc.edu>
   
   Pauletat, Timothy (PhD, Michigan 1991; Assoc Prof) historic, prehistoric and contact periods in North America, regional systems, practice theory, cultural heritage management, social inequality, political ideology, ceramics, household archaeology <pauletat@uiuc.edu>
   
   Silverman, Helaine (PhD, UT-Austin 1986; Prof) historic, prehistoric, and contact periods in the Central Andes, social construction of space and landscape archaeology, complex societies, urbanism, death studies, ethnoarchaeology, museums and representations, cultural heritage management, public archaeology, and the politics of the past <helaine@uiuc.edu>
   
   Soffer, Olga (PhD CUNY 1984; Prof) historic, prehistoric and contact periods in Old World and New World archaeology, cultural heritage management, landscape studies, ecology, textile and ceramic technologies, symbolism and art forms <o-soffer@uiuc.edu>
   
4. Other Related Faculty:
   Skibo, James M. (PhD, Arizona 1990; Prof) archaeology, ceramics, theory, ethnoarchaeology, experimental archaeology, North America, Philippines
   
   Wiant, Michael D. (PhD, Northwestern 1987; Adj. Fac.) archaeology, museum studies, eastern North America
   
5. For More Information Contact: Dr. Elizabeth M. Scott, Historical Archaeology Program Advisor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Campus Box 4660, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61790-4660 USA; phone: 309-438-8577; fax: 309-438-5378; email: <emscot2@ilstu.edu>; Department Web Page: <www.lilt.ilstu.edu/soa>

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1. Institution Name: University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   Ambrose, Stanley H. (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1984; Prof) African archaeology, lithic technology, stable isotope analysis of diet, hominid evolution, evolutionary ecology, East Africa
   
   Fennell, Christopher (PhD, Virginia, 2003; J.D., Georgetown 1989; Asst Prof) historic, prehistoric and contact periods in North America, regional systems, cultural heritage management, regional systems analysis, stylistic and symbolic analysis of material culture, African-American archaeology, race and ethnicity theories, consumption patterns <cfennell@uiuc.edu>
   
   Lewis, R. Barry (PhD, Illinois 1979; Prof) historic, prehistoric and contact periods in North America and south Asia, anthropological and archaeological research design, qualitative and quantitative methods, southeastern United States, south India <blewis@uiuc.edu>
   
   Pauletat, Timothy (PhD, Michigan 1991; Assoc Prof) historic, prehistoric and contact periods in North America, regional systems, practice theory, cultural heritage management, social inequality, political ideology, ceramics, household archaeology <pauletat@uiuc.edu>
   
   Silverman, Helaine (PhD, UT-Austin 1986; Prof) historic, prehistoric, and contact periods in the Central Andes, social construction of space and landscape archaeology, complex societies, urbanism, death studies, ethnoarchaeology, museums and representations, cultural heritage management, public archaeology, and the politics of the past <helaine@uiuc.edu>
   
   Soffer, Olga (PhD CUNY 1984; Prof) historic, prehistoric and contact periods in Old World and New World archaeology, cultural heritage management, landscape studies, ecology, textile and ceramic technologies, symbolism and art forms <o-soffer@uiuc.edu>
   
4. Other Related Faculty:
   Skibo, James M. (PhD, Arizona 1990; Prof) archaeology, ceramics, theory, ethnoarchaeology, experimental archaeology, North America, Philippines
   
   Wiant, Michael D. (PhD, Northwestern 1987; Adj. Fac.) archaeology, museum studies, eastern North America
   
5. For More Information Contact: Dr. Elizabeth M. Scott, Historical Archaeology Program Advisor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Campus Box 4660, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61790-4660 USA; phone: 309-438-8577; fax: 309-438-5378; email: <emscot2@ilstu.edu>; Department Web Page: <www.lilt.ilstu.edu/soa>.
anthropology, Central Europe, North America; Rebecca Ginsburg (PhD, UC-Berkeley 2001; J.D., Michigan 1987; Asst Prof, Landscape Architecture) African archaeology, plantation archaeology, architectural history, material culture, cultural landscape studies; Stephen Leigh (PhD, Northwestern 1992; Assoc Prof) physical anthropology, ontogeny, paleoanthropology, human evolution, primate adaptation and evolution, morphometrics; Andrew Orta (PhD, Chicago 1996; Assoc Prof) sociocultural anthropology, memory and history, history and anthropology, colonial/postcolonial studies, missionization, ethnicity and nationalism, personhood, Latin America, Andes; D. Fairchild Ruggles (PhD, Pennsylvania; Assoc Prof, Landscape Architecture) landscape architecture, social construction of space, Islamic cultural landscapes and architecture, Spain, India, regimes of vision; Mahir Saul (PhD, Indiana 1982; Assoc Prof) historical and economic anthropology, colonialism, African film, Islam, Catholicism and African religions, agriculture and ecology, Africa, Middle East; Amita Sinha (PhD, UC-Berkeley; Assoc Prof, Landscape Architecture) landscape architecture, historical India, ethnography as an environmental design research method, anthropology of place, geography of religion, urban design and planning; James Wescoat (PhD, Chicago, 1983; Prof and Head, Dept of Landscape Architecture) water in environmental design in the United States and South Asia, waterworks and garden heritage conservation in India and Pakistan, theory and practice in landscape architecture, cultural heritage management.

4. General Statement: Started by the pre-eminent Julian H. Steward, Donald Lathrop, and Charles Bareis, the archaeology program at the University of Illinois has traditionally emphasized strong graduate training in archaeological methodologies, comparative approaches, theory, and fieldwork. Our program offers PhD and MA degrees, including a new MA track concentrating on Cultural Heritage and Landscape studies, offered in conjunction with the Department of Landscape Architecture. Archaeology faculty regularly offer an array of methods courses (archaeometry, lithic analysis, ceramic analysis, surveying techniques, GIS, quantitative analysis), regional survey courses (Africa, Central Andes, Europe, prehistoric- and historic-period North America), topical courses (cultural heritage management, museum studies, historic archaeology) and theory courses (history of archaeology, archaeological theory, chiefdoms, social construction of space). The archaeology program at the University of Illinois is currently building a strong specialization in historical archaeology, historical perspectives in archaeology and anthropology, and heritage studies. We do not offer coursework in underwater archaeology. Department archaeologists and affiliated faculty in Landscape Architecture maintain active research programs in historic, contact, and prehistoric sites located in the United States, India, Peru, east-central Africa, and eastern Europe. Graduate students are currently undertaking doctoral research throughout the world. More than a dozen other archaeologists are affiliated as adjunct faculty or as faculty and staff with other departments and programs at the University of Illinois.

5. For More Information Contact: Christopher Fennell, Department of Anthropology, 109 Davenport Hall, 607 S. Mathews St., University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801; office phone: 217-244-7309; email: <cfennell@uiuc.edu>; Department Web page at: <http://www.anthro.uiuc.edu/>.

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**La Trobe University**

1. Institution Name: La Trobe University
2. Department Title: School of Historical and European Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   - Davies, Peter (PhD, La Trobe 2001; Lect) historical archaeology, industrial archaeology, archaeology of childhood
   - Lawrence, Susan (PhD, La Trobe 1995; Sr Lect) historical archaeology, industrial archaeology, gender, material culture, heritage management
   - Murray, Tim (PhD, Sydney 1987; Prof) historical archaeology, theoretical archaeology
   - Other Related Faculty/Staff: Richard Cosgrove (PhD, La Trobe 1992; Lect) zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology; Phillip Edwards (PhD, Sydney 1988; Lect) archaeology of complex societies; David Frankel (PhD, Gothenberg 1974; Reader) household and community studies, ceramics; Li Liu (PhD, Harvard 1994; Lect) archaeology of complex societies; Nicola Stern (PhD, Harvard 1992; Sr Lect) taphonomic issues, Paleolithic archaeology
4. General Statement: La Trobe University offers a one-year coursework Masters in Archaeology (including historical archaeology) in addition to traditional research MA and PhD degrees specializing in historical archaeology, and a one-year Graduate Diploma in historical archaeology. Research and fieldwork in historical archaeology are primarily focused on Australia and the UK, although members of the department are also involved in China, Cyprus, Jordan, France, Kenya, and Mexico. Facilities include four laboratories, a computer laboratory, a GIS laboratory, a darkroom, a microscope room, and three four-wheel-drive vehicles for staff and postgraduate research. The school has agreements with the Museum of Victoria, Heritage Victoria, and the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales, which facilitate ongoing access to collections and research projects, and a cooperative agreement with the leading heritage management firm of Godden Mackay Logan. La Trobe University makes available a limited number of full research scholarships for PhD candidates.

5. For More Information Contact: Susan Lawrence, Post-graduate Co-ordinator, Archaeology, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3086; phone: +61-3-9479-2385; fax: +61-3-9479-1881; email: <s.lawrence@latrobe.edu.au>; Web page: <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/archaeology/>.

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**Louisiana State University**

1. Institution Name: Louisiana State University
2. Department Title: Department of Geography and Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Colten, Craig E. (PhD, Syracuse 1984; Prof Geography) historical geography, environmental geography, North America, Louisiana
   - DeLyser, Dydia (PhD, Syracuse 1998; Assoc Prof Geography) historical, cultural geography, U.S. Southwest and West, 19th-20th centuries
   - Edwards, Jay D. (PhD, Tulane 1970; Prof Anthropology) vernacular architecture, material culture, Creole culture, U.S. South
Caribbean 17th-20th centuries
Farnsworth, Paul (PhD, UCLA 1987; Assoc Prof Anthropology) historical archaeology, African-American studies, culture change, ethnicity, economic systems, British, Spanish, and French colonial and Federal, Caribbean, U.S. South, Southwest, and West, 18th-20th centuries
Jackson, Joyce M. (PhD, Indiana 1988; Assoc Prof Anthropology) African-American ethnomusicology and folklore, U.S. South and Caribbean
McKillop, Heather (PhD, UC-Santa Barbara 1987; Assoc Prof Anthropology) underwater archaeology, survey, excavations, and cores, Classic and Post-Classic Maya, 19th century EuroAmerican/Canadian cemeteries
Regis, Helen (PhD, Tulane 1997; Assoc Prof Anthropology) cultural anthropology, Africa and Diaspora, esp. U.S. South
Richardson, Miles E. (PhD, Tulane 1965; Prof Anthropology) cultural and humanistic anthropology, Spanish America and U.S. South
Saunders, Rebecca (PhD, Florida 1992; Adj. Assoc Prof Anthropology) contact and Spanish colonial archaeology, missions, U.S. South, 16th-18th centuries
Sluyter, Andrew (PhD, Texas 1995; Asst Prof Geography) landscapes of colonialism, development and environmental policy, social/natural theory, Latin America

4. General Statement: The department awards an MA in Anthropology and both the MA and PhD in Geography. Major foci are the American South, the Caribbean, and Central America, with strong topical interests in African-American, Hispanic-American, and Native American cultures. Laboratory/research facilities include an up-to-date archaeology laboratory, the largest university map library in the country, and biogeography, palynology, forensics, physical anthropology, computer mapping, GIS, remote sensing, and geomorphology laboratories, as well as the Fred B. Kniffen Cultural Resources Laboratory. LSU’s Hill Memorial Library contains over seven million archival and manuscript items focused on the lower Mississippi Valley, the South, the American Civil War, and Reconstruction. The United States Civil War Center deals with all aspects of the Civil War while the History Department is well known for Southern history. The T. Harry Williams Center for Oral History provides training and support for oral history research, and the Museum of Natural Science holds archaeological collections from over 1,800 sites in the South and the Caribbean.

5. For More Information Contact: Paul Farnsworth, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803 USA; phone: 225-578-6102; fax: 225-578-4420; email: <gafarn@lsu.edu>; Web page: <http://www.ga.lsu.edu>.

UNIVERSITE LAVAL

1. Institution Name: Universitée Laval
2. Department: History Department
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology (no faculty in underwater archaeology)
   Auger, Réginald (PhD, Calgary 1989) North and South American historical archaeology of the 16th-19th centuries, urban and environmental archaeology, contact archaeology, history of archaeology
   Moussette, Marcel (PhD, Laval 1980) North American historical archaeology of the 16th-20th centuries, contextual and environmental archaeology of agricultural and urban sites, theoretical archaeology

   Other Related Faculty: Allison Bain (PhD, Laval 2000) environmental archaeology (archaeoentomology), landscape archaeology, palaeoeconomy, archaeology of hygiene and sanitation; James Woollett (PhD, CUNY Graduate Center 2003) zooarchaeology, palaeoeconomy, historical ecology, archaeology of the sub-Arctic and Arctic regions, maritime adaptations and economy

4. General Statement: The program at Université Laval offers both Master’s and Doctoral degrees in Historical Archaeology as specializations within the archaeology program. The master’s program includes two advanced field experiences combined with theoretical seminars and a thesis. The doctoral program requires coursework, comprehensive exams, and a thesis. There is no residency requirement. There is modest faculty and departmental funding available for all doctoral candidates. There are outstanding laboratory spaces and a staffed restoration laboratory associated with the graduate program at Université Laval. These facilities include two laboratories for historical archaeology as well as others for environmental archaeology, zooarchaeology, physical anthropology, ceramics, and lithics research. Research laboratory and office space is guaranteed for all Master’s and Doctoral Candidates. The historical archaeologists are also affiliated with CELAT (www.fl.ulaval.ca/ceLAT), one of the largest social science and humanities research centers in Canada, providing access to further funding and research opportunities. Laval is a French-speaking university and all courses are conducted in French. However, master’s and doctoral theses may be written, with permission, in English. The university also has a renowned (and reasonably priced) language school (www.fl.ulaval.ca/elv/).


UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

1. Institution Name: University of Maine
2. Department Title: Department of History and Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Anthropology:
   Faulkner, Alaric (PhD, Washington St 1972; Prof & Program Coordinator) historical archaeology, archaeology of French Acadia and New England
   Moreira, James (PhD, Memorial 1995; Asst Prof; Dir. Maine Folklife Center) folklore and oral history of Maine and the Maritimes
   Robinson, Brian (PhD, Brown 2002; Asst Prof) prehistoric and contact periods, northeastern U.S. and Alaska
Faculty in History:
Greenfield, Haskel J. (PhD, CUNY 1985; Prof) urban archaeology, faunal analysis, northeastern U.S.
Monks, Gregory G. (PhD, British Columbia 1977; Assoc Prof) fur trade, faunal analysis, western Canada

4. General Statement: G. Monks is conducting a research program focusing on the evolution of the Red River Settlement as a critical node in the northern fur trade during the 19th century. H. Greenfield has completed a manuscript on excavations in New York City. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Greenfield, Haskel J. (PhD, CUNY 1985; Prof) urban archaeology, faunal analysis, northeastern U.S.
Monks, Gregory G. (PhD, British Columbia 1977; Assoc Prof) fur trade, faunal analysis, western Canada

4. General Statement: G. Monks is conducting a research program focusing on the evolution of the Red River Settlement as a critical node in the northern fur trade during the 19th century. H. Greenfield has completed a manuscript on excavations in New York City. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Greenfield, Haskel J. (PhD, CUNY 1985; Prof) urban archaeology, faunal analysis, northeastern U.S.
Monks, Gregory G. (PhD, British Columbia 1977; Assoc Prof) fur trade, faunal analysis, western Canada

5. For More Information Contact: Gregory Monks, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, 15 Chancellor Circle, Winnipeg, MB R3T 5V5 Canada; phone: 204-474-6332; fax: 204-474-7600; email: <monks@cc.umanitoba.ca>; Web page: <http://www.umanitoba.ca/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

1. Institution Name: University of Manitoba
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Greenfield, Haskel J. (PhD, CUNY 1985; Prof) urban archaeology, faunal analysis, northeastern U.S.
Monks, Gregory G. (PhD, British Columbia 1977; Assoc Prof) fur trade, faunal analysis, western Canada

5. For More Information Contact: Gregory Monks, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, 15 Chancellor Circle, Winnipeg, MB R3T 5V5 Canada; phone: 204-474-6332; fax: 204-474-7600; email: <monks@cc.umanitoba.ca>; Web page: <http://www.umanitoba.ca/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND-COLLEGE PARK

1. Institution Name: University of Maryland
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Brighton, Stephen A. (PhD, Boston 2005) diaspora studies, social identity, heritage formation, contemporary archaeological theory
Leone, Mark P. (PhD, Arizona 1968; Prof) archaeological theory, historical archaeology, outdoor history museums
Shackel, Paul A. (PhD, SUNY-Buffalo 1987; Prof) complex societies, historical archaeology, class and ethnicity, ethnohistory, industrial archaeology

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Charles L. Hall (PhD, UT-Knoxville 1992; Lect) CRM, prehistoric settlement patterns, cultural ecology, quantitative analysis, GIS; Barbara Little (PhD, SUNY-Buffalo, 1987, Adj Prof) public archaeology, public history, historical archaeology, method and theory, feminist archaeology; Francis McManamon (PhD, SUNY-Binghamton 1984; Adj Prof) CRM, lithic technology, quantitative systems; Matthew Palus (MA, Maryland 2000; MPhil, Columbia 2003; Lect) historical archaeology of the 19th and 20th centuries, modernization and development, 20th-century electrification, work and labor, oral history, heritage; Stephen Potter (PhD, UNC-Chapel Hill 1982; Adj Prof) prehistoric and historical archaeology of the eastern U.S., contact period, ethnohistory, Southern Algonquian Indians, archaeology and history of state-level warfare

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4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park will begin a new doctoral program which will open August 2007. Applications will be accepted during fall 2006 and early spring 2007. A major focus of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) program is to direct research in such a way as to increase the value and usefulness of anthropology. Doctoral students are prepared for research and management careers outside of academic settings, as well as for academic careers in anthropology departments, and policy-making settings. The department trains archaeologists who intend to specialize in historical archaeology. We train archaeologists to work in public settings, management environments, and the academy. Archaeologists will be encouraged to undertake research on the political uses of the past, museum interpretations of importance to local communities, and understanding and enhancing the role of CRM and applied archaeology in modern society. The faculty encourages research on changing physical environments, analysis of health and changing patterns of disease and nutrition, and the study of diversity, ethnicity, class, and race. Younger prehistorians who already have training in their field will be welcomed into the doctoral program to specialize in CRM, public interpretations, and private or public working environments, including museum settings. The department’s three historical archaeologists, Mark Leone, Paul Shackel, and Stephen Brighton work on issues of creating alternative histories. They use post-modern theories that include methods for deconstruction and theories which understand the use of histories to influence modern politics. This theoretical orientation informs the department’s study of landscapes, museum exhibits, use of the media, and the role of constructions of the past in local political contexts. Active excavations are used to understand local histories, their impact on national identities for minority members and the role of reconstructed and rebuilt landscapes, and urban environments used to shift power relations. Faculty members work on materials from the 18th through the 20th centuries and focus on ideology, class, minorities and races. Historical archaeology at Maryland is strong in studies of the African and Irish diasporas, the political uses of archaeology, landscapes, and ties between archaeological practice and community identity. Training is provided in laboratory analysis, GIS, and Web-based communication. The department maintains close ties to many distinguished archaeologists who have taught courses or provided internships for graduate students. Drs. Francis McManamon, Barbara Little, Stephen Potter, and Charles Hall all have adjunct faculty status. Adjunct Faculty in applied positions and Affiliate Faculty in other departments across campus help mentor students. The department currently offers a Master of Applied Anthropology (MAA). This two-year, 42-credit degree balances a practical internship experience with a solid academic foundation. Students specializing in historical archaeology often choose to pursue interests in CRM within regulatory agencies or private firms, archaeology within tourist environments, public interpretation in archaeologically based museums, and archaeology of the Chesapeake/Mid-Atlantic region. Students also work closely with research projects conducted in cooperation with Historic Annapolis, the National Park Service, and the Maryland Historical Trust, among others. Research opportunities include Archaeology in Annapolis, which offers a field school in urban archaeology each summer and maintains research labs as well as numerous cooperative agreements with the National Park Service. The department also operates the University of Maryland Center for Heritage Resource Studies (CHRS), which is involved in cultural heritage studies, including tourism, public archaeology, and museum interpretation. Other departments or programs that may offer relevant classes include Historic Preservation, American Studies, Geography, and History. The university participates in a consortium program with other area institutions (American, Catholic, George Mason, George Washington, and other universities). Students can take courses at any of these institutions to complement their MA degree and the credits will apply to their University of Maryland degree.

5. For More Information Contact: Michael Paolisso, Graduate Director, Department of Anthropology, 1111 Woods Hall, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD 20742 USA; phone: 301-405-1433; fax: 301-314-8305; email: <anthgrad@deans.umd.edu>; Web page: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-AMHERST

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts-Amherst
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Chilton, Elizabeth (PhD, Massachusetts 1996; Assoc Prof) New England Native history, contact period, ceramic analysis, maize horticulture
   Geoarchaeology:
   Paynter, Robert (PhD, Massachusetts 1980; Prof) race, class, and gender issues of global capitalism, cultural landscape studies, spatial analysis, New England
   Sugarman, Michael (PhD, Harvard 2000; Asst Prof) economic, cultural, and political interaction among the cultures of the eastern Mediterranean and Near East during the Bronze and Iron Ages; the emergence and maintenance of cultural complexity, urbanism, and states; stylistic, elemental, and microstructural studies
   Wobst, H. Martin (PhD, Michigan 1971; Prof) theory and method, contemporary material culture studies, indigenous archaeologies
4. General Statement: The program situates studies of pre-Classical Mediterranean and post-Columbian global societies within the framework of four-field, historical anthropology. Though our areal specialties concentrate on New England and the eastern Mediterranean, we encourage people to work in other parts of the world, in a manner informed by political, economic, and cultural-ecological theories. Ongoing field and laboratory projects include the archaeology of various sites throughout western Massachusetts, including studies of Deerfield Village and its environs, analyses of the W. E. B. Du Bois site in Great Barrington, investigations of the political economy of the Late Bronze Age eastern Mediterranean, and issues in indigenous archaeology. Other programs of potential interest to students include the Department of History, which has a Master’s program in Public History and an undergraduate certificate in Native American Indian Studies. The department’s European Studies Program financially supports student research conducted in Europe. Citizens of third-world countries and Native American students may apply for financial support from the Sylvia Forman Third World Scholarship Fund. The MA and PhD degrees are offered.

5. For More Information Contact: Director of Graduate Admissions (Enoch Page), Department of Anthropology, University of Mas-
4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology offers an MA program in historical archaeology and historical anthropology that emphasizes the comparative study of colonialism, urbanism, and globalization. The diverse curriculum and number of historical archaeologists on the faculty ensure that students receive solid training in both theory and method and have the opportunity to participate in field, laboratory, and museum research that is often collaborative and community-based. Students can also receive specialized training in environmental archaeology or GIS working with faculty and staff of the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research, and students often work closely with faculty in History and American Studies. The graduate program is designed for students interested in receiving a comprehensive master’s degree before pursuing a doctorate and for those interested in careers in CRM or museums. Main areal concentrations include North America and Mesoamerica with subarea specialties in the northeastern U.S., California, the American Southwest, the Chesapeake, southern Mexico, Andean South America, and Iceland. Students must take four required courses and four electives, participate in graduate-level field research, and complete a master’s thesis. In addition to active projects undertaken by faculty and staff, such as the regular Shelter Island and Eastern Pequot field schools in the Northeastern U.S., research opportunities are available with several area museums, including Plimouth Plantation, Old Sturbridge Village, and Strawberry Banke. Research assistantships are available that carry tuition waivers and stipends.

5. For More Information Contact: Stephen W. Silliman, Graduate Program Director, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Boston, MA 02125-3393 USA; email: <stephen.silliman@umb.edu>; phone: 617-287-6854; fax: 617-287-6857; department Web site: <http://www.umb.edu/academics/departments/anthropology/index.html>.

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1. Institution Name: University of Montana, Missoula
2. Department Name: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology and Anthropology:
   - Dixon, Kelly J. (PhD, UN-Reno 2002; Assoc Prof) historical archaeology, Western American history, archaeology of frontiers, boomtowns, landscapes, overseas Chinese and African Americans in the West
   - Douglas, John (PhD, Arizona 1990; Department of Anthropology Chair) New World archaeology, Southwest prehistory, computer field methods, artifact interpretation, regional systems and exchange, social change
   - Other Related Faculty/Staff:
     - Gregory Campbell (PhD, Oklahoma 1987) social epidemiology, demography, social organization, ethnic studies, critical anthropology; Ashley McKeown (PhD, UT-Knoxville 2000) craniofacial morphometrics utilizing three-dimensional coordinate data and geometric morphometry, bioarchaeology of Colonial sites in the Chesapeake area and the Caribbean, forensic anthropology, growth and secular trends, quantitative analyses; William Prentiss (PhD, Simon Fraser) evolutionary theory, lithic technology, hunter-gatherers, cultural resource management; Richard Sattler (PhD, Oklahoma 1987) native North America, ethnohistory, political anthropology, social organization, political economy, demography, gender, ethnicity
4. General Statement: We believe that our MA program is well suited for the following types of students: those who are pursuing a career as a professional anthropologist, and who plan to work for a government agency, museum, or a private-sector cultural resources management company. Our ‘cultural heritage track’ allows students to focus on the applied aspects of cultural resources management, museology, or language retention. For students who are changing fields, having earned a bachelor’s degree in a discipline other than anthropology, but who now wish to pursue anthropology, our ‘general track’ allows students to gain a solid foundation in the basic and advanced knowledge of the field. Students who would like to earn a PhD degree (at UM-Missoula or from another university) in order
to pursue a career as an university professor, museum curator, or senior partner in a cultural resources management company, and who have the ability and drive to accomplish this, but who feel that they need a more solid grounding in general anthropology before actually tackling a PhD program, will find our ‘general track’ ideal for this purpose, as it allows students to build knowledge and critical skills. We believe that our PhD program is well suited for students interested in cultural heritage, historical anthropology and archaeology, curation, language retention, historical linguistics, applied anthropology, bioarchaeology, human variation, archaeology, and socio-cultural anthropology; for practicing cultural resource managers who wish to earn the PhD; and for students seeking a career with a university, cultural resource management firm, museum, governmental agency, or NGO.

5. For More Information: John Douglas, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Social Sciences Building, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812 USA; phone: 406-243-4246; email: <john.douglas@umontana.edu>; Web page: <http://www.umt.edu/anthro>.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1. Institution Name: Memorial University of Newfoundland
2. Department Title: Archaeology Unit, Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Gautolon, Barry (MA Memorial 1997; Asst Prof) 17th-century settlement, clay tobacco pipes
   - Pope, Peter E. (PhD, Memorial 1992; Prof) 16th- to 18th-century fishery, social construction of memory, ceramics, North Atlantic
   - Tuck, James A. (PhD, Syracuse 1968; Prof Emeritus) early European settlement, eastern and northern North America

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Michael Deal (PhD, Simon Fraser 1983; Prof) ethnoarchaeology, paleoethnobotany, ceramics, eastern Canada, Mesoamerica; Sonja M. Jerkic (PhD, Toronto 1976; Assoc Prof) physical anthropology, skeletal biology, forensic anthropology, paleopathology; Cathy Mathias (MSc, Memorial 1999; Conservator) burial environments and deterioration, European clothing; Gerald L. Pocius (PhD, Pennsylvania 1981; Prof, Dept of Folklore) vernacular architecture, material culture; Peter Ramsden (PhD, Toronto 1975; Adj Prof) ethnohistory, eastern Canada, British Isles; M. A. Priscilla Renouf (PhD, Cambridge 1982; Canada Research Chair in North Atlantic Archaeology) hunter-gatherers, northern Europe and northeast North America; Peter J. Whitridge (PhD, Arizona St 1999; Asst Prof) zooarchaeology, social relations, spatial analysis, gender, theory, Arctic

4. General Statement: Memorial’s Archaeology Unit is an active research group with particular interests in Newfoundland and Labrador, the Arctic, subsistence and settlement studies, historical archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, social archaeology, and ethnohistory. The MA and PhD in Archaeology are offered in prehistoric or historical archaeology of Northeastern North America and the Arctic. The Unit has a long-standing commitment to community outreach and has been closely involved with the interpretation of the 16th-century Basque whaling station in Red Bay, Labrador and the 17th-century English colony in Ferryland, NL. Current projects also include excavations at the 17th-century French capital of Plaisance and survey of Newfoundland’s Petit Nord, the region exploited by migratory French fishermen between 1500 and 1904. Ours is a small program, directed toward hands-on excavation or analysis of archaeological assemblages. We normally admit four to eight students to the MA program each year and one or two to the Doctoral program. Through cross-appointments, the Archaeology Unit has close links with Memorial’s Departments of History and Folklore. Current and recent students come from Canada, England, the U.S., and Greenland.

5. For More Information Contact: Sonja Jerkic, Graduate Coordinator, Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John’s, NL, A1C 5S7, Canada; phone: 709-737-8861; fax: 709-737-2374; email: <sjerkic@mun.ca>; Web page: <http://www.mun.ca/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS

1. Institution Name: The University of Memphis
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Weaver, Guy (MA, Memphis 1979; Adj Faculty & President, Weaver and Associates) archaeology of the southeastern U.S., historical ceramics

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Ronald Brister (MA, Memphis 1981; Curator of Collections, Memphis Pink Palace Museum) museology, museums and society; David Dye (PhD, Washington 1980; Assoc Prof) archaeology, ethnohistory, iconography, North America, Charles H. McNutt (PhD, Michigan 1960; Prof Emeritus) archaeology, typology, cultural evolution, North America

4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology at the University of Memphis offers a BA in Anthropology and an MA in Applied Anthropology. The archaeology program emphasizes the archaeology of the Southeast, from early prehistory through the historic period. Current research projects in historical archaeology focus on early 19th-century settlement, plantations, tenant farming, and American Civil War sites. The department operates a museum at Chucalissa, a Mississippian site in Memphis, and students have the opportunity to work closely and study with museum professionals there and at other institutions in the city. Ours is an applied anthropology program; therefore, the emphasis is on training students to work as professional archaeologists. Students are encouraged to gain practical experience with CRM firms and agencies.

5. For More Information Contact: David H. Dye, Department of Anthropology, 316 Manning Hall, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152 USA; phone: 901-678-2080; email: <daviddye@memphis.edu>; Web page: <http://www.people.memphis.edu/~anthropology/>.
Graduate students are required to take several foundation courses in anthropology as well as to meet theory and method requirements. Ongoing field programs provide experience in conducting all phases of research including training in contract archaeology and through a flexible guidance committee system development of a course of study specializing in historical archaeology. It is expected that students who specialize in archaeology will leave the program as well-rounded anthropological archaeologists. Two National Parks-Isle Royale and Keweenaw National Historical Park-contain industrial sites to be studied and interpreted for the public. It is expected that students who specialize in archaeology will leave the program as well-rounded anthropological archaeologists.

MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Michigan Technological University
2. Department Title: Department of Social Sciences
3. Faculty in Historical/Industrial Archaeology:
   - Hoagland, Alison (MA, George Washington 1979; Assoc Prof Historic Preservation) architectural history, historic preservation
   - Lankton, Larry (PhD, Pennsylvania 1977; Prof History) history of technology
   - MacLennan, Carol (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1979; Assoc Prof Anthropology) anthropology of industry
   - Martin, Patrick (PhD, Michigan St 1984; Prof Archaeology) historical/archaeological science
   - Martin, Susan (PhD, Michigan St 1985; Assoc Prof Archaeology) heritage management, prehistoric archaeology
   - Reynolds, Terry (PhD, Kansas 1973; Prof History) history of technology
   - Scarlett, Timothy (PhD, UN-Reno, 2002; Asst Prof Archaeology) historical archaeology, industrial archaeology, ceramics
   - Seely, Bruce (PhD, Delaware 1982; Prof History) history of science and technology
   - Swetz, Samuelle (PhD, Texas A&M 2005; Asst Prof Archaeology) historical archaeology, heritage management

4. General Statement: MTU’s unique MS degree program in Industrial Archaeology (IA) emphasizes a truly interdisciplinary approach to IA, combining the academic perspectives of archaeology, history of technology, architectural history, and anthropology. Students take courses in the history of technology, historical and industrial archaeology, heritage management, and other areas in the social sciences or approved electives from other departments, such as geophysics, metallurgy, or forestry. The university is situated in an industrial region, surrounded by sites related to mining, iron and copper production, logging, and transportation, creating a man-made laboratory for the study of IA. Two National Parks-Isle Royale and Keweenaw National Historical Park-contain industrial sites to be studied and interpreted for the public. The university library, in addition to its extensive holdings related to industrial history, maintains the Copper Country Archives, an important collection of original materials concerning regional history and the records of many mining companies. The Archaeology Laboratory is actively involved in local and regional archaeological projects, providing thesis projects for students. Recent research projects include work at the Kennecott Copper Mine and Bremner Gold District in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska, Coal Creek in Yukon Charley Rivers National Preserve, the Pittsburgh and Boston Copper Harbor Mine in Michigan, the Whim sugar plantation in St. Croix, U.S.V.I., and early 20th-century coal mines on the archipelago of Svalbard, beyond the Arctic Circle off the
A multiyear research project has been underway since 2002 at the site of the West Point Foundry in Cold Spring, NY. Financial support is available through project funding and teaching assistantships; all graduate students have received support.

Michigan Tech initiated a PhD Program in Industrial Heritage and Archaeology in fall 2005. This program seeks sites at the intersection of historical archaeology, material culture and heritage management. It is designed to meet what we anticipate will be a need for inter-disciplinary scholars who understand industrial history and the material culture of industry, and the challenges of documenting, preserving, and interpreting that history. This research degree offers an excellent potential for support. The National Science Foundation has provided support for the first three years of the program. For more information, see our Web site: <http://www.social.mtu.edu/IHAPhD.htm>.

5. For More Information Contact: Bruce Seely, Department Chair, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, 1400 Townsend Drive, Houghton, MI 49931-1295 USA; phone: 906-487-2113; fax: 906-487-2468; email: <bseely@mtu.edu>; Web page: <http://www.industrialarchaeology.net> and <http://www.ss.mtu.edu/IHAPhD.htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA–LINCOLN

1. Institution Name: University of Nebraska-Lincoln
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology and Geography
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Athanassopoulos, Effie F. (PhD, Pennsylvania 1993; Asst Prof) archaeology, historical archaeology, landscape archaeology, Europe, Mediterranean
   - Bleed, Peter (PhD, Wisconsin 1973; Prof) archaeology, historical archaeology, technology, material culture, Great Plains, Japan
   - Demers, Paul (PhD, Michigan St 2001; Lect) border studies, fur trade and market economics, ethnohistory, utopian and intentional societies, industrial archaeology
4. General Statement: Training in historical archaeology is offered within the context of general anthropological and archaeological research. Excavation and collections-management experience is offered through contract research projects and internships. The department has close contacts with the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service (historical archaeologists on staff include William Hunt, Douglas Scott, and Vergil E. Noble) and the Nebraska Historical Society. We offer an MA in Anthropology and have established a structured graduate program in professional archaeology.
5. For More Information Contact: Paul Demers, Peter Bleed, or Effie Athanassopoulos, Department of Anthropology and Geography, 126 Bessey Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588 USA; phone: 402-472-2411; fax: 402-472-9642; email: <pbleed1@unl.edu>; Web page: <http://www.unl.edu/anthro/Homepage.html>.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA—RENO

1. Institution Name: University of Nevada-Reno
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Hardesty, Donald L. (PhD, Oregon 1972; Prof) historical archaeology, historic preservation, ecological anthropology
   - Hattori, Eugene (PhD, Washington St 1982; Adj Assoc Prof) historical archaeology, paleoecology
   - Reno, Ron (PhD, UN-Reno 1996; Adj Asst Prof) historical archaeology, industrial archaeology
   - White, Carolyn (PhD, Boston 2002) historical archaeology, gender and material culture, colonial archaeology, museum studies
   - Other Related Faculty/Staff: Don Fowler (PhD, Pittsburg 1965; Prof Emeritus) historic preservation, Great Basin archaeology
4. General Statement: The university offers both MA and PhD programs with a specialization in historical archaeology. Geographical and temporal focus is on the 19th- and early 20th-century American West. Ongoing research programs focus on industrial archaeology, environmental archaeology, and 19th-century western American emigration and settlement. Special resources include extensive library holdings on mining and the history of the American West; the Basque Studies Center; and paleoenvironmental laboratory facilities at the Desert Research Institute.
5. For More Information Contact: Donald L. Hardesty, Department of Anthropology MS 096, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0006 USA; phone: 775-784-6704, ext. 2002; fax: 775-327-2226; email: <hardesty@unr.edu>; Web page: <http://www.unr.edu/cla/anthro>.

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

1. Institution Name: City University of New York
2. Department Title: PhD Program in Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Bankoff, H. Arthur (PhD, Harvard 1974; Prof) historical archaeology, farmsteads in urban environments, urbanization
   - McGovern, Thomas (PhD, Columbia 1979; Prof) zooarchaeology, climatic impacts, paleoecology, North Atlantic Islands, eastern Arctic
   - Wall, Diana diZerega (PhD, NYU 1987; Assoc Prof) historical archaeology, urban archaeology, class, ethnicity, gender
4. General Statement: Because the faculty is drawn from the archaeologists working at the numerous colleges that make up the university, graduate students have access to an unusually large number of archaeology faculty. Many of these faculty offer expertise in fields
that are vital for historical archaeologists, including zooarchaeology, complex societies, and statistical analysis. Graduate students also have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the South Street Seaport Museum. The PhD is offered.

5. For More Information Contact: Diana Wall, Department of Anthropology, the City College of New York, CUNY, 138th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031 USA; phone: 212-650-7361; fax: 212-650-6607; email: <DDIZW@aol.com>; Web page: <http://web.gc.cuny.edu/anthropology>.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK–BINGHAMTON

1. Institution Name: State University of New York-Binghamton
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Cobb, Charles R. (PhD, S Illinois 1988; Prof) political economy, contact period, eastern U.S., quantitative methods
   Dekin, Albert A., Jr. (PhD, Michigan St 1975; Assoc Prof) CRM, Arctic
   McGuire, Randall H. (PhD, Arizona 1982; Prof) political economy, ideology, southwest and northeast U.S., northern Mexico, 19th-20th century, contact period, landscapes
   Stahl, Ann B. (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1985; Prof) ethnohistory, political economy, West Africa, diet and food processing
4. General Statement: The department awards MA and PhD degrees in anthropology with a specialization in historical archaeology. Faculty and students have ongoing research projects with historical foci in upstate New York, Colorado, Ghana, Alaska, and northwest Mexico. No faculty in the department do underwater archaeology and we presently have no facilities for such study. The department maintains seven archaeology laboratories for instruction and for faculty and student research. The Public Archaeology Facility is the non-profit contract archaeology arm of the department directed by Nina Versaggi (PhD, SUNY-Binghamton 1988). It provides employment and field experience, as well as thesis and dissertation projects for students in historical archaeology. The Archaeological Analytical Research Facility provides infrastructure and analytical support for faculty and student research. It includes a zooarchaeology laboratory directed by Peter Stahl (PhD, Illinois 1984). The department provides a computer pod for graduate student use with MAC- and IBM-compatible computers and a laser printer. For the 2004-2005 year, the department awarded a total of 22 assistantships, 4 of which were awarded to incoming students. Assistantships constitute a tuition waver and a stipend. University resources include the Fernand Braudel Center directed by Immanuel Wallerstein, the Institute for Global Cultural Studies directed by Ali A. Mazrui, and the Sojourner Center for Women's Studies directed by Ami Bar On.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

1. Institution Name: University of Pennsylvania
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Schuyler, Robert L. (PhD, UC-Santa Barbara 1975; Assoc Prof/Assoc Curator) historical archaeology, history and theory of archaeology and anthropology, North America
4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has been taught at the University of Pennsylvania since 1960. In 1980, a formal program in historical archaeology was established. The program draws upon its own Graduate Group but also upon a strong combination of faculty and resources in several other departments (American Civilization, Folklore-Folklife, History, History and Sociology of Science, Historic Preservation, and the University Museum). Students in the Historical Archaeology program may specialize in any time period (16th-20th centuries) or geographic area. Students have done or are doing dissertations on various topics and sites in North America, Latin America, Africa, and Europe. Students wishing to specialize in historical archaeology must apply to the Anthropology PhD program.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

1. Institution Name: University of Saskatchewan
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Kennedy, Margaret (PhD, Calgary 1991; Assoc Prof) fur trade archaeology of western Canada, archaeology of contact, late 19th- to 20th-century settlement of western Canada, ethnicity, trade, industrial archaeology
   Meyer, David (PhD, McMaster 1982; Prof) fur trade archaeology of western Canada, early contact-period archaeology, Northern Plains, boreal forest archaeology
   Other Related Faculty/Staff: Ernie Walker (PhD, UT-Austin 1980; Prof) biological anthropology, faunal analysis, Northern Plains archaeology
4. General Statement: Our department, which specializes in the prehistoric and historical archaeology of the Northern Plains and boreal forest, offers an MA degree but not the PhD. Overall research interests in historical archaeology include the 18th- and 19th-century fur trade; the buffalo-robe trade of the late 19th century; western settlement, including that of specific ethnic and religious groups; and the industrial archaeology of western Canada (e.g., brickyards, coal and coke industry). Current projects by department members include historic-period trail inventories, investigations of 19th-century Métis buffalo-hunting winter villages, excavations at a turn-of-the-20th-century middle-class British experimental village site, fur trade site faunal and settlement analyses, and relief-camp studies. Graduate students are provided with both study and lab space. The main campus library has very good coverage of resources pertaining to historical archaeology. The department maintains an excellent comparative faunal collection and a computer lab. Students have access to the Western Development Museum, which is useful for those interested in studying the early Eurocanadian settlement era.

5. For More Information Contact: Margaret Kennedy, Department of Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, 55 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5B1 Canada; phone: 306-966-4182; email: <kennedym@duke.usask.ca>; Web page: <http://www.arts.usask.ca/archaeology/>.

**SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY**

1. Institution Name: Simon Fraser University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Burley, David V. (PhD, Simon Fraser 1979; Prof) traditional history, northwestern North America, South Pacific, 18th-20th centuries
   - D’Andrea, Catherine (PhD, Toronto 1992; Assoc Prof) archaeobotany, New and Old World domesticates
   - Driver, Jonathan C. (PhD, Calgary 1978; Prof) zooarchaeology, domesticated faunas
   - Hayden, Brian D. (PhD, Toronto 1976; Prof) European/Native contact, ethnoarchaeology, theory, northwestern North America
   - Jamieson, Ross W. (PhD, Calgary 1996; Asst Prof) historical archaeology, Spanish Colonialism, domestic architecture, material culture, ethnohistory
   - Nelson, Eric (PhD, McMaster 1972; Prof) applied archaeometry, stable-isotope analysis
   - Skinner, Mark M. (PhD, Cambridge 1978; Prof) osteology, forensics, historic cemeteries
   - Yang, Dongya (PhD, McMaster 1998; Asst Prof) molecular bioarchaeology, osteology, forensics
   - Yellowhorn, Eldon (PhD, McGill 2002; Asst Prof) Plains and fur trade archaeology, oral history, traditional knowledge, indigenous archaeology

4. General Statement: The department offers MA and PhD degrees in archaeology with the potential to specialize in historical archaeology through thesis study. The full department has 14 faculty appointments holding a range of theoretical and methodological interests. Many of these crosscut historical archaeology, and those listed above are willing to supervise or sit as committee members for historical archaeology students. Students entering the PhD program must have completed the MA degree with a written thesis. The department maintains a small museum of Ethnology and Archaeology and has close working relationships with other museums and historic sites in British Columbia. Graduate student support is limited to seven semester fellowships as well as teaching assistantships. University-wide entrance scholarships are also available.

5. For More Information Contact: Robyn Banerjee, Graduate Secretary, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6 Canada. Faculty contact for historical archaeology is David V. Burley; phone: 604-291-4727: fax: 604-291-5666; email: <burley@sfu.ca>; Web page: <http://www.sfu.ca/archaeology>.

**SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY**

1. Institution Name: Sonoma State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Praetzellis, Adrian (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1991; Prof) historical archaeology, CRM, local history, urban archaeology
   - Purser, Margaret (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1987; Prof) historical archaeology, gender and archaeology, vernacular architecture and cultural landscape studies, 19th-century West, Pacific region

4. General Statement: The department offers an MA in Cultural Resources Management. However, courses are offered in historical archaeology, and students may specialize in this area. The Anthropological Studies Center, an adjunct organization, regularly carries out research in historical archaeology and local history, so students may get practical experience in these areas.

5. For More Information Contact: Margaret Purser or Adrian Praetzellis, Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 USA; phone: 707-604-2312; fax: 707-664-3920; emails: <margaret.purser@sonoma.edu> or <adrian.praetzellis@sonoma.edu>; Web pages: <http://www.sonoma.edu/Anthropology>, <http://www.sonoma.edu/projects/asc>.

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

1. Institution Name: University of South Carolina
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   - Cahue, Laura (PhD, Michigan St 2001; Asst Prof) bioarchaeology, diet, nutrition, and health of Southeast U.S. historic populations, stable isotope biogeochemistry, political ecology of health, Latin America
1. Institution Name: University of Southampton
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   Adams, Jonathan (BA, Dunelm; DPhil, Stockholm; MIFA, FSA; Dir. Centre for Maritime Archaeology; Sr Lect Maritime Archaeology; Postgrad. Res. Coord.) design, construction, and use of wooden ships in northern Europe, theory and practice of underwater archaeological excavation and recording, experimental archaeology (reconstructions and modeling)
   Blue, Lucy (PhD, Oxford; Lect) theory and practice of ethnoarchaeological research, paleogeography and the archaeology of harbors, pre-Classical seafaring in the Near East
   Dix, Justin (PhD, St. Andrews; Lect in Marine Archaeological Geophysics; jnt. appt with School of Ocean and Earth Sciences at the Southampton Oceanography Centre) geological processes and archaeology, site formation processes, high-resolution marine seismology
   McGrail, Seán (DPhil; Prof) ancient seafaring, experimental archaeology, ethnography

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Timothy Champion (DPhil; Prof) heritage management, maritime prehistory; David Hinton (Prof) medieval archaeology; Dominic Hudson (PhD, Dept. of Ship Science) ship science in archaeology; David Wheatley (PhD) archaeological computing; and Philip Wilson (Prof.). Associated academic staff from collaborating institutions include Christopher Dobbs (MA; Mary Rose Trust) experimental archaeology, museums; Damian Goodburn (PhD, U College London) ancient woodworking; J. D. Hill (PhD; British Museum) maritime landscapes, Iron Age, and Romano-British maritime archaeology; Mark Jones (PhD; Mary Rose Trust) conservation; Roger Leech (Prof); Gustav Milne (MSc; U College London) waterfront and intertidal archaeology; David Peacock (Prof); David Tomalin (PhD; Vis. Fellow) heritage management. Other research-associated bodies include the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (deepwater archaeology), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (imaging in underwater archaeology), University College, South Stockholm (ships and society), the National Museum of Sweden (various shipwreck-recording projects), and the Guernsey Museum & Galleries.

4. General Statement: The Department of Archaeology at the University of Southampton is one of the largest in Europe and was awarded a Grade 5a (highest evaluation) in the last Research Assessment Exercise. The department was also awarded a maximum 24 points by the Quality Assurance Association for its curriculum design, and excellence in teaching and learning. The department regards
of marine archaeology, either independently or in cooperation with the Department of Archaeology. A Marine Archaeological Education Centre was established in Nynashamn, near Stockholm, in 1991. Courses at the Centre are offered in underwater archaeological documentation techniques, the care of submerged cultural resources, and other subjects. The program is recognized by the Nautical Archaeology Society International Training Scheme. MA and PhD degrees are offered. The Centre is responsible for the educational syllabus, and the Swedish National Maritime Museums in Stockholm, which specializes in marine archaeology, Nordic archaeology, osteology, and medieval archaeology. The Department of Archaeology at the University of Stockholm since 1975. The theoretical aspects of the subject are taught at the Department of Archaeology at the University of Stockholm, which specializes in marine archaeology, Nordic archaeology, osteology, and medieval archaeology. The Department of Archaeology of the University of Stockholm is responsible for the educational syllabus and the Swedish National Maritime Museums in Stockholm are responsible for a program focusing on the care and preservation of submerged cultural resources. Diving experience is seen as a valuable asset for the studies, but is not obligatory. The Sports Diving Organization is responsible for diver training and safety. The program is recognized by the Nautical Archaeology Society International Training Scheme. MA and PhD degrees are offered. In 1991, a Marine Archaeological Education Centre was established in the town of Nynashamn, just south of Stockholm. Courses at the Centre are offered in underwater archaeological documentation techniques, the care of submerged cultural resources, and other subjects of marine archaeology, either independently or in cooperation with the Department of Archaeology.

5. For More Information Contact: Jonathan Adams, Director, Centre for Maritime Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ, UK; phone (departmental office): +44-1703-592247; fax: +44-1703-593032; email: <jjra@soton.ac.uk>; Web pages: (department) <http://www.arch.soton.ac.uk/>; (centre) <http://cma.soton.ac.uk/>.

1. Institution Name: The University of Southern Mississippi
2. Department Title: Anthropology and Sociology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Young, Amy L. (PhD, UT-Knoxville 1995; Assoc Prof) historical archaeology, urban archaeology, southeastern archaeology, African-American archaeology, plantations
4. General Statement: The program focuses on southeastern historical archaeology with an emphasis on 19th-century urban and African-American archaeology. The anthropology program has an archaeology laboratory and a physical anthropology laboratory. A partnership with the U.S. Forest Service has provided internships for practical experience. A stipend and fee waiver is included. The university has a special collections and archives for historical research. The program offers an MA in anthropology. Students may also wish to pursue a dual Master’s in Anthropology and History, which focuses on public-sector training to prepare students for careers in CRM, historic preservation, and cultural heritage tourism.
5. For More Information Contact: Amy L. Young, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Box 5074, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5074 USA; phone: 601-266-4306; fax: 601-266-6373; email: <amy.young@usm.edu>; Web page: <http://www.usm.edu/>.

1. Institution Name: University of Southern Mississippi
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   - Cederlund, Carl Olof (PhD, Stockholm 1984; Assoc Prof) marine archaeology
4. General Statement: Marine archaeology has been offered as a course of study by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Southern Mississippi since 1975. The theoretical aspects of the subject are taught at the Department of Archaeology at the University of Southern Mississippi, which specializes in maritime archaeology, Nordic archaeology, osteology, and medieval archaeology. The Department of Archaeology of the University of Southern Mississippi is responsible for the educational syllabus, and the Swedish National Maritime Museums in Stockholm are responsible for a program focusing on the care and preservation of submerged cultural resources. Diving experience is seen as a valuable asset for the studies, but is not obligatory. The Sports Diving Organization is responsible for diver training and safety. The program is recognized by the Nautical Archaeology Society International Training Scheme. MA and PhD degrees are offered. In 1991, a Marine Archaeological Education Centre was established in the town of Nynashamn, just south of Stockholm. Courses at the Centre are offered in underwater archaeological documentation techniques, the care of submerged cultural resources, and other subjects of marine archaeology, either independently or in cooperation with the Department of Archaeology.
5. For More Information Contact: Gertrud Nordbert, University of Stockholm, 10691 Stockholm, Sweden; phone: +00946-8-163418; fax: +00946-8-6128375.

1. Institution Name: Syracuse University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Armstrong, Douglas V. (PhD, UCLA 1983; Prof, Laura J. and Douglas Meredith Professor, and Maxwell Professor of Teaching Exce-
lence) historical archaeology, ethnohistory, African Caribbean transformations, culture contact, plantation communities, free black settlement, public policy, collections management, material analysis, GIS applications, global positioning systems (GPS), Caribbean, North America (Northeast, California)

DeCorse, Christopher (PhD, UCLA 1989; Assoc Prof Anthropology) historical archaeology, African prehistory and historical archaeology, culture change, material culture, West Africa, North America (Northeast)

Goode-Null, Susan (PhD, Massachusetts-Amherst 2002; Asst Prof) human osteology, paleodemography, paleopathology, bioarchaeology of children, faunal analysis, African Diaspora

Singleton, Theresa (PhD, Florida 1980; Assoc Prof & Graduate Dir) historical archaeology, African-American archaeology, African Diaspora, ethnohistory, museum studies and collections management, North America (Southeast), Caribbean (Cuba), West Africa

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Pat (M. E.) Bickford (PhD, Illinois 1960; Prof Emeritus Earth Sciences) analytical chemistry, isotopic and X-ray analysis; John Burdick (PhD, CUNY 1990; Assoc Prof Anthropology) religion and politics, African Diaspora, social movement theory, Latin America, Brazil; A. H. Peter Castro (PhD, UC-Santa Barbara 1988; Assoc Prof Anthropology) applied anthropology, development, resource management, Africa; Mark Fleshman (PhD, UCLA 1974; Asst Prof Emeritus Anthropology) human osteology, faunal analysis, general physical anthropology; Anne E. Mosher (PhD, Penn St 1989; Assoc Prof Geography) historical, urban, and social geography, U.S.; James L. Newman (PhD, Minnesota 1968; Prof Geography) historical geography, population, diet, and nutrition, Africa; Deborah Pellow (PhD, Northwestern 1974; Prof Anthropology) anthropology of space, gender studies, West Africa; David J. Robinson (PhD, London 1967; Prof Geography) historical geography, Latin American colonial populations, development; Maureen Schwarz (PhD, Washington 1998) Native American gender studies, applied anthropology, sacred spaces; Stephen Webb (PhD, Wisconsin 1965; Prof History) colonial American history, the Iroquois

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology at Syracuse combines a unique set of resources that utilize the university’s multidisciplinary strengths. Our focus is on ethnohistory, culture change and transformation, and the impact of historical contact and interaction between cultures. Anthropology is administered through the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, ranked by U.S. News and World Report in 2002 as the top program in public administration. This facilitates interdisciplinary studies in environmental issues, historic preservation, and policy planning. Historical archaeology draws upon strengths in anthropology as well as history, geography, and earth sciences. Facilities include a laboratory complex, Syracuse University Archaeological Research Center, GIS and GPS equipment, and analytical equipment. Analytical facilities within the Earth Sciences Department include high-precision isotope ratio, mass spectrometer, x-ray fluorescence spectrometer, x-ray diffractometer, and directly coupled plasma spectrometer. Students take courses in the Maxwell School, Women’s Studies, Museum Studies, SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry, and SUNY-Upstate Medical Center. Funding is competitive; currently 95% of enrolled students are funded. Opportunities include university fellowships, teaching assistantships, and funded projects. Students are encouraged to participate in the Future Professoriate Project funded by the PEW Charitable Trusts and the U.S. Department of Education. Completion of this program leads to a Certificate in University Teaching awarded upon completion of the doctoral degree. Both the MA and PhD degrees are awarded.

5. For More Information Contact: Theresa Singleton, Graduate Director, Anthropology Department, Maxwell 209-Box A, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-1200 USA; phone: 315-443-2435/2200; fax: 315-443-4860; email: <tasingle@maxwell.syr.edu>; Web page: <http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/anthro/default.asp>.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE–KNOXVILLE

1. Institution Name: University of Tennessee–Knoxville
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Anderson, David G. (PhD, Michigan 1990; Assoc Prof) southeastern U.S., Caribbean, heritage/cultural resource management
   Faulkner, Charles H. (PhD, Indiana 1970; Prof) North American historical archaeology, eastern U.S., historical architecture, urban archaeology, industrial archaeology
   Klippel, Walter E. (PhD, Missouri 1971; Prof) zooarchaeology of historic-period sites
   Schroedl, Gerald F. (PhD, Washington St 1972; Prof) historic Native Americans, Cherokee studies, Caribbean, western U.S.
   Simek, Jan F. (PhD, SUNY-Binghamton 1984; Prof) Old World historic-period sites, Western Europe, quantitative methods, geoarchaeology

4. General Statement: The department offers a wide range of graduate studies in historical archaeology including the postcontact Western Hemisphere, zooarchaeology, and quantitative methods. The MA and PhD degrees are awarded. Departmental facilities include an historical archaeology laboratory with a large type collection of ceramics, glass, and architectural materials, zooarchaeology laboratory and collections, geoarchaeology laboratory, and departmental library. Students also have access to the facilities and collections of McClung Museum on campus.

5. For More Information Contact: Charles H. Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, 249 South Stadium Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720 USA; phone: 865-974-4408; fax: 865-974-2686; email: <cfaulke@utk.edu>; Web page: <http://www.utk.edu/>.

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Texas A&M University
2. Department Title: The Nautical Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   Carlson, Deborah (PhD, Texas 2004; Asst Prof) nautical archaeology, Classical seafaring, Greek and Roman archaeology
Crisman, Kevin J. (PhD, Pennsylvania 1989; Assoc Prof) nautical archaeology, historical archaeology, ship construction, Western Hemisphere

Hamilton, Donny L. (PhD, Texas 1975; Prof, Program Head, and President of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology [INA]) historical archaeology, nautical archaeology, artifact conservation, North America, Caribbean

Pulak, Cemal M. (PhD, Texas A&M 1997; Assoc Prof) nautical archaeology, Bronze Age seafaring, maritime trade, Mediterranean, history of seafaring

Smith, C. Wayne (PhD, Texas A&M; Assoc Prof) nautical archaeology, artifact conservation, Caribbean

Vieira de Castro, Luis Filipe (PhD, Texas A&M 2001; Asst Prof) nautical archaeology, European maritime expansion, Portugal (medieval and post-medieval), history of ship construction and ship reconstruction

Wachsmann, Shelley (PhD, Hebrew 1990; Assoc Prof) nautical archaeology, Biblical archaeology, pre-classical archaeology, Near East, Mediterranean

4. General Statement: Nautical Archaeology is a program within the Department of Anthropology that offers both MA and PhD degrees. The emphasis of the program is academic rather than technical. Candidates for admission are evaluated on their research and communication abilities rather than their diving records. A BA degree in a relevant field is required for admission to the MA program; a thesis-option MA degree is required for admission to the PhD program. However, there are provisions to go straight into the doctoral program with a baccalaureate degree. Students can choose from a wide range of specializations, ranging from the pre-classical Mediterranean to medieval New World, among others. Students also have the opportunity to study the history of ship construction and conservation. An interdisciplinary program with the Department of Oceanography provides training in remote sensing and deepwater surveys and excavations. There are excellent conservation and ship-reconstruction laboratories and opportunities on shipwreck projects around the globe. The Nautical Archaeology Program benefits from its affiliation with the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA), headquartered on the TAMU Campus, which provides field and research opportunities in the Americas, Europe, and the Mediterranean where INA has a research center in Bodrum, Turkey. Valuable training in palynology and faunal identification is offered in the Dept. of Anthropology.

5. For More Information Contact: The Graduate Advisor, Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352 USA; phone: 979-845-6398; fax: 979-845-6399; email: <nautarch@tamu.edu>; Web page: <http://nautarch.tamu.edu/academi>.

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER

1. Institution Name: University of Ulster
2. Department Title: Centre for Maritime Archaeology, School of Environmental Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   - Breen, Colin (PhD, Belfast, Member Irish Association of Professional Archaeologists [MIAPA]; Lect in Maritime Archaeology) archaeology of maritime landscapes, archaeology of shipwrecks, heritage management, development of medieval coasts, archaeology of Gaelic Ireland
   - Callaghan, Claire (MA, Cork, MIAPA; Res. Fellow) archaeology and underwater biological site formation, 19th-century shipping, archaeology of shipwrecks
   - Forsythe, Wes (MA, Belfast, MIAPA; Res. Fellow and Diving Supervisor, Coastal Research Group [CRG]) archaeology of wrecks, coastal fortification, warfare at sea, East India Company, underwater survey and excavation
   - McConkey, Rosemary (MA, Belfast; Res. Fellow) foreshore archaeology, aerial photography, harbors and landing places, art and archaeology
   - McErlean, Tom (BA, Belfast, MIAPA; Res. Fellow & Dir, Dept. of the Environment [DOE] for Northern Ireland [NI] Coastal Research Unit) intertidal, foreshore, and coastal archaeology, garden archaeology, archaeology of fish, historical coastal industries, Gaelic landscapes
   - Quinn, Rory (PhD, Southampton; Lect in Marine Archaeo-geophysics) marine geophysical applications to underwater archaeological site formation processes, archaeology of submerged landscapes

4. General Statement: The Centre for Maritime Archaeology was formed in February 1999 and officially launched by the Receiver of Wreck on 26 April 1999. The centre is jointly funded by the university and by the DOI (NI). It is currently staffed by two lecturers, one in maritime archaeology and the other in marine archaeological geophysics as well as by four research staff from DOE’s coastal archaeology unit. The centre is equipped with boats, professional diving equipment, and other marine survey gear. It is also well equipped with a suite of high-resolution marine geophysical equipment including side scan sonar, magnetometer, and a Chirp sub-bottom profiler, supported by Differential GPS. Other associated organizations include the Applied Geophysics Unit at the National University of Ireland, Galway, and Duchas the Heritage Service (the Irish Government’s archaeological body). Current research projects include a number of ongoing terrestrial and underwater excavations and landscape studies in Bantry Bay, off the southwest coast, and along the north coast of Ireland. Collaborative projects include a study of the East African coast with the Kenyan Museums Authority and the British Institute of East Africa. The aim of the MSC in Maritime Archaeology is to provide an advanced education in the area of maritime archaeology. It introduces the concept of maritime cultural landscapes and aims to develop a broad understanding of the resource environment. The course examines human relationships with the sea and inland waterways from the earliest times and addresses the issues relating to the interpretation and preservation of the evidence left by these past societies. A range of skills and techniques are taught, which will ultimately lead to students with the appropriate professional and technological skills necessary to support associated professionals, management, teaching, and research in Ireland and Britain and farther afield. In particular, the course draws on the strengths of the multidisciplinary...
5. For More Information Contact: Colin Breen or Rory Quinn, Centre for Maritime Archaeology, University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland BT52 1SA, UK; phone (departmental office): +44-1265-324-401; fax: +44-1265-324-911; emails: <cp.breen@ulst.ac.uk> or <rj.quinn@ulst.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/crg/cma.htm>.

**WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY**

1. Institution Name: Washington University in St. Louis
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   - Browman, David L. (PhD, Harvard 1970; Prof) historical archaeology, Andean and central Mississippi Valley
   - Kidder, Tristram R. (PhD, Harvard 1988; Prof) historical archaeology, central Mississippi Valley
   - Marshall, Fiona (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1986; Prof) historical zooarchaeology
   - Frachetti, Michael (Ph.D, Pennsylvania, 2004; Asst Prof) GIS systems in archaeology
4. General Statement: Current research includes rural settlers in Missouri (1800-1860), Andean historic archaeology, Midwestern historical zooarchaeology, and relations between historic Native American tribes and early Western colonists. Interested students must utilize the other strengths of the faculty (such as paleoethnobotany, zooarchaeology, geoarchaeology, GIS, ceramic analysis, and agricultural productivity). W.U. admits, with full financial fellowships, 3-4 archaeology students each year, in all areas of archaeology, including an occasional historical archaeology student. The program often has students from the W.U. ‘American Culture Studies’ program taking training in historical archaeology, and this program is a resource for our students as well.
5. For More Information Contact: David L. Browman, Department of Anthropology, Campus Box 1114, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130 USA; phone: 314-935-5231; fax: 314-935-8535; email: <dlbrowma@artsci.wustl.edu>; Web page: <http://www.artsci.wustl.edu/~archae/archpage.htm>.

**UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

1. Institution Name: University of Western Australia
2. Department Title: Archaeology, School of Social and Cultural Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   - Balme, Jane (PhD, ANU 1990, Sr Lect) Aboriginal Australian archaeology, subsistence and social organization, gender, spatial archaeology, method and theory
   - Bowdler, Sandra (PhD, ANU 1979, Prof Archaeology) Aboriginal Australia (esp. Shark Bay, Tasmania, coastal New South Wales), pre-Neolithic of East and Southeast Asia, midden analysis, stone artifact analysis, site management, Freudian archaeology, prehistoric and Viking Age Europe
   - Paterson, Alistair (PhD, Sydney 2000; Lect) historical archaeology, culture contact, pastoralism, Aboriginal history, relationship of history and archaeology, method and theory, field methods, material culture
4. The Centre for Archaeology was established in 1983 to provide a program of teaching in the discipline and discoveries of archaeology and also to focus on research in the rich heritage of Aboriginal society through to the present day from an archaeological perspective. It aims to provide students with a deeper understanding of the history of humans on earth, and particularly in Australia including colonial contexts, and to produce graduates capable of pursuing a professional career in an area of high demand. The centre offers a wide range of units in archaeology leading to the BA or BSc degrees (pass or honours). The emphasis on the undergraduate course is on Australia and Southeast Asia, but other areas of special interest such as the medieval period, Vikings, Indi-Pacific archaeology, and CRM are covered. Degrees offered include an MA (by research and thesis) as well as a PhD. In conjunction with the Western Australian Maritime Museum we offer a Graduate Diploma and Master of Applied Maritime Archaeology.
5. For More Information Contact: Alistair Paterson, Archaeology M405, School of Social and Cultural Studies, The University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia; phone: +61-8-9380-2867; fax: +61-8-9380-1023; email: <paterson@cyllene.uwa.edu.au>; Web page: <http://www.arts.uwa.edu.au/Archaeology/staff.htm>.

**UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA**

1. Institution Name: University of West Florida
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
   - Benchley, Elizabeth D. (PhD, UW-Milwaukee 1974; Assoc Dir., Archaeology Institute) terrestrial archaeology of all periods including French colonial, 19th-century rural, urban, and industrial, Midwest, Southeast, CRM
   - Bense, Judith A. (PhD, Washington St 1972; Prof Anthropology, Chair Dept of Anthropology & Dir Archaeology Institute) terrestrial archaeology, especially Spanish colonial and Middle Woodland, public archaeology, archaeological theory
   - Bratten, John R. (PhD, Texas A&M 1997; Faculty Res. Assoc, Archaeology Institute) maritime archaeology, artifact conservation, colonial and American ships
   - Clune, John J. (PhD, LSU 1997; Asst Prof History) Spanish colonial history, public history
   - Curtin, Joanne A. (PhD, Ohio State 1998; Assoc Prof Anthropology) bioanthropology, forensics, bioarchaeology, prehistoric and
Dysart, Jane E. (PhD, Texas Christian 1972; Prof History) history of the South, public history, especially of the colonial period, Indian history

Phillips, John C. (MA, Mississippi 1983; Faculty Res. Assoc, Archaeology Institute) terrestrial archaeology of all periods, particularly industrial mills, Spanish colonial, British colonial, GIS applications

4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology offers an MA degree under the close direction of 11 anthropology faculty with specializations in archaeology (terrestrial and maritime), cultural anthropology, biological anthropology, and theory. There are two internal programs within the MA: General Anthropology and Historical Archaeology. The General Anthropology program consists of four core courses, six electives in the student’s area of interest, and a thesis or internship. The Historical Archaeology program consists of four courses in history and archaeology, two electives, and a thesis or paper option. Both programs stress method, theory, and applications of archaeology in the real world. Research opportunities and fieldwork opportunities in the Pensacola area include both underwater shipwrecks and terrestrial sites related to the Spanish colonial, British colonial, and American periods. Facilities of the Archaeology Institute include teaching and conservation laboratories, a large curation facility, and a new office building, laboratory, and museum. The university also has an excellent library with special collections on the colonial and American history of northwest Florida. The program is designed for students with a background in history, anthropology, or archaeology who want to pursue a professional career or move on to a PhD program.

5. For More Information Contact: Judith A. Bense, Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of West Florida, 11,000 University Parkway, Pensacola FL 32514 USA; phone: 850-474-3015/2474; fax: 850-857-6278; email: <jbense@uwf.edu>; Web pages: <http://uwf.edu/anthropology>, <http://uwf.edu/archaeology>.

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Julien, Catherine (PhD, UC-Berkeley 1978; Prof History) Andean archaeology, ethnohistory, 16th-17th centuries
   Nassaney, Michael S. (PhD, Massachusetts 1992; Prof Anthropology) social archaeology, ethnohistory, political economy, material analysis, comparative colonialism, eastern North America

Other Related Faculty/Staff:
   Linda Borish (PhD, Maryland 1990; Assoc Prof History) early American studies, women’s history, material culture; Jose Antonio Brandao (PhD, York 1994; Assoc Prof History) North American Indians, New France, ethnohistory, colonialism; William M. Cremin (PhD, S Illinois 1978; Prof Anthropology) environmental archaeology, ethnohistory, western Great Lakes; Kristin Szylvian (PhD, Carnegie Mellon 1988; Assoc Prof History) public history, museum studies, housing policy, urban planning; Allen Zagarell (PhD, Freie U W Berlin 1977; Prof Anthropology) ethnohistory, critical archaeology, Web-based instruction, Asia

4. General Statement: Students are encouraged to pursue the MA degree in anthropology with a focus in historical archaeology. The faculty mentor graduate students in research that contributes to anthropological theory, method, and data by combining documentary and material analysis. Areas of emphasis include political economy and the ways in which material objects and the built environment express social relations in colonial, pioneer, and industrial settings. The department supports two archaeology laboratories and a wide range of computer hardware and software for student use. Other university resources of potential interest include geophysical equipment to conduct site evaluations (Geosciences), a GIS laboratory for spatial analysis (Geography), a particle-induced x-ray emission facility for characterization studies (Physics), and Archives and Regional History Collections with extensive holdings for southwest Michigan. An annual archaeological field school, directed by Cremin and Nassaney, examines a range of Native American and Euroamerican sites in southwest Michigan. Nassaney directs the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, an interdisciplinary project that focuses on the archaeology of the fur trade and colonialism. The History Department, Medieval Institute, and Institute of Cistercian Studies sponsor a field school at Grosbot Abbey and Rauzet Priory in southern France. Students also have the opportunity to participate in an exchange program to study historical archaeology at Laval University in Québec. The departments of anthropology and history offer a graduate certificate program in ethnohistory that provides opportunities for supervised study in the history and culture of New England, the Midwest, Canada (North America), and selected areas of Africa, Asia, Europe, and South America (<http://www.wmich.edu/ethnohistory>).

5. For More Information Contact: Michael S. Nassaney, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5032 USA; phone: 269-387-3981; fax: 269-387-3999; email: <nassaney@wmich.edu>; Web page: <http://www.wmich.edu/anthropology>.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

1. Institution Name: College of William and Mary

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
   Barka, Norman F. (PhD, Harvard 1965; Prof) historical archaeology, North America, West Indies/Bermuda, Europe
   Blakely, Michael L. (PhD, Massachusetts-Amherst 1985; Prof) biocultural anthropology, bioarchaeology, paleopathology, African Diaspora, North America, Europe, Africa
   Blanton, Dennis B. (MA, Brown 1980; Instructor) CRM, North America
   Bowen, Joanne (PhD, Brown 1990; Res. Prof) zooarchaeology, North America

Volume 39: Number 3 Fall 2006
4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology offers an MA/PhD in Anthropology, with specialization in Historical Archaeology, Historical Anthropology, and an MA program in Historical Archaeology. Students take courses in cultural theory, area studies, archaeology, CRM, historiography, and methods, with special emphasis on comparative colonialism, the African Diaspora, Native America, and the archaeology/arch anthropology of the Atlantic World. Practical training in field and lab work and archaeological conservation methods is available in various courses, including summer field schools/programs in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, Bermuda, the West Indies, and Turkey. The Williamsburg area has unparalleled historical, archaeological, and museum/library resources, as well as opportunities to participate in a wide variety of ongoing research projects, including those offered by staff of the Department of Archaeological Research of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, some of whom also teach in the department’s graduate program. The Department of Anthropology operates three centers of great benefit to students: the Archaeological Conservation Center, which performs conservation contract services with facilities for the treatment of a wide range of historic-period artifacts; the Center for Archaeological Research, which conducts archaeological survey, excavation, and analysis for a variety of government and private organizations; and the American Indian Resource Center, which brings Native people of the region together with scholars and students at the college for a variety of research and arts programs. All students accepted for the PhD program will receive full funding for their program of study.

5. For More Information Contact: Dr. Mary Voigt, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187 USA; phone: 757-221-1055; fax: 757-221-1066; email: <mmvoigt@wm.edu>; Web page: <http://www.wm.edu/CAS/anthropology>.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

1. Institution Name: University of York
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial Archaeology:
   - Bragdon, Kathleen J. (PhD, Brown 1981; Prof) ethnohistory, North America
   - Brown, Marley R. III (PhD, Brown 1987; Adj Assoc Prof) historical archaeology, North America, Bermuda
   - Gallivan, Martin D. (PhD, Virginia 1999; Asst Prof) archaeology, ethnohistory, North America
   - Harris, Edward C. (PhD, London 1979; Vis Prof) archaeological stratigraphy
   - Horning, Audrey (PhD, Pennsylvania 1995; Asst Prof) historical archaeology, Ireland, the Chesapeake
   - Moyer, Curtis (MA, George Washington 1981; Conservator) conservation
   - Reinhart, Theodore R. (PhD, New Mexico 1968; Prof) archaeology, New World
   - Voigt, Mary (PhD, Pennsylvania 1976; Assoc Prof) archaeology, Middle East

4. General Statement: The Department of Archaeology offers an MA/PhD in Archaeology, with specialization in Historical Archaeology, Historical Anthropology, and an MA program in Historical Archaeology. Students take courses in cultural theory, area studies, archaeology, CRM, historiography, and methods, with special emphasis on comparative colonialism, the African Diaspora, Native America, and the archaeology/arch anthropology of the Atlantic World. Practical training in field and lab work and archaeological conservation methods is available in various courses, including summer field schools/programs in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, Bermuda, the West Indies, and Turkey. The Williamsburg area has unparalleled historical, archaeological, and museum/library resources, as well as opportunities to participate in a wide variety of ongoing research projects, including those offered by staff of the Department of Archaeological Research of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, some of whom also teach in the department’s graduate program. The Department of Anthropology operates three centers of great benefit to students: the Archaeological Conservation Center, which performs conservation contract services with facilities for the treatment of a wide range of historic-period artifacts; the Center for Archaeological Research, which conducts archaeological survey, excavation, and analysis for a variety of government and private organizations; and the American Indian Resource Center, which brings Native people of the region together with scholars and students at the college for a variety of research and arts programs. All students accepted for the PhD program will receive full funding for their program of study.
espouse a wide range of theoretical positions including culture-historical, processualist, Marxist, and contextualist and other postproces-
sualist paradigms. Degrees offered are BA, BSc, MA, MSc, MPhil, and DPhil. Students may register for a whole degree program or attend
a whole or part of a year as a visiting student.

5. For More Information Contact: Harold Mytum, Department of Archaeology, University of York, King’s Manor, York Y01 7EP, UK; phone: +44-1904-433-929; fax: +44-1904-433-902; email: <hcml@york.ac.uk> (note that the fourth character is the numeral “1,” not
ac.uk/depts/arch/gsp/welcome/htm>.
SHA 2007
Preliminary Program and Conference Registration

Williamsburg, VA

Conference Theme:
“Old World/New World: Culture in Transformation”

Central to the theme of the 2007 SHA conference in Williamsburg/Jamestown, Virginia, is the historical archaeology of Jamestown in the context of the emerging 16th- and 17th-century Atlantic World. The program will feature a plenary session focusing on the archaeology of the early decades of European expansion along the Atlantic rim, and what it reveals of the process of cultural change among Europeans, Africans, and native peoples. Concurrent sessions are open to presentations on regional or temporal variations on the plenary theme and other individual research projects that incorporate comparative and interdisciplinary research. Innovative use of advanced technology will be a sub-theme throughout.

2007 marks the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown and the 40th anniversary of the SHA. The SHA conference is the first major event of the 400th anniversary year in the Historic Triangle—Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown. Take advantage of the area’s many new facilities and programs while attending the conference by exploring on your own or taking a conference tour. Your registration includes admission to Historic Jamestowne, site of the first permanent English settlement in North America, and the Jamestown Rediscovery archaeological project, which is unearthing James Fort 1607. It also includes Colonial Williamsburg, where the revolutionary spirit took root; Yorktown Battlefield, where independence was won; and the Jamestown Settlement, a living history museum of 17th-century Virginia.

Conference Facilities and Hotel Accommodations

The newly renovated Williamsburg Lodge is the headquarters hotel for the SHA 2007 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Charmingly appointed with furnishings inspired by the collections of the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Museum, guest rooms will welcome you with modern amenities, including dual-line phones and data ports, high-speed Internet connectivity, television, radio, in-room safe, coffee maker, refrigerator, and iron and ironing board. Just steps from the Lodge, the Historic Area’s costumed interpreters lead guests through colonial homes and businesses, providing a unique way to explore our country’s beginnings.

The Williamsburg Lodge
305 South England Street
Williamsburg, VA 23185

$120 per night Deluxe
$99 per night Superior

Woodlands Hotel & Suites
105 Visitor Center Drive
Williamsburg, VA 23185

$75 per night Deluxe/Suites
$50 per night Superior

Prefer to go back in time, and back to nature, too? Then the Woodlands Hotel & Suites is just the place. Nestled on the edge of a 40-acre pine forest, this moderately priced Williamsburg hotel is a family haven. And no other Williamsburg hotel is as conveniently located—the Woodlands Hotel and Suites is right at the starting point of the 18th century, at the Visitor Center for Colonial Williamsburg. You can follow the Nature Trail to the Historic Area, or just hop on a shuttle.
Colonial Houses
136 East Francis Street
Williamsburg, VA 23185

$120 per night Deluxe
$99 per night Superior

Colonial Williamsburg offers authentic period accommodations in the Historic Area where our founding families once lodged. The Colonial Houses offer accommodations in colonial style at 26 guest houses, some as small as one room within a tavern and others as large as 16 rooms. Furnished with authentic period reproductions and antiques, each Colonial House has a unique history and appeal of its own, offering a rare way to experience the restored 18th-century capital of Virginia.

Williamsburg Inn
136 East Francis Street
Williamsburg, VA 23185

$245 per night

Within walking distance of The Williamsburg Lodge, the Williamsburg Inn is the crown jewel of Colonial Williamsburg hotels and is regarded among the world’s great hotels. The Inn pampers each guest with royal treatment. Gourmet dining, an outdoor pool, clay tennis courts, award-winning golf, and a fitness club complete with spa services create a memorable resort experience.

Traveling to Williamsburg

There are three airports in the Williamsburg area:

Newport News Airport:
19 miles/25 minutes from Williamsburg

Norfolk International Airport:
45 miles/50 minutes from Williamsburg

Richmond International Airport:
46 miles/51 minutes from Williamsburg

Ground Transportation

Newport News Airport: No airport shuttle available ($30 taxi fare one-way)

Norfolk International Airport: Airport Express
$69 per person
$133 round trip
Picks up from the airport every hour on the hour.
No reservations are required when picked up from the airport.
Phone: 757-857-3991

Richmond International Airport: Groome Transportation
$40 per person
$50 per couple
Picks up every hour on the hour.
No reservations needed.
Phone: 804-748-0778

Avis Rent A Car:
Avis Worldwide Discount
Discount number: J996229
Phone: 800-331-1600
Web site: <http://tinyurl.com/lu88u>

Traveling by Car

To Williamsburg Lodge, 305 South England Street, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (phone: 757-220-7976): From Interstate 64, take exit 238 onto Route 143 East. Follow Route 143 to the second traffic light and bear right onto Route 132 (Henry Street). Continue on Henry Street through the Historic Area. At the third traffic light, turn left onto Francis Street. Turn right on the second street (South England); the Lodge is immediately on the right.

Hotel parking is complimentary.

Average January Weather

The average January temperature in the Tidewater area of Virginia ranges from 35° to 48° F. The average precipitation is 2.81 inches.

Registration

Online registration will be available 16 October through 29 December 2006. The advance registration period will run from 16 October through 8 December 2006. After 8 December conference registration rates will increase, so register early to take advantage of the lower rates. Late registration and one-day registration will be available throughout the conference at the SHA registration desk in the Williamsburg Lodge. Please note that individuals presenting papers at the SHA 2007 Conference must register at the full conference rate; presenters cannot register at the one-day rate.

The full conference registration package includes the Opening Reception at The Williamsburg Lodge, the Keynote Address, Plenary session, all general sessions, symposia and fora, access to the SHA Book Room, the Book Signing Reception, the SHA Business Meeting, Awards Ceremony and Dance, and the Public Archaeology Session.

Your full conference registration also includes a Williamsburg Historic Area pass, which will give you access to the historic sites of Colonial Williamsburg throughout the conference. Your conference badge provides admission to Historic Jamestowne, Jamestown Settlement, and the Yorktown Battlefield for the duration of the SHA 2007 Conference. Your SHA guest registration badge provides admission to Historic Jamestowne, Jamestown Settlement, and the Yorktown Battlefield, all free of charge.

Registered guests are welcome to attend conference events. Guest registration includes a Williamsburg Historic Area pass, which will give you access to the historic sites of Colonial Williamsburg throughout the conference. Your SHA guest registration badge provides admission to Historic Jamestowne, Jamestown Settlement, and the Yorktown Battlefield, all free of charge. Guest registration includes admission to the Opening Reception, the SHA Book Room, the Awards Ceremony and Dance, the Book Signing Reception, and the Public Archaeology Session. Registered guests may also purchase tickets to all conference-related social events, workshops and tours. Guest registration does not include admission to the Keynote Address, the Plenary Session, general sessions, symposia, and fora.
Meetings

Board, committee, and special meetings are listed in the preliminary program. If you would like to schedule a meeting at the 2007 Conference, please contact SHA Headquarters at <hq@sha.org>.

Book Room

The Book Room will be located in the Colony Room of The Williamsburg Lodge Conference Center. Book Room hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, 11 January and Friday, 12 January 2007. On Saturday, the Book Room will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. only. Tabletop space is available on a first-come, first-served basis. For information on fees or to request an exhibitor application, please contact Jackie Kerper at 240-404-6481 or email <hq@sha.org>. Exhibitors will be listed in the final conference program.

Pre-Conference Workshops

All workshops will be offered on Wednesday, 10 January 2006.

“GIS for Archaeologists”
Workshop Leader: Bob Booth, ESRI
Length: Full Day
Cost: $85 for members, $110 for non-members, $55 for student members, $75 for student non-members
This workshop offers an introduction to GIS for archaeologists, combining lecture, hands-on exercises with ArcView 9.2 and extensions, and take-home handouts. Topics include creating point features from tabular data such as GPS output, bringing existing hardcopy maps into your GIS, digitizing features on screen, joining tabular data to features, querying data in a GIS, and exploring your data using labeling and symbology. GIS techniques applicable to inter- and intra-site analysis, data management, visualization, and surface modeling will be demonstrated and discussed. The workshop will be led by Bob Booth of ESRI, producer of ArcView and sponsor of this workshop. Bob is the ESRI Archaeology User Interest Group Coordinator and a software documentation writer. He has a BA in Anthropology, and archaeological experience in university research projects, cultural resource management, and museum collections and data management.

“Archaeological Illustration”
Workshop Leader: Jack Scott
Length: Full Day
Cost: $85 for members, $110 for non-members, $55 for student members, $75 for student non-members

Want your pen-and-ink drawings to look like the good ones? Attend SHA’s Archaeological Illustration Workshop. Pen and ink is all basically a matter of skill and technique, which can be easily taught. Pen-and-ink illustrations can be done faster, cheaper, and are considerably more attractive than any black-and-white illustrations done on computer. It may be the old-fashioned way, but it is still the best. This will be the seventh illustration workshop in the last nine years. The previous six have been quite successful. Jack Scott is a well-known archaeological illustrator living in Chicago, with a distinguished client list and illustrations in many publications. Besides a degree in anthropology as well as field-work and lab experience, he brings over 30 years’ experience in the commercial art business to his “nuts-and-bolts” approach to learning illustration.

Workshop participants will learn about materials and techniques, page design and layout, maps, lettering, scientific illustration conventions, problems posed by different kinds of artifacts, working size, architectural rendering, reproduction concerns, ethics, and dealing with publishers. Since most archaeological illustration is done in black and white, pen-and-ink techniques will be the major focus of the workshop. A reading list and pen and paper will be provided, but feel free to bring your own pens, other tools and, of course, questions. Be ready to work.

“Survey of Chemistry for Archaeologists”
Workshop Leaders: Claudia L. Brackett (California State University-Stanislaus) and Richard J. Lundin (Carothers Environmental and the Wondjina Research Institute)
Length: Full Day
Cost: $70 for members, $95 for non-members, $40 for student members, $60 for student non-members
Chemistry has always been an effective tool for the modern archaeologist. However, with the development of new technology, chemical analysis is becoming increasingly easier, cheaper, and thus more important. This workshop is designed to give the practicing archaeologist a basic working understanding of the chemical principles that are applicable and specific to archaeology. The class is targeted at the participant who has little or no previous background in chemistry. Topics to be covered are: “Elements and Molecules, or what is in that stuff anyway?”; “Biomolecules, or getting a site/object to speak to you”; “Chemical Statistics, or understanding all that gibberish that came back from the lab”; and “Soil chemistry, or getting information when you can’t see a thing.” Topics will be presented in a combination of lecture and hands-on demonstrations. We will be using both a simple UV-Visible spectrophotometer and a portable X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) spectrometer. Participants are encouraged to bring their own specimens for non-destructive analysis. The specimens should be solids (not liquids) and either 10 grams of material, or with a surface area about 3/4 inch square.

“Disaster Planning and Recovery for Archaeological Materials”
Workshop Leaders: Emily Williams (Colonial Williamsburg) and Lisa Young (Alexandria Conservation Services)
Length: Full Day
Cost: $70 for members, $95 for non-members, $40 for student members, $60 for student non-members
Disasters can happen in any collection and at any time with devastating consequences. This workshop will look at what steps can be taken to plan for and recover from a disaster. Special attention will be paid to the recovery of artifacts and documentation after water-based emergencies. The workshop will consist of a combination of hands-on sessions, lectures, and demonstrations.

BUSTOURS

Maritime Marvels: Norfolk Naval Station and Casemate Museum
Wednesday, 10 January 2007
Depart Williamsburg Lodge at 8:15 a.m. Return at 5:30 p.m.
Cost: $55 per person including box lunch
Visit Naval Station Norfolk, homeport to the U.S. Navy’s 100-ship Atlantic Fleet and the world’s largest naval installation. Enjoy a tour conducted by Navy personnel passing by aircraft carriers, destroyers, submarines, and more. Then tour the Battleship Wisconsin berthed at Nauticus, one of the largest and last battleships...
ever built by the U.S. Navy, and the Hampton Roads Naval Museum, where you will be introduced to 200 years of naval history. Your final stop will be the Casemate Museum, which depicts the history of this famous fort, its strategic importance during the Civil War and the development of the coast artillery corps.

Richmond City Tour
Wednesday, 10 January 2007
Depart Williamsburg Lodge at 8:15 a.m. Return at 6:00 p.m.
Cost: $90 per person including box lunch
This guided tour of Richmond will highlight the historically significant sites from the years 1861-1865. You’ll visit Monument Avenue, Church Hill, the James Riverfront and Tredegar Iron Works Civil War Center, the main visitor center for Richmond National Battlefield Park, which houses three floors of exhibits and artifacts. Next stop will be Hollywood Cemetery, the final resting place of U.S. Presidents James Monroe and John Tyler, as well as Jefferson Davis, J.E.B. Stuart, and more than 18,000 Confederate soldiers. The tour will conclude at the Museum and White House of the Confederacy, which houses the world’s largest and most comprehensive collection of Confederate artifacts. The restored White House of the Confederacy offers guided tours of the executive mansion of Jefferson Davis, restored to appear as it did during the occupation of the home.

James River Plantations
Wednesday, 10 January 2007
Depart Williamsburg Lodge at 8:45 a.m. Return at 3:30 p.m.
Cost: $80 per person including lunch at the Indian Fields Tavern
Tour Berkeley Plantation, Virginia’s most historic plantation, built by Virginia patriot Benjamin Harrison and birthplace of U.S. President William Henry Harrison. Berkeley Plantation holds the distinction of being one of the first official Thanksgiving and the first distilling of bourbon. It also served as the headquarters of Gen. George McClellan during the Civil War and is where “Taps” was composed. Next stop is Shirley Plantation, Virginia’s oldest plantation, settled in 1613. It is home to the oldest family-owned business originating in North America, spanning 11 generations of the Hill-Carter family. Shirley is a tribute to 18th-century architecture and is believed to be the only remaining example of a Queen Anne Forecourt. You’ll stop for lunch along Virginia State Scenic Route 5 at Indian Fields Tavern where you’ll enjoy some of Virginia’s best food.

South of the James
Wednesday, 10 January 2007
Depart Williamsburg Lodge at 8:45 a.m. Return at 5:30 p.m.
Cost: $45 per person including box lunch
Visit three of the Jamestown area’s most historic sites. Smith’s Fort Plantation, built between 1751 and 1765, was home to Jacob Faulcon and his family. With its gabled roof and dormer windows, this property’s architectural significance lies in the interior where much of the original woodwork still exists. Then on to Bacon’s Castle, a rare surviving example of Jacobean architecture in America. The house was once home to Major Arthur Allen, a supporter of the colonial governor and member of the House of Burgesses who was driven from his home in 1676 when Nathaniel Bacon and men staged what came to be known as Bacon’s Rebellion. Your final stop will be St. Luke’s Shrine, the oldest existing church of English foundation in America and the nation’s only surviving Gothic building. St. Luke’s has been an integral part of Virginia’s history from the days of Captain John Smith, Pocahontas, and Powhatan to Nathan Bacon, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington and Patrick Henry.

WALKING TOURS

All tours leave from The Williamsburg Lodge lobby. Please arrive 15 minutes before departure time. All tours are approximately one hour.

THURSDAY

The Other Half Tour
Thursday, 11 January 2007
Depart Williamsburg Lodge at 10:00 a.m.
Cost: $15 per person
Explore urban vs. rural slave life and the status of free blacks.

Women in Williamsburg Tour
Thursday, 11 January 2007
Depart Williamsburg Lodge at 10:00 a.m.
Cost: $15 per person
Learn about women’s issues of the 18th century, including education and legal status and hear the stories of women who lived in Williamsburg.

Religion Walk
Thursday, 11 January 2007
Depart Williamsburg Lodge at 1:30 p.m.
Cost: $15 per person
Hear about established religion in Williamsburg—Church of England vs. dissenters—New Lights, Baptists, Presbyterians.

Niceties, Necessities, and Luxuries
Thursday, 11 January 2007
Depart Williamsburg Lodge at 1:30 p.m.
Cost: $15 per person
Explore the material culture of Virginia’s rising middling sort.

FRIDAY

Jefferson Walk
Friday, 12 January 2007
Depart Williamsburg Lodge at 10:00 a.m.
Cost: $15 per person
Walk through the historic area, concentrating on Mr. Jefferson’s connections to Williamsburg. Please note that Mr. Jefferson does not lead the tour and that this tour does not include Jefferson’s archeology background.

Niceties, Necessities, and Luxuries
Friday, 12 January 2007
Depart Williamsburg Lodge at 10:00 a.m.
Cost: $15 per person
Explore the material culture of Virginia’s rising middling sort.

The Other Half Tour
Friday, 12 January 2007
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Cost: $15 per person
Learn about women’s issues of the 18th century, including education and legal status and hear the stories of women who lived in Williamsburg.
KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Wednesday, 10 January 2007
6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Dr. Brian Fagan, “When in April the Sweet Showers Fall”: Subsistence Agriculture, Little Ice Ages, and Global Warming

What role does short-term climate change and major year-by-year events like El Niños play in the study of the recent past? Dr. Brian Fagan opens the conference with a lecture on the role of historical archaeology in studying climate change since A.D. 850, the beginning of the Medieval Warm period. It covers subjects ranging from medieval subsistence agriculture and the Norse, to Genghis Khan (who was known as the ”Flail of God”) and the early colonization of North America.

PLENARY SESSION

Thursday, 11 January 2007
9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

The plenary session focuses on the history and archaeology of the early decades of European expansion along the Atlantic rim, and what it reveals of the process of cultural change among the Europeans, Africans, and native peoples. Pulitzer-prize-winning (The American Colonies) historian Dr. Alan Taylor leads the session, followed by presentations by other leading published archaeologists and historians, including Dr. Kathleen Deagan, Dr. William Moss, Dr. Marcel Moussette, Dr. Carmel Schrire, Dr. David Gaimster, Dr. Audrey Horning, and Dr. William Kelso, speaking on the early colonial experience of the Spanish, Dutch, French, and English in Ireland and America. Commentary by Dr. Warren Billings, Dr. James Horn, and Dr. Henry Miller will follow.

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY SESSION

Saturday, 13 January 2007
2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Come and meet archaeology education specialists from across the discipline. They will showcase educational materials, public outreach ideas, and strategies for raising public awareness of archaeology’s universal importance. The event opens with a short talk by noted archaeologist Ivor Noel Hume on the history and importance of archaeology in Virginia.

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

Thursday, 11 January 2007
12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Cost: $25 per person
Topic 1: “The Historical Archaeology of Alcohol and Drinking” (F. Smith)
Topic 2: “The Archaeology of Childhood” (J. Baxter)
Topic 3: “Perched between the Public and the Academy: A Discussion from the Trenches” (L. Ziegenbein and E. Norris)
Topic 4: “Publishing for Students” (M. Warner and A. Corbin)

SOCIAL EVENTS

Opening Reception
Sponsor: Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology
Wednesday, 10 January 2007
8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., Virginia Ballroom

Historic Jamestowne’s Archaearium tells the story of James Fort through archaeology.
SHA Banquet
Friday, 12 January 2007
Cash Bar: 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., Virginia Ballroom
Dinner: 7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., Virginia Ballroom
Cost: $45 per person
Enjoy a delicious meal with your fellow conference attendees prior to the SHA Awards Ceremony and Dance.

SHA Awards Ceremony and Dance
Friday, 12 January 2007
8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., Virginia Ballroom
No fee for conference registrants and their registered guests. Celebrate with the SHA’s 2007 awards winners. The Awards Ceremony and Dance are open to all full conference registrants and their registered guests.

Silent Auction and Dinner
Sponsor: URS Corporation
Saturday, 13 January 2007
7:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., Virginia Ballroom
Cost: $25 per person
Come bid on the treasures of a lifetime and support the SHA at this evening of food, fundraising, and fun. Dinner will be served, so bring your wallet, your appetite—and your dancing shoes. The dance floor will be open with both recorded and live music from Fabled Automatic!

SHA 2007 PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

PRE-CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES
TUESDAY, 9 JANUARY 2007
8:30 a.m.—5:00 p.m.: Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology Board Meeting

WEDNESDAY, 10 JANUARY 2007
8:15 a.m.—5:30 p.m.: Bus Tour: Maritime Marvels: Norfolk Naval Station and Casemate Museum
8:15 a.m.—6:00 p.m.: Bus Tour: Richmond City Tour
8:30 a.m.—5:00 p.m.: SHA Board of Directors Meeting
8:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.: Workshop: “GIS for Archaeologists”
8:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.: Workshop: “Archaeological Illustration”
8:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.: Workshop: “Disaster Planning and Recovery for Archaeological Materials”
8:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.: Workshop: “Survey of Chemistry for Archaeologists”
8:45 a.m.—3:30 p.m.: Bus Tour: James River Plantations
8:45 a.m.—5:30 p.m.: Bus Tour: South of the James
10:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.: Book Room Set Up
1:00 p.m.—3:00 p.m.: UNESCO Committee
6:30 p.m.—7:30 p.m.: Keynote Speaker, Virginia Ballroom
8:00 p.m.—11:00 p.m.: Opening Reception, Virginia Ballroom, The Williamsburg Lodge

THURSDAY, 11 JANUARY 2007
EVENTS AND MEETINGS
8:00 a.m.—9:30 a.m.: Public Education and Interpretation Committee
8:30 a.m.—5:00 p.m.: Book Room Open
10:00 a.m.—11:00 a.m.: Walking Tour: The Other Half
10:00 a.m.—11:00 a.m.: Walking Tour: Women in Williamsburg
10:00 a.m.—11:30 a.m.: Academic and Professional Training Committee
10:30 a.m.—2:30 p.m.: Walking Tour: Religion Walk
1:30 p.m.—2:30 p.m.: Walking Tour: Niceties, Necessities, and Luxuries
3:00 p.m.—4:00 p.m.: Curation, Conservation and Collections Management Committee
4:00 p.m.—5:30 p.m.: Conference Committee
4:00 p.m.—6:00 p.m.: Book Signing Reception
5:00 p.m.—6:00 p.m.: Past Presidents Student Reception
7:00 p.m.—9:00 p.m.: Historic Jamestowne Reception

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS

SYMPOSIUM: THE SEARCH FOR THE SLAVE SHIP TROUVA-DORE
Organizer and Chair: J. Burns
Participants: J. Burns and M. Krivor/ T. Carrell/ J. Hunter/ N. Sadler/ D. Keith/ P. Johnston

SYMPOSIUM: A VIEW FROM THE PENTAGON: INNOVATIVE APPLICATIONS IN CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Organizer and Chair: J. Schablitsky

SYMPOSIUM: AFRICAN AUTONOMY IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD
Organizer and Chair: A. Kowal
Participants: M. Young/ E. Yates/ J. Eberwine/ J. McCarthy/ A. Kowal/ L. Gijanto/ M. Wood/ D. Sanford
SYMPOSIUM: HISTORIC LANDSCAPES: FORMATION, USE, AND PERCEPTION
Organizer and Chair: S. Bon-Harper

SYMPOSIUM: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF TOURISM
Organizer and Chair: C. Matthews and M. Palus

SYMPOSIUM: COLLEGIATE PROGRAMS IN PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY: THE VALUE OF CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT PROJECTS
Organizer and Chair: A. Garland

SYMPOSIUM: FARM, PLANTATION, PUEBLO, OR RANCH: NINETEENTH- AND EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY DOMESTIC SITES: A CONTINENTAL PERSPECTIVE
Organizer and Chair: S. Nutt and C. McDaid

SYMPOSIUM: NATIVE CULTURE HISTORY AND CONTACT AT THE POWHATAN CORE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT WEROWOCOMOCO AND KISKIAK
Organizer and Chair: M. Gallivan

SYMPOSIUM: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE: IMPACTS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND COLLECTIONS IN THE WAKE OF A NATURAL DISASTER
Organizer and Chair: R. Sonderman
Participants: R. Sonderman/ G. Prentice/ L. Murphy/ M. Myers/ A. Veche/ S. Wolf/ D. Scott

SYMPOSIUM: OF PROCESS AND PERSONA: EXPLORING MOTIVATIONS FOR COLONIZATION AND CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW WORLD
Organizer and Chair: A. Horning
Participants: J. Lyttleton/ P. Logue/ N. Brannon/ C. Kelleher/ G. Egan

GENERAL SESSION: INCORPORATING TECHNOLOGY INTO THE ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
Organizer and Chair: A. Bain

GENERAL SESSION: CURRENT PERSPECTIVES ON THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CARIBBEAN AND FLORIDA
Organizer and Chair: M. Hauser

FORUM: GOVERNMENT MARITIME MANAGERS FORUM XVI: NOTICE TO MARINERS
Organizers, Chairs, and Moderators: V. Mastone and C. Amer
Participants: V. Mastone/ C. Amer/ TBA

FORUM: SHA PUBLICATIONS OPPORTUNITIES: MEET THE SHA EDITORIAL STAFF
Organizer: R. Allen
Moderator: R. Michael
Sponsor: Editorial Advisory Committee

POSTER SESSION I

FRIDAY, 12 JANUARY 2007
EVENTS AND MEETINGS

8:00 a.m.—9:30 a.m.: Government Affairs Committee
8:30 a.m.—5:00 p.m.: Book Room Open
11:00 a.m.—12:30 p.m.: Gender and Minority Affairs Committee
12:00 p.m.—1:30 p.m.: Development Committee
12:00 p.m.—2:00 p.m.: Past Presidents Luncheon (by invitation only)
1:00 p.m.—2:30 p.m.: History Committee
2:30 p.m.—4:30 p.m.: ACUA Meeting
3:00 p.m.—4:30 p.m.: Awards Committee
5:00 p.m.—6:00 p.m.: SHA Business Meeting
6:00 p.m.—7:00 p.m.: SHA Banquet Cocktail Reception
7:00 p.m.—8:00 p.m.: SHA Banquet
8:00 p.m.—11:00 p.m.: SHA Awards Ceremony and Dance
SYMPOSIUM: FROM CITY NEIGHBORHOODS TO COLONIAL ENCOUNTERS AND MANY THINGS IN BETWEEN: PAPERS IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR NAN A. ROTHSCHILD—PART 1
Organizer and Chair: H. Atherton, F. Gaitan, M. Linn, and C. Matthews
Participants: T. D’Altroy / H. Atherton / A. Boozer / J. Streibel MacLean / C. Gifford / A. Cakars / O. Ng / K. Jordan

SYMPOSIUM: ARCHITECTURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY
Organizer and Chair: W. Graham, C. Hudgins, and C. Lounsbury
Participants: W. Graham / C. Hudgins / C. Lounsbury

SYMPOSIUM: BEYOND BRUNSWICK AND BETHABARA: A RECONSIDERATION OF PATTERNS AND PROCESSES FROM 50 YEARS OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTH CAROLINA, PART 1
Organizer and Chair: J. Mintz and T. Beaman, Jr.

SYMPOSIUM: CROSSCURRENTS: OLD-WORLD PERSPECTIVES ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ATLANTIC WORLD, PART 1
Organizer and Chair: A. Horning

SYMPOSIUM: SETTLEMENT DYNAMICS ON THE 19TH-CENTURY FRONTIER: PERSPECTIVES AND APPROACHES FROM NORTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, PART 1
Organizer and Chair: M. Branstner, G. Nayton, and A. Brooks

SYMPOSIUM: CHECKING THE THEORETICAL “POSTS”: EVALUATING THEORY IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Organizer and Chair: C. Cipolla

SYMPOSIUM: SERVITUDE, SLAVERY, AND THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF THE EARLY CHESAPEAKE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES
Organizer and Chair: F. Neiman
Participants: F. Neiman / J. Galle / L. Nelson / J. Galle and F. Neiman

SYMPOSIUM: MATTERS OF LIFE AND DEATH: ENDURANCE AND CULTURAL ADAPTATION AT JAMESTOWN FORT, 1607-1624
Organizer and Chair: D. Schmidt and W. Kelso

FORUM: RESEARCH DESIGNS FOR ATLANTIC AFRICA AND AFRICAN DIASPORA ARCHAEOLOGIES
Organizer and Moderator: C. Fennell

GENERAL SESSION: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF BURLINGTON PRAC TICES AND CEMETERIES
Organizer and Chair: R. Veit

GENERAL SESSION: THE PUBLIC PAST–HERITAGE MANAGEMENT, PRESERVATION, AND TOURISM, PART 1
Organizer and Chair: V. Noble
Participants: V. Noble / L. Kirchner / C. Eck / D. Creveling, M. Lucas, and K. Montaperto / T. Chapman / C. Dolan

GENERAL SESSION: CURRENT PERSPECTIVES IN MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY: METHODS AND RESEARCH
Organizer and Chair: S. Achilles

GENERAL SESSION: UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
Organizer and Chair: I. Oxley
Participants: I. Oxley / V. Dellino-Musgrave / V. Dellino-Musgrave and I. Oxley / S. Seeb

GENERAL SESSION: ATLANTIC WORLD AND BEYOND: MARITIME TRADE IN THE AGE OF DISCOVERY
Organizer and Chair: G. Cook
Participants: K. Batchvarov / G. Cook / L. Hopwood / N. Hamann / B. DuBard

FORUM: FUTURES IN UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY
Organizer and Chair: Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology
Moderator: A. Corbin
Participants: M. Staniforth / T. Carrell / D. Scott-Ireton / P. Johnston / R. Neyland / N. Richards / A. Corbin

FORUM: HERITAGE TOURISM AND ARCHAEOLOGY—CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
Sponsor: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Organizers: R. Anzalone and J. King
Moderator: R. Anzalone

FORUM: WORKING IN ARCHAEOLOGY: CRM VS. ACADEMICS
Organizers: A. Valentino and J. Kloss
Moderator: J. Kloss

FORUM: NEH FUNDING FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Organizers and Moderators: C. Kolb and F. Winter
Participants: C. Kolb / F. Winter

POSTER SESSION II
FRIDAY, 12 JANUARY 2007
AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS

SYMPOSIUM: AFRICAN DIASPORA ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CHESAPEAKE: CURRENT TRENDS AND NEW PERSPECTIVES
Organizer and Chair: G. Fesler and S. Kern

SYMPOSIUM: BEYOND BRUNSWICK AND BETHABARA: A RE-CONSIDERATION OF PATTERNS AND PROCESSES FROM 50 YEARS OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTH CAROLINA, PART 2
Organizer and Chair: J. Mintz and T. Beaman, Jr.

SYMPOSIUM: CIVIL WAR MARITIME BATTLE SITE AND CRIME SCENE RECONSTRUCTION
Organizer and Chair: J. Hunter and M. Jacobsen
Participants: M. Jacobsen/ M. S. Harris/ S. Hippensteel/ J. Hunter, III/ J. Lunze/ J. Downs/ M. Scafuri

SYMPOSIUM: PRESERVING THE PAST: CONSERVATION’S CONTRIBUTION TO COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT, PART 1
Organizer and Chair: E. Williams

SYMPOSIUM: VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGY AND ITS ARCHAEOLOGISTS: A 50-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE
Organizer and Chair: E. Breen
Participants: J. Duncan/ M. Barber/ E. Breen/ K. Barile/ B. Heath/ D. Sanford/ D. Pogue

SYMPOSIUM: CIVIL WAR MARITIME BATTLE SITE AND CRIME SCENE RECONSTRUCTION
Organizer and Chair: J. Hunter and M. Jacobsen
Participants: M. Jacobsen/ M. S. Harris/ S. Hippensteel/ J. Hunter, III/ J. Lunze/ J. Downs/ M. Scafuri

GENERAL SESSION: SHIPWRECK MATERIAL CULTURE AND RECOVERY
Organizer and Chair: W. Hoffman

GENERAL SESSION: UNDER THE SEA; PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY, EDUCATION, AND HERITAGE TOURISM FOR MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY
Organizer and Chair: J. Zarzynski

SYMPOSIUM: CROSSCURRENTS: OLD-WORLD PERSPECTIVES ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ATLANTIC WORLD, PART 2
Organizer and Chair: A. Horning

SYMPOSIUM: CONTESTED GROUND: COLONIALISM, IMPERIALISM, NATIONALISM, AND THE EXPANDING PATOMAC FRONTIERS
Organizer and Chair: A. Agbe-Davies
SYMPOSIUM: “A VERY AGREEABLE PLACE”: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF HAMPTON, VIRGINIA
Organizer and Chair: H. Lutton and C. McDaid

SYMPOSIUM: THE CONTEXT OF CONTACT: ARCHAEOLOGY, CULTURE, AND HISTORY, PART I
Organizer and Chair: A. Veech and F. P. McManamon

SYMPOSIUM: ADAPTING AND READAPTING: ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND, 1631-ca. 1730
Organizer and Chair: G. Wheeler Stone and H. Miller

SYMPOSIUM: THE AFRICAN DIASPORA IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE
Organizer and Chair: S. Croucher
Participants: F. Bugarin/ K. Kelly/ L. Wilson/ S. Croucher/ A. Laure/ T. Delle/ T. TetraULT/ C. Fennell/ H. MacLeod-Leslie/ A. Carvalho/ D. Hicks/ C. McDavid

SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE LEARNING
Organizer and Chair: M. Nassaney and M. Levine

SYMPOSIUM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY STEMMING FROM MULTIDISCIPLINARY EXAMINATIONS OF A UNIQUE NORTH CAROLINA PROPRIETARY PERIOD SHIPWRECK SITE, PART I
Organizer and Chair: M. Wilde-Ramsing

SYMPOSIUM: HEROINE! REDISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION OF AN EARLY WESTERN RIVER STEAMBOAT
Organizer and Chair: K. Crisman and W. Lees

SYMPOSIUM: NEW ORDERS FOR USS MONITOR: A LOOK AT THE MONITOR’S PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.
Organizer and Chair: D. Alberg

SYMPOSIUM: FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR FORTIFICATIONS, PART 1
Organizer and Chair: L. Babits and C. Kuttruff

SYMPOSIUM: FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR FORTIFICATIONS, PART 2
Organizer and Chair: L. Babits and C. Kuttruff
Participants: S. Warfel/ T. Baker/ C. Fisher/ L. Evans/ D. Keene/ J. Parker

SYMPOSIUM: PRESERVING THE PAST: CONSERVATION’S CONTRIBUTION TO COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT, PART 2
Organizer and Chair: E. Williams

SATURDAY, 13 JANUARY 2007
AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS

SYMPOSIUM: NATIONAL REGISTER ASSESSMENT OF THE USS WESTFIELD, GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS
Organizer and Chair: R. Gearhart
Participants: J. Enright/ A. Borgens/ E. Cotham/ S. Hoskins/ R. Gearhart/ N. Minnichbach

SYMPOSIUM: FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR FORTIFICATIONS, PART 2
Organizer and Chair: L. Babits and C. Kuttruff
Participants: S. Warfel/ T. Baker/ C. Fisher/ L. Evans/ D. Keene/ J. Parker

SYMPOSIUM: PRESERVING THE PAST: CONSERVATION’S CONTRIBUTION TO COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT, PART 2
Organizer and Chair: E. Williams
SYMPOSIUM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY STEMMING FROM MULTIDISCIPLINARY EXAMINATIONS OF A UNIQUE NORTH CAROLINA PROPRIETARY PERIOD SHIPWRECK SITE, PART 2
Organizer and Chair: M. Wilde-Ramsing

SYMPOSIUM: CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH II: A REPLY TO THE SAA, PART 2
Organizer and Chair: M. Rockman and J. Flatman

SYMPOSIUM: CULTURE TRANSFORMATION ALONG THE PACIFIC RIM: IMPACTS AND INFLUENCES AS A RESULT OF CONQUEST AND EXPANSION BY NON-NATIVE CULTURES IN CALIFORNIA
Organizer and Chair: R. McLean
Participants: R. McLean / S. Carmack / D. McLean / D. Brunzell / R. Goodwin / D. Grenda

SYMPOSIUM: THE CONTEXT OF CONTACT: ARCAEOLOGY, CULTURE, AND HISTORY, PART 2
Organizer and Chair: A. Veech and F. P. McManamon
Participants: J. Steele and D. Orr / A. Veech / D. Cooper / T. Langford / J. D. McMahan / P. Rubertone

SYMPOSIUM: IRELAND IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD: NEW DIRECTIONS IN IRISH HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Organizer and Chair: A. Horning and N. Brannon

SYMPOSIUM: JAMESTOWN'S NORTHERN NEIGHBORS: EARLY ENGLISH AND FRENCH SETTLEMENT IN MAINE
Organizer and Chair: E. Baker

SYMPOSIUM: MATERIAL CULTURE STUDIES FROM COLONIAL NEW FRANCE, 1600-1800
Organizer and Chair: B. Loewen and K. Kelly

SYMPOSIUM: SPANISH AND BRITISH SETTLEMENTS AND CEMETERIES OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA
Organizer and Chair: E. Benchley and J. Bense

SYMPOSIUM: BUILDING ON A 200-YEAR TRADITION: NOAA’S NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY PROGRAM
Organizer and Chair: J. Broadwater

SYMPOSIUM: PRESERVATION THROUGH ACCESS: NOAA’S THUNDER BAY NATIONAL MARITIME SANCTUARY
Organizer and Chair: R. Green and J. Gray
Participants: J. Gray / R. Green / W. Lusardi / C. Green / P. Labadie

SYMPOSIUM: ASPECTS OF MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY FROM AUSTRALIA, PART 2
Organizer and Chair: J. McKinnon, L. Honey, and W. Welsh
Participants: M. Staniforth and M. Nash / S. Bhaskar / J. Raupp / E. Jateff / D. Shefi / D. Scott-Ireton

GENERAL SESSION: COLLECTIVE MEMORY AND ETHNIC IDENTITY
Organizer and Chair: D. Morgan
Participants: A. Grulich / K. Ruedrich / J. Desany / D. O'Seanaechain / M. Edwards / D. Morgan and K. MacDonald / J. Harl / M. Rees / M. Garden

GENERAL SESSION: DOMESTIC AND LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY, PART 2
Organizer and Chair: J. Garman

FORUM: PRACTICALLY DOING HISTORY: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, THEORY AND PRACTICE
Organizers: D. Brown, J. Beatty, and D. Corlett
Moderator: J. Whittenburg

SUNDAY, 14 JANUARY 2007
MORNING PROCEEDINGS

SYMPOSIUM: DEADLINES AND DUGOUTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CIVIL WAR PRISONS AND CAMPSITES
Organizer and Chair: P. Avery and P. Garrow

SYMPOSIUM: CARIBBEAN RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPES
Organizer and Chair: R. G. Gilmore, III

SYMPOSIUM: DEATH, DIGNITY, AND DISCOURSE: NINETEENTH-CENTURY CEMETERY RESEARCH AND MORTUARY ANALYSIS
Organizer and Chair: M. Gray

SYMPOSIUM: HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY SPONSORED BY THE MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT MUSEUM AND RESEARCH CENTER
Organizer and Chair: M. Ranslow and S. Sportman
Participants: S. Sportman / M. Ranslow / J. Trunzo / A. Belz / K. Lamm-Thompson / K. McBride
SYMPOSIUM: HISTORIC FARMSTEADS: EVALUATING NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
Organizer and Chair: K. Heinrich

SYMPOSIUM: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGIES OF IDAHO
Organizer and Chair: M. Warner and J. Hamilton

SYMPOSIUM: HISTORIC MORTUARY PRACTICES
Organizer and Chair: L. Burgess

SYMPOSIUM: HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND THE DISNEY THEMES PARKS
Organizer and Chair: J. Williams and L. Williams
Participants: J. Williams/ A. Cohen-Williams/ L. Williams/ R. Skowronek/ J. Williams

SYMPOSIUM: NEW PHILADELPHIA: RACE AND COMMERCE ON THE ILLINOIS FRONTIER
Organizer and Chair: P. Shackel, T. Martin, and C. Fennell
Participants: P. Shackel/ M. Hargrave and C. Fennell/ C. Valvano/ E. Helton/ T. Martin and C. Martin/ C. Christman/ C. King/ A. Agbe-Davies

SYMPOSIUM: REAL DATES FOR REAL ARCHAEOLOGY: DENDROCHRONOLOGY AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT
Organizer and Chair: M. Worthington

SYMPOSIUM: THREE DECADES IN CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DANIEL G. ROBERTS
Organizer and Chair: T. Crist and J. W. Joseph

SYMPOSIUM: WHAT DIFFERENCE DO FEMINIST THEORIES MAKE?
Organizer and Chair: S. Spencer-Wood

SYMPOSIUM: WHAT’S OLD IN NEW JERSEY: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE GARDEN STATE
Organizer and Chair: G. Scharfenberger

SYMPOSIUM: TRANSCENDING ‘JURISDICTION’: COOPERATIVE EXAMPLES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION
Organizer and Chair: A. Evans, M. Russell, and P. Leshikar-Denton

SYMPOSIUM: “THE FINEST PLACE IN NORTH AMERICA”; THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FORTS OF THE OREGON TERRITORY
Organizer and Chair: M. Tveskov, D. Wilson, and R. Cromwell

GENERAL SESSION: EXPANDING THE AFRICAN DIASPORA
Organizer and Chair: N. Hamilton
CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Register for the SHA 2007 Conference online through the SHA website (www.sha.org) until December 29, 2006 or complete the form below and fax (301) 990-9771 or mail it to the SHA at the address above. The advance registration period runs from October 16, 2006 through December 8, 2006. After December 8, registration rates will increase (see below). Online registration will close December 29, 2006. If you need assistance completing this form, please call: 301-990-2454.

First Name ___________________ M.I. ______ Last Name ____________________ Suffix ___
Name on Badge ____________________________ ☐ Please check if RPA
Affiliation ________________________________
Address ________________________________________________________________
City __________________________________________ State __________________
Postal/Zip Code __________________________ Country ________________
Telephone __________________________________ Fax ________________
Email ________________________________________________________________
Guest Name ______________________________
Guest Name on Badge ______________________

REGISTRATION CATEGORIES AND FEES

Full Conference registration includes admission to all symposia, fora and general sessions, the Keynote Address, Plenary and Public Archaeology sessions, the Book Room, Wednesday’s Opening Night Reception, Thursday’s Book Signing Reception, the SHA Business Meeting, and Friday’s Awards Ceremony and Dance. Also included in your registration fee is a Williamsburg Historic Area pass that covers your admission to Colonial Williamsburg. Your conference badge provides admission to Historic Jamestowne, Jamestown Settlement, and the Yorktown Battlefield for the duration of the SHA 2007 Conference. Workshops, roundtable lunches, Thursday evening’s Reception at Jamestown, Friday evening’s Banquet, Saturday’s Silent Auction and Dinner, and all organized tours are priced separately and are not included in the conference registration price.

To qualify for the member registration rate, you must be a 2006 or 2007 SHA member. If you register at the member rate but are not an SHA member, we will assume you wish to become a 2007 member and will charge or bill you for the appropriate membership dues.

Individuals who submitted abstracts in response to the 2007 Call for Papers will automatically be credited their $25 per abstract submission fee when registering for the 2007 conference online. If you are not submitting online, please indicate the appropriate credit in the space provided. (If you have submitted one abstract in your name, you should claim a $25 credit. If you submitted and paid for two abstracts in your name, you should claim a $50 credit.)

Guest registration includes Wednesday’s Opening Reception, Thursday’s Book Signing Reception, Friday’s Awards Ceremony and Dance, and a Williamsburg Historic Area pass that covers your admission to Colonial Williamsburg. Your conference badge provides admission to Historic Jamestowne, Jamestown Settlement, and the Yorktown Battlefield for the duration of the SHA 2007 Conference. Registered guests are also eligible to purchase tickets for Thursday evening’s reception at Historic Jamestowne, Friday evening’s Awards Banquet, Saturday’s Silent Auction and Dinner, and all organized tours. The Public Archaeology Session on Saturday afternoon is open to everyone free of charge.

REGISTRATION RATES Until 12/8/06 After 12/8/06
SHA Member $180 $______ $205 $______
Non-Member $280 $______ $305 $______
SHA Student Member $95 $______ $120 $______
Student Non-Member $140 $______ $165 $______
Guest $50 $______ $75 $______

2007 CONFERENCE PRESENTERS ONLY
Credit for $25/abstract submission fee already paid
# ______ of abstracts x $25 minus -$_______

REGISTRATION TOTAL $______________

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE
☐ Please check if special assistance is needed.
EVENTS

OPENING NIGHT RECEPTION (no fee)
Wednesday, January 10, 2007
8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., Virginia Ballroom
☑ I/we will be attending. # _________

BOOK SIGNING RECEPTION (no fee)
Thursday, January 11, 2007
4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
☑ I will be attending. # _________

STUDENT RECEPTION (Students ONLY) (no fee)
Thursday, January 11, 2007
5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., College of William and Mary
☑ I will be attending. # _________

HISTORIC JAMESTOWNE RECEPTION ($30)
Thursday, January 11, 2007
7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Historic Jamestown Archaearium
(includes transportation to/from The Williamsburg Lodge)
# ______ x $30 $ _________

SHA 2007 BANQUET
(includes Awards Ceremony and Dance) ($45)
Friday, January 12, 2007
6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., Virginia Ballroom
Indicate number: ___ Chicken ___ Vegetarian ___ Fish
# ______ x $45 $ _________

AWARDS CEREMONY AND DANCE (no fee)
Friday, January 12, 2007
8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., Virginia Ballroom
☑ I/we will be attending. # _________

SILENT AUCTION AND DINNER ($25)
Saturday, January 13, 2007
7:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., Virginia Ballroom
# ______ x $25 $ _________

EVENTS TOTAL $ _________

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEON
Thursday, January 11, 2007

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEON ($25) $ _________
Please mark 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th choice:
___ Topic 1 The Historical Archaeology of Alcohol and Drinking
   (Frederick Smith)
___ Topic 2 The Archaeology of Childhood (Jane Baxter)
___ Topic 3 Perched between the Public and the Academy:
   A Discussion from the Trenches (Linda Ziegenbein
   and Elizabeth Norris)
___ Topic 4 Publishing for Students (Mark Warner and Annalies
   Corbin)

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEON TOTAL $ _________

WORKSHOPS

Full Day Workshop, Wednesday, January 10, 2007
GIS WORKSHOP (Bob Booth)
Member $85.00 $ _________
Non-Member $110.00 $ _________
Student Member $55.00 $ _________
Student Non-Member $75.00 $ _________

Full Day Workshop, Wednesday, January 10, 2007
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATION (Jack Scott)
Member $85.00 $ _________
Non-Member $110.00 $ _________
Student Member $55.00 $ _________
Student Non-Member $75.00 $ _________

Full Day Workshop, Wednesday, January 10, 2007
DISASTER PLANNING AND RECOVERY FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS
(Emily Williams and Lisa Young)
Member $70.00 $ _________
Non-Member $95.00 $ _________
Student Member $40.00 $ _________
Student Non-Member $60.00 $ _________

Full Day Workshop, Wednesday, January 10, 2007
A SURVEY OF CHEMISTRY FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS
(Claudia Brackett and Richard Lundin)
Member $95.00 $ _________
Non-Member $120.00 $ _________
Student Member $65.00 $ _________
Student Non-Member $85.00 $ _________

WORKSHOP TOTAL $ _________

BUS TOURS (All Tours depart from The Williamsburg Lodge)

Wednesday, January 10, 2007
8:15 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. (includes lunch)
☑ Richmond City Tour ($90)
# ______ x $90.00 $ _________

Wednesday, January 10, 2007
8:45 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. (includes lunch)
☑ James River Plantations ($80)
# ______ x $80.00 $ _________

Wednesday, January 10, 2007
8:15 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. (includes lunch)
☑ Maritime Marvels ($55)
# ______ x $55.00 $ _________

Wednesday, January 10, 2007
8:45 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. (includes lunch)
☑ South of the James ($45)
# ______ x $45.00 $ _________

BUS TOURS TOTAL $ _________
**WALKING TOURS**

(All Walking Tours depart from the lobby of The Williamsburg Lodge)

**Thursday, January 11, 2007, 10:00 a.m.**
- The Other Half Tour ($15)
  \[\# \times \$15.00 \] $__________
- Women in Williamsburg Tour ($15)
  \[\# \times \$15.00 \] $__________

**Thursday, January 11, 2007, 1:30 p.m.**
- Religion Walk - ($15)
  \[\# \times \$15.00 \] $__________
- Niceties, Necessities and Luxuries ($15)
  \[\# \times \$15.00 \] $__________

**Friday, January 12, 2007, 10:00 a.m.**
- Jefferson Walk ($15)
  \[\# \times \$15.00 \] $__________
- Niceties, Necessities, and Luxuries ($15)
  \[\# \times \$15.00 \] $__________

**Friday, January 12, 2007, 1:30 p.m.**
- The Other Half Tour ($15)
  \[\# \times \$15.00 \] $__________
- Women in Williamsburg Tour ($15)
  \[\# \times \$15.00 \] $__________

**WALKING TOUR TOTAL** $__________

**STUDENT CONTRIBUTION**

- Please use the following donation to purchase a banquet ticket for
an SHA student.
  \[\# \times \$45 \text{ (per ticket)} \times \text{Total Amount of Donation} \] $__________

**CONFERENCE SPONSORSHIP**

(For more information on corporate and event sponsorship, visit the
SHA website at [www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org) and click on the 2007 Conference
page.)

- I would like to be a conference sponsor and help offset the
costs of the 2007 conference.
  - Redware Level, to $49
  - Stoneware Level, $50 plus
    - (SHA '07 Coffee Mug)
  - Creamware, $100 plus
    - (SHA '07 Coffee Mug and Sponsor Ribbon)
  - Delft, $250 plus
    - (SHA '07 Coffee Mug, T-Shirt, Baseball Cap and Sponsor Ribbon)
  - Porcelain, $500 plus
    - (SHA '07 Coffee Mug, T-Shirt, Baseball Cap, Sponsor Ribbon and
      Verbal Thank You at 2007 Awards Banquet.)

**TOTAL STUDENT CONTRIBUTION AND SPONSORSHIP** $__________

**TOTAL CONFERENCE**

| Registration | $__________ |
| Special Events | $__________ |
| Roundtable Luncheon | $__________ |
| Workshops | $__________ |
| Bus Tours | $__________ |
| Walking Tours | $__________ |
| Student Contribution and Conference Sponsorship | $__________ |

**TOTAL DUE** $__________

**METHOD OF PAYMENT**

Registrations will **not** be processed without full payment.

- Visa
- MasterCard
- American Express

Card Number ____________________________
Expiration Date ________________________
Name on Card __________________________
Authorizing Signature ___________________
Billing address Zip Code __________________

*If you are paying by credit card and would like to fax your registration form and payment information to the SHA, the number is: 301-990-9771.*

*If you are paying by check, please mail your registration form and payment to the SHA at the address below.*

**CANCELLATION POLICY**

All registration refund requests must be received in writing by
the SHA and postmarked no later than December 15, 2006.
You will be refunded fees paid minus a $50.00 processing fees.
No refunds will be given after December 15. Refund requests
should be emailed to the SHA at hq@sha.org or mailed to the SHA at the address below.

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**SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130
Rockville, MD 20850
P: 301-990-2454 • F: 301-990-9771 • E: hq@sha.org
Call for Donations for the Silent Auction at the 2007 Meeting

A few years ago the SHA introduced a new fundraising event at our annual meetings: the silent auction. The auction has the potential to become one of the Society’s biggest fundraisers—and the success of this event depends on YOU—the members of the Society. The auction is a fun and painless way to make a contribution to the Society for everyone. For businesses, there’s the added bonus of a unique and high-value opportunity to market your products or services to the CRM and archaeology communities.

Beginning immediately, donations are needed for the 2007 SHA Meeting in Williamsburg. These may include a wide variety of items, including traditional archaeology-related books, reports, services, and field and lab equipment. Other items that are well received include art, jewelry, music CDs, textiles, food, gift certificates for chain restaurants, etc. In short, you are encouraged to donate anything that you think will help the SHA raise money! Donations to the auction are TAX DEDUCTIBLE—with the deduction value of the item estimated by the donor.

Please consider helping the Society this year with a donation. Donations should be mailed to Auction Coordinator Barbara Heath, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, 250 South Stadium Hall, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720 (alternate arrangements can be made for exceptionally large or heavy items). All items should be mailed by 17 November 2006. For more information, contact Barbara at 865-974-1098, or at <heath2@utk.edu>.

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SOCIETY for HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
2007 ANNUAL MEETING
SILENT AUCTION DONOR FORM

PLEASE MAIL THIS FORM WITH YOUR DONATION BEFORE 17 NOVEMBER 2006

DONOR INFORMATION:

Name: _________________________________________________________________________________________________________

If you want your donation to represent your firm or agency, rather than an individual, please indicate here:
________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Address: _______________________________________________________________________________________________________

Telephone: Home: ____________________________ Work: ____________________________________

Email Address: ____________________________________________________________________________

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM TO BE DONATED:

VALUE OF DONATION: ____________
(This value will be posted at the auction, and is not necessarily the same as your estimated value for purposes of tax deduction)

DELIVERY INFORMATION:

Please ship to: Barbara Heath
University of Tennessee
Department of Anthropology
250 South Stadium Hall
Knoxville, TN 37996-0720
(Alternate arrangements can be made for exceptionally large or heavy items.)

Questions? Contact Barbara Heath at 865-974-1098 or at <bheath2@utk.edu>
Please send summaries of your recent research to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Photographs and other illustrations are encouraged. Please submit summaries as Word or text-only files. Submit illustrations as separate files (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution).

AFRICA
   Kenneth G. Kelly, University of South Carolina, <kenneth.kelly@sc.edu>
ASIA
   Edward W. Tennant, University of Florida, <etennant@ufl.edu>
AUSTRLASIA
   Alasdair Brooks, LaTrobe University, <a.brooks@latrobe.edu.au>
CANADA-ATLANTIC (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island)
   Robert Ferguson, Parks Canada, <rob.ferguson@pc.gc.ca>
CANADA-ONTARIO
   Jon K. Jouppien, <jouppien@niagara.com>
CANADA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Nunavut)
   Jennifer Hamilton, Parks Canada, <jennifer.hamilton@pc.gc.ca>
CANADA-QUÉBEC
   Allison Bain, Université Laval, <allison.bain@hst.ulaval.ca>
CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)
   Rod J. Heitzmann, Parks Canada, <rod.heitzmann@pc.gc.ca>
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   Pedro Paulo Funari, <ppfunari@uol.com.br>
MIDDLE EAST
   Uzi Baram, New College of Florida, <baram@ncf.edu>
UNDERWATER (Worldwide)
   Toni L. Carrell, Ships of Discovery, <tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org>
U.S.A.-ALASKA
   Doreen Cooper, R&D Consulting, <dcooper_99840@yahoo.com>
U.S.A.-CENTRAL PLAINS (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)
   Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, <jay_sturdevant@nps.gov>
U.S.A.-GULF STATES (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas)
   Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, <kcande@uark.edu>
U.S.A.-MID-ATLANTIC (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)
   Ben Resnick, GAI Consultants, <b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com>
U.S.A.-MIDWEST (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)
   Lynn L.M. Evans, Mackinac State Historic Parks, <evanll@michigan.gov>
U.S.A.-NORTHEAST (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont)
   David Starbuck, <dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>
U.S.A.-NORTHERN PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN STATES (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming)
   Steven G. Baker, Centuries Research, <sbbaker@montrose.net>
U.S.A.-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)
   Douglas C. Wilson, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, <doug.wilson@nps.gov>
U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)
   Thad M. Van Bueren, CalTrans, <thad_van_bueren@dot.ca.gov>
U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)
   Gifford Waters, Florida Museum of Natural History, <gwaters@flmnh.ufl.edu>
U.S.A.-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)
   Michael R. Polk, Sagebrush Consultants, <sageb@sagebrushconsultants.com>

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE
Bénin

Savi Countryside Archaeological Project: This July, the Savi Countryside Archaeological Project drew to a close for the 2005-2006 season. Neil L. Norman (University of Virginia) directed research efforts which focused on the region surrounding the site of Savi, the palatial late 17th- through early 18th-century capital of the Hueda Kingdom in coastal Bénin, West Africa. The project sought to identify sites surrounding Savi and clarify the political and economic relations between palace and countryside during the period in which the region was drawn into systems of trans-Atlantic trade. These efforts build on the work of Kenneth Kelly (University of South Carolina) who first identified and investigated the Savi region.

Ethnohistoric efforts in early phases of the project (2003-2004) proved problematic for identifying sites in the Savi hinterland and clarifying their function (cf. Cameron Monroe’s [University of California, Santa Cruz] work on the Abomey Plateau). Thus, a regional archaeological survey (3% coverage) was conducted of a 10-km quadrat centered on the Savi palace. The survey identified a densely settled region surrounding the palace and 22 architectural zones containing features such as collapsed clay walls and boundary ditches.

Seven architectural zones/sites were selected for archaeological testing. Over 135,000 artifacts were recovered, analyzed, and conserved from 50 excavations (269 m³) that sampled trash middens, architectural features, and production areas, etc. Although data analysis is ongoing and findings are preliminary, it is clear that the Savi countryside contained sites where lithic processing, iron smelting, ceramic production, regional administration, and agricultural production took place. Also, it appears that a large portion of the Savi countryside shared the fate of the palace, which was razed in 1727 by Dahomean troops.

The exhibit “The Lost Communities of the Hueda Kingdom” presents findings of the 2003-2006 project and can be visited at the Ouidah Museum of History through January 2007. Both the museum exhibit and the associated Web site (<www.museeouidah.org/xweda>) were made possible by a special grant from the Embassy of the Netherlands to Bénin. The research efforts, which were a part of Norman’s dissertation project, were supported by the University of Virginia Center for Academic Excellence, Explorers Club Washington Group, the National Science Foundation, and a Fulbright-Hays (DDRA) fellowship.

ASIA

Reported by Edward W. Tennant <etennant@ufl.edu>

Society for East Asian Anthropology Conference: The Society for East Asian Anthropology (SEAA, not to be confused with the Society for East Asian Archaeology, also SEAA) held its first international conference 13-16 July 2006 at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, China. This was technically the second conference for the SEAA, a section of the American Anthropological Association. The first AAA-independent conference of the group took place in 2004 when the regular meetings were moved to Atlanta to avoid crossing picket lines in San Francisco. The SEAA organized a successful mini-conference at the UC-Berkeley campus. This year’s conference was the first time the section met specifically as an independent group and outside North America.

The conference was organized by the Department of Anthropology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (<http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/ant/>). They did an excellent job arranging coffee breaks twice daily, luncheons, evening dinners, affordable housing within walking distance of the conference facilities, and a number of tours for participants. These tours took place on Saturday afternoon and all day Monday. The Saturday tours included Hong Kong Disneyland, the Tsim Sha Tsui historical tour in the heart of Hong Kong, a visit to the “Big Buddha,” and the Hong Kong History and Heritage Museum.

The Tsim Sha Tsui historical tour took attendees around central Hong Kong. Led by a local heritage expert, this tour provided an in-depth background to the island of Hong Kong from the Opium Wars to the present. The Monday, post-conference tour, saw 35 participants head for Macau. The highlight of this tour was the Naval Museum. Inside attendees were treated to a number of excellent exhibits detailing the pre-Portuguese cultures of the area and
how they have changed over the centuries. Ongoing research among indigenous groups here may prove of special interest to researchers of the Chinese overseas. While the changing political landscape of 19th- and 20th-century China had varying affects on traditions in South China, the occupation of Macau by the Portuguese allowed indigenous traditions to continue with less disruption here than perhaps anywhere else in these emigrant areas.

The conference itself drew nearly 200 participants who had their pick of 150+ papers to attend over a four-day period. Researchers from Europe, North America, Australia, and across Asia attended. While the majority of papers focused on ethnographically informed research, a number of papers dealt with overseas issues or archaeological and heritage issues. These included:


- Cultural Politics and the Pragmatics of Heritage, Chaired by Tracey Lu Lie-Dan; Selina Ching Chan, Cultural Imagination and Nation Building in Taiwan; Ping Yip, Residents, Government, and Cultural Heritage Preservation-A Case Study of Earth Building (Tulou) in Fujian; Edward W. Tennant, Contextualizing a Diaspora: A New Direction for the Historical Archaeology of the Chinese Overseas; Seng Hoe Ban, Collection of East Asian Artifacts at a Canadian National Museum; Tracey Lu Lie-Dan, Cultural Dynamics in Prehistoric Hong Kong.

Of particular interest were intriguing questions raised by Dr. Seng Hoe Ban from the Canadian Museum of Civilization. His paper challenged museum curators to reconsider what items are acceptable when dealing with ethnic groups. For instance, Canadian technology adopted by Chinese laundry owners can tell a variety of stories, and curators may need to find new methods and ideologies for better representing the diverse ethnic landscape that the U.S. and Canada share in common.

The final afternoon of the conference was dedicated to an informal meeting of all the participants. After a few concluding thoughts by a number of senior researchers, the floor was opened to general discussions. Two main issues surfaced: the nature of anthropology in East Asia and East Asian anthropology itself. While Asian anthropology is still largely ethnographically focused, a number of participants commented on the desire to take a traditional American-style, four-field approach to their work. This is not surprising given the number of Asian-born and based scholars who have spent some or all of their graduate training in the United States. The second broad theme was on the nature of East Asian anthropology (that is, anthropological studies originating in the East Asian nations of China, Japan, Korea, and India) resulted in a shared comment that for East Asian anthropologists to truly embrace a four-field approach, work by Asian scholars outside of their home country was still needed. Japan is typically seen as the sole East Asian country to have adopted this model in regards to archaeology. However, a number of researchers in China have conducted research projects overseas, such as Chen Hua’s research on the origins of the Inuit. Professor Hua spent six months or more working in north Canada to complete his PhD project on this topic, and delivered a paper based on this during the first day.

As the only historical archaeologist at the conference, I had a unique experience. The call by many established researchers at the conference for a multidisciplinary approach to anthropology was comforting. However, as Sarah Nelson noted during the final, conference-wide session, many anthropologists are asking questions about the present that archaeologists ask about the recent and remote past. These questions include the trajectory of ethnic identity between groups, use of ritual items in everyday life, spatial patterning of minority groups, and so on. While many of the cultural anthropologists I spoke with about historical archaeology seemed intrigued, they were unaware of the potential that archaeological investigations into the 19th and 20th centuries could bring to their work. These possible benefits, as briefly outlined in my own paper on the Chinese overseas, include a deeper historical contextualization, the ability of material culture studies to address ethnic identity over multiple generations, and the creation of comparatives through time and around the world. In return, my own approach to historical issues has benefited from exposure to new ideas and methods encountered at the conference, such as a stronger conviction to tie my own research to modern issues.

In closing, the participants voiced enthusiastic appreciation to the conference organizers on the final day. The conference itself was a model of efficient planning and successful management. The conference Web site will remain online with abstracts, attendee information, and a photo album; the address is: <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/ant/SEAAconf/>.
York Town (reported by Adrienne Ellis): The early 19th-century settlement of York Town, located approximately 50 km north of Launceston, Tasmania, is one of the oldest sites of British settlement in Australia. The York Town settlement site is of local, state, and national significance for its historical associations and archaeological preservation.

Two field seasons led by Adrienne Ellis were held during 2006, investigating only a fraction of the York Town settlement. The excavations were conducted as part of a research project undertaken by La Trobe University (Melbourne, Vic) in collaboration with the West Tamar Historical Society. PhD student Ellis and her crew spent eight weeks excavating three buildings of the original settlement site.

York Town was settled in 1804 by Lieutenant Colonel William Paterson and a party of approximately 200 people, which included soldiers, convicts, and their families. The colonization was considered a strategic move to secure British interest in the newly discovered Bass Strait, as well as providing a further colony to accommodate settlers removed from Norfolk Island.

Although York Town had a good supply of water, the grazing conditions were found to be deficient and stock was soon transferred to better grazing land at what was to become the site of the current city of Launceston. Life at Yorktown was characterized by food shortages, mutinous staff, and the attempted escape of convicts.

Abandonment was gradual, but most people had departed by 1811, leaving only a guard and a convict gardener to tend the Government gardens established by Paterson. While some building materials were removed from York Town following abandonment, the lack of major development in the area has allowed the settlement’s remains to survive largely in situ.

Ellis’ team excavated three primary sites: a soldier’s hut, the cottage of a free settler, and Government House.

The Soldiers’ Camp, described by an eyewitness as three streets of neat weatherboard houses, is thought to have been home to the married privates, at least one sergeant, and possibly the more ‘well-behaved’ convicts. The hut excavated within the Soldiers’ Camp was a one-room structure of wattle-and-daub (measuring approximately 3.5 x 5.5 m) with a brick hearth and external timber chimney. The finds include decorative glassware and a musket ball.

Alexander Riley, a free settler, was the storekeeper at York Town. He resided at the settlement with his wife and daughter until 1808. In a highly eventful year, 1805, Riley was accused of stealing from the public stores, appointed magistrate of the York Town settlement, and spared through the hip by an Indigenous Tasmanian. Although the area proved to have been highly disturbed, it appears that the cottage was constructed of both timber and wattle-and-daub and had a brick chimney. The internal walls were plastered and a large number of personal items were recovered from this site.

Lieutenant Colonel Paterson and his wife resided at Government House beginning in early 1805. In addition to being the Patersons’ residence, this cottage served as the administrative center for the settlement. Excavations revealed a multi-roomed structure with a cellar and possible outbuilding covering an area of approximately 5.5 x 14.5 m. The building appears to have been constructed of brick and timber with plastered internal walls. The size of this structure and the large number of artifacts recovered indicate a lifestyle in keeping with Lieutenant Colonel Paterson’s status and the importance of Government House.

The remains of many other structures associated with the York Town settlement are yet to be uncovered and Ellis hopes to revisit the site in the future.

Recherche Bay: The controversy over the heritage protection of Recherche Bay area has previously been reported in this newsletter. Recherche Bay was the site of French explorer d’Entrecasteaux’s base during his late 18th-century exploration of the area, but was recently scheduled for extensive logging activity.

After 15 days in the wider Recherche Bay area, Tasmanian and French experts have now completed fieldwork for a project designed to uncover more detailed information on the heritage significance of the area. The Aboriginal, Tasmanian, and French experts will now spend up to six months analyzing the data collected.

The assessment is the first widespread field survey of the 1792 and 1793 d’Entrecasteaux exploration sites in the wider Recherche Bay area. The project aims to clarify and further define the significance of the French expedition sites as well as ensuring the earlier Aboriginal heritage and the later whaling, timber-getting, and mining heritage of the area is not overlooked.

The Project Team is being led by Jean Christophe Galipaud, head of the Archaeology Department, Research Institute for Development in Noumea, New Caledonia. Dr. Galipaud is supported by Tasmanian archaeologist Greg Jackman, senior archaeologist at the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority, as well as Aboriginal heritage consultants, geologists, volunteers, and staff from Heritage Tasmania.

Among the sites featured in the survey were the 1792 ‘French Garden’ on the North East Peninsula of Recherche Bay, and the 1793 Observatory and Forge sites at Rocky Bay. A search for the exact location of the grave site of a French gunner from the 1793 expedition buried at Rocky Bay was also undertaken.

Dr. Galipaud notes “the outcome of the days spent in the field is positive. We feel that we have done what we planned to do during the fieldwork phase of the project, [but that] [t]here is still quite some work on the data before we can conclude.”

The Project Team has been meticulous in their assessment and new information may still be revealed during the follow-up analysis of data collected during their fieldwork. For details of the project visit <www. heritage.tas.gov.au>.

Queensland

Cyclone Larry: Northern Hemisphere colleagues may be unaware that a severe tropical cyclone called Larry crossed the north Queensland coast on the morning of Monday 20 March 2006. When it crossed the coast just south of Innisfail, Larry was a category 5 storm with winds recorded at 290 km/h from N-NNE with gusts to 310-320 km/h. Larry continued on a path inland that took it north of the inland mining town of Mount Isa (by which time it had reduced to a tropical low pressure system).

Most of the media attention on Larry has focused on the cyclone’s impact on banana prices in Australia (which have increased by up to 600% following the devastation caused to the country’s main banana-growing region). As can be imagined, however, buildings in towns such as Innisfail and Babinda suffered major damage and although it has gone largely unreported even in Australia, Larry caused extensive damage to heritage-listed places throughout north Queensland.

Fragile mining remnants on the Atherton Tableland have suffered major impacts and the character precincts and art deco streetscapes of the coastal towns have been quite badly damaged. Kevin Rains is the only heritage officer employed by the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency between Townsville and the Papua New Guinean border—a distance (never mind area) of over 1200 km (750 miles)—and has been rather busy dealing with Larry’s
Upper Burnett Social Landscapes: Mount Shamrock Goldmining Settlement, Biggenden, Queensland (reported by Geraldine Mate): In April 2006, a project examining the social landscapes of gold mining in the Upper Burnett district of Queensland commenced, under the direction of University of Queensland PhD candidate Geraldine Mate. The first stage of surveying focused on the remains of Mount Shamrock, a 19th-century mining town located approximately 150 km west of Bundaberg. The project will examine the integration of town and industry in a gold-mining settlement, focusing on construction of social landscapes.

Mount Shamrock was settled in 1887 as a result of the discovery of gold. Mineworkers and their families built on the flats of Didcot Creek, creating a new township that soon boasted a school, hotel, blacksmith, and stores. In the early days of the mine, 3,000 oz. of gold were shipped out in just four months. After an initial flurry of mining activity, business at the mine ebbed and flowed, with periods of closure between periods of activity. However, many families moved from the declining gold mining town of Paradise to Mount Shamrock, situated nearby on the Burnett River, in the early 1900s. The town of Mount Shamrock and the mine continued a patchy existence up until the 1930s at which time the mine closed for good.

The first part of the survey conducted in the township area has shown a large amount of surviving associated material, although there has been a great deal of post-depositional disturbance. Artifacts found include domestic items such as buttons, glass, and ceramics, together with structural remnants including stumps, bricks, and two possible fireplaces. The wider spatial organization of the town may also be identifiable with the roadway still partially visible, including part of the original paved edge.

Examination of the industrial area adjacent to the township has revealed the presence of what appears to be three phases of processing. These encompass the early operations (1880s–1890s) with remains including the battery location and a possible calcining furnace; the later (1900s) battery and foundations of crushing and grinding equipment; and the 1930s cyanide tanks. The location of several auxiliary buildings, mine track-ways, and what might be an early mine manager’s dwelling were also identified, adding to our understanding of the operation of this area.

The remainder of the township will be surveyed in June–July, together with the location of possible dwellings closer to the industrial area. It is hoped that the acquisition of further data from the settlement will enhance our understanding of the towncape.

Western Australia

Archaeological excavations on Middle Island and assessment of Boxer Island (reported by Alistair Paterson): An investigation of two 19th-century archaeological sites potentially related to sealers and whalers, as well as the salt extraction industry, took place over Easter 2006 in the Recherche Archipelago. This investigation was undertaken by Archaeology at the University of Western Australia and the Department of Maritime Archaeology WA Museum with the assistance of Doc Reynolds, one of the Esperance traditional owners. The project was an archaeological assessment of the area funded by a UWA research grant awarded to Alistair Paterson.

The site of Middle Island is a complex of archaeological remains which may be related to a whaling establishment for which there are few historical accounts. The island had been mapped during earlier expeditions (Vancouver, d’Entrecasteaux) and Matthew Flinders anchored there for a few days in 1802. He revisited in 1803 for the purposes of, in Flinders’ own words, “cutting wood, boiling down seal oil and killing geese.”

American and French whalers were known to be operating off the coast of Western Australia as early as 1803. Sealing was often carried out in conjunction with whaling and sealers had been collecting skins from the islands of the Recherche Archipelago as early as the 1820s. The notorious sealer “Black Jack” Anderson arrived during this period and established a camp on Middle Island. Sealing continued sporadically throughout the rest of the 19th century. It is possible that some of the hut remains on Middle Island were built and/or used by sealers in the 19th century, but there is no clear evidence to support this. Similarly, the camp may have been established and/or used by shore-based whalers in the region.

The pink salt lake on Middle Island, named Hillier Lake in 1803 after a deceased seaman from the Investigator, was also exploited in the late 19th century. The salt-collection activity was documented by T. C. Andrews, who was thirteen when he, his younger brother, and his father went to Middle Island to test the prospects for a salt industry. Andrews and his brother were left on the island for five months while their father returned to the mainland with a shipment of salt. The area where the Andrews set up camp is understood to be where the stone structural remains are found today. The industry failed due to a variety of reasons including the toxicity of the salt collected for consumption. There are very few archaeological remains from the failed salt venture aside from the camp. Two areas of corroded tram tracks were previously observed by Pearson in 1988, one pile in a sand dune west of Belinda Beach, the other on the western shore of Pink Lake, where there was also remains of tram wheels and other iron fittings. Preliminary observations indicate that the Middle Island settlement is late 19th century, as evidenced by contemporary domestic material, including whale bone, which may relate to the salt works.

The other site is a cave with evidence of occupation by sealers; this site was recently rediscovered by locals who removed preserved seal skins now being conserved by the WA Museum. A site associated with sealers is extremely rare, especially one with good preservation of archaeological material. The cave does appear to have been a small base for the storage of skins and for some residential activity.

Immediate outcomes of this research are to generate new knowledge of these significant historical sites and past industries and comparisons with similar sites in eastern Australia.

This pilot study is designed to explore the archaeological evidence for historical use of islands, coast, and waterways on Western Australia’s southern coast. Analysis of the excavated material will now be undertaken to determine the use of these important historical sites.

Victoria

Life on the Edge: The Pre-Gold Rush Settlement of Spitt Gippsland, Victoria: Four sites were surveyed this past February as part of this ARC-funded, La Trobe University-based research project on the early settlement of regional Victoria. Gippsland is in the southeast corner of the state of Victoria; the focus of the current project is near the modern town of Yarram, northeast of Wilson’s Promontory. The survey was undertaken by a team consisting of La Trobe’s Dr. Alasdair Brooks, Rudy Frank, Zvonka Stanin, and undergraduate volunteers. Dr. Hans-Dieter Bader of the New Zealand consultancy firm Geometria was hired to undertake the more specialized remote sensing.

Four sites were surveyed:

• 28–32 Wellington Street, Port Albert: one of the earliest areas of residential occupation in the Port, and site of two (no longer standing) cottages

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shown on historic maps. While the precise year of initial occupation of the cottages is unknown, Port Albert was founded in 1843, and at least one of the cottages is shown on an 1848 survey map. Numbers 28–32 are currently an open undeveloped grassy plot.

- Willoughby’s Parsonage: Located between the historic townships of Alberton and Tarraville, this was the site of the residence of the first permanent Anglican minister in Gippsland. Rev. Bean (who was also the uncle of Australian historian C. E. W. Bean) arrived in Gippsland in 1848, and left in 1858. The house burned down in 1860, and the site is now used for cattle grazing; no surface evidence survives of the site except an artifact scatter. The short occupation period featuring an initial pre-gold rush element potentially makes this an ideal site for the project.

- Greenmount: Initially the site of the failed attempt by the 16th Lord Glen-garry (Aeneas McDonnell) to introduce a Highland Clan settlement to Gippsland in 1841–1842. Greenmount was one of the earliest agricultural runs in south Gippsland. It was the property of the Buckley family from ca. 1844 to 1906, and the 1846 Buckley homestead was in the area surveyed. The site is east of Yarram, and today is used for cattle grazing.

- Bunting’s Bush Inn: This is the site of one of the earliest hotels (pubs) in south Gippsland (north of the town of Woodside), located where the original road from Port Albert to the interior crossed Bruthen Creek. First licensed in either 1844 or 1846 (sources disagree), the Buntines sold the inn in the late 1850s, and the original building burned down ca. 1860. Sources disagree as to the extent of rebuilding after that date, though the site of the inn had already been bypassed when the main road to the interior was shifted south to Woodside in the 1850s. The site is now an open paddock used for livestock grazing.

The survey was highly successful, and demonstrated the potential for significant archaeological remains at three of the four sites, though inevitably not all of this evidence dates from the pre-gold rush period central to the project.

The history of the Wellington Street site proved to be entirely more complex than originally imagined, with at least three phases of structure construction (and two of demolition) over the last 160 years. However, the overlaying of the historical maps, aerial photographs from the 1940s, and geophysical survey clearly demonstrated the survival of subsurface features directly associated with the location of one of the 1840s cottages.

Particularly good results were obtained from Bean’s Parsonage. The surface artifact scatter was mapped and then superimposed over the remote sensing results, demonstrating not only a strong level of coherence in the scatter, but that the scatter complemented the subsurface features. The outlines of two structures were identified, along with what appears to be an adjacent garden itself separated by a central fence. The domestic artifacts were concentrated in the ‘garden’ area, while the bricks were largely concentrated to the south of the probable structures, with a particular concentration above a subsurface feature that is most probably the remnant of a chimney. While plowzone archaeology is not often used (or indeed necessary) in Australia, Bean’s Parsonage might be a rare case where this common North American approach is appropriate for an Australasian site.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, no evidence was found at Greenmount of the brief 1841–1842 Glengarry settlement. Extensive evidence was found, however, of the ca. 1846–1906 Buckley homestead. The geophysical survey clearly demonstrated the location of the homestead itself along with 3-4 outlying buildings; fence lines are also apparent. An artifact scatter and brick footings are also visible at the surface in the area where the kitchen is believed to have been located.

The most disappointing results were from Bunting’s Bush Inn. The site is located on the Bruthen Creek floodplain, and extensive later disturbance from both flooding and the temporary artificial rerouting of the creek bed had occurred. No intact archaeological evidence was detected during the survey, and the remote sensing results strongly indicate that those areas that had not been point-blank destroyed by the creek’s rerouting (or other later disturbances) had been swept clear by flooding.

Brooks, Stanin, and Bader, assisted by four La Trobe University undergraduate volunteers, returned to the Wellington Street site in April to engage in a preliminary test excavation of the 1840s cottages. Documentary research undertaken since the survey indicated that Wellington Street was the residential quarter of the official Port pilots, though the specific identity of site residents in the 1840s is still unknown. The cottage at the center of this fieldwork was built between 1843 and 1848, and was demolished somewhere between 1886 and 1941. There was some concern that post-occupation activity had destroyed the site, so only a short one-week season was scheduled in order to test the area—but the excavation team was pleasantly surprised.

The site stratigraphy consisted of a thicker-than-expected layer of mixed fill above a thin occupation layer, which itself sat on top of the natural clay. Cut into the clay were several structure-related features, such as postholes. The accompanying image shows the main excavation unit, with the natural clay and structural features (and, in the form of C8, a 20th-century rubbish pit) to the left, the unexcavated surface of part of the occupation layer to the right, and a 20th-century path made of reused hand-mades bricks prominent in the foreground.

While artifact work is still ongoing, a preliminary study of the artifacts from the occupation layer indicates that they date from the early through late 19th century. Combined with the structural features, this is enough to confirm that archaeological features and deposits associated with the 1840s cottage still survive. The results from this short, preliminary excavation have been highly encouraging, and the project team plans on returning to the site in September. Bean’s Parsonage and Greenmount will be excavated in November.

The project team of Alasdair Brooks, Susan Lawrence, and Jane Lennon are particularly grateful for the assistance given by the various site owners, the Yarram and District Historical Society, and the Port Albert Maritime Museum.

New Zealand

Rangitata Ice Rink: Katharine Watson, Ian Hill, Michael Cradock, and Murray Thomas visited the site of the Mt. Harper Ice Rink on 22 March 2006. The ice rink complex lies on the north bank of the Rangitata River, at the base of Mt. Harper, Canterbury, South Island, and is on Department of Conservation land. The rink is reputed to have been the first public skating rink in the Southern Hemisphere, and is known to have been used by a number of prominent Cantabrians.

Construction of the rink complex began in the summer of 1931–1932 and skating began in 1933. The last entry in the Visitor’s Book dates from 1954, although skating continued intermittently until 1976. Today, the remains of the complex are remarkably complete, with the ditch and bank walls of the rinks clearly visible. Water was taken from a nearby stream and channeled along ditches through control gates to the ponds. The ice surface was increased each night by flooding the rinks with 100 mm of water. The ponds were then maintained at a depth of 300 mm. Floodlights enabled
night skating at the rink, and overnight accommodation was provided for skaters. The floodlights were powered by a generator that was turned by a Pelton wheel. The generator and Pelton wheel remain (as do some of the floodlights), and the water race and pipeline that fed the Pelton wheel are still clearly visible on the hill above. The wooden accommodation building is still standing, although it is in a poor state of repair.

The rink complex was constructed and maintained by Wyndham Barker, who lived with his wife on the site. Their stone cottage remains and is in good condition. Their ‘chook’ house [chicken house] is also nearby, but not in such a good state of repair. The site is surrounded by exotic trees, and it is likely that remnants of the Barkers’ garden survive. There is considerable historical information available about the site, including the aforementioned visitor’s books and various photographs.

CANADA-ATLANTIC
Reported by Rob Ferguson
<rob.ferguson@pc.gc.ca>

Newfoundland

French Island Tickle (EaBa-19) (submitted by Amanda Crompton and John Irwin, Memorial University of Newfoundland): From the early 16th century onwards, French fishing vessels seasonally voyaged to the coasts of Newfoundland to catch and cure fish for export to Europe. They set up and used shore stations to process their cure fish for export to Europe. They set up and used shore stations to process their fish for export to Europe. They set up and used shore stations to process their fish for export to Europe. They set up and used shore stations to process their fish for export to Europe. From the early 16th century onwards, French fishing vessels seasonally voyaged to the coasts of Newfoundland to catch and cure fish for export to Europe. They set up and used shore stations to process their fish for export to Europe. They set up and used shore stations to process their fish for export to Europe. They set up and used shore stations to process their fish for export to Europe. They set up and used shore stations to process their fish for export to Europe. From the early 16th century onwards, French fishing vessels seasonally voyaged to the coasts of Newfoundland to catch and cure fish for export to Europe. They set up and used shore stations to process their fish for export to Europe.

The investigations of the historic component have resulted in the recovery of a sample of almost exclusively French ceramics, including Normandy stoneware, Saintonge coarse earthenwares, and Beauvais coarse earthenware. Numerous fishhooks and lead line weights indicate this site was used as fishing premises. The presence of numerous large wrought-iron nails amidst charcoal remains also suggests an extensive destruction layer of an historic structure, and the recovery of food service vessel fragments and stemware indicates a domestic use of the site. Additionally, gunflints and sprue from lead-shot manufacture were recovered.

The Dorset Palaeoeskimo site, below the French remains, predates the latter by some 1500 years. The French and Dorset contexts are separated by a layer of beach rocks, which mark the surface of the prehistoric occupation. The two contexts are generally unmixed. Thus far, we have found few contemporary references to Coachman’s Cove (known to the French as Pot d’Etain) in the documentary corpus. This may indicate that the harbor (at least during the 17th century) was of lesser significance for French fishing.
Nova Scotia

Archaeology at Fortress Louisbourg (submitted by Rebecca Dugan, Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site): It has been a pretty busy year — fieldwork began in August 2005 with the inception of the Louisbourg Public Archaeology Program. Bruce Fry and the author supervised a week-long field program that provided public participants with the opportunity to learn about historical archaeology and Louisbourg history, and to participate in supervised archaeological excavations at the Louisbourg site. The program proved to be a very rewarding experience for all involved, and we had very high levels of public visitation to the excavation site and to our field lab.

Preparation for the public program began months earlier. In May, students taking an historical archaeology course, taught by Jean-Pierre Crestien at Cape Breton University, participated in a two-week archaeological field project at the Le Neuf de la Vallière property in Block 16 of the reconstructed town-site. The results of this fieldwork provided direction for the development of the public archaeology program. In June, Duncan McNeill conducted remote-sensing survey of Block 16 in the reconstructed town-site using the Geonics EM-38B conductivity meter. The results of this survey also provided direction for the public archaeology program, and gave us the opportunity to observe how excavation results relate to remote-sensing readings.

After spending fall and early winter in the lab/office processing the summer field data, fieldwork resumed in the chilly months of February 2006. A powerful nor’easter & storm surge blew in on 1 February, causing considerable damage to the fortress site. The remains of three original 18th-century masonry fortress walls were exposed along the east side of the fortress (30 m of wall exposed: counterguard revetment, bastion face revetment, and a curtain wall) and several 18th-century domestic sites were exposed along the eroding coastal banks. In the curtain wall area, the soil bank receded 3 m during this single storm event. A small crew spent three (freezing) weeks in February.

In the warmer months of spring 2006, fieldwork began again with the Cape Breton University historical archaeology students who assisted this time in the excavation of a stone foundation exposed during the February storm. The foundation was considered to be the remnants of a lime kiln constructed at Louisbourg in the mid-18th century, but excavation has revealed a building that may relate to ca. 1720s-1745 domestic occupation. Further excavation at this site, scheduled for this fall or next spring, will determine the correct context for this building.

The public archaeology program resumed in August 2006. Two five-day sessions were held at the La Vallière property and again, we had a wonderful time. So far, fieldwork at the La Vallière property has revealed a French drain, a previously unknown dry-laid stone well, a cobbled working surface and about 8,000 domestic artifacts relating to ca. 1730s-1760s occupation at the fortress. Particularly interesting artifacts include a gilded copper-alloy fleur-de-lis badge, glass-insert sleeve-links, many “Reuben Sidney” clay pipes, a 1742 French bale seal, musket balls, gunflints, window came, polished beads, two possible pewter salt spoons, a case bottle, a British wine bottle, sherds of flat glass with inscribed writing, copper-alloy buttons and buckles, and ray teeth.

Meanwhile Heidi Moses, Archaeology Collections Manager at Louisbourg, has been busy providing assistance to visiting researchers from Fort Ticonderoga, Sir George Etienne Cartier National Historic Site of Canada in Montréal, a military reenactor from Ottawa, and Louisbourg’s historians and curators. Heidi has also provided military-related artifacts for Louisbourg animation training sessions, provided artifacts for 18th-century wine-tasting events at the fortress, provided porcelain artifacts for the Olde Sydney Historical Society, researched chocolate-related artifacts for upcoming publications, provided collection tours for interested parties including the Colonial Chocolate Society, and run the field lab during the 2006 Public Archaeology Program.

Grand-Pré National Historic Site of Canada (submitted by Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary’s University, and Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada): The Grand-Pré Archaeological Field School Project, under the direction of Jonathan Fowler, Saint Mary’s University, completed its sixth year of excavations in August, 2006. A collaborative effort with Parks Canada and the Société Promotion Grand-Pré, the project’s goals are to provide hands-on training for undergraduate students, make archaeology more accessible to the public, and find evidence of the pre-Deportation Acadian community of Grand-Pré. The community was founded in the early 1680s and destroyed in the autumn and winter of 1755-1756 during the deportation of the Acadians by British and New England forces.

Traditional knowledge identifies the land within the national historic site as the site of the old Acadian parish church, St.-Charles-des-Mines, first established in 1687 and briefly used as a prison for the Acadian men and boys of Grand-Pré and environs in 1755. While no definitive evidence of the church structure has yet come to light, the student archaeologists, aided by geophysical survey with the Geonics EM-38, have uncovered the stone-lined cellar of an Acadian house. This structure appears to have been mistakenly identified by 19th-century historians and antiquarians as the ruins of
the old church. Excavations this year clarified the limits of the cellar. The lowest stratum in the cellar consists of charcoal and burnt clay daub, illustrating the Acadian technique of using clay mixed with salt-marsh grasses to insulate the walls of their homes. A faint soil stain running north from the cellar suggests that the full building may have extended north. A drain excavated two seasons ago that also runs north from the cellar was reopened, and soil samples were removed for analysis of environmental data.

One hundred meters east of the cellar, near the known site of the Acadian cemetery, traces of a previously unknown building came to light this summer. The excavation unit, 2 x 4 m, contained 13 musket balls. With an additional 16 balls recovered from the immediate vicinity, these objects may give evidence of the New England military occupation of 1755. Work at the site next summer will clarify the picture.

Earlier in the summer a farmer, clearing a drainage ditch in the dyked farmlands of Grand-Pré, uncovered a wooden aboiteau or culvert. This culvert provided drainage under a road first noted in records in the 1690s. The culvert, carved from a single log, had a clapper at one end which allowed water to flow outward, but which closed when water began flowing back into the field, the same technique used in the dykes to drain the marshes while preventing tidal waters from flowing back in. Dyking of the tidal marshes is a signature feature of Acadian settlement in Nova Scotia, and was remarkable for working in an area with the highest tidal range in the world. The culvert is of further interest in illustrating the strength of the marsh grasses in holding drainage patterns in the fields. This precise location, used for over three hundred years, also holds a second wooden culvert built with wire nails, a concrete pipe, and a plastic pipe. The culvert was recovered by Fowler and will be conserved by Parks Canada for exhibit at the Grand-Pré visitor centre.

Kelly’s Mountain Chinese site (submitted by Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada): The publication this year of The Island of Seven Cities: Where the Chinese Settled When They Discovered North America, by Paul Chiasson, has raised substantial public interest in Chiasson’s theory that Chinese explorers under Admiral Zheng built a city on top of Kelly’s Mountain in Cape Breton in the early 15th century. Chiasson has identified a complex of features including a ‘great wall,’ a road, a town site with building platforms on terraces, and cemeteries. His work builds on the popular volume by Gavin Menzies, 1421: The Year the Chinese Discovered the World, and follows a similar methodology of building a card house of suppositions.

In June of this year, a group of archaeologists in Nova Scotia spent a day examining the site. They included David Chiasson, Nova Scotia Museum; Roger Lewis, Kwilmu’kw Maw-klusuaqn Mi’kmaw Rights Initiative; Rebecca Duggan, Parks Canada; Bruce Fry, Parks Canada (retired); and Rob Ferguson, Parks Canada. Finding the ancient road was much easier than Chiasson had suggested, since the Geological Survey of Canada has mapped it on topographic maps. While admittedly we did approach the site with some skepticism, we had anticipated finding some evidence of land clearing, perhaps dating to Loyalist or later 19th-century settlement, to correspond with Chiasson’s descriptions of stone platforms and elaborate walls. To our surprise, we found nothing to indicate any attempt at settlement on the mountain top, apart from a network of roads which were obviously recent. Instead we were faced with a glaciated landscape of rock outcrops and boulders exposed in scrub vegetation.

Lynn Baechler, a hydrogeologist living in the area, has worked extensively on the mountain, including carrying out an environmental impact assessment for a proposed and highly controversial aggregate quarry, 1989-1991. Ms. Baechler has clearly documented the development of Chiasson’s features. They begin in 1952, with efforts to contain a forest fire. This created the initial road and a fire break which has become the Chinese “wall.” Feasibility studies for the proposed quarry in 1989 led to further development of the road system, including a network of roads leading to drill sites that Chiasson has identified as courtyards within small villages. Chiasson presents air-photo evidence purporting to show the road and wall in 1929 (p. 184). The photo is in fact from 1953, one year after the fire. Air photos from 1931 (A3471-#15 to #29) show none of the features. Chiasson’s more detailed images of Chinese hamlets are illustrated by air photos of the 1990s, post-dating the quarry studies.

Chiasson’s revisionist history, together with that of Gavin Menzies, feeds the public appetite, not to mention a media anxious for sensational items to attract readers. Efforts to counteract this feeding frenzy are time consuming and unrewarding. There has been virtually no critical assessment in the press or broadcast journalism. One exception is a recent episode of the Australian television program, Four Corners, aptly titled “Junk History.” Check it out: <http://www.abc.net.au/4corners/content/2006/s1699373.htm>.
**UNDERWATER NEWS**

Submitted by Toni Carrell
<tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org>

**Canada**

Parks Canada Underwater Archaeology Service (UAS): In July 2005 staff from the Underwater Archaeology Service (UAS) traveled to Red Bay National Historic Site of Canada. This five-week project, directed by Willis Stevens, had three principal aims: to test excavate, survey, and then rebury a 16th-century wreck found by the UAS in 2004. The wreck, located close to shore at depths ranging between approximately 6 and 12 m (20 to 40 feet) was apparently un-earthed by recent propeller-wash caused by a visiting cruise ship. Immediately following its discovery in 2004, the UAS quickly documented exposed articulated floor timbers in the midship area as well as an extensive debris field of wreck timbers. Given the archaeological importance of the site, the UAS returned en masse in 2005. The project’s first two weeks were devoted to test excavations, mapping, and the recovery of a small anchor. A total of five 2 by 2 m grids were excavated, revealing the central floor timbers, main mast step, keelson, and the heel of the stern post. Recovered artifacts and all recorded structures support a 16th-century date and indicate that the wrecked vessel was 250 to 300 tons in size. The wreck has not been identified by name.

As the excavation and mapping neared completion, the team began the reburial. This phase of the project was conducted under the guidance of recently retired UAS archaeologist Peter Waddell whose services were engaged under contract. The work was generally carried out in the same manner as the reburial of the presumed San Juan site excavated between 1978 and 1985. A sandbag dyke was first built around the perimeter of the site and then filled with about 200 tons of sand slurry pumped from the surface. The mound was then covered by a stitched Hypalon tarp, secured in place by concrete-filled tires. Monitoring stations were built into the reburial mound for future conservation assessment.

Two visitors joined the UAS on the Red Bay project. Manuel Izaguirre, an archaeologist from the government of the province of Gipuzkoa in Spain who has assisted with fieldwork and research at Red Bay since 1981, took part in the site mapping. Carlos del Cairo, an archaeology graduate student from Columbia, participated in the mapping, excavating, and reburying of the site. Carlos’s travel expenses were paid by the International Committee of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH) of ICOMOS, enabling him to take part in this valuable project.

Along the lines of training and education initiatives, the UAS also gave one Nauti-cal Archaeology Society (NAS) Level 1 training course in Ottawa for members of the avocational group Save Ontario Shipwrecks.

August saw the return of the UAS to Trent Severn Waterway National Historic Site of Canada. This marked the penulti-mate year of a 5-year submerged cultural resource inventory of the waterway. Under the direction of Willis Stevens, the team spent three weeks searching for both pre-historic and historic submerged cultural resources. Investigation of a suspected prehistoric weir site at Sunset Bay was completed. Side scan sonar surveys were performed on Little Bald Lake, Big Bald Lake, Sturgeon Lake, and in the Fenelon River; targets identified during the sonar survey were then ground-truthed. Archaeologi-cal recording was also performed on an unidentified early 20th-century steamer in Sturgeon Lake believed to be a side-wheel steamer. The goal is to complete the field-work in 2006 and then present the results within a project geographic information system (GIS).

In September the UAS traveled to Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site in the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. Since the late Pleis-tocene and early Holocene, sea levels have changed dramatically in this area, and it is presumed that early habitation sites once on land are now submerged. Parks Canada archaeologist Daryl Fedje has been search-ing for archaeological sites associated with these ancient shorelines and his research has led him to sites that date to 11,500 BP. For 10 days UAS archaeologists Willis Stevens, Chriss Ludin, and Filippo Ronca sup-ported Daryl’s submerged-landscape investi-gations off Huxley Island by undertaking core sampling, side scan sonar, and diving inspections. A more extensive field project is planned for next year.

UAS archaeologists Jonathan Moore and Bruce Bennett conducted several days of fieldwork in Rideau Canal National His-toric Site of Canada with a team from the School of Applied Geophysics at McMaster University. Dr. Joe Boyce, Dr. Eduard Reinhardt, and graduate student Lisa Sonnenburg used a suite of remote sensing and core-sampling methods during the 2005 navigation season to retrace and document inundated river systems and landscapes in the canal. This work, conducted in col-laboration with the UAS, was aided by re-searcher Ken Watson.

In September UAS archaeologist Marc-André Bernier journeyed to the Magdalen Islands (Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine) situated north of Prince Edward Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This trip related to a feasibility study for the creation of a Na-tional Marine Conservation Area around the islands. It is believed that hundreds of shipwrecks are located around this small archipelago which also possesses a vibrant maritime heritage.

Over the winter of 2004-2005 the UAS moved its offices to a new location in Ot-tawa. The new mailing address is as follows:

Underwater Archaeology Service
Parks Canada
1800 Walkley Road
Ottawa, ON, Canada K1A 0M5
Telephone: (613) 993-2125 (Reception)
Facsimile: (613) 993-9796

Service d’archéologie subaquatique
Parcs Canada
1800, chemin Walkley
Ottawa (Ontario) Canada K1A 0M5
Téléphone: (613) 993-2125 (Reception)
Télécopieur: (613) 993-9796

**England**

**English Heritage:** English Heritage has published a Guidance Note on Shoreline Management Plan Review and the Historic Environment. This note has been produced to provide English coastal groups and consultants with information and guidance on the coastal historic environment, sources of advice and data, the legislative and planning background, and procedures for consultation during Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) review. It is intended to supplement and amplify the Government’s Shoreline Management Plan Guidance, Volume 1: Aims and Requirements and Volume 2: Procedures (Defra 2006). The Guidance Note is available for download from the Historic Environment Local Management (HELM) Web site at <http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/ShorelineManagement-Plan-Review.pdf> and hard copies are available from: <customers@english-heritage.org.uk>. For more information contact: Ian Oxley, Head of Maritime Archaeology, English Heritage, Fort Cumber-land, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD, United Kingdom; phone +44-(0)23-9285-6767, fax +44 (0)23-9285-6701, email: <ian.oxley@english-heritage.org.uk>, <www.english-heritage.org.uk/maritime>.

The Crown Estate and the Joint National Archaeology Policy Committee (JNAPC): The Crown Estate and JNAPC have produced a new code to provide guidance to
developers working in the marine environment on how to protect the UK’s marine cultural heritage. With the emergence of offshore renewables as a growing industry sector and an increased awareness of the need to manage and protect our marine historic environment, The Crown Estate and JNAPC thought it timely and topical to produce a revised version. The new code looks to build on the principles set out in the original and offers guidance to developers on issues such as risk management and legislative implications. It also provides a comprehensive list of expert contacts for further advice.

The Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee works to raise awareness of British underwater cultural heritage as well as developing proposals for legislative reform. Robert Yorke, chairman of JNAPC, said: “This is an opportunity to increase awareness about the need to take archaeology into account during offshore development. Not only can there be historic wrecks on the seabed but also the remains of prehistoric settlements.”

Dr. Carolyn Heeps, Head of Offshore & Environment at The Crown Estate, said: “The Crown Estate views the new code as an essential reference point for all sectors looking to undertake development of the seabed around the UK as it will encourage a responsible approach to preserving our cultural marine resources.” An Adobe Acrobat version of the code is available at <http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/1391_jnapc_code_of_practice.pdf>

**Turks and Caicos Islands, BWI**

**Ships of Discovery and Turks & Caicos National Museum (TCNM):** A team of archaeologists and filmmakers under the direction of Donald H. Keith returned to East Caicos 8-22 July 2006 to resume the search for the remains of the slave ship *Trouvadore*. The objectives of the 2006 Search for *Trouvadore* were: (1) to undertake a comprehensive magnetometer survey of the project area using state-of-the-art mapping and remote sensing equipment; (2) to complete the visual tow-board survey begun in 2004; (3) to test excavate the wooden-hulled sailing ship discovered in 2004; and (4) to film every aspect of the project in high-definition video. Despite rough seas throughout most of the field work, all objectives of the project were met.

*Trouvadore* was a Spanish slave ship bound for Cuba that wrecked in the Caicos Islands in 1841. The ship had 193 Africans on board who were rescued, apprenticed for one year in the local salt trade, and then freed by the local British authorities. A large part of the local population of the Turks & Caicos Islands today can trace their ancestry back to the *Trouvadore* wreck event. The story has been uncovered through a decade of archival research conducted in eight countries on three continents and in the Caribbean.

**Preliminary Results:**

*Magnetometer Survey:* Realizing the limitations of the towboard visual survey conducted in 2004, a thorough magnetometer survey of an expanded search area was a top priority. Jason Burns and Michael Krivor from SEARCH, Inc. completed the work under less than ideal conditions. An unexpected problem was the towed magnetometer sensor’s attractiveness to at least one barracuda that attacked it relentlessly, embedding two teeth in the instrument’s plastic housing. The magnetometer and positioning information has not yet been fully processed, but several large anomalies were identified from the rough field data.

One of these, lying to the east of the wreck discovered in 2004, was test excavated and proved to be a deposit of large, well-preserved timbers and iron and bronze fasteners thought to represent a ‘bounce spot’ where the ship temporarily came to rest while breaking apart.

**Tow Board Survey:** The tow board survey, led by Museum Director Nigel Sadler, was highly successful. Among the team’s accomplishments were the discovery that one suspected shipwreck site is really a ‘train wreck’ — a place where a ship carrying railroad equipment was stranded and forced to jettison tons of railroad wheels and axles to escape the reef. The team also found the remains of a relatively modern sailboat in very shallow water at the extreme northwestern end of the survey area.

**Test Excavations:** Within a few minutes of commencement of test excavations it was discovered that the site was larger, more deeply buried, and better preserved than previously believed. The keel forward of a small ballast mound is broken off and the aft end of the keel is deeply buried under a thick bed of sand and turtle grass, making a determination of the length of the ship problematic. A test pit excavated transversely across the keel just aft of the ballast mound was more successful in that it established a minimum beam of the ship. This test area also revealed that while the keel, hull planking, garboard, floor frames, stringers, and deck beams are preserved under the sand, the keelson or keelsons and ceiling planking are not. An asterisk scratched into the side of one of the floor timbers may indicate the location of the mastercouple, or widest frame in the ship. The testing also revealed an intriguing construction feature: the ship’s framing pattern alternates full floor timbers running all the way across the keel with half-frames that terminate on top of the keel. Other features include a well-preserved cathead and a complex timber feature located 17 m to the south of the main site. Because a draft marker, the numeral “3”, was found in association with this timber we assumed it was the ship’s stempost, an interpretation that is still unresolved. Excavation revealed that it is trapezoidal in cross section and almost completely covered in either lead or copper sheathing. Unlike other parts of the
ship, this timber complex is incorporated into the reef and very difficult to expose. A small number of samples and artifacts were collected in the hope that they might shed light on the ship’s identity.

Photographic and Video Documentation: Under the direction of filmmakers Windward Media, all aspects of the project on the surface and below water were filmed in high-definition video. Windward is partnering with the PBS television station KUHT of Houston to produce a television documentary of the search for Trouvadore. In addition to TCNM’s Web site devoted to the Trouvadore story, <www.slaveshiptrouvadore.com>, Windward Media designed a site to go with the documentary film, <www.trouvadore.org>. The Museum’s Web site includes a daily blog while the documentary film Web site focuses on mission updates as milestones were reached. In addition, more than 2000 high-resolution digital images from the 2004 and 2006 field seasons are now part of the project archive held by the TCNM.

The Trouvadore Project is a collaborative effort between the TCNM, Ships of Discovery, Windward Media/Houston PBS, and the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands. The project is a multifaceted initiative to protect and study the remains of the Trouvadore, if found, and to preserve its cultural legacy. A documentary about the shipwreck and its survivors will be broadcast to an international audience.

The 2006 expedition was partially underwritten by a grant from the Ocean Exploration Program, a division of the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Although better known for its weather prediction services, NOAA is also committed to the study and preservation of the earth’s marine ecosystems and cultural resources.

**U.S.A.-Massachusetts**

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary (SBNMS): SBNMS and the National Undersea Research Center for the North Atlantic and Great Lakes at the University of Connecticut (NURC-UConn) conducted two 30-minute live broadcasts from the wreck of the coal schooner Frank A. Palmer on 15 July 2006. Viewers at the Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center in Gloucester, MA, the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center in Alpena, MI and over the World Wide Web watched live underwater video and asked the research team questions as they investigated the wreck. SBNMS maritime archaeologists Deborah Marx and Matthew Lawrence were joined by Ivar Babb, director of NURC-UConn, who provided commentary on the technology that made the broadcast possible and on the marine life observed on the shipwreck. Over 1,000 people watched the broadcast, which was supported by NURC-UConn, the University of Connecticut, Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center, the City of Gloucester, NOAA’s Preserve America Initiative, NOAA’s Maritime Heritage Program, NOAA’s National Marine Sanctuary Program, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve, and VBrick Systems. Archived video from the broadcast will be available shortly at <www.nurc.uconn.edu>.

In December 1902, the Frank A. Palmer and Louise B. Crary collided in Massachusetts Bay and sank in over 300 feet of water. Eleven sailors perished in the accident. Today, the schooners sit upright on the sea floor touching at their bows in the same orientation in which they came together. Each vessel measures over 260 feet in length and is remarkably intact. The schooners testify to a critical transportation network that supplied New England’s energy needs and their involvement in the coal trade connects them to Americans along the East Coast.

Recently, the shipwreck was listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its significance to American history. The NURC-UConn ROV carried an underwater video camera that transmitted video back to the research vessel Connecticut, operated by the University of Connecticut. Onboard the vessel the video was then encoded and sent to an onboard radio transmitter. The transmitter then beamed the video signal more than 20 miles to a receiver on shore in Massachusetts, and from there to a live audience in Gloucester, MA at the Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center and to an Internet Services Provider, which then streamed the video in real time over the World Wide Web. In addition to video from the ROV, researchers simultaneously displayed a multimedia PowerPoint presentation to enrich the online viewing experience. This broadcast was the second live broadcast conducted from the sanctuary. In July 2005 two 45-minute broadcasts were conducted from the shipwreck of the steamship Portland, lost with all hands in 1898, to viewers at the Pilgrim Monument and Provincetown Museum in Provincetown, MA and over the World Wide Web.

This project supports NOAA’s research, scientific, and educational missions in a number of ways. The live broadcast gathered data to better understand, conserve, and manage the Frank A. Palmer and Louise B. Crary and interpreted these maritime heritage resources in a new and engaging manner. The sanctuary is meeting its mandate to inventory, assess, protect, and interpret its archaeological resources. The continued study and interpretation of these resources will help scientists protect, restore, and manage the compatible uses of the world’s waterways. The heritage resources have been a starting point for fostering increased interest and recognition for all the sanctuary’s resources. For more information contact Deborah Marx, Maritime Archaeologist, NOAA, Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, 175 Edward Foster Rd, Scituate, MA 02066, phone: 781-545-8026 ext. 214, email: <Deborah.Marx@noaa.gov>.

**U.S.A.-North Carolina**

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB): State underwater archaeologists have found the remains of several boats in the Currituck Sound, including two they believe sank more than 100 years ago. UAB divers discovered what they believe was the steam freighter Undine, which struck a log and sank off Mackay Island in March 1912 while en route from Norfolk, VA to Coinjock, NC. Richard Lawrence, director of the UAB, believes the freighter was carrying passengers when it sank. The UAB team discovered the bottom section, measuring about 93 feet from bow to stern. The engine and other parts of the boat appeared to have been salvaged years ago, perhaps by the ship’s crew. UAB divers also discovered wooden planks and other debris from a 25-foot wooden sailing vessel in about 6 feet of water near Monkey Island. The ship dates back to the 1800s, possibly before the Civil War. However, the Underwater Archaeology Branch, which tracks the state’s shipwrecks, has no records of a ship sinking in the vicinity of Monkey Island. Divers also found the remains of what was believed to have been a schooner in a body of water known as Little Narrows. According to local sources, this schooner was sunk during the Civil War in order to block the channel. Information from the shipwrecks will be recorded at the Underwater Archaeology Branch’s headquarters at Fort Fisher.

**U.S.A.-Rhode Island**

Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC): In its authority as the state’s coastal agency and directed under Rhode Island General Law, the CRMC will assist underwater archaeologists in their discovery and preservation of a fleet of sunken Revolutionary War ships in Newport Harbor by providing a safe and secure site for exploration. The CRMC is cooperating with the Rhode Island Histori-
cal Preservation and Heritage Commission, which is overseeing the work on the sunken fleet, as well as the Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project (RIMAP), in regards to providing a Marine Protected Area (MPA) for exploration and preservation of the sunken vessels. Once the Marine Protected Area is designated by the Council, through enactment of emergency regulations, law enforcement authorities such as the Department of Environmental Management (DEM), the State Police, and the Newport Harbormaster will be authorized by the CRMC to protect the 2-mile reserve area during activity. The CRMC will also provide local and other authorities with agency enforcement staff if needed. The CRMC will also establish a restricted perimeter around the entire area while work continues on the site to keep it safe for the archaeological team. “It is crucial that the site, as well as the archaeological team and other experts working on this wreck, be protected from looters and other divers during the exploration process,” said CRMC Chairman Michael M. Tikoian. The CRMC-designated Marine Protected Area will allow local, state, and other enforcement officials to patrol the area during this time and ensure that the archaeologists are allowed to do their job without the threat of looting or disturbance of this important wreck site. We are proud to offer this protection to the state historical preservation and heritage commission and to RIMAP. While Kathy Abass, PhD, project director for RIMAP, at a 16 May press conference discussed the possibility that one of the sunken vessels might be Captain James Cook’s Endeavour, the team has not yet confirmed this. Work at the site will include trying to identify one of the ships as the Lord Sandwich, formerly the Endeavour.

U.S.A.-Washington, DC

US Naval Historical Center (USNHC) Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB): The NHU UAB continue to meet its responsibilities toward historic Department of Navy (DON) ship and aircraft resources.

“The Navy at Normandy: D-Day’s Unseen Battleships*: The NHU UAB is providing archaeological and historical research in support of a public documentary project planned by David Clark Inc., and CACI production, in collaboration with the Naval Institute. To date, UAB staff have provided historic photographs (captions and credits) and short ships’ histories for USS Corry (DD-463), USS Gllemon (DD-620), USS Meredith (DD-726), USS Tide (AM-125), USS LST-496, USS LST-523, and USS Susan B. Anthony (AP-72). The “Navy at Normandy” by David Clark Inc., and CACI productions, will access a wealth of new information researched by the Naval Historical Center’s (NHJC) Underwater Archaeology Branch, and present it in a compelling, original, high-definition documentary. The production’s underwater cameras will visit many of the Navy ships that sank on D-Day. The story behind each underwater wreck will be brought to life with oral histories from veterans who were on ships at Normandy. First-person accounts will be combined with rare military footage of lesser-known yet crucial aspects to the naval invasion of Normandy, the pre-invasion reconnaissance by Navy Scouts and Raiders, heroic Naval Combat Demolition Units that blew up the obstructions, Combat Salvage operations that repaired or destroyed disabled craft to keep the channels open, and the valiant efforts of the U.S. Coast Guard making hundreds of water rescues as the battle raged around them. In a novel and all-encompassing perspective viewers will fly across the underwater battlefield as if the waters have been rolled back. Computer-generated 3-D imagery from the remote data collected by NHJC will reveal the scores of sunken craft as never seen before.

Department of Navy (DON) Shipwreck Resources: USS Cumberland. Between 3 and 7 October 2005, the Naval Historical Center’s Underwater Archaeology Branch conducted a shipwreck survey of the USS Cumberland in the James River, VA. The project was a collaborative effort funded by a research grant from the Hampton Roads Naval Museum and with ship time donated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) Office of Ocean Exploration, and supported by staff of the National Ocean Service. The primary objective of the survey was to document the remains of Cumberland, a United States Navy frigate that actively participated in the Navy’s North Atlantic Blockading Squadron until 8 March 1862, when the Confederate ironclad Virginia rammed and sunk it at Hampton Roads, VA.

CSS Alabama: The summer of 2005 was the final expedition to the wreck site of CSS Alabama. The 2005 season under the direction of Dr. Gordon Watts brought closure to over a decade of archaeological research on Alabama. A 32-pounder cannon and several other artifacts were recovered and the site was extensively photographed in order to complete the site plan. Dr. Watts has initiated work on the final report.

H.L. Hunley: Excavation and disassembly continued on the Confederate submarine Hunley. Conservation of the crew’s personal artifacts continued. A conservation plan for the hull was drafted and reviewed by an international body of experts. Naval Research Laboratory agreed to assist with materials analysis and hull integrity studies. An agreement was reached between the South Carolina Hunley Commission and Clemson University so that the latter would develop the Warren Lash Conservation Center as a Clemson Research Laboratory.

Bonhomme Richard: The Naval Historical Center agreed to collaborate with Ocean Technology Foundation on the search for John Paul Jones’ ship Bonhomme Richard. Accordingly, UA has initiated the collecting of historical research, data on previous surveys, ship’s losses, and geographic information for the area.

USS Hamilton and Scourge: The Naval Historical Center was asked to participate in dialogues concerning the future of the two War-of-1812 wrecks in Lake Ontario. The wrecks were given to the City of Hamilton by DON, but the human remains are still under DON jurisdiction.

Department of Navy (DON) Aviation Resources: Lake Michigan: The NHJC UAB continued the Lake Michigan project by analyzing side scan sonar data and comparing it to historical documents. In addition, UAB staff used Sable’s deck logs to reposition the ship when several experimental and at-the-time highly classified drones were lost in Traverse Bay, Michigan. No example of these drones remains today above water, a fact that adds to their significance to naval aviation history.

UA staff conducted a detailed examination of one of the aircraft recovered from Lake Michigan in the early 1990s. This aircraft was reportedly conserved/preserved, but it was found to be in a dangerously deteriorating state both from past and recent inaction. The Dauntless, said to have served at Midway, was to be displayed, hanging in the new Marine Corps museum, but as it was not structurally sound, a replacement is being made of fiberglass. UA staff made a proposal to evaluate the condition of a sample group of the other 35-40 aircraft recovered from Lake Michigan to determine the extent of the problem, and to try to find a way to halt the corrosion and preserve these significant aircraft for many years to come.

Cralley Case: Despite having won his case through settlement, Mr. Cralley decided to appeal the settlement over a rare Corsair he recovered without permission from a National Forest in the mid-1970s. UA staff was tasked with providing all information on the subject in the “discovery” phase of preparing for litigation. The case was again settled out of court with Cralley
being given the aircraft through an act of Congress. By so doing, the rightful title of the aircraft was asserted and maintained, thereby upholding sovereign immunity property rights.

TBD Devastator: Interest remains high in recovering a TBD Devastator from the Marshall Islands. UAB staff attended a meeting at the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation with Department of State officials and representatives from the National Park Service, and the non-profit group TIGHAR. TIGHAR would like to plan a site documentation, recovery of, and conservation for one of the Devastators. The U.S. government’s position is to encourage anyone interested in such projects, but to withhold decisions until a full plan has been provided by an applicant. It is believed TIGHAR will submit a written proposal sometime in 2006.

Publications


Meetings of Interest

21-23 September 2006: The Flemish Heritage Institute (VIOE) is organizing a three-day conference: “To Sea or not to Sea, an International Colloquium on Maritime and Fluvial Archaeology in the Southern North Sea Area.” The conference will concentrate on four themes: research focused on maritime archaeological work in Belgium and in the Belgian territorial waters, legislation, conservation, and communication. For more detailed information about objectives, program, registrations, organizers, venue, and call for posters, visit: <www.vliz.be/marcol/>.

26 September 2006: The Association of Environmental Archaeology is hosting a one-day conference: “Sea Changes: Environmental Archaeology in the Marine Zone, from Coast to Continental Shelf.” The conference will be held at Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, Portsmouth, UK. It will cover all aspects of environmental archaeology within a coastal and marine setting, and will include the AEA’s AGM. The conference will be followed the next day with a field visit to Chichester Harbor, including a trip on Chichester Harbor. A 50-book-token prize will be awarded for the best student poster. Abstract deadline: 16 June 2006. Registration deadline: 21 July 2006. For more information contact Zoë Hazell or Andy Hammon, at English Heritage, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth, PO4 9LD; phone: 0-2392-856700; email: <zoe.hazell@english-heritage.org.uk> or <andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk>.

27-28 September 2006: A conference on “Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage II: Significance” will be held in Portsmouth, UK. The conference aims to inform those involved in managing the marine cultural heritage of approaches to the definition and management of significance. This will include the presentation of international developments and best practice models. The objectives are four-fold: (1) to convene a range of international experts; (2) to present a series of papers on examples of defining significance and marine cultural heritage in themed sessions; (3) to provide a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas and approaches; and (4) to publish the proceedings and disseminate to a wide audience. For more information, visit: <http://www.magconference.org/>.

20-27 May 2007: World Archaeological Congress (WAC-6). The WAC Executive wishes to advise that plans to hold WAC-6 in Jamaica have changed. At the time of writing, there is insufficient financial support to adequately support participants from Indigenous groups and economically disadvantaged countries. Because the full participation of these groups is essential to the decision-making processes that are integral to WAC Congresses, we have decided to postpone WAC-6. The necessary support is within reach and we have several suitable venues under consideration. The WAC meeting at Jamaica will now be held as an Inter-Congress. It will take place at the scheduled time, in May 2007. The Executive would like to offer its sincere gratitude to the Archaeological Society of Jamaica, and especially Dorrick Gray, Ainsley Henriques, Leslie-Gail Atkinson, Audene Brooks, and Evelyn Thompson. Their efforts on behalf of WAC and on behalf of the archaeologists of Jamaica have been tremendous. The Executive will announce the new date and venue of WAC-6 within the next two months. We anticipate a WAC-6 date of mid-2008 at the latest. In the meantime, we all look forward to a very successful Inter-Congress in Jamaica in May 2007. For more information contact Claire Smith, President, World Archaeological Congress, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA, 5001, Australia; phone: 61-(0)-8-8201-2336; fax: 61-(0)-8-8201-2784; <www.worldarchaeologicalcongress.org>.

Other News

Underwater Archaeology, the Internet, and the World Wide Web (WWW): The Internet is 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.

World Archaeological Congress (WAC): WAC is pleased to announce the launch of its new Web site at <http:\www.worldarchaeologicalcongress.org>. Over the past few months, the WAC Web site has undergone a thorough review and redesign. More than just a cosmetic makeover, all of the content in the site has been scrutinized, and the overall user interface has been designed to be much more accessible and user friendly. This work was conducted under the guidance of WAC’s Internet and Global Communications Task Force, chaired by Michael Ashley from UC-Berkeley.

The mission of WAC’s Internet and Global Communications Task Force is to develop and maintain a digital framework that embodies the international and diverse interests of the WAC membership. WAC is committed to creating a dynamic, multi-lingual, content-rich collection of Web and communication tools brought together in a cohesive Internet portal that is inviting and easy to use. Perhaps our most important task is to diligently act as stewards of the digital assets by developing strategies for long-term, sustainable data archiving. For further information and inquiries, please see: <http://worldarchaeologicalcongress.org/site/foot_abou.php>. For further information contact Michael Ashley, Chair, WAC Internet and Global Communications Task Force, University of California, Berkeley, USA; email: <mashley@berkeley.edu>; or Claire Smith, President, World Archaeological Congress, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia; email: <claire.smith@flinders.edu.au>.
U.S.A.-CENTRAL PLAINS
Reported by Jay Sturdevant
<jay_sturdevant@nps.gov>

Iowa

Archaeological Excavations at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site (submitted by Dawn Bringelson, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center): Staff from the National Park Service’s Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) conducted fieldwork at Herbert Hoover National Historic Site (HEHO) during October 2005 and March 2006. This work, including extensive geophysical inventory, shovel test inventory, testing, and data recovery, was performed in preparation for the rehabilitation of an historic property at HEHO.

The James Staples House, located within the historic core area of the park, was a part of Herbert Hoover’s home town of West Branch, IA, during the time that he was a boy. The park plans to restore this house to its historic character, to improve drainage, and to make the structure compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act regulations. Grading and excavation necessary to reach these goals triggered the need for archaeological work. Inventory took place across the lot, with results guiding subsequent work.

For example, geophysical investigations detected a widespread anomaly southwest of the house. This was interpreted as a shallow concentration of materials, and potentially an historic midden. Shovel tests and test unit excavation in late October supported this. Because rehabilitation plans include grading in this area, data recovery was conducted. Materials collected extend to early occupation of the house in the late 19th century, and reflect a broad range of household, personal, and construction debris. Investigations in other areas of the lot reflect distinct episodes of construction and remodeling evident in the architectural and historic record. The project report is currently in production at MWAC.

Kansas

Geophysical Investigations of Two African-American Dugout Sites at Nicodemus National Historic Site (submitted by Steve DeVore and Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center): During the week of 17 April 2006, archeologists Steve De Vore and Jay Sturdevant from the National Park Service’s Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) conducted a geophysical inventory of two African-American dugout sites at Nicodemus National Historic Site, KS. Both dugout sites were settled during the post-Civil War migration to Kansas also known as the Exoduster movement. A geophysical inventory of the dugout features at the Johnson and Nicodemus School sites was scheduled prior to the Washburn University field school test excavations led by Dr. Margaret Wood in June 2006. The 2006 research program was developed through a challenge cost-share grant between the National Park Service, the Kansas State Historical Society, and Washburn University to provide baseline archaeological information relating to the African-American settlement of Nicodemus during the 1870s and 1880s.

Ground-penetrating radar, an electric resistivity meter, and a magnetic gradiometer were used during the inventory of both dugout sites. The geophysical surveys helped define and locate subsurface anomalies correlating to archaeological features. Each instrument provided a complementary data set that informed upon the content and potential at both sites. These geophysical data sets were used by the Washburn University field school during test excavations at the Johnson site.
Missouri

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri (submitted by Elizabeth M. Scott, Illinois State University): Illinois State University conducted its third field school in historical archaeology in Ste. Genevieve, MO, in the summer of 2006, under the direction of Elizabeth M. Scott and Donald P. Heldman. Excavations were begun on the house lot of the Green Tree Tavern, or Janis-Ziegler House, which was built ca. 1790 in the “New Town” of Ste. Genevieve. The original house still stands and is of poteaux-sur-sol construction; vertical hewn logs are mortised into a sill beam, which then rests on a stone basement or ground-level story, similar to the raised cottage construction that was common in lower Louisiana. It was built shortly after the land was obtained by Nicolas Janis in 1790; he deeded the property to his son François in 1796, who operated a tavern in one end of the building at least into the 1820s. After François’ death in 1832, the property was sold to a tobacconist, Mathias Ziegler, part of a German immigrant family who had settled in the town. Documentary evidence suggests that a tobacco shop was operated by Mathias, and by his wife and sons after his death, in one end of the building. The other part of the building appears to have been used as a domicile from 1790 until the 1860s. By that time, Francis Ziegler, one of Mathias’ sons, seems to have renovated the house along Victorian lines and made the whole structure into a domicile. Ziegler descendants resided in the house until 1938.

Documents suggest that various outbuildings existed in the lot behind the house during the Janis and Ziegler occupations: slave quarters, barn, stable, and other houses and “out houses.” Also indicated are an orchard and a garden. Excavations in 2006 revealed two different structures, being a portion of a wall trench in each structure, both of poteaux-en-terre construction; the function of the structures could not be determined, however, and must await the 2007 excavations. Artifacts recovered from five 5 x 5 ft. units included many items used in household activities (food and beverage preparation, consumption, and storage; sewing and clothing) as well as seed beads, vermilion fragments, and other items used in the fur trade with Native Americans. The excavated materials are being analyzed at Illinois State University and will form the basis of a master’s thesis by Meredith Hawkins.

One 5 x 5 ft. unit was excavated in the basement, or ground-level story, which revealed that an original floor of a gravel matrix was prepared at the time of construction ca. 1790. This matrix sat directly on sterile, silty soil. However, a concrete floor put down in the 1920s or 1930s adhered to the gravel matrix and effectively masked any artifacts that might have been on that original floor. A sample of the floor(s) has been taken and will be analyzed at Illinois State University to try to determine the components of the original gravel matrix, particularly the adhesive that might have been used to hold the gravel together.

A remote sensing survey of the site is planned for spring 2007, followed by archaeological excavations during an ISU field school in June and July. Those who are interested in participating in the field school should contact Dr. Elizabeth M. Scott (<emsicot2@ilstu.edu>).

U.S.A.-NORTHEAST

Reported by David Starbuck
<dstarbuck@Frontiernet.net>

Maine

17th-century Walter Phillips Homestead site, Newcastle (submitted by Timothy Dinsmore): In the summer of 2005 a major archaeological excavation was undertaken at the Walter Phillips Homestead site located on the west bank of the upper Damariscotta River in Newcastle. Walter Phillips, his wife Margaret, and their six children endured life on the frontier of mid-coast Maine from ca. 1640s to 1676 when they fled during King Philip’s War. Phillips was a planter who had an apple orchard and settled near to a Native American “carry” or portage where the Native People trucked their canoes over land to the eastern branch of the Sheepscot River. Phillips was an extensive landholder in much of what is today Newcastle, Nobleboro, and Jefferson as delineated in three Indian “deeds” dated 1664, 1665, and 1675, respectively. In 1665 when mid-coast Maine fell under New York’s authority, the Duke of York’s Commissioners appointed Walter Phillips the recorder of deeds and other conveyances in what was renamed the County of Cornwall—this included Pemaquid. Phillips was only one of six families to settle along the banks of the upper Damariscotta River whereas core Anglo-American settlements were situated east at Pemaquid and west at New Dartmouth or Sheepscot. The primary purpose of the Phillips homestead project was to determine the living conditions endured by Phillips and his family.

Archaeological excavations revealed that only portions of the homestead remain intact due in large part to houses constructed in 1935 and in 1984. Phillips’ entire 12 x 14-foot dry-laid stone cellar was excavated. The cellar contained significant 18th-century domestic trash that was deposited in the abandoned cellar by Dr. Kenelm Winslow and the Farley Family from ca. 1730s through the 1780s. At the bottom of the cellar was discovered an intact 1676 demolition layer containing several charred timbers as well as a carbonized corn cob identified as Eastern Eight Row or Northern Flint Corn. Additional 17th-century artifacts found include a seal-and-baluster spoon handle and white and red clay tobacco pipe fragments, including one intact belly bowl with typical rouletting around the rim. Ceramics were few and included coarse red earthenware, Bellarmine, and an Iberian storage jar. Once recorded, the entire 1676 burn layer was excavated and bagged and is awaiting flotation and analysis. Daub concentrations...
appear to suggest the presence of a wattle-and-daub smokehood though the results are inconclusive. One maker’s mark to a pipe heel hint at trade contacts with Pemaquid. Other elements of the homestead run beneath an asphalt driveway and were not excavated. Funding is now being sought to conduct a full analysis of the artifacts found. The project was directed by Timothy Dinsmore, archaeological consultant, and was supported by the Newcastle Historical Society and the Damariscotta River Association.

Percy and Small Shipyard, Bath (submitted by Neill De Paoli): In late September 2005, Dr. Neill De Paoli and his field crew returned to the grounds of the Maine Maritime Museum situated in Bath, ME, on the western bank of the Kennebec River. De Paoli and his crew were following up on the Phase II investigations of 2003 and subsequent stipulations made by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. The MHPC stated that the Maine Maritime Museum had to undergo further examination of the former site of the north ways to the Percy and Small shipyard before construction of the proposed WYoming sculpture could begin. From then until early December, the archaeologists excavated and monitored the machine excavation of the proposed sites of the stern and bow sections of the WYoming sculpture. Over those two months, the archaeological crew uncovered, with the assistance of a backhoe and power shovel, extensive remains of the wooden cribwork and planked “floor” to the north ways that the employees of the Percy and Small shipyard and their successors built and used during the first two decades of the 20th century and the 1970s. The team also unearthed widespread evidence of the wooden and metal debris generated, discarded, and in some cases, probably lost by the men of Percy and Small as they built the wooden sailing vessels that arose on the north ways during the early 20th century. The archaeologists also recovered, on the westernmost part of the project area (in and around BHT4), an array of household items probably thrown out by the residents of the nearby Donnell home during the 1930s. In addition, they uncovered what appears to be more debris, albeit sparse, generated by the occupants of the late 18th-/early 19th-century farmstead that stood just east of BHT4 and the workmen who removed the complex in 1899.

The 2005 excavations of the bow and stern sections of the proposed WYoming sculpture area has shed further light on the developmental history of the north ways of the Percy and Small shipyard. Foremost is the picture that has emerged of the layout of the ways. This excavation and the 2003 testing have left little doubt that BHT2/3 and TP3-TP7 exposed the heart of the north ways. Here, excavation exposed a multi-layered cribwork of wooden timbers and underlying bed logs along with a wooden planked floor. It was this foundation of timbers that supported the now-absent rails where ships were constructed and eventually slid down into the waters of the Kennebec River. Nowhere was there evidence of wooden piles and bents that two early 20th-century American shipbuilding guides recommended to ship builders as the preferred means of vertical support for the wooden rails.

In the bigger picture, the north ways represented, as did the whole of the Percy and Small shipyard, a traditional shipyard in transition. The Percy and Small shipyard, as a manufacturer of the “great schooners,” was bucking a growing national trend among moderate-sized and large yards. These shipbuilders were increasingly focusing on building iron- and steel-hulled vessels powered by steam-driven screws. The owners of Percy and Small devoted themselves almost exclusively to the construction of large wooden coastal and ocean-going sailing schooners. Workers at the shipyard continued to trim and shape a considerable portion of ships’ timbers and wooden treenails with traditional hand tools such as the broadaxe and adz. The thick deposits of wood chips, trim, and treenail dubs excavated from BHT2/3 testified to that. Similarly, the work crews of Percy and Small relied on several teams of horses to haul heavy loads of timber around the yard or lift wooden yards and masts and equipment onto the schooners under construction or repair. The wooden cribwork, bed logs, and planked floor stood in marked contrast to the more up-to-date American shipyards equipped with steel-and-concrete building slips and steam-powered derricks. At the same time, the Percy and Small shipyard and its north ways testified to the increasing trend toward mechanization seen in the American shipbuilding industry from the second half of the 19th century onward. Most dramatic was the yard’s early adoption of electricity as a power source. A growing number of electrical motors powered machinery such as a treenail machine, a planning machine, and equipment in the blacksmith shop. The several complete wooden treenails and treenail dubs that were unearthed provide an archaeological link to the electrification of the Percy and Small shipyard. Thus, these investigations have delved further into efforts traditional shipbuilding businesses, such as Percy and Small, made to keep pace in the rapidly changing American shipbuilding industry.

Massachusetts

Long Sought-For Pond, Westford (submitted by Martin G. Dudek, Principal Archaeologist/Project Manager, John Milner Associates, Inc.): JMA conducted an intensive survey across archaeologically sensitive areas within an overall Project Area comprising approximately 146 acres. A total of 844 artifacts were recovered, with 841 historic or modern artifacts, two quartz shatter and one prehistoric flake of a fine-grained, unidentified stone. One prehistoric find spot and four historic archaeological sites were identified. The latter sites include two standing late 18th- to early 19th-century dwellings with additions, a third site consisting of a possible foundation remnant from the mid-19th-century, and a fourth site consisting of a granite-lined cellar hole with associated late 18th- to early 19th-century artifacts. In addition, an existing campground contains cottages and other campground buildings. Originally dating to ca. 1885, the campground was expanded to its current configuration in the 1920s. Other historic elements on the property include two granite markers, two quarry areas, two granite-lined road culverts and a historic earthen road that had fallen out of use by the mid-19th century. No additional archaeological work is recommended for the prehistoric find spot, the mid-19th-century historic site or around the standing historic structures due to extensive ground disturbance. The historic road and granite-lined cellar hole are outside of project impacts. Documentary research for the road and a site examination for the cellar hole are recommended if future development will adversely affect these two historic sites. Documentation of the standing historic structures was recommended.

Connecticut

Cady-Copp House, Town of Putnam (submitted by Ross Harper, Public Archaeology Survey Team): The Town of Putnam, CT, in conjunction with the Aspinock Historical Society of Putnam, Inc. (AHS), is planning restoration of the ca. 1745 Cady-Copp House on the Liberty Highway (Route 21). Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001, the property is a remarkable and rare historic resource. Never fitted for electricity or plumbing, and unoccupied for at least 50 years, the house has changed little since its mid-18th-century construction. The town and the AHS recognized that the restoration, especially the installation of deep curtain drains, would likely
adversely impact archaeological remains associated with the house. To mitigate any archaeological impacts and obtain important historical information, the town hired Public Archaeology Survey Team (PAST) of Storrs, CT, to conduct archaeological excavations in the renovation impact areas.

PAST excavated a total of 26 m² at the Cady-Copp house in 2003 and 2004. The archaeological testing, which recovered 25,968 artifacts, provided a great deal of information about the house and its inhabitants during its occupation, ca. 1745-1925. Activity areas were discovered around the house, including two children-oriented areas: a play area in the outside corner of the kitchen and pantry, represented by clay marbles; and a play and study area outside of the kitchen door, evidenced by toys and slate pencil and board fragments. Outside of the kitchen door, an 18th- to early 19th-century midden was discovered, along with the buried remains of an early flagstone walkway that was laid for passing between the east yard and the north of the house.

Excavations next to the cellar and foundation walls were informative regarding the house construction. One excavation unit placed up against the southeast outside corner of the dug cellar revealed that when the cellar was constructed, flat stones were carefully wedged, angled down, and stacked up against the outside wall to strengthen the wall and to direct rain and roof runoff away from the cellar. Another excavation unit against the outside north foundation wall of the house indicated that the foundation stones were laid directly on the original ground surface, and about one-half of the house is built over a deep cellar, and the other half rests on a shallow layer of fieldstones laid on the ground surface.

The excavation revealed a buried cellar bulkhead constructed of dressed dry-laid fieldstone walls. A large lintel stone for the bulkhead entrance to the cellar was incorporated into the foundation. Wooden steps may have been originally used for access as no stone steps are present. The bulkhead had been carefully sealed up with dry-laid stone in the wall entrance, with the cellar wall side formed into a shelf area, well-pointed with mortar. The artifacts recovered from the bulkhead fill soil indicate that the filling-in of the bulkhead occurred in the second half of the 18th century, not long after the house’s construction. Materials used to fill the bulkhead cavity include household refuse, fieldstones, and the remains from a renovation of a fireplace, likely from the kitchen. These firebox-related artifacts include fire-cracked and reddened dressed stone, ash and charcoal, and typical hearth-associated artifacts such as straight pins, buttons, a glass bead, ceramic tablewares and utilitarian vessels, European flint flakes from strike-a-light use, melted glass, wood charcoal, animal bones, and charred plant remains.

The Cady-Copp House is a beloved community resource; therefore, public outreach and involvement were important components of the archaeological project. Volunteers from the AHS washed thousands of artifacts and provided important historical documents and photographs. Because the house was part of the town of Killingly when it was built, the Killingly Historical Society also provided important data. The town of Putnam worked tirelessly to keep the project going. PAST presented local talks and led school and visitor tours of the archaeological excavation.

The Cady-Copp House and its one-acre lot was designated a State Archaeological Preserve in 2005. Mr. Douglas Cutler, Putnam Town Administrator, and Mr. Robert Miller, Putnam Town Historian and team leader of the AHS, were honored with a Governor’s Historic Preservation Award for their preservation efforts on the Cady-Copp project. PAST has just completed a booklet on the project, to be published later this year.

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

Reported by Ben Resnick
<br/resnick@gaconsultants.com>

**Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware**

Visit Archeology in the Tidewater! The National Park Service Archeology Program includes a Web page for travelers on “The Archaeology of the Colonial Chesapeake Tidewater.” The lower Chesapeake Bay tidewater region is steeped in history and tradition. The word “tidewater” describes this region at the mouth of the bay, a shore shaped by “necks” and rivers, and also alludes to its rich cultural past. Here, European and African peoples established some of the first colonies in the New World. They met Native Americans who had lived across the landscape for generations, creating a complex situation of dependence and friction among the groups. The archaeology of colonial tidewater areas reflects the stories of seafaring trade and transportation, enslavement, plantation and city life, religious belief, and politics.

Go to: [http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/visit/chesarch.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/visit/chesarch.htm).

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**U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST**

Reported by Than M. Van Bueren
<thad_van_bueren@dot.ca.gov>

Central Freeway Replacement Project, San Francisco, California (submitted by Michelle C. St. Clair, URS Corporation): The Central Freeway Replacement Project encompassed 10 city blocks in the city of San Francisco. Work for the project was conducted for the Department of Public Works, City and County of San Francisco and the California Department of Transportation, District 4 (Caltrans). The impetus of the work was the reconstruction of the Central Freeway and reengineering of Octavia Street as a major thoroughfare to address seismic safety. The project was divided into two sections, the area located North of Market Street and the area located South of Market Street. Fieldwork for the portion of the project North of Market Street was conducted by Archeo-Tec, with assistance from Jones and Stokes, in August of 2003. URS Corporation (URS) was retained by the City and County of San Francisco to conduct interpretation and reporting on the three historic-era features discovered by Archeo-Tec in 2003 and considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A Report on Technical and Interpretive Studies for Historical Archaeology: Central Freeway Replacement Project was completed by Michelle C. St. Clair, URS and Marjorie Dobkin in June of 2006. This report documents the three privy-pit features encountered in 2003 and their association with several families inhabiting the Hayes Valley neighborhood of San Francisco during the late 19th century.

A consolidated approach to Section 106 was undertaken for this project to mitigate the effects of construction on cultural resources that are potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. This consolidated approach began with an extensive research design formulated by the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University. This research design outlined the types of resources likely to be encountered in the field, as well as the characteristics these resources would need to possess in order to be considered “significant.” A strategic testing plan was then implemented in the field, focusing on the backyards of the 19th-century homes that once stood in the area before the construction of the freeway. In all, 25 test trenches were excavated and 24 distinct archaeological features were identified. Of those, only three were judged eli-
Historical research was able to identify six families that were possibly associated with the three eligible privies. These families were of interest, as five out of the six families were foreign-born immigrants. The Hayes Valley neighborhood in the late 19th-century appears to have been a launching pad, or starting point, for foreign-born and/or working-class families that were attempting to “emerge” into the middle class. Artifacts encountered in the privies provided a glimpse into ways that these families were negotiating their class and status. Grooming-related items from Feature 13 indicate that the Driscoll women were concerned with their appearance for social events that they may have held at their home, such as afternoon teas with the other neighborhood women, as evidenced by teacups, teapots, and other tea-related items recovered from the feature, and/or dinner parties evidenced by glass stemware and decorated porcelain dishes also recovered from the feature. It is noted that the Driscolls may have been attempting to live beyond their means, as historical records indicate that the daughter, Hannah, worked on and off as a seamstress and may have also taken in work as the numerous buttons and sewing-related artifacts recovered from the feature would appear to indicate.

Historical records indicate that for the most part the families were successful in “emerging” into the middle class. The Brumans’ son, Arthur, became a prominent physician with an office in the Pacific Heights neighborhood of San Francisco. The Brumans’ daughter, Hattie, married Louis Weill of Napa and the wedding was reported on the society pages of a prominent San Francisco newspaper. Louis Gross moved out of Hayes Valley and began working as a bookkeeper for Haraszthy and Company, one of the first wineries and wine distributors in California. Rosa Newhoff’s son, Emanuel Weinburgh, eventually became one of the most prominent merchants in San Diego, California.

The material remains recovered from the Central Freeway Replacement Project help to elucidate ways in which people in the past defined themselves. The dynamic interplay of historical and archaeological evidence allowed for a full picture of what the signature of an emerging middle-class assemblage might look like.

Hard copies or CD-ROM copies of this report are available by contacting Thad M. Van Bueren at Caltrans District 4, P.O Box 23660, MS 8A, Oakland, CA 94623-0660 or <Thad_Van_Bueren@dot.ca.gov>.

ACHP Seeks Award Nominations

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is accepting nominations to honor exemplary achievements in protection, preservation, sustainable use, and interpretation of heritage assets. The Preserve America Presidential Awards are part of a White House program to celebrate and preserve our national heritage.

Mission San Luis, the 17th-century western capital of Spanish Florida and a nationally significant archaeological site and public park and museum, received a PA Presidential Award in 2006.

First Lady Laura Bush is Honorary Chair of Preserve America. Four Preserve America Presidential Awards are given each year at a White House ceremony – two for projects or programs that advance heritage tourism and two for outstanding privately funded historic preservation projects or programs. Organizations, businesses, government entities, and individuals are eligible for an award.

Nominations for the 2007 Preserve America Presidential Awards must be postmarked no later than 1 November 2006. Additional information, as well as a downloadable (fillable PDF) nomination form and details about previous winners, can be found at <www.preserveamerica.gov>.
The summer of 2006 has been an active one for PEIC-related activities. Patrice Jeppson, working in conjunction with colleagues Carol McDavid (SAA PEC), Mary Kwas (SAA PEC-Web Page Working Group), and Maureen Malloy (Society for American Archaeology Manager of Education and Outreach), has announced the unveiling of “Archaeology for the Public,” now live at <www.saa.org/public>. This is “a useful resource for your next outreach activity, public session, archaeology month event, and college course!” These Web pages are designed for members of the public who want to know more about archaeology, as well as for archaeologists, educators, and interpreters who share archaeological information with the public. Patti asks that you please check out this informative site, and provide whatever feedback you can, especially “any resources or links that you have or that you feel should be included!” to her at <pjeppson@speakeasy.net>.

Margaret Purser contributed to a series of July and August workshops as part of the “Teaching American History” grant program in northern California. The product of an interdisciplinary team of historians and education professionals working with k-12 teachers from three local school districts, (and now a historical archaeologist!), “the TRADITION Project—Teaching American History 2 is designed to deliver a three-year program of professional development and training in American history content and to provide quality instruction to elementary school teachers. The Project’s outcome will result in a sustainable network that will provide continuing history education and professional development for those teachers. The standards based training will include the integration of U.S. History and Language Arts curriculum, strategies for improving reading comprehension, and the use of technology in the classroom.” The grant directors solicited the historical archaeology contribution as a means of providing k-12 teacher participants with curriculum materials keyed to local historic sites and parks that would help them teach national history curriculum standards content using local California events, sites, and artifacts. The summer program culminated in a two-day visit to Fort Ross, which included presentations on the fort’s history and archaeology by Glenn Farris. Check out the program (and the Fort Ross photos!) at <http://www.sonoma.edu/tah2/institutes/ftross.html>.

Upcoming fall events include Tricia Samford’s “Hands on the Past: An Introduction to North Carolina Archaeology Workshop.” This workshop for educators is part of the North Carolina People Across Space and Time (NC-PAST) initiative. NC-PAST consists of three components: a one-day introductory workshop focused on North Carolina archaeology (Hands on the Past); History from Things, a loan-kit program for the classroom; and a more comprehensive workshop focused on North Carolina’s human past (to be developed and offered in the future). The initiative is designed to build historical and scientific content knowledge, as well as an understanding of the research process.

The one-day Hands on the Past workshop will be conducted by educators and archaeologists and is aligned with goals from the North Carolina Standard Course of Study for grades 4-8. Participants will learn about the science of archaeology and North Carolina’s human past through inquiry activities, simulations, and intriguing discussions. Each participant will receive a set of materials that includes a lesson plan/activity sampler for classroom use and information that will be useful in preparing students for Archaeology Days at the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences in Raleigh on 18 and 19 November 2006.

Other events to keep an eye on for the fall:

- 8 September: The “Preserve America Summit” in New Orleans, discussed by Doug Scott in our summer Newsletter, will take place 19 to 20 October. Prior to the conference, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation is soliciting comments on how to define a ‘preservation ethic.’ Comments can be emailed to <presethiccomments@achp.gov> prior to 8 September. For more information, check out the discussion at <http://www.achp.gov/summit/comment.html>.
- 31 October-5 November: The National Preservation Conference will be held in Pittsburgh, PA. Check out their Web site at <http://www.nthpconference.org/GeneralInfo/>.
- 7-11 November: The 2006 National Interpreters Workshop will be held in Albuquerque, NM. PEIC member Linda Derry made a strong pitch earlier this summer for more interaction between the SHA’s PEIC and NAI; check out their conference Web site at <http://www.interpnet.com/niw2006/>.
- 1-3 December: The next National Council for the Social Studies Annual Conference will be held at the Washington D.C. Convention Center in Washington, D.C. The SHA’s PEIC will be represented at this conference.
- Public Archaeology Session, SHA Conference in Williamsburg; The PEIC is an official co-sponsor of the Public Archaeology session. This year’s session is being organized by Tonia Deetz Rock of APVA (<trock@apva.org>). Julia King (<jking@smcm.edu>) is also heading up development and funding efforts for the Saturday afternoon event. Anyone interested in participating in the day’s activities, or helping with funding efforts, should get in touch directly. Let’s make this important public outreach opportunity a real success!
The ACUA invites SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Entries must be received by 1 December 2006. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by 31 January 2007. Images will be displayed at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA Web site.

General Conditions of Entry:
1. The competition is open to all SHA members and conference participants. The subject may be terrestrial or underwater archaeological.
2. All possible care of entries will be exercised, but no responsibility will be assumed by the ACUA for the loss or damage of entries in exhibit or in transit.
3. Permission to reproduce any entry for the promotional purposes of the ACUA will be assumed. No reproduction fee will be paid. No entry will be sold, but request for purchase will be referred to the entrant.
4. A maximum of four (4) images are allowed per category. Entries must be prepaid and include a return envelope or package with adequate funds for return. Entries received without entry form or return fees will not be judged and will be returned to sender or held until return postage is received.
5. Except for artifact images, each entry must be taken in the natural environment. Except for artifact images, no composed shots are permitted. Entries may be digitally enhanced (see definitions).
6. There is no restriction on the prior publication of the photograph, provided the entrant holds copyright or exhibition rights and posting to the ACUA Web site is permitted. There is no restriction on the date when the photo was taken.
7. Photographs may NOT be resubmitted in subsequent years.
8. As a professional courtesy, entrants should obtain permission from the project director or principal investigator, as appropriate, prior to submission of photographs. The ACUA assumes no responsibility for ensuring that appropriate permissions are obtained.

Print Entry Conditions:
1. Prints must be no less than 11 x 14 inches (28 x 35.5 cm) and no greater than 16 x 20 inches (40.5 x 51 cm) mounted size; no slides will be accepted.
2. Prints must be mounted on foam core to facilitate judging and exhibition. No prints are to be framed.
3. Entrant’s Name, Address, Category, and Print Title must appear on the back of each image. Please indicate “UP”. A printed display tag with Print Title, Category, and Date of Photo is also required. A digital copy of each entry is required so that winning entries can be posted to the ACUA Web site.

Six Categories:
A. Color Archaeological Site Images
B. Color Archaeological Field Work in Progress Images
C. Color Archaeological Lab Work in Progress Images
D. Color Artifact Images
E. Black & White Artifact Images
F. Color Portraits

Definitions:
1. Composed entries include but are not limited to publication layouts, artifact assemblages, or microscope photography.
2. Black & white prints are to be produced on black and white prints paper. Toning such as sepia is acceptable. Digital enhancement is limited to color balance correction and brightness/contrast correction.
3. Portraits can be either of an individual or of a group of people and can be above or below water.

Ethics Statement
Participants must adhere to the ethics statement of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

To Enter:
All entries must be accompanied by the appropriate entry forms, which may be found in the Spring 2006 SHA Newsletter and on the ACUA Web site: <www.acuaonline.org/photo.html>. All entries must include the entrant’s name, address, phone number, fax number, and email address. An US $8.00 fee is required for each entry and must be paid at the time of entry into the contest. If you wish the photos to be returned to you, payment for return postage and insurance (if desired) must be submitted along with the entry fee(s). Make all checks payable to: Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA). Mail all entry forms and fees to:

John Broadwater, Underwater Program Chair, Williamsburg 2007 Conference
Monitor National Marine Sanctuary, c/o The Mariner’s Museum, 100 Museum Drive
Newport News, VA 23606
2006 Winners: ACUA Photo Competition

Each year the ACUA invites all SHA members to participate in the annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition held during the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology Conference. In an effort to better highlight the photographic skills of our colleagues, winning images will be included in issues of the Newsletter in addition to being posted on the ACUA Web site (<www.acuaonline.org>). In this issue we print the winning entries from the 2006 competition in Sacramento in Category A (Color Archaeological Site) and Category B (Color Archaeological Field Work in Progress).

1st Place Category B (Color Archaeological Field Work in Progress) – Robert Schwemmer, NOAA, West Coast Regional Maritime Heritage Program Coordinator, Searching for Shipwrecks, Channel Island National Marine Sanctuary.

1st Place Category A (Color Archaeological Site) – Alexis Catsambis, Texas A&M University, Two Monasteries.

The ACUA invites all SHA members to participate in the next annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition to be held in Williamsburg, VA, 10-14 January 2007. Entries must be received by 1 December 2006. Details, fees, and entry information is printed on page 72 in this issue of the SHA Newsletter and will be posted on the SHA Web site.
SHA has the following publications for review. Publishers and authors are encouraged to send new titles of potential interest to Dr. Charles Ewen, Reviews Editor, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. Please be sure to include price and ordering information. I am always looking for potential book reviewers. If you are interested in reviewing a work please contact me at the above address or via email at: <shareviews@ecu.edu>

Agnew, Neville, and Janet Bridgland (editors)  

Bintliff, John (editor)  

Borelli, Caterina  

Brickley, Megan, Simon Buteux, Josephine Adams and Richard Cherrington  

Christie, Neil, Paul Beavitt, Josep A. Gisbert Santonja, Joan Segui, and Maria Victoria Gil Senis  
2004 Ethnography and Archaeology in Upland Mediterranean Spain. Manolo’s world: Peopling the recent past in the Serra de l’Altmirant. Leister Archaeology Monograph 12, University of Leister, Leister. Order: email Dr. Neil Christie, <njc10@le.ac.uk>. 188 pp. Paper (cost not provided).

Cloutier, Celine  
2004 De la stratification archeologique a la stratification sociale: Hygiene urbaine et conditions de vie de six familles ouvriees du Faubourg Saint-Roch a Quebec au XIX siecle. CELAT, Quebec. 139 pp. Paper (cost not provided).

Conolly, James, and Mark Lake  

Cramp, Rosemary  

Dellino-Musgrave, Virginia E.  

Edwards, David N.  

Egan, Geoff  

Furst, Peter T.  

Hall, Martin, and Stephen W. Silliman (editors)  


Smith Sheli O. 2006 The Low-Tech Archaeological Survey Manual. The Past Foundation, Columbus, OH. Order: <www.pastfoundation.org> (70 pp. $15.93 paper) or: <www.lulu.com/content/352906> (70 pp. $10.00 downloadable pdf).

SHA 2007 Williamsburg!!
www.sha.org/conference.htm

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER
Please note the deadlines for submissions of news
for UPCOMING ISSUES of the SHA Newsletter

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SHA Business Office
15245 Shady Grove Road, Ste. 130
Rockville, MD  20850
Phone: 301-990-2454
Fax: 301-990-9771
Email: <hq@sha.org>

SHA Editor William Lees: <wlees@uwf.edu>