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 Donald J. Weir
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**SOME EMAIL ADDRESS WITHIN THE
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THEY ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN **BLUE****



Newsletter

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

William B. Lees, PhD, RPA, *Newsletter* Editor, Florida Public Archaeology Network, University of West Florida, U.S.A.

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President's Corner

Douglas D. Scott

As the summer season gets into full swing, most of us are now engaged in projects and research, but do not forget it is also time to submit those paper abstracts and symposia ideas for the 2007 Williamsburg/Jamestown conference. It is, after all, our 40th anniversary and the conference organizers have some wonderful things planned for us.

By coincidence this year is the 100th anniversary of the Antiquities Act of 1906. Be sure to check out the various commemorative events that are scheduled by various agencies and offices. Most can be found by searching on the Internet. Another major anniversary takes place this year as well. To celebrate the 40th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act, First Lady Laura Bush has announced the convening of a two-day national Preservation America Summit. The summit's goal is to make recommendations designed to advance historic preservation programs and policies. Summit attendance is limited to 250 invited participants. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will host the summit with assistance in planning from many federal agencies and private partners, in-

cluding SHA.

Summit focus areas will be developed by 11 panels made up of 10-12 experts who will develop program and policy recommendations in the following areas:

- Building a Preservation Ethic and Public Appreciation for History
- Coordinating the Stewardship and Use of Our Cultural Patrimony
- Determining What Is Important
- Protecting Places That Matter
- Improving the Preservation Program Infrastructure
- Dealing with the Unexpected
- Addressing Security
- Using Historic Properties as Economic Assets
- Involving All Cultures
- Fostering Innovation
- Participating in the Global Preservation Community

SHA was invited to submit names of members who might serve on several of the panels that will make recommendations to the ACHP and Mrs. Bush. Over the next couple of months the panel members will be identified and initial meetings will be held

Continued on Page 2

Important in this issue:

Page 28: Qualifications and Positions of Candidates Standing in the SHA and ACUA Fall Elections

**Page 4: Announcement of SHA Board Search for:
SHA Newsletter Editor
SHA Editor (*Historical Archaeology*)**

in preparation for the Summit in October. I believe this is an important opportunity for SHA and one that comes at a critical juncture with issues relating to historic preservation and heritage funding and reauthorization of historic preservation legislation in Congress. I am proud that SHA is a player at this important table.

There are a number of other issues facing SHA in the coming months. We continue working on several seemingly mundane revisions of the conference manual and clarifying the roles and responsibilities of officers and committees. On the legislative front Nellie Longworth is continuing her haunting of the hallowed halls of Congress and watching for developments related to historic preservation and site protection. A number of issues are in committees at this point, with their focus being on higher-priority matters. SHA has commented on several issues relating to new regulations for the treatment of human remains proposed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. We also participated in a conference call regarding the National Park Service's proposal to re-evaluate and potentially expand its role in public education and interpretation.

Another issue is that our Web site is not quite as functional as I optimistically reported in the winter issue. It became apparent to Kelly Dixon and her team that the site's basic structure was somewhat flawed. That required them to strip the site down to its bare bones for a total rebuild. This amounted to a more substantial effort than anyone had imagined, and has delayed full implementation of the SHA Web site. I again must say that I believe the delay is worth the effort not only for our public face on the Web, but for the protection and security of our membership database and any commercial transactions that you may engage in at our site.

On another front SHA editor Rebecca Allen is in the process of putting our back issues online at our Web site with 1967-2000 available for all and 2001-present available to members when they log in using their IDs and passwords. Rebecca is also reducing our back stock and inventory, as SHA's storage and shipping costs continue to rise, by offering a Gigantic Tent Sale and one-time-only opportunity to purchase back issues at greatly reduced costs. Proceeds will go to the SHA publication fund.

SHA members may purchase individual back issues of all available SHA publications for \$12.50 a copy (plus shipping) for up to 4 issues; \$10 per copy for 6-10 issues; and \$7.50 per copy for any quantity greater than 10. Buy now!

New SHA Web Site Goes Live

We are very pleased to announce the new face of the SHA Web site at <<http://www.sha.org/>>.

The SHA members-only section has been updated. To log in, enter your user name and password. Once you log in, you will see a variety of menu items, including the opportunity to search the SHA membership, pay renewal dues, leave messages for other SHA members, and read the latest announcements. Online purchase of publications is coming soon.

New sections include an ever-expanding Projects & Research pages (enter your Web site into the juried links soon!), and Education pages. Under Publications, you will find the new *Technical Briefs* series, as well as an incredibly useful Conservation FAQ. Online book reviews are also available.

Online publication of *Historical Archaeology* issues Vol. 1 to Vol. 34 (1967-2000) is underway, and will include a search function. Reduced prices for back issues of HA volumes will also be available soon, so be sure to keep visiting the Web site to keep up with new developments.

Enjoy!

Kelly J. Dixon, Web site Editor
University of Montana

Published Quarterly

Subscription Rate: Individual: Regular (\$125). Student (\$70, Adjunct (\$40, Friend (\$175), Developer (\$250), Benefactor (\$400), Life (\$3,600).
Organizational: Institution (\$200). All U.S. funds.

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U.S.A.-Southeast: Gifford Waters
U.S.A.-Southwest: Michael R. Polk

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)

2006
The Society for Historical Archaeology
3rd Class Postage Paid

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From the Editor

It easily occurs to me that there is substantially more research going on by SHA members than ever appears in the current research pages of the *Newsletter*. I know that I have been guilty of not taking the few moments required to write a synopsis and send it in, but I would like to encourage you all to add the current research coordinator for your region to your email list, and send in a brief or detailed statement on your research on occasion. A few lines about your project with contact information will do, and of course a more detailed summary with illustrations is most welcome. Current research coordinators are listed in the "People You Should Know" section of the *Newsletter* published in every spring issue and can also be found on our Web site, <www.sha.org>. I am writing this from the field, and I promise that a summary of the project I am working on will appear in the next issue!

I have another six issues of the *Newsletter* before my second term as Editor comes to a close. I thoroughly enjoy putting together this important SHA publication, and especially enjoy working with all the wonderful people who make it possible. Nonetheless, I will be stepping down as Editor at the end of my current term. I look forward to introducing the next *Newsletter* Editor at the business meeting in January 2008, in Albuquerque, NM. The next editor will continue to face issues related to the changing face of publishing, and may very well see the transformation of the *Newsletter* to an entirely electronic and/or Web-based product. If and when this happens the *Newsletter* format will need to be "re-invented." And, perhaps, it may be that the SHA will always retain a print *Newsletter* of some sort.

Redefinition of the *Newsletter* to accommodate primary electronic delivery is something that I both predict and feel is important for the society, but is of course important policy that should emanate from the Board of Directors based on recommendations from the *Newsletter* Editor and *Newsletter* Advisory Committee. In my opinion, then, the ground that the next Editor will cover will be very exciting. The next Editor thus needs to be someone up for the challenge and someone who is technologically savvy but more importantly who is visually creative.

While January 2008 may seem a long time away, it is not too early to begin a search for the next *Newsletter* Editor. Ideally the next Editor will be identified sometime during 2007 so the transition of editors will be efficient and smooth. So my appeal begins: If you have an interest in serving the SHA as *Newsletter* Editor, which is an appointed member of the Board of Directors, I encourage you to contact me. Of course selection of the next Editor will be made by the Board of Directors. But for now, if you would like to discuss this important position, please contact me at <wlees@uwf.edu>, call me at 850-595-0051, or look me up this January in Williamsburg!

In the meantime, I will continue to enjoy editing your *Newsletter*, and serving the SHA on the Board of Directors!

William B. Lees

Institute for Heritage Administration

Dr. Anne Giesecke founded the not-for-profit Institute for Heritage Administration in 1998 and has consulted on shipwreck and other cultural resource management challenges. Now she has expanded her activities in cultural resources to include a special emphasis on sustainability.

The Institute for Heritage Administration aids those who seek to integrate the historic built environment, archaeological resources, living crafts, and folk art with strong sustainable economic development and sound government structure. The goal is to weave the heritage of a culture into the fabric of a sustainable economy.

The Institute focuses on the creation of the infrastructure necessary for growth and development of legal and management systems which allow people to preserve and protect the heritage they value.

To control expenses, Dr. Giesecke houses the Institute on the same Web site as her general environmental consulting organization A & D Policy Analysis, Inc. She may be contacted at: Institute for Heritage Administration, Dr. Anne Giesecke, President, 5515 Sherman Street, Lincoln, NE 68506; Phone: 402-488-6136 (Cell: 703-795-8336); Email: <agiesecke@comcast.net>, <info@a-dpolicyanalysis.com>; Web site: <www.a-dpolicyanalysis.com> (see Heritage).

Fourth Fields of Conflict Conference

The Fourth International Fields of Conflict (Battlefield Archaeology) Conference is to be held at the Armories Museum, Leeds, England from 29-31 September 2006 (with optional additional two-day battlefield tour). Booking details are available at <<http://www.leeds.ac.uk/ims/fieldsofconflict/fieldsofconflictconference.htm>>.

National Geographic Young Scientist Grants

A Young Explorers Grants Program, for individuals ages 18 to 25, has been launched by the National Geographic Society.

Twenty-five to 50 grants ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 will be provided each year to a select number of young adults who apply. Applications will be reviewed by a subcommittee of National Geographic's existing grant-making bodies—the Committee for Research and Exploration, the Expeditions Council, and the Conservation Trust.

"Few resources are currently available for young people who are hungry to pursue field science and exploration," said Rebecca Martin, director of the Society's Expeditions Council. "We're excited about offering first-time opportunities to individuals who may be the world's next generation of field researchers, explorers, and conservationists."

Information on grant applications is available at <nationalgeographic.com/yeg>.

Founded in 1888, the National Geographic Society is one of the world's largest nonprofit scientific and educational organizations, with a mission to increase and diffuse geographic knowledge while promoting conservation of the Earth's cultural and natural resources. It reaches more than 350 million people worldwide each month through its official journal, *National Geographic*, and its four other magazines; the National Geographic Channel; television documentaries; radio programs; films; books; videos and DVDs; maps; and interactive media. National Geographic has funded more than 8,000 scientific research projects and supports an education program combating geographic illiteracy. For more information, log on to <www.nationalgeographic.com>.

SEARCH BEGINS FOR NEW EDITORS

SHA Newsletter

SHA Editor (*Historical Archaeology*)

The normal terms of the SHA *Newsletter* Editor, William Lees, and SHA Editor, Rebecca Allen, expire at the close of 2007 and both have informed the Board of Directors that they will not seek reappointment. The board has begun the process of searching for the next incumbents of these important SHA positions, and has appointed chairs for two separate search committees. Individuals interested in either of these positions, please contact:

Dr. Vergil E. Noble, Chair
SHA Newsletter Editor Search Committee
Midwest Archeological Center
National Park Service
<vergil_noble@nps.gov>
Phone: 402-437-5392

Dr. Gregory A. Waselkov
Chair, SHA Editor Search Committee
Department of Sociology/Anthropology
University of South Alabama
<gwaselkov@jaguar1.usouthal.edu>
Phone: 251-460-6911

Both positions have a three-year term. The new term of office for each will begin at the annual business meeting at the SHA conference in January 2008.

Images of the Past

Do You Remember Clyde Dollar?



Clyde Dollar (1932–1983) was very visible in the late 1960s when he debated several established historical archaeologists concerning the definition, nature, and purpose of the field. (See Stanley South, ed., *The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers*, Vol. 2, Pt. 2 September 1968). His fieldwork included the direction of excavations at Fort Smith, AR (1958-1969, 1963-1964), the Brigham Young Home Site in Nauvoo, IL (1965), the George A. Custer House at Fort Abraham Lincoln, ND (1966), and the Chief Spotted Tail House Site in Rosebud, SD (1968).

Photo of Clyde Dollar in 1971 courtesy of the University of Central Arkansas Archives.

CHAT 2006 PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The full program for CHAT 2006, to be held at the University of Bristol Friday 10–Sunday 12 November 2006, is now online at <http://www.bris.ac.uk/archanth/events/chat2006.html>.

The theme for CHAT 2006 is “Method and Practice in Contemporary and Historical Archaeology.” The conference comprises seven sessions, all of which are plenary:

- Method and Materiality
- Method and Politics
- Archaeology, Oral History, and Memory

- Method in Community Archaeology and Contemporary Archaeology
- Hybrid Archaeologies: Archaeological Method and Artistic Practice
- Method and Documents
- Method and Modernity

Keynote Papers will be given by Dr. Gavin Lucas (Institute of Archaeology, Iceland) and Prof. Laurie Wilkie (University of California, Berkeley). Concluding remarks will be provided by Prof. Peter S. Wells (Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota). Session chairs and discus-

sants will be announced shortly.

The delegate fee is £30 (covering tea, coffee, lunch [Saturday only], and the wine reception). Delegates arrange their own accommodation in Bristol (some suggestions are provided on the conference Web site).

Further information: <Dan.Hicks@bris.ac.uk> (academic program) or <Sam.Barlow@bris.ac.uk> (delegate registration).

CHAT 2006 is supported by a grant from the Bristol Institute for Research in the Humanities and Arts.

Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage II: Significance

In September of 2004 the Maritime Affairs Group of the Institute of Field Archaeologists organized and held a very successful international conference entitled "Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage." The principle behind the conference was the recognition that recent decades have witnessed an expansion of archaeological activity under water and in the coastal zone, which has raised awareness of the potential and importance of research in these contexts. But it has also led to the realization that the threats to this material are widespread and ongoing (Satchell 2004). The conference invited speakers from around the world, and was attended by an equally international audience.

Following the success of the 2004 IFA MAG conference, we are pleased to announce: "Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage II: Significance." This two-day conference will present and debate issues surrounding the determining, presenting, and managing of significance in the field of marine archaeology. A range of international speakers will present their experiences from different countries and backgrounds.

Speakers include:

Marnix Pieters (VIOE-Brussel—affiliated with Flanders Marine Institute)
L. N. Santhakumaran (Kerala State, India),
Nic Fleming (UK),
Stephen Kay (ArcheoMar Project—Italy),
Jonathan Moore (Parks Canada—Canada),
Ray Sutcliffe (UK),
Brunenko Ivana (Dubrovnik University—Croatia),
Ole Varmer (Titanic Team—US),
Mark Staniforth (Flinders University—Australia),
Marek Jasinski (Norwegian University of Science and Technology—Norway).

The second annual conference will be held in the auditorium of the Action Station—HM Naval Base in Portsmouth on 27-28 September 2006.

For more information please visit the conference Web site: <www.magconference.org> or email <paola_palma@hotmail.com>.

2007 SHA Conference Hotel Information

The Williamsburg Lodge will serve as the official headquarters hotel for the SHA 2007 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. In addition to the Lodge, several other housing options are available, including The Williamsburg Inn and the Colonial Houses, both of which are within walking distance of the Lodge, and The Woodlands Hotel & Suites, which offers complimentary transportation to Colonial Williamsburg and the Williamsburg Lodge.

Reservations:

Phone: 757-220-7978
Toll Free: 800-261-9530
Please indicate that you are with the SHA when making your reservations.
Reservations Code: SOCA07A

Hotel Cutoff Date:
Friday, 1 December 2006

Hotel Accommodations

The Williamsburg Lodge
305 South England Street
Williamsburg, VA 23185
Rates:
\$120 per night Deluxe
\$99 per night Superior

Woodlands Hotel & Suites
105 Visitor Center Drive
Williamsburg, VA 23185
Rates:
\$75 per night Deluxe/Suites
\$50 per night Superior

Colonial Houses
136 East Francis Street
Williamsburg, VA 23185
Rates:
\$120 per night Deluxe
\$99 per night Superior

Williamsburg Inn
136 East Francis Street
Williamsburg, VA 23185
Rate:
\$245 per night

Airports

Newport News Airport
19 miles/25 minutes from Williamsburg (approximately a \$30 cab ride)

Norfolk International Airport
45 miles/50 minutes from Williamsburg

Richmond International Airport
46 miles/51 minutes from Williamsburg

Transportation

Newport News Airport
No airport shuttle available

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

Hotel Parking

Complimentary

Please visit <www.colonialwilliamsburg.com> for more information.

700 Abstracts have been received for this conference—it will be well worth attending!!

Mission San Luis Selected for Preserve America Presidential Award

Mission San Luis, a National Historic Landmark and the site of a 17th-century Spanish mission in Tallahassee, FL, was one of four preservation projects selected for a Preserve America Presidential Award. This was the first Preserve America Presidential Award for a project based primarily on archaeology.

Mrs. Columba Bush, First Lady of Florida, and Dr. Bonnie McEwan, Executive Director, Mission San Luis, received the award in a ceremony at the White House on 1 May 2006.

Supporting material for the award noted that few Americans are aware of the more than 100 Spanish missions established across North Florida during the 16th

and 17th centuries. Thanks to decades of exhaustive archaeological effort and painstaking research involving original mission documents, the State of Florida and multiple essential partners have recreated the former western capital of Spanish Florida at a time when it numbered more than 1,500 inhabitants. Mission San Luis burned to the ground in 1704 but has risen from the ashes as a 60-acre window into the forgotten past.

Mission San Luis is a carefully coordinated project that combines long-term cultural resource management, historic preservation, humanities research, and interpretation. It also capitalizes on the rich potential of archaeological resources for

heritage tourism and public education to promote awareness of Florida's Spanish colonial missions.

The State of Florida acquired the property in 1983. Little was known about Mission San Luis at that time, but two decades of elegant and exhaustive archaeological and historical research revealed a great deal about the physical and cultural life of the mission. For example, the enormous Apalachee council house was directly across the square from the Franciscan church. In addition, the historical record notes that the Spanish and Indian peoples intermarried quite often. The result was a remarkable

Continued on Page 8



President George W. Bush and Mrs. Bush present the Preserve America award for heritage tourism to Dr. Bonnie McEwan, Executive Director, Mission San Luis of Tallahassee, FL, left, and Mrs. Columba Bush, the First Lady of Florida, in the Oval Office on Monday, 1 May 2006. White House photo by Eric Draper.

blend of cultures.

Modern-day visitors to Mission San Luis discover a re-created community where time stands still. They meet the people of San Luis going about the tasks that sustained life centuries ago. They walk the plaza where the Apalachees played their traditional ball games. They visit the most important structure in the Apalachee village, the council house, and also stop at the home of the Spanish Deputy Governor. Visitors are welcomed at the church built under the supervision of Franciscan monks, and at the friary where they lived. Mission San Luis is a very special place where history comes to life.

During the course of guided tours, students visit each of the major reconstructed historic buildings at the mission and the workplaces of the site's tanner, blacksmith, and potter. Students interact with costumed interpreters who explain the differing cultures. They receive an overview of the development of the mission, the lifestyles of its Spanish and Apalachee residents, the economic relationships that linked this community to the outside world, and its ultimate demise at the hands of invaders.

Other partners in the Mission San Luis project include the National Endowment for the Humanities, the University of Florida, the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory, the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, the Florida Department of Education, the Trust for Public Land, Visit Florida, the Tallahassee Area Convention and Visitors Bureau, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the National Center on Accessibility, the Friends of Mission San Luis, the Apalachee Indians, the Hispanic community, and the Catholic church.

The Presidential Awards are one component of Preserve America, a White House initiative that highlights the efforts of President and Mrs. Bush to preserve our national heritage. Each year, two awards are given for activities advancing heritage tourism and two awards are given for privately funded historic preservation projects or programs.

The Preserve America Presidential Awards are given annually to organizations, businesses, government entities, and individuals for exemplary accomplishments in the sustainable use and preservation of cultural or natural heritage assets; demonstrated commitment to the protection and interpretation of America's cultural or natural heritage assets; and integration of these assets into contemporary community life, combining innovative, creative, and responsible approaches to showcasing his-

toric local resources.

The recipients are chosen through a national competition administered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in cooperation with the Executive Office of the President, and in partnership with the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Transportation; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities; and the Council on Environmental Quality.

For more information about Preserve America, visit <www.preserveamerica.gov>; for more information on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, visit <www.achp.gov>.

ACUA Correction

In the Spring 2006 issue of the *SHA Newsletter*, the following errors are present in the "People You Should Know" item on page 6 under "Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology":

Pilar Luna should have been included in the list of ACUA Emeritus Members.

Filipe V. Castro and Della A. Scott-Ireton were incorrectly included in the list of ACUA Emeritus Members.

New National Register Listings

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first and second quarters of 2006. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "What's New" at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/>>.

Arizona, Navajo County. Bailey Ruin. Listed 17 March 2006.

Colorado, Douglas County. Franktown Cave. Listed 1 February 2006.

Colorado, Moffat County. Castle Park Archeological District. Listed 3 January 2006.

Florida, Bay County. Vamar Shipwreck Site. Listed 10 April 2006.

Kentucky, Livingston County. Mantle Rock Archeological District. Additional Documentation Approved 22 March 2006.

Maine, Washington County. Devils Head Site. Listed 10 May 2006.

Massachusetts, Essex County. Frank A. Palmer and Louis B. Crary (Shipwreck). Listed 8 March 2006.

North Dakota, Walsh County. Ridge Trail Historic District. Listed 17 March 2006.

Ohio, Clinton County. Beam Farm Woodland Archeological District. Listed 22 March 2006.

South Carolina, Kershaw County. Belmont Neck Site - 38KE06. Listed 3 February 2006.

Vermont, Rutland County. Fort Vengeance Monument Site. Listed 15 March 2006.

Virginia, Fairfax County. Manassas Battlefield Historic District (Boundary Increase). Listed 18 January 2006.

Virginia, Frederick County. Fort Collier. Listed 28 April 2006.

Virginia, Gloucester County. Werowocomoco Archeological Site. Listed 15 March 2006.

Virginia, Loudoun County. Francis-Gulick Mill. Listed 1 February 2006.

Virginia, Stafford County. Redoubt #2. Listed 14 February 2006.

Wisconsin, Oconto County. Arndt's Pensaukee Sawmill Complex. Listed 22 March 2006.

In addition, the following archaeological properties were designated as National Historic Landmarks or had other actions approved by the Secretary of the Interior:

Montana, Missoula County. Traveler's Rest. Additional Documentation and Boundary Revision Approved 21 March 2006.

Wisconsin, Jackson County. Silver Mound Archeological District. Designated 17 February 2006.

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

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, York Moat House Hotel, York, England, 7 January 2005

The meeting was called to order by President William Moss at 4:35 p.m. in the York Moat House Hotel in York, England. He welcomed all members who have attended the conference and supported the society during the year. Moss also thanked the local Conference Committee for all of their outstanding work.

President Moss asked for the approval of the minutes for the 2004 Business Meeting as published in the *Newsletter*. Hearing no objections, the minutes stand approved.

REPORTS

President's Report (W. Moss): Moss welcomed the membership and congratulated Harold Mytum and his committee for their hard work on the 2005 Annual Conference.

He reported that the transition to our new headquarters with Management Solutions Plus has gone smoothly and he introduced the staff to the membership. He stated that the board has been working diligently on financial issues that have been a concern for the last few years. He also thanked the membership for their support.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report (S. Mascia): Mascia reported that the society's 2004 revenues totaled approximately \$375,829 with expenditures of approximately \$392,883. She stated that through the combined efforts of the board and our new Executive Director, Karen Hutchison, the society had a smaller deficit than anticipated during the 2004 fiscal year. She attributed this to the significant efforts made by board members and committees to reduce costs.

Mascia reported that the SHA's current assets total approximately \$543,227 with \$320,808 in liabilities, which are primarily prepaid 2005 memberships and conference registrations. The retained earnings are \$222,418.

Mascia stated that the last few years have been extremely financially challenging for the society resulting from a steady increase in the size of our membership, inflation, and the general increase in the cost of doing the business of an organization that is over 2000 strong. She stated that the Society for Historical Archaeology produces an exemplary *Journal* and *Newsletter*, offers members excellent conference

venues and opportunities, and provides a large variety of services through our many committees. As a result, the board found that the society was spending significantly more on the benefits per member than we were receiving from membership dues.

Mascia reported that at the mid-year meeting the board carefully reviewed the budget and concluded that the membership and conference fees must be raised for the financial health of the organization.

Mascia thanked outgoing Budget Committee member and *Journal* Editor Ronn Michael for his assistance, and stated that she knows that she will continue to seek his advice.

She also reported that the Budget Committee is working on the 2006 SHA Operations Budget, which will be discussed by the board at the mid-year meeting. She assured the membership that the board and the SHA headquarters staff will continue their efforts to reduce expenditures, while still providing the same quality publications and services.

Editor's Report (R. Michael, R. Allen): Allen reported that the last year was also a year of transition for the Editorial Office. She expressed her deepest appreciation to Ronn Michael for his support and assistance. She stated that he has agreed to continue to assist her as a member of the Editorial Advisory Committee.

She reported that four journals were produced during the year and the partnership between the SHA and the University of Florida Press is progressing. She also stated that the *Unlocking the Past* publication was almost ready.

Newsletter Editor's Report (W. Lees): Lees reported that four issues of the *Newsletter* were published during the year. He also reported that three newsletters would be published in 2005. He stated that he now had a complete slate of current research coordinators.

Lees reported that he produced an electronic version of the *Newsletter* and the response from the membership was split with both positive and negative responses. He stated that an electronic version of the *Newsletter* might be launched in the future. He expressed his thanks to all of the vol-

unteer *Newsletter* editors. He reminded the membership to continue to send in news and stated that he welcomes any comments.

Headquarters Report (K. Hutchison): Hutchison welcomed the membership to the meeting and reported the following statistics regarding the current conference:

984 conference attendees;

567 abstracts;

135 attendees from other countries represented; and

205 attendees from the United Kingdom.

Hutchison invited the membership to call headquarters if they have any questions or need assistance.

Standing Committees

ACUA Report: Bob Neyland reported that he will be retiring from the ACUA and expressed his thanks to the membership for their support over the last several years. He looked forward to the future success of ACUA and SHA, and stated that there is strength in the unity between the two organizations.

Neyland thanked the outgoing members of the ACUA and reported the results of the election: Mark Staniforth is the new chair and Filipe V. Castro and Della A. Scott-Ireton were elected to serve as members.

He reported that the committee will continue to monitor any potential problems with underwater sites.

Conference Report (P. Garrow): Garrow reported that future conferences would be held in the following cities: 2006 in Sacramento, 2007 in Jamestown, and 2009 in Toronto. He stated that the committee is currently looking for a venue site for the 2008 conference.

Garrow introduced Dana McGowan and the Sacramento Committee to the membership. McGowan reported that the meetings will be held at the Hyatt and she is looking forward to welcoming everyone to the West Coast next year.

Garrow invited Mytum to speak. Mytum thanked the membership for coming to York and helping to make the conference a

success.

Nominations and Elections Committee (J. King): King reported that the committee put together a strong slate. She reported that Douglas Scott was the president-elect and Joe Jameson and Terry Klein were the new directors. She further reported that Anna Agbe-Davies and Susan Langley were elected to serve on the Nominations Committee. King stated that there was a 34% return of votes from the membership.

She thanked all of the candidates for agreeing to serve the society. She further thanked the committee for their efforts toward creating the slate.

Presidential Committees

Academic and Professional Training Committee (T. Scarlett): Scarlett reported that this committee continues to be very active. This year they produced the guide to departments and conducted several workshops at the conference. He stated that Mark Warner would be taking over as chair of the committee in 2005.

Awards Committee (M. Beaudry): Beaudry reported that the society is honoring several people and organizations this evening at the banquet. She stated that the 2005 Awards of Merit would be presented to the Ironbridge Gorge Trust, British Heritage, Professor Marilyn Palmer, The Society for Post-Medieval Archeology, and Dr. David Gaimster. Beaudry also stated that the Harrington Medal would be presented to Marcel Moussette.

She reported that the Deetz Award Committee received a large number of submissions and they worked very hard to review each one. Beaudry expressed her gratitude to the Deetz Award Committee members Doug Armstrong, Terry Majewski, and Pamela Cressey.

She further stated that the Jelks Student Travel Award was presented for the first time this year. Waselkov reported that it was very exciting to present this award to two deserving students.

Beaudry reported that the Awards Committee is working on the nominations for the awards planned for the 2006 Annual Conference.

Gender and Minority Affairs (A. Agbe-Davies): Agbe-Davies reported that she would be retiring from the committee. She stated that the committee was almost finished preparing an SHA non-discrimination statement that would be sent to the board soon.

Governmental Affairs Committee (A. Giesecke):

Giesecke recognized Nellie Longworth for all of the work she conducts on behalf of the society. She stated that there were now 22 members on the committee. During the year, the committee commented on numerous legislative actions and worked with other organizations to issue statements. She plans to work on getting more information out to the membership via the SHA Web site. She encouraged anyone interested in participating on the Governmental Affairs Committee to get in touch with her.

History Committee (R. Schuyler): Schuyler reported that Benjamin Pickles is a new member of the committee. He further reported that Dan Roberts is continuing to work on the oral history project.

Intersociety Relations Committee (M. Zierden): Zierden reported that the role of the committee is to network with other organizations that interact with historical archaeology. She stated that there are 38 organizations that we are currently affiliated with and asked members to contact her if they are interested in helping.

Membership Committee (B. Heath): Heath stated that the committee has been very active during the year. She reported that the results of the joint SAA/SHA salary survey should be published in January. The committee also made attempts to identify and contact lapsed members.

She reported that the committee is currently preparing another survey for the membership, which will be administered online later in the year.

Public Education and Information Committee (K. McBride): McBride reported that the main project of the committee, the *Unlocking the Past* volume, will be ready soon. She thanked Brian Crane for his work preparing *Newsletter* articles. She also reported that the committee continued to work with the SAA, Project Archaeology, and the K-12 program.

UNESCO Committee (M. Russell): Peggy Leshikar-Denton reported for Russell. She stated the committee was still monitoring the international implementation and ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.

Dissertation Prize: Jim Ayres thanked the committee for their work during the year. He reported that J. Cameron Monroe was the winner of the Dissertation Prize for 2005. He also stated that Susan Pittick, of Australia, received an honorable mention.

Student Paper Prize: Moss presented the student paper prize to Karen Wehner of New York University for her paper "Men on the Make: Using GIS to Reframe Evidence for Craft Production in Seventeenth Century Jamestown, Virginia."

Other Old Business: None reported.

Moss expressed his thanks to the membership for giving him the opportunity to serve the society. Moss passed the gavel to incoming President Judith Bense.

Incoming Presidential Remarks (J. Bense): Bense welcomed the membership and the new headquarters staff. She stated that she was looking forward to working with the board during the upcoming year.

Resolutions Committee:

Resolution of Thanks (B. Heath): Whereas we are gathered here in the historic city of York, UK, at the 38th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, to exchange information and ideas with our colleagues, renew old friendships, and make new ones, and to enjoy the hospitality and steep ourselves in the richness of history for which York is famous;

Whereas the Society appreciates the hard work and financial support of the people and institutions who have made this a very successful meeting, namely our host institution, The University of York, and the City of York; and the Conference Committee, Conference Chair, Local Arrangements Chair and Volunteer Coordinator Harold C. Mytum, Program Coordinator Kate Giles, Terrestrial Program Chair Jon Finch, ACUA Program Chair Christopher J. Underwood, Public Session Chair Alison Bodley, Workshop Coordinator William D. Updike, Conference Coordinators Barbara and Patrick Garrow, and Secretary-Treasurer Sara Mascia;

Whereas the Society is deeply appreciative of the outstanding planning, coordination, and support for this meeting provided by staff at SHA Headquarters including SHA Executive Director Karen Hutchison; Vice President, Meetings, Grace Jan; SHA Member Services Manager Aimee Brown; Meetings/Exhibit Manager Linda Minor; Communications Manager Paul Fitzgerald; Member Services Manager Nicole La Chat; and Management Solutions Plus President Beth Palys;

Whereas we are also deeply indebted to those persons and organizations who have generously given volunteer, financial, and other support to make this meeting a success, including Ron Anazalone, J. Barto Arnold, Margaret Kimball Brown, Ronald Carlisle,

Julia G. Costello, Kathleen Deagan, Anne G. Giesecke, Kathleen K. Gilmore, Barbara J. Heath, Ivor Noel Hume, Julia A. King and Raymond J. Cannetti, William B. Lees, Kim A. McBride, Robert L. Schuyler, Douglas D. Scott, Donna J. Seifert, Martha Zierden, and anonymous donors; and the following institutions and societies: English Heritage; the Department of Archaeology University of York; Archaeological Research, Inc.; The Louis Berger Group, Inc.; Center for Archaeological Studies University of South Alabama; Council for British Archaeology; The Council of Virginia Archaeologists, Inc.; GAI Consultants, Inc.; Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.; Harewood House Trust; Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.; Historic Scotland; Historical Perspectives, Inc.; John Milner Associates, Inc.; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory; Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service; Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology; SouthArc, Inc.; URS Corporation-Florence, NJ; York Archaeological Trust; York Museums Trust; and the Young Archaeologists Club;

Whereas we appreciate the dedication and enthusiasm of Silent Auction Coordinators Kim McBride and Julia King for collecting an unusual and diverse assortment of auction items, and thank Ben Meadows Company; Forestry Suppliers Inc.; Tec Laboratories; The University of Tennessee Press; ESRI; Mary Beaudry; Ann Berry; Christy Brown; Marley Brown; Pat Garrow; Nick Honerkamp; David Landon; Mary Praetzellis; and Martin Sullivan for their generous contributions;

Whereas we look forward to learning about the accomplishments and honoring the recipients of the SHA awards, and are deeply grateful for the work of Committee Chair Mary Beaudry and the Awards Committee in selecting these fine honorees;

Whereas we have had the pleasure of enjoying comfortable accommodations and generous service provided by the York Moat House Hotel, and appreciate the efforts of York Moat House staff members Cathy Heaton, Sales Manager, and Keith McJannett, Audio Visual Department;

Whereas we have also had the opportunity to use the comprehensive facilities of the University of York's King's Manor, and acknowledge the support of Richard Goodacre, Facilities; Ruth Potter, Refectory Contact; Steve Dobson and Ben Gourlay, Experimental Officers;

Whereas the society owes a deep debt of gratitude to our hardworking president, William Moss;

Whereas after 27 years of service to the society, Ronn Michael leaves his post as editor, having made a serious, important

and long-lasting contribution to the society and the discipline through his editorship of *Historical Archaeology*, among the most highly respected journals in the field, special publications, and other publications of the society, to whom we offer our sincerest and most heartfelt thanks;

Whereas Past President Julia King, Directors Daniel Roberts and Martha Zierden, and ACUA Chair Robert Neyland are leaving their respective offices, having made meaningful and lasting contributions to the society during their tenure;

Now therefore be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology declares its deepest appreciation and gratitude to all those who helped advance the SHA mission during 2004 and who made this annual meeting such an enjoyable event.

Memorials Resolution (K. McBride):

Whereas several important long-term friends and colleagues of the society and the archaeological community have recently passed on, including Bill Buckles, an important contributor to the historical archaeology of Colorado; Frederica de Laguna, an important contributor to the archaeology of Alaska and the Arctic region, and one of the first women elected to the National Academy of Science; Robert Gardiner, long-time strong supporter of Long Island and New York history and archaeology; John Hurst, former chief inspector of Ancient Monuments and founding member and former president of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology; Ian Robertson, former director of the British National Army Museum and former president and secretary of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology; Ed Rutsch, a pioneer contributor to the industrial archaeology of the U.S. Eastern Seaboard region; and Ron Thomas, a major contributor to the archaeology and architectural history of the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States;

Whereas others may have passed on whom we have not yet acknowledged, we call on a society member to stand up and bring their names to our attention.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the society and all its members agree that an important part of our coming together at this conference is remembering our recently departed friends and colleagues, passing along our condolences to their families, and having occasion during our time together here to raise a glass and celebrate their lives and accomplishments.

New Business

Bense introduced new board members Terry Klein and Joe Joseph to the membership. She thanked the outgoing board

members and Moss for all of their hard work.

Hearing no new further new business, Bense adjourned the meeting at 5:47 p.m.

Search Announces Maritime Division

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH), has established a Maritime Division directed by Michael C. Krivor, RPA, to offer expert services in the field of maritime archaeology to private and public sector clients. These services include project management, permitting, archival/historical research, remote sensing survey, data analysis, relocation and identification of underwater targets, site delineation, Section 106 compliance, and assessment of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility.

SEARCH is interested in receiving vitas and resumes from interested individuals to build up a database of future project personnel, please contact Michael Krivor or Jason Burns at the contact below:

Southeastern Archaeological
Research, Inc., Maritime Division
Michael C. Krivor, M.A., R.P.A.
Jason M. Burns, M.A., R.P.A.
315 N.W. 138th Terrace
Jonesville, FL 32669
Phone (352) 333-0049
Fax: (352) 333-0069
Email: <michael@searchinc.com>
<jason@searchinc.com>
Web site:
<<http://www.searchinc.com>>

Call for Papers: 2006 Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference

The 2006 Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference will be held at the Alumni Center, Ball State University in Muncie, IN on Saturday 4 November. The purpose of the conference is to present research papers related to the historical archaeology of the Midwest. For more information please visit: <<http://mdgroover.iweb.bsu.edu>> or contact Mark Groover at <mdgroover@bsu.edu>.

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

Current Research

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>

AUSTRALIA

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. Jouprien, <jouprien@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>

CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

Norman F. Barka, College of William and Mary, <nfbark@wm.edu>

EUROPE

Paul Courtney, <paul.courtney2@ntlworld.com>

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

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, <dccooper_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, <evansll@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, <sbaker@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

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by Pedro Paulo A. Funari
<ppfunari@uol.com.br>

Brazil

Archaeology of Garbage, Mogi das Cruzes, Brazil: André Wagner Oliani Andrade directed and José Luiz de Moraes supervised an archaeological study of rubbish at Mogi das Cruzes, São Paulo State, Brazil. Funded by several institutions, such as the São Paulo Science Foundation and the Town Council, the archaeological research involved not only professional archaeologists, but also local pupils, resulting in an exercise in public archaeology. Out of 14,693 artifacts, 61.5% were plastics, by far the most common material, followed by paper (8.06%), organic remains (6.04%), and metal (5.72%). Consumption patterns were discernible, as the most ubiquitous foodstuffs were sugar (27.21%) and cereals (20.76%), followed by milk and derivatives (14.07%). Within the cereal category, the most common were cookies, followed by pasta and snacks. The most common meat consumed, as attested by garbage remains, was chicken, followed by beef. Butter and oil were also common, as were olives. Within the sugar category, the most common were fizzy drinks. Water was however the most important beverage, followed by coffee, with beer a distant third. Inspired by the original Garbage Project, by William L. Rathje, the Mogi das Cruzes experience proves that the archaeology of us is alive and well in Latin America.

Columbia

Archaeology of Slavery, Neiva Province, Columbia: A regional study of slavery in Neiva Province, Columbia, funded by the prestigious Colombian National Science Foundation (Fundación de Investigaciones Arqueológicas Nacionales de Colombia), was recently completed. The archaeological research, which focused on colonial and early Independence plantations, grew out of the vast anthropological and historical research on people of African descent in Columbia. The archaeological study of slavery in this case was informed by the theoretical issues raised by authors such as Charles E. Orser and Pedro Paulo Funari who worked elsewhere in the Americas. Using an original anthropological approach, based on the so-called transculturation model developed by Fernando Ortiz, the fieldwork was able to show that a mixed material culture was produced beginning with the introduction of slavery in the area. The mix of Africans with Spaniards and Native peoples was

clear in several archaeological finds. The fieldwork was also innovative, as the Harris matrix was employed on these plantation sites.

UNDERWATER—WORLDWIDE

Reported by Toni Carrell
<tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org>

Arizona

National Park Service—Submerged Resources Center (NPS-SRC): The two main projects the National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center (NPS-SRC) continued in 2005 include the *USS Arizona* Preservation Project (see Hawai'i) and a multiyear study in Lake Mead National Recreation Area (LAME). The SRC continued work on submerged sites in LAME, including a B-29 Superfortress in 200 ft. of water and industrial sites associated with Hoover Dam construction approximately 150-170 ft. deep. May fieldwork focused on preparing to open visitation of the B-29 to technical diver access on a permitted basis. We finalized baseline site monitoring documentation, set mooring buoys and guidelines, and collected video footage for an orientation video, as well as consulted with local scuba organizations about planned public access to the site. SRC and LAME personnel also conducted preliminary investigation of a 1930s aggregate sorting plant used in dam construction. The 2005 field project was the second year of a planned 3-5 year project in LAME assessing submerged sites associated with all aspects of area usage, both before and after reservoir creation.

Hawai'i

National Park Service—Submerged Resources Center (NPS-SRC): The NPS-SRC continued the *USS Arizona* Preservation Project, including continuing research on the Japanese Midget Sub outside Pearl Harbor. The NPS-SRC fieldwork on the *USS Arizona* in Pearl Harbor was part of a multiyear, interdisciplinary project to characterize critical processes affecting *Arizona*, develop a predictive engineering model to calculate diminishing structural integrity over time, and produce a long-term preservation plan for the battleship including management alternatives. The NPS-SRC worked closely with *USS Arizona* Memorial (USAR) staff, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) scientists, and volunteers from Coastal Maritime Archaeology Resources (CMAR) to conduct fieldwork as part of a Department of Defense Legacy Resources Management Fund project, which focused

on several key elements to the overall project: the USGS investigation of sediments supporting *Arizona*, Finite Element Model (FEM) development, and determination of hydrocarbon load contributed by *Arizona* in Pearl Harbor.

The SRC also continued the multiagency (NOAA/NPS/HURL) investigation of a Japanese Midget Sub sunk outside Pearl Harbor during the December 1941 Japanese attack. Fieldwork, conducted during a two-day window in August, focused on collecting exterior corrosion data and interior visual data for a baseline condition assessment of the submarine.

Massachusetts

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary: The wrecks of the coal schooners *Frank A. Palmer* and *Louise B. Crary*, which rest on the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary seafloor, have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. "The *Frank A. Palmer* and *Louise B. Crary*'s historical, architectural, and archaeological significance makes the vessels the best examples of the great New England coal schooners," said Craig MacDonald, Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary superintendent.

The Maine-built wooden-hulled four-masted schooner *Frank A. Palmer* and five-masted schooner *Louise B. Crary* played a vital role as coal carriers during the urbanization and industrialization of New England at the beginning of the 20th century. During their relatively short careers, the schooners carried thousands of tons of coal used to generate steam power in the locomotives and electric power plants that were dramatically changing American life. The schooners exemplify 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.

The schooners rest on the seafloor, their bows touching in the same orientation in which they plunged to the seafloor after their collision in 1902. A miscalculation by the *Louise B. Crary*'s mate caused it to smash into the *Frank A. Palmer*'s portside bow. Within minutes of the collision, 6 of the 21 sailors onboard the vessels had drowned. The remaining 15 sailors made it into the *Palmer*'s longboat with only the clothing they were wearing, but without food or water. During the following four days, five more men perished from exposure before being rescued more than 60 miles east of Cape Cod.

Investigations of the site revealed the vessels' hulls to be nearly intact with rigging played across the deck from the

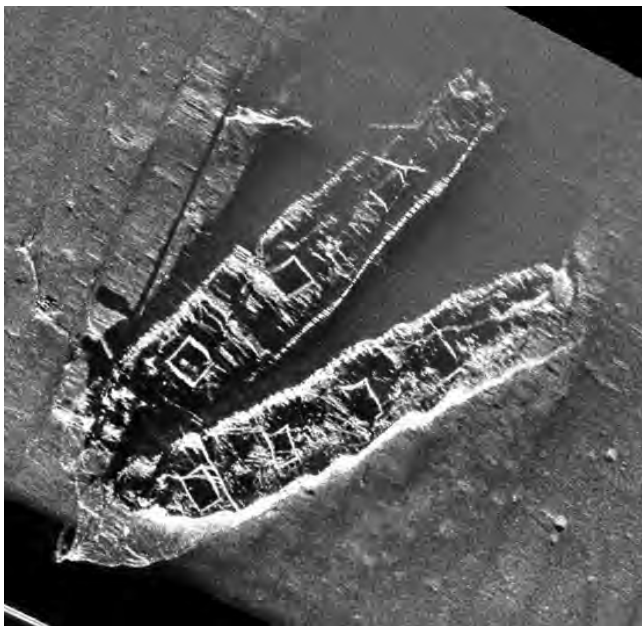


Image of the wrecks of the *Louise B. Crary* and *Frank A. Palmer*.

toppled masts. At no other New England coal schooner archaeological site identified thus far is it possible to study two vessels with such extensive preservation. How the schooners sank, and the condition of the wreck site, provide a unique archaeological opportunity to compare two similar, but slightly different vessels, engaged in the same trade.

Scientists from NOAA and the University of Connecticut confirmed the *Frank A. Palmer* and *Louise B. Crary*'s location within the sanctuary in 2002 based upon the coordinates supplied by maritime researchers H. Arnold Carr and John P. Fish. Since then, NOAA and University of Connecticut scientists and archaeologists have visited the wrecks annually with a remotely operated vehicle to monitor, study, and document their condition.

The Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary and the National Undersea Research Center at the University of Connecticut have been active partners since the sanctuary's designation by Congress in 1992. Technical support from NURC-UConn has been crucial to satisfying the sanctuary's mandate to inventory, assess, nominate to the National Register of Historic Places, interpret, and manage its maritime heritage resources. Through this partnership, NOAA and NURC-UConn scientists have located over a dozen historic shipwrecks in the sanctuary and completed detailed investigations of the sites with side scan sonar, remotely operated vehicles, and autonomous underwater vehicles.

New York

Bateaux Below, Inc. (BBI):

Lake George, New York's Submerged Heritage Preserves, a state-administered shipwreck park for scuba divers that opened in 1993, will undergo a "facelift" in 2006. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the state agency that administers the underwater park, has provided \$2,000 for the replacement of some of the preserve's underwater signage and trail lines. This is the first major upgrading of preserve hardware since 1997-1998 when one of the three sites in the shipwreck preserve system, called *The Forward*, underwent a

transformation into "The Forward Underwater Classroom." All three of the preserve's sites—"The Sunken Fleet of 1758," "The Forward Underwater Classroom," and "Land Tortoise—A 1758 Floating Gun Battery"—will get replacement signage for aging signs.

Furthermore, the nearly 450 ft. of trail lines at "The Forward Underwater Classroom" will be redesigned to minimize the possibility of damage from errant fishing tackle and anchors. Two of the sites—"The Sunken Fleet of 1758" and "Land Tortoise—A 1758 Floating Gun Battery"—are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and in 1998, the *Land Tortoise* radeau shipwreck was designated a National Historic Landmark. The fieldwork to upgrade the three preserve sites will be conducted by Bateaux Below, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation that conducts underwater archaeology in the 32-mile-long Lake George.

Furthermore, a new building in Lake George, New York called the Lake George Visitor Center will open soon. The structure, a gateway to encourage tourism, will have a panel and video exhibit about a new initiative, the New York State Underwater Blueway Trail. The Underwater Blueway Trail is a New York State Department of State program to provide public access to shipwrecks for divers as well as to inform both scuba enthusiasts and non-divers about the Empire State's vast maritime heritage. The Underwater Blueway Trail is a pilot project for six waterways and six corresponding municipalities. The concept is to create shipwreck preserves or parks in these six waterways with land-based exhibits, program brochures, Web sites,

shoreside signage, and informative mini-documentaries, all to promote tourism and foster preservation and protection of the state's submerged cultural resources. The lead municipality for the endeavor is the Village of Lake George. The other five participating waterways and municipalities are: Atlantic Ocean Coastal Waters—Village of Freeport, Lake Champlain—City of Plattsburgh, Lake Erie—City of Dunkirk, Lake Ontario—City of Oswego, and Seneca Lake—City of Geneva. It is envisioned that within two years that each of these waterways will have one to two new shipwreck preserves with related information exhibits, brochures, Web sites, etc. Prior to any shipwreck being opened for diver visitation, each site will be archaeologically investigated. The New York State Underwater Blueway Trail exhibit in the new Lake George Visitor Center was designed by Bateaux Below, Inc., Pepe Productions, and Adirondack Studios.

South Carolina

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Maritime Research Division (SCIAA, MRD):

In September, Dr. Thorne Compton, Senior Associate Dean for the College of Arts and Science at the University of South Carolina, replaced Dr. Jonathan Leader as SCIAA's Interim Director. The Dean of the College plans to appoint a broad-based search committee early next year that will guide the search for and hiring of a permanent director for the Institute.

Michael Murray joined the MRD in September as the Division's 4th Manager of the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program in the Division's Charleston Office. Mike came to SCIAA with many years of experience as a Marine Science Educator on training sailing vessels and in digitizing Florida's archaeological site files. He received his degrees from the University of Idaho and the University of Southampton. Mike plans to concentrate on the following:

- revitalizing the program by strongly interacting with the sport diving community, dive shops, and clubs in the state, through presentations and practical education (in the form of workshops and field training courses) and communication via the Maritime Heritage Web site, monthly e-grams, and a list-serve for the Hobby Divers;
 - forging new relationships within the dive and maritime communities; and
 - fully integrating the data provided by the Hobby Divers in their quarterly reports into the Division's GIS.
- Throughout the year, Jim Spirek and

Christopher Amer presented numerous public lectures on the Division's projects, including the *Hunley*, the Port Royal Sound Survey, the South Carolina Naval Wrecks Survey and the Division's most recent project, a survey for the 1526 wreck of Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon's *Capitana*.

In January, Christopher Amer and Jon Leader met with Dr. Dolores Elkin, director of Argentina's Programa de Arqueología Subacuática to lay the groundwork for a co-operative agreement between SCIAA and that country to train their underwater archaeologists in remote sensing techniques and conduct mutually beneficial archaeology projects in Argentina's waters.

Port Royal Sound Survey-Callawassie Island Archaeological Prospecting Survey: Currently, Jim Spirek is preparing a draft report of the work and findings from the Callawassie Island Archaeological Prospecting Survey, a subcomponent of the Port Royal Sound Survey. The report will hopefully be ready for review by the beginning of next year. The survey was funded by the Callawassie Island Stewards, Inc. and private residents of the island. Survey operations occurred in spring 2004 and ground-truthing inspections of prioritized anomalies occurred in late spring 2005. Findings included a number of crab traps and an assortment of modern debris, but unfortunately nothing of great cultural significance. One anomaly not identified because it was buried beyond metal detector range bears further investigation to determine its source and historical or archaeological significance.

Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon's *Capitana* Survey: With funding from the South Carolina Archaeological Research Trust, in August the MRD began an archaeological survey to locate the *Capitana*. The vessel, described contemporaneously by the Spanish historian Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdes as a *nao*, wrecked off Winyah Bay, South Carolina in 1526 during a failed attempt by the Spanish to establish the first European settlement in North America. Archival research suggests that the wreck lies near the entrance to Winyah Bay, which was the focus of the survey. Unfortunately, after only one week of survey the Division's cesium magnetometer failed and required extensive repair. We currently plan to continue the survey next year and have been actively seeking additional funding to enable us to expand the scope of the survey. The MRD is working in collaboration with Drs. Scott Harris and Eric Wright, coastal geologists from the Department of Marine Science at Coastal Carolina University, who are reconstructing the 1526 shoreline and entrance to the bay to help guide the placement of survey priority areas.

Cooper River Underwater Heritage Dive Trail: In November, MRD staff removed the mooring buoys for the season and assessed the condition of the sites on the heritage trail. The infrastructure of buoys, mooring blocks, and trail lines that were replaced in spring 2005 has fared well through the year. Of the five sites comprising the trail, three seem to have suffered no noticeable deterioration or effects from visiting divers. The *Pimlico Barge*, however, appeared to have suffered an anchor drag that broke away part of a run of planking, while the *Mepkin* Wreck, a late 18th- to early 19th-century sailing vessel, showed signs of general deterioration either from visitation or ongoing environmental degradation. Strategies to forestall the continuing deterioration of the sites will be discussed over the winter and implemented when reopening the trail in the spring of next year.

Review and Compliance: Yearly, the MRD receives several thousand public notices a year from permitting agencies, primarily the Office of Coastal Resource Management and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, concerning proposed works affecting navigable waterways in South Carolina. Most of the public notices received deal with the construction of private docks for individuals or communities. For these and other projects the MRD working in concert with the SHPO often issues standard responses to the applicant to inform our respective institutions if archaeological materials are encountered during construction. There are also several proposed beach renourishment projects in the works. In each case we have recommended submerged cultural resource survey be conducted. Earlier in the year, one such survey produced a rather stunning sonar image of a shipwreck in the middle of the proposed borrow area.

England

English Heritage: For English Heritage's Maritime Archaeology Team 2005 has, once again, been frenetic! The pace of new work remains headlong, set against (this year) a background of rapid change in the English marine development sector and the UK government's renewed interest in reforming marine historic environment protection legislation.

The English Heritage Maritime Archaeology Team currently comprises four archaeologists, a dedicated marine planner (or marine compliance officer), and an administrative assistant.

England's Protected Historic Wreck Sites: Two new historic wreck sites (bringing the total to 42) were designated under The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 this

year—a possible 17th-century wreck in West Bay, Devon, and the early submarine *Holland V*, off Beach Head, Sussex. Archive (material and documentary) assessment and enhancement projects continue in order to bring to publication the work carried out in the past on English Designated Historic Wrecks. In addition, commissions are underway for marine environmental assessments of selected Designated Wreck Sites to help understand the chemical, physical, and biological processes that are governing preservation.

Marine development control: We continue in our role as a statutory advisor to the UK government and its agencies on historic environment issues relating to marine developments. An average of 20 proposals per month come before us, relating to developments situated in all areas of the English marine zone, and ranging from marine aggregate extraction, offshore wind-farm installations, gas pipelines, electric cables, coastal defense, port, and coast edge construction.

The Protocol On The Reporting Of Archaeological Finds by dredging operatives offshore, and on the wharf-side as aggregate is unloaded, has been launched, and we are keen to develop similar procedures for marine industries other than dredging.

We have supported the Crown Estate's updating of the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee's Code of Practice for Seabed Development.

Aggregate Sustainability Levy Fund (ASLF) Marine Projects Round 2: We have passed the halfway point with the Round 2 ASLF, and are on target to disburse £1m this fiscal year and £1m in 2006/7 to fund essential research into the marine historic environment. Projects include:

* continuation of the survey of archaeological finds from the southern North Sea and the eastern English Channel with particular emphasis on enhancing understanding and characterization of palaeolithic and mesolithic archaeology at risk from marine aggregate extraction:

- continuation of the Round 1 enhancement of available records of wrecks, hazards, and casualties to improve understanding of likely maritime remains on seabed;
- further research into innovative assessment protocols (such as multibeam sonar) on historic wrecks; and
- continued determination of the geomorphology of submerged and buried landscapes on the northern English Channel shelf to assess the archaeological significance of offshore fluvial systems in their palaeoenvironmental contexts prior to aggregate extraction.

Strategy and policy, UK Government

Review of Heritage Protection: The Department of Culture, Media, & Sport has set up and held the first meeting of two Working Groups (one on Designations and Definitions, and one on Salvage and Reporting) to look at major issues relating to the designation (or legal protection) of marine archaeological sites.

Meetings of Interest

1-4 June 2006. The North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH) and the Canadian Nautical Research Society are co-hosting a conference on "Charting the Inland Seas: Recent Studies in Great Lakes Maritime Research." The conference will be held in Manitowoc, WI. Possible topics include maritime commerce and industries, naval history, fisheries, underwater archaeology, weather and navigation, historic vessels, and the Coast Guard. While the primary geographic focus is the Great Lakes, papers dealing with other regions will be considered. For more information, please visit <<http://www.ecu.edu/nasoh/>> or contact Victor Mastone, Director of Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources, at <victor.mastone@state.ma.us>.

26 June-1 July 2006. "Conference on Iron, Steel & Steam: A Progressive Seminar on Developments 'Down Under'" will be held in Freemantle, Melbourne, Sydney, Australia. The conference will celebrate two events: the presentation of the finished Xantho engine and the projects of the new millennium in Australasia. The seminar will feature presentations from Jeremy Green, Corioli Souter, Ian McLeod, David Nutley, and many more. For more information, contact Michael McCarthy by email at <Michael.McCarthy@museum.wa.gov.au>.

6-8 August 2006. The second Centre for Portuguese Nautical Studies (CPNS) Maritime Archaeology and History Conference will be held at Mossel Bay, Southern Cape Province, South Africa. Following the major success of the first conference held during August 2004 the Centre for Portuguese Nautical Studies (CPNS) is proud to announce the second CPNS Maritime Archaeology & History Conference organized in cooperation with the Dias Museum. Organizers invite all interested parties to indicate their interest, attend and/or present a paper at this major international event. Experts from around the world will join us in discussions on various aspects relating to Portuguese maritime history during the Carreira da India period. Persons interested in presenting papers at the conference are asked to contact us as soon as possible

and provide us with a suggested topic/s. For more information, please visit <<http://www.cpnssa.org/>> or contact Paul Brant, Director of CPNS, <cpns@cpnssa.org> or <pbrandt@medic.up.ac.za>.

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, registration, 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. 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 Harbour, including a trip on Chichester Harbour. 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: 02392 856700; email: <zoe.hazell@english-heritage.org.uk> or <andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk>.

27-28 September 2006. "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 about 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 (WAC6) first call for papers and themes. The 6th international congress will be held in Kingston, Jamaica. In May 2007, the Caribbean will celebrate 200 years since the abolition of the Atlantic Slave Trade. This will be an important backdrop for the congress. WAC-6 will be organized into themes and sessions. A theme contains a number of sessions relating to the same overall issue. For example: Theme—"The African Diaspora"; Sessions: "Maroon Societies," "Plantation Archaeology," and "Post-Emancipation Free Villages." Both themes and sessions should emphasize international participation and global perspectives. Sessions can be organized in different formats, including demonstrations, workshops, debates, panels, and forums. Selected sessions will provide simultaneous translation into different languages, including Spanish and French. Proposals for themes will be accepted for consideration through 30 May 2006. Proposals for sessions will be accepted through 31 August 2006. The deadline for abstracts for individual papers is 30 November 2006. Individual papers may be submitted prior to 28 February 2007, and will be assigned to appropriate sessions and themes. Abstracts of 150-250 words should be submitted via email or mailed to the following addresses: email: <wac6jamaica@gmail.com>, or via regular mail to WAC-6 Academic Committee, c/o Mr. Dorrick Gray, Archaeological Society of Jamaica, Archaeology Lab, Department of History and Archaeology, University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, Jamaica W.I., or WAC-6 Academic Committee, Archaeological Society of Jamaica, PO Box 4, Kingston 19, Jamaica, W.I.

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.

U.S.A.-CENTRAL PLAINS

Reported by Jay Sturdevant

<jay.sturdevant@nps.gov>

Nebraska

Mud Springs Battlefield: In early May 2006, Doug Scott, Peter Bleed, and Melissa

Connor undertook a field survey of the Mud Springs battlefield in Morrill County, NE. Mud Springs was a Pony Express and telegraph station and a watering stop on the Oregon/Overland Trail. Between 4 and 6 February 1865, it was the site of a fight between Cheyenne, Sioux, and Arapaho warriors and U.S. troops primarily from the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Although it resulted in few casualties, the Mud Springs fight was representative of many western battles. Metal detection of the field of battle recovered a sample of bullets, cartridges, and other battle debris. Distribution of these materials appears to show where the fighting was concentrated. A feature long considered a rifle pit associated with the battle was also tested. Work at Mud Springs was undertaken in conjunction with development of a video series on battlefield archaeology.

U.S.A.-MIDWEST

Reported by Lynn Evans
<evansll@michigan.gov>

Illinois

New Philadelphia (submitted by Christopher Fennell): In the summers of 2004 and 2005, a collaborative project of the University of Maryland's Center for Heritage Resource Studies; the Illinois State Museum's Research and Collections Center; the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; the History Department of the University of Central Florida; and the New Philadelphia Association hosted field schools in archaeology and laboratory techniques at the site of New Philadelphia, IL. These field schools were sponsored by the National Science Foundation's Research Experiences for Undergraduates Program, and were conducted for 10 weeks each. The 2005 NSF field school was joined by another field school hosted by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. A third NSF-sponsored field school will be conducted in the summer of 2006.

This field school program is part of a long-term, collaborative research project to study the growth and eventual demise of the town of New Philadelphia, known for its compelling and nationally significant character as the earliest town founded by an African American in the United States. Frank McWorter was the town founder and an African American who had earlier hired out his own time and established a saltpeter mining operation while enslaved in Kentucky. With the money he earned, he purchased his freedom, and in the early 1830s acquired lands in a sparsely populated area

known as Pike County, IL, situated in the rolling hill region between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. He founded the town of New Philadelphia in 1836, subdivided it, and sold lots. McWorter used the revenue from these sales to purchase the freedom of additional family members. Both whites and blacks purchased property in New Philadelphia and the town existed as a demographically integrated community well into the 20th century. By the 1880s the town was dissolved as a legal entity, and by the early 20th century only a few houses survived. Today, all of the buildings of the town are gone, and the landscape is covered with prairie grasses and agricultural fields.

Without visible signs of the preexisting landscape features, the archaeological research teams have used historic and topographic maps and aerial photographs to map the contours of the town site onto the current landscape. A walk-over survey of the town site in 2002 and 2003 uncovered over 7,000 artifacts, including pieces of ceramics, window glass, and nails, in discrete concentrations that indicated the location and remains of domestic houses and commercial enterprises dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries. The archaeological field schools have included geophysical surveying and excavations. Michael Hargrave (CERL, Army Corps



D. W. Ensign, Atlas Map of Pike County, Illinois, Davenport, Iowa: Andreas, Lyter & Co., 1872, p. 84. Illinois Historical Survey Collections, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

of Engineers) supervised electric resistivity and electromagnetic surveys at the site. Subsurface anomalies identified by Dr. Hargrave in the geophysical surveys were further investigated with soil-core surveys and excavations. Paul Shackel (University of Maryland), Terry Martin (Illinois State Museum), and Chris Fennell (University of Illinois) conducted excavations with the

assistance of three graduate students and nine undergraduate field school students each summer. In addition, Dr. Tommy Hailley (Northwestern Louisiana State University) conducted a low-altitude aerial survey using a powered parachute in 2005. Excavations to date have uncovered numerous intact archaeological features, including the remains of house foundations and storage spaces. Reports of each year's excavations and research are available on the Internet at <<http://www.heritage.umd.edu>> and <<http://www.anthro.uiuc.edu/faculty/cfennell/NP/>>.

Ms. Michelle Huttes, working in collaboration with others on this project, prepared and submitted an application to have the entire town site nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. That nomination was greatly enhanced by all of the archaeological data obtained up through the time of the application. This nomination received official support from Governor Rod Blagojevich, U.S. Senator Richard Durbin, and U.S. Senator Barack Obama, among others. The entire town site of New Philadelphia was added to the National Register of Historic Places as a nationally significant archaeological resource on 11 August 2005.

We are designing this collaborative archaeology, history, and oral history project to be as democratic as possible. We are endeavoring to be transparent in the way we are collecting and displaying our data to the various individuals and communities interested in this subject by placing everything we find online. For example, information and transcriptions concerning the town's land ownership records, census data, and tax records are now available and fully searchable on our Web sites. Our goal is to make sure we post information as soon as it becomes available for others to see, use, interpret, and critique.

Michigan

Colonial Michilimackinac (submitted by Lynn Evans): The 2005 excavation was a continuation of work carried out in 1996 and 1998-2004 on the easternmost unit of the south-southwest rowhouse within the palisade wall. The original structure was built during the 1730s for French-Canadian fur traders. The structure was rebuilt in the 1760s and this unit, along with several others, was occupied by British foot soldiers for a time prior to completion of the soldiers' barracks in 1769. French-Canadian fur traders returned until the structure was moved to Mackinac Island ca. 1780. Excavation in 2005 continued in previously opened areas.

The root cellar continued to be the most

exciting area. Eighteen cellar wall posts are now exposed. A tremendous number of artifacts were recovered from the cellar during the 2005 season, ranging from pockets of concentrated fish bones to a George II copper half-penny, the first colonial coin found at Michilimackinac since 1979. Some larger artifacts than usual were recovered from the cellar, probably pitched in the hole to fill it during the garrison's move to Mackinac Island. These include large sections of barrel band, sizable fragments of brass kettles, an intact kitchen knife blade and part of a scissors. Several gun parts were found including a French trigger guard, a British military butt plate and a butt plate that cannot be identified because it is wrapped in bark. Small but notable artifacts recovered include numerous buttons, an intricately carved MicMac pipe, and a Jesuit ring. To the east of the cellar, the area under the hearth was excavated. A large timber was uncovered, perhaps related to the hearth or a collapsed mantel. A large rock was removed adjacent to this which is the right size to have been part of a chimney. It was carved with an arrow and some triangles containing dots. Similarly sized rocks have been removed from the cellar. A square bone gaming piece engraved with an "X" was found in the same general area.

The final area to be excavated was the southwest corner of the house. The final section of the south wall was identified here at the end of the 2004 season. It was better defined in 2005 and the doorway was located.

Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP) sponsored the project, under the direction of Lynn Evans and the field supervision of Todd Reck. The artifacts are housed at the MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City. The final report will follow the complete excavation of the house.

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

Reported by Steven G. Baker
<sbaker@montrose.net>

Montana

Coloma Ghost Town Project (submitted by Kelly J. Dixon, University of Montana Department of Anthropology): The Coloma Ghost Town project is a multiyear, cooperative research project between the University of Montana (U of M) and the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) Missoula Field Office. It is dedicated to documenting the archaeological remains of a mining community in western Montana, and the project's major goal seeks to develop an interactive archive that will document the



Cabin at Coloma.

ruins of Coloma and that will guide future archaeological investigations at this site.

Coloma is nestled in the Garnet Range of western Montana, where a fir and spruce forest conceals the "ghost" community's collapsing log buildings. Coloma was established in this isolated locale during the winter of 1894-1895. After the community's nascent boom, the assortment of necessary services arrived, including saloons, boarding houses, a dance hall, and a library. In 1903, diminished profits led to a mining bust, and the community lost its post office and status as a town. While a handful of miners made sporadic visits to the area until the 1950s, many sections of Coloma have been deserted for over 100 years. There

are over 150 cultural features visible on the site's complex, historic mining landscape, such as collapsed and partially standing historic log structures, stone building foundations, mine shafts and dumps, exploration pits, artifact scatters, mill remains, and historic roads and waterways.

The U of M's Department of Anthropology and Archaeological Field School will be collaborating with the BLM's Missoula Field Office for several years at Coloma to document the fragile vestiges of this ghost town. The project featured on this Web site is dedicated to recording Coloma's remains with maps, remote sensing, digital photography, limited excavations, and historic structure drawings. All data will then be



Alex Baer and Renea Martinson with ground-penetrating radar.

compiled into a GIS database, where it can be integrated with historical records (e.g., photographs, maps, and memoirs). The results will furnish an interactive resource,



The Crew . . .

where users can choose a feature on our site map and then view modern and historical photographs, architectural sketches, and artifact inventories associated with each feature, as well as other pertinent historical and archaeological information.

This project will demonstrate how cultural resource managers can use GIS for digital preservation; for examining the processes of decay and the effects of winter storms; and for analyses of cultural landscapes. The GIS database and related Web site will be this project's major tangible products. These will ensure that the site is archived in such a way that lay and professional audiences will be able to access both digital records and the site's physical remains well into the future. Additional products include a series of master's theses, doctoral dissertations, and related publications.

Rural Chinese in Western Montana (submitted by Chris Merritt and Jen Childress): Intensive fieldwork has finally begun on a terraced garden site, protected by anonymity for nearly 30 years by personnel of the Lolo National Forest, which was occupied by a rural Chinese population during the 19th century. Archaeological investigation of the nearly untouched site began in April of 2006 by students under the direction of Dr. Kelly Dixon of the University of Montana.

Located roughly 100 miles west of

Missoula, MT, home of the University of Montana, the terraced garden site sits excavated into a narrow and steeply walled drainage. Accessible only by a substan-

During the fall of 2004, McLeod contacted Dr. Dixon to begin plans for archaeological investigations of this one-of-a-kind site. With successful passage of a grant through the USFS, the summer of 2006 christens the first large-scale work at the site.

Initial surveys in 1979, and further investigations in 2005 and 2006, revealed three main terraced garden plots constructed of highly intricate dry-laid masonry, multiple habitation pits, an established wagon trail, placer prospect pits, and even an irregular mine adit. All evidence indicates that the residents of the terraced site worked the surrounding countryside in search of precious minerals, most likely gold. Oral and written histories of the local area suggested the site's occupants were Chinese who left the railroad camps a few miles away, in hopes of finding their fortune in the desolate and rugged mountains. The terracing and style of masonry also suggests a Chinese occupation in keeping with Fee's (1991) description of cultural resources in the Payette and Clearwater National Forests.

During the last quarter of the 19th century, Chinese laborers came to Montana and took up a variety of occupations, including railroad work gangs, miners, laundry operators, doctors, and numerous others. Little is known of the Chinese presence in Montana outside of Butte, especially the rural settlements. In partnership with the Lolo National Forest, University of Montana archaeologists hope to illuminate this seldom-studied area of Chinese heritage through focused and intensive archaeological investigations. Proposed research at the site hopes to illuminate the subsistence ac-



Terrace Garden Site after vegetation clearing in Western Montana, terraces and habitation pits on the left with a historic wagon road on the right.

tivities of the site's residents, their connection to the outside world of market goods, landscape learning patterns, leisure pursuits, and how this site fits into the growing database of rural Montana Chinese sites.

Scope of work in 2006 includes complete documentation and recordation of all features associated with the site, full-scale mapping, and preparation of a National Register of Historic Places nomination. This spring crews from the University of Montana, with technical and personnel assistance from the USFS, cleared the majority of the site's overgrowth, offering researchers the first clear glimpse of the entire extent of the cultural resources. In the late summer and fall of 2006 work at the site will enter its second phase, with the project's first Forest Service-sponsored Passport in Time (PIT) project. Supplemented with advanced field school students from the University of Montana's anthropology program, the PIT project will focus on collecting soil samples, conducting remote sensing surveys, and performing small-scale excavations in selected features. As part of this late summer research, Dr. Priscilla Wegars from the University of Idaho, Director of the Asian American Comparative Collection, will visit the site and consult with the principal investigators.

Work at this site will continue for at least three to four years, as part of dissertation, thesis, and undergraduate research endeavors. A dissertation and other reports submitted to the USFS by graduate students will contain the results of all excavations, surveys, and analyses completed as part of this project. As part of the partnership, principal investigators will present findings and progress at professional conferences in the near future, and incorporate a public interpretation and outreach component into their research. Parties interested in this ongoing research should contact Lolo National Forest Archaeologist, C. Milo McLeod, or University of Montana Professor, Dr. Kelly J. Dixon.

U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST

Reported by Gifford Waters
<gwaters@flmnh.ufl.edu>

Georgia

Chocolate Plantation (submitted by Nick Honerkamp, University of Tennessee): The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (UTC) recently completed a four-week survey of Chocolate Plantation (9MC96) on Sapelo Island, GA. This research was supported by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and a UTC Faculty Research Grant. The site appears to have

been initially occupied around 1800, and by 1825 was a thriving cotton plantation with a large slave work force. Tabby foundations for 17 duplex slave cabins, the main house, barns, and other facilities are still extant (figure 1). Shortly after the main house burned in 1853, the site seems to have been largely abandoned by Randolph Spalding, its owner at that time. In the 20th century it was used for dairy farming and as a hunting preserve by Howard Coffin and later R. J. Reynolds. It is now managed by DNR.

The UTC project was carried out as part of an archaeological field school under the direction of Dr. Nicholas Honerkamp. A systematic survey approach was used to identify the presence of archaeological resources through excavation of half-meter survey units on a 20-m grid over the entire ca. 3.7-ha site. The grid was based on a 1974 map of the site produced by Dr. Ray Crook of the University of West Georgia. All survey units were dug to sterile and screened using ¼-in. mesh. Artifacts were washed, rough sorted, and tallied as part of an aggressive field laboratory that facilitated construction of preliminary artifact distribution maps on a daily basis. Artifact identification, analysis and conservation, and a final report will be completed by fall 2006 at the Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology at UTC.

A total of 117 survey pits were excavated, providing an even distribution of data points that facilitated creation of GIS artifact density contour maps. Once analysis and data input into GIS formats are complete, the resulting graphics will allow interpretations of site structure and function to be made. The systematic sample from areas of the site that do not contain obvious tabby remains will supplement previous projects that were foundation oriented. Despite the small total area excavated using this approach (29.25 m² of approximately 36,800 m²), several thousand historic artifacts and numerous cultural features were recorded, including several historic postholes and trash or cellar pits. Associated with the slave cabin areas were three beads, several bone and brass buttons, an iron hoe fragment, and numerous faunal remains. A considerable number of unanticipated prehistoric ceramics

was also recovered, with fiber-tempered wares composing a significant percentage of the total. This survey has demonstrated the impressively rich archaeological potential of 9MC96, in both slave cabin and big house locations.

In addition to the survey, Dan and Rita Elliot (LAMAR Institute) donated a day of GPR work at Chocolate. Two areas of the site that had produced historic features during the survey were investigated, and several intriguing anomalies appeared in the data that was generated. The final results of the GPR approach are being analyzed by Dan Elliot.

Finally, on the Memorial Day holiday, the UTC team presented the results of the archaeological research as part of an "Archaeology Day" event, in cooperation with the Sapelo Island Cultural and Revitalization Society (SICARS). Approximately 35 residents of Hog Hammock, the only surviving residential area on the island, and about 25 other visitors viewed the excavations, field laboratory, interpretive presentations, and displays that highlighted the survey process and the artifacts that were found at the site. Several of the Hog Hammock residents are descendents of slaves who lived and worked on the antebellum plantations on Sapelo Island, and they showed a keen interest in the exhibits and presentations. Discussions are underway for providing artifacts for display at the SICARS facility on Sapelo.

The survey report will be incorporated in DNR's cultural resource management plan for the island, and will guide future research at this important site. A follow-up field school to further investigate some of the features discovered at Chocolate is planned for next summer.



Figure 1. Extant Tabby Foundations at Chocolate Plantation.

Current Publications

Compiled by Charles Ewen

Listed below are publications received for review in *Historical Archaeology*. If you are interested in reviewing one of these publications please contact me at the address below or via email at: <shareviews@mail.ecu.edu>. Publishers and authors are encouraged to send new titles of potential interest to Prof. Charles Ewen, SHA Reviews Editor, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858. Please be sure to include price and ordering information.

Agnew, Neville, and Janet Bridgland (editors)

2006 *Of the Past, For the Future: Integrating Archaeology and Conservation*. The Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles.

Borelli, Caterina

2004 *Qudad: Reinventing a Tradition*. Documentary on DVD. Documentary Educational resources, Watertown, MA.

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

2006 *St. Martin's Uncovered: Investigations in the Churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Bull Ring, Birmingham, 2001*. Oxbow Books, Oxford, UK.

Cabak, Melanie, and Mark Groover

2004 *Plantations Without Pillars: Archaeology, Wealth, and Material Life at Bush Hill*. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, Columbia, SC.

Christie, Neil, Paul Beavitt, Josep Gisbert Santonja, Joan Seguí, and Maria Victoria Gil Senís

2004 *Ethnography and Archaeology in Upland Mediterranean Spain*. School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK.

Conolly, James, and Mark Lake

2006 *Geographical Systems in Archaeology*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Egan, Geoff

2005 *Material Culture in London in an Age of Transition*. Museum of London, London.

Hall, Martin, and Stephen Silliman (editors)

2006 *Historical Archaeology*. Blackwell, Malden, MA.

SHA Board: 2006 Mid-Year Meeting, Rockville

Standing, left to right: Rebecca Allen (Editor), Nick Honerkamp, Joe Joseph, Anne Giesecke, Michael Nasaney (Secretary), Margaret Purser, Lu Ann De Cunzo (President-Elect), William Lees (*Newsletter* Editor).

Kneeling, Sara Mascia (Treasurer).

Sitting, left to right: Greg Waselkov, Douglas Scott (President), Terry Klein, Mark Staniforth (ACUA Chair).



Owens-Illinois Glass Company

Bill Lockhart

[Portions of this article were originally published in Lockhart 2004.]

A few years back, I was asked to conduct the analysis of a fairly large assemblage of amber bottle glass that was excavated by the University of Texas at El Paso. Most of the artifacts were fragmentary and consisted of amber beer bottle glass. This provided me the opportunity to observe a large sample of amber beer bottle bases from the 1933-1941 period. I noticed an interesting pattern in the Owens-Illinois bases that did not fit the description from Toulouse's *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*.

That set me on a quest to look at as many Owens-Illinois bottles as I could find (mostly beer, soda, and milk) to see if the pattern occurred regularly. What I discovered was a more refined way to date Owens-Illinois bottles from the 1940-1946 period with information provided by their marks. While I was looking, I discovered that Pepsi-Cola bottles made by Owens-Illinois followed a still different pattern in their markings as did those from Coca-Cola.

History

The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. began with the merger of two of the industry's giants: the Illinois Glass Co. and the Owens Glass Co. The Illinois Glass Co. was incorporated in March 1873 and began business in August. The company was successful and made virtually every type of bottle. By 1911, Illinois Glass had obtained the first of three Owens Automatic Bottle Machine licenses and made many other containers from semiautomatic machines. The firm expanded until the merger with Owens (see Lockhart et al. 2005a for a discussion of the company and its marks).

The Owens Bottle Co. (1911-1929) grew from a series of companies that began with the Toledo Glass Co. (1896-1903). The Toledo company was succeeded by both the Owens Bottle Machine Co. (1903-1911) that made and sold the Owens Automatic Bottle Machine and the Northwestern Ohio Bottle Co. (1904-1908), a company that made bottles. In 1929, the firm merged with one of its major competitors, the Illinois Glass Co. to form the largest glass company in the industry.

The merger between the Owens Glass Co. and the Illinois Glass Co. brought under the Owens umbrella the "largest individual bottle plant in the world" (Paquette

1994:71). The merger was formally approved on April 17, 1929 (Paquette 1994:70). On March 25, 1931, the firm was incorporated in California as the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Ltd. The newly renamed organization purchased the Illinois Pacific Coast Co., the largest glass manufacturer on the West Coast on November 30 of the same year. The name of the West Coast operation was changed to the Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co. on April 23, 1932 (Paquette 1994:81-82). According to Paquette (1994:81) Owens-Illinois introduced Applied Color Lettering (ACL) in 1931, although other sources place the date of the practical application at 1934. Owens-Illinois purchased Brockway, Inc. in 1988, renaming the combined giant Owens-Brockway. According to Paquette (1994:45), the Owens scars appeared on the earliest bottles, made in 1904 and 1905 and continued until the final two machines, "AQ" models, were phased out of the Gas City, Indiana, plant on December 17, 1982.

Types of Marks

There are at least three different types of marks embossed on returnable bottles by the manufacturer. These were probably not placed on the containers at the behest of the purchaser (the actual bottler) but reflect the needs of the glass house. The first type is the manufacturer's mark. These are usually symbols and/or letters embossed on the heel or base of the bottle that identify the maker of the container. These were used at least as early as 1821 by Henry Ricketts on his now well-known style of mold that included what was probably the first plate mold (often called slug plates – although the industry term was "plates") on the base of his bottles.

Date codes are usually one- or two-digit numerals that indicate the year the bottle was made. This idea appears to have been conceived in conjunction with machine-made bottles. At this point, I have not seen date codes embossed on any blown-in-mold bottles (with the possible exception of Hutchinson bottles made by the Illinois Glass Co. between 1901 and 1903). Date codes are often integral with manufacturer's marks, embedded in mold codes, or they stand alone. They probably originated as tracking devices for returnable bottles. Manufacturers and bottlers alike wanted

to know the number of round trips a bottle would make in typical use.

Mold codes are cryptic marks embossed on the heels or bases of bottles. According to Miller and Jorgensen (1986), "bottle mould [a "u" in the word mold is correct in British and Canadian English] numbers serve several functions," including the following:

1. identification of the bottle, particularly for customers placing orders;
2. mould and inventory control of the factory;
3. Quality control for bottle production, i.e. bottles with defects can be used to identify the defective moulds that produced them; and
4. production liability, e.g. should a bottle burst, the mould number, in combination with trademarks and date codes, can tell how old the bottle was and what company produced it.

Although Miller and Jorgensen provided a thorough understanding of the marks from Dominion Glass Co., we have little evidence for the meanings of mold codes from most companies. In some cases these codes identify the individual plants that produced the bottles. Mostly, we have little or no information about the meaning of mold codes.

Often, these "mold codes" are synonymous with numbers in the company catalogs. Thus, I have begun calling these specific types of mold codes – catalog codes. The glass group to which I belong has successfully matched numerous codes found on bottles with illustrations in the Whitall Tatum and Illinois Glass Co. catalogs. In other cases, we have been able to match numerical codes on numerous identical bottles to empirically define codes by certain companies (e.g. Illinois Pacific Glass Co.) as catalog codes.

Paquette (1994:87-88) discussed the creation of a code system at the end of Prohibition (1933):

At the outset, the need was for standard sizes, shapes and capacities. And [Smith L. Reardon] said, "The Secretary had the idea that the government needed to know that bottles would not be refilled and would be tamper-proof. So each of

the distilleries [received] an identifying number and my proposal was that each of the bottle factories also be numbered.

After several weeks of study and discussion, a simple code was devised. Numbers were used to identify the month and year the bottle was manufactured and the plant in which it was made. An appropriate logotype or symbol would be added to identify the glass company which produced the bottle.

Common Owens-Illinois Glass Company Marks

The Diamond OI Mark

As Reardon's discussion shows, sometimes all three types of markings are combined. The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. marks provide a good example. A letter from Toulouse to May Jones, published in Volume 5 of *The Bottle Trail* (1965), was the first to identify (at least in print) the relationships between the Owens-Illinois mark and the numbers surrounding it. Toulouse (1971:406) later explained in more detail that the Owens-Illinois manufacturer's mark also contained additional information in the form of company, date, and mold codes. The trade mark is an I inside an oval (or an "O" for Owens) superimposed on an elongated diamond (the traditional mark of the Illinois Glass Co. – the combined logo sometimes called the diamond IO mark). The mark (#269,225) was registered on April 1, 1930, and the company claimed first use on April 20, 1929 (Creswick 1987:154). To the left of the mark is a one- or two-digit number that identifies the plant that produced the bottle. Toulouse provided a table on page 395 (Table 1) that identified all the Owens-Illinois plant codes. To the right of the mark is a one- or two-digit date code, and a mold code (also numerals) appears below the mark.

Both archaeologists and collectors, however, have been perplexed that the single-digit date codes could reflect either the 1930s or 1940s. For example, a date code of 2 could indicate 1932 or 1942. In some cases, other ways of dating the container (such as the presence of an Applied Color Label – a technique not perfected until 1934) could determine the decade of manufacture. According to Toulouse, however, bottle production apparently began in 1930, so that eliminates the question of whether a single 9 would indicate 1929 or 1939.

While looking at the amber beer bases from the El Paso excavation, I noticed an interesting change in bottles marked with

a zero (0). The site was the old distribution center for Grand Prize Beer, and the Grand Prize Distributing Co. occupied the site from 1939 to 1943. Because Prohibition was not lifted until 1933, this meant that bottles marked with a zero were probably from 1940. However, many of the bottles had a zero followed by a period. These also had embossed stippling (in the form of numerous tiny dots) on the bases. All bases marked 1. or 2. also had stippling, and none

of them were missing periods. As noted by Toulouse (1971:403), the Duraglas (script) mark first appeared in 1940. Creswick (1987:155) noted that the block-lettered Duraglas trademark (#384,993) was registered on February 11, 1941, but was first used on September 4, 1940. Owens-Illinois registered the script version of the mark (#390,467) on September 23, 1941, claiming first use on September 4, 1940. On beer bottles, the Duraglas mark was consistently

Table 1. Owens-Illinois Glass Co. Plant Numbers and Dates of Operation* (from Toulouse 1971:395)

Plant Number	Plant Location	Dates of Operation
1	Toledo, Ohio	1930-1037
2	Fairmont, West Virginia	1930-present +
3	Huntington, West Virginia	1930-present +
4	Clarksburg, West Virginia	1930-1944
6	Charleston, West Virginia	1930-1963
7	Alton, Illinois	1930-present +
8	Glassboro, New Jersey	1930-1939
9	Streator, Illinois	1930-present +
10	Newark, Ohio	1930-1939
11	Evansville, Indiana	1930-1940
12	Gas City, Indiana	1930-present +
13	Chicago Heights, Illinois	1930-1940
14	Bridgeton, New Jersey	1930-present +
15	Okmulgee, Oklahoma	1930-1940
16	Cincinnati, Ohio	1930-1932
17	Clarion, Pennsylvania	1932-present +
18	Columbus, Ohio	1932-1948
20	Brackenridge, Pennsylvania	1932-1940
25	Terre Haute, Indiana	1934-1950
26	Muncie, Indiana	1936-1949
15**	Waco, Texas	1938-present +
20**	Oakland, California	1946-present +
23	Los Angeles, California	1949-present +
10**	Atlanta, Georgia	1960-present +
21	Portland, Oregon	1960-present +
4**	Rockport, New York	1962-present +
8**	New Orleans, Louisiana	1962-present +
22	Tracy, California	1962-present +
11**	North Bergen, New Jersey	1963-present +
5**	Charlotte, Michigan	1968-present +
16**	Lakeland, Florida	1967-present +

* All dates are approximate; Toulouse used a graph that was not precise.

** Plant numbers with two asterisks are ones where the number was reassigned after the original plant ceased operation.

+ Present=1971, the date of Toulouse's book, *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*.

used in conjunction with stippling.

The reason for stippling is not intuitively obvious. According to the GlassPac Web page (2004):

During the manufacture of a glass container there is a point at which the almost red hot bottle is lowered on to a relatively cool conveyor. Glass is a poor conductor of heat. Therefore on contact with metal, the surface of the glass will cool quickly but the mass of glass behind it will not, leaving a temperature differential in the glass setting up stresses which may cause microscopic cracks to appear that may weaken the glass. Base stippling lifts the body of the bottle clear from the conveyors restricting the heat loss from the bottle and eliminating the possibility of stress and possible weakness.

In a personal communication, Robert C. Leavitt added, "At least some of the dot coding on the bases of modern bottles is for Q C [quality control], to identify the cavity on a machine that produced a specific bottle. If too many bottles fail QC, they know where to look."

Subsequent observation revealed that the combination of one-digit numbers and periods were to be found on soda and milk bottles as well. Eventually, a pattern emerged with the following results. At some point in 1940, someone in the Owens Illinois Glass Co. seems to have realized that a zero could indicate either 1930 or 1940, so a new code needed to be developed. The answer was to add a period indicating a manufacture of 1940 or later. The stippling idea appears to have evolved about the same time, and all this was conceived in conjunction with the Duraglas process.

Owens-Illinois continued the single-digit numeral/period system until 1946, although the company began integrating a two-digit system as early as 1943, but the 43 date code is rare. That means 1940s bottles may have either a 0 or 0. marking, but 1941 and 1942 are almost always marked 1. or 2. Occasionally, these periods are difficult to see because they are concealed in the stippling, but periods are generally larger than the stippling dots. Bottles made in 1943-1946 may contain either single-digit numerals followed by periods or double-digit markings, such as a 4. or 44 for 1944 (figure 1).

In several cases, the initial 4 has been added as an afterthought, frequently slightly out of alignment with the other digits associated with the logo. Occasionally, a mold engraver forgot to change the code.



Figure 1. Owens-Illinois Mark, 1944 Example

The initial bottle used by the Illinois Brewing Co. of Socorro, New Mexico, for example, was made in 1946 and has a single 6 to the right of the Owens-Illinois manufacturer's mark but with no period after the number. However, I have found few exceptions to the period rule on returnable bottles. By 1947, the change to double-digit date codes appears to have been completely adopted by all the plants.

Even though the Owens-Illinois engravers changed the date code each year, they did not create a new baseplate each time. On many Owens-Illinois bottles, it is fairly easy with minor magnification to discern tooling marks where the old date code was peened flat and a new one imprinted into the mold to appear as an embossed date. By the 1960s, the changes are virtually impossible to detect, probably because of improved technical skills.

Peening out old marks seems to have been used pretty extensively. Mike Miller discovered an interesting colorless, soft drink bottle embossed "21 I-in-an-oval-superimposed-on-an-elongated-diamond 7" on the front heel. This mark was used by the Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co. (a subsidiary of Owens-Illinois) from 1930 to ca. 1954. The back heel, however, is marked 1 followed by a blanked-out triangle. The Owens-Illinois workers used an old mold from either the Illinois Pacific Glass Corp. or the Illinois Pacific Coast Co. (both predecessors to the Owens-Illinois Coast Co. and both users of the triangle logo) to make the bottle. The 7 to the right of the Owens-Illinois mark is a date code for 1937 (the final year the plant was open), so the mold had laid in storage at least seven years prior to its reuse. To remove all doubts, the factory code 21 is for one of the two San Francisco (former Illinois Pacific) plants.

The bottom number on the logo also requires a bit of discussion. Toulouse (1971:403) noted that the bottom number indicated "mold details." However, Paquette (1994:87-88) stated that after Prohibition "a simple code was devised. Numbers were used to identify the month and year the bottle was manufactured and the plant in which it was made. An appropriate logotype would be added to identify the glass company which produced the bottle."

The timing of this is off. Both the Illinois Glass Co. and Owens Glass Co. used logos to identify their products prior to the merger that created Owens-Illinois in 1929. The new company adopted a logo and began marking its bottles with the plant code (left of the logo) and the year code (to the right) immediately.

I tested the "month code hypothesis" with the few bottles I had handy. I found numbers of 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 14, 16, and 18 (although the 14 was on the later style of logo – without the diamond). The 14, 16, and 18, therefore, could not be codes for the month. Toulouse was apparently correct about this one. However, the bottom number was applied inconsistently. Although many bottles from the early 1930s include the bottom number, a large segment of them do not. Even as late as the 1950s, these numbers are sometimes missing.

The OI Mark

Owens-Illinois changed to a new variation of its manufacturer's mark during the mid-1950s. The new mark was identical to the old one except that the elongated diamond was eliminated leaving only an I in an oval. The dating scheme, however, remained the same with the company code to the left of the mark and the date code to the right. Other combinations of letters and numbers often appeared on some part of the base, possibly identification numbers for the bottle style (catalog numbers), although they could have other meanings.

The timing of the change is subject to a bit of controversy. According to Toulouse (1971:403), the older mark (with diamond) was used from 1929 to 1954, and the new mark (without the diamond) was used "since 1954." Peterson (1968:49) agreed with a beginning date of 1954 for the new mark. Both almost certainly referred to the change that occurred in 1954. Although planning for the change had begun a year earlier, 1954 was the year that Owens-Illinois Glass Co. became Owens-Illinois, Inc. The conversion included a modification of the logo to the "I" placed within a larger "O" (or oval). It was not until shareholders voted at the company's annual meeting on April 21, 1965, however, that the name was legally changed (Paquette 1994:147). As you will see below, the transition was not nearly as smooth as the official pronouncement would indicate.

Using empirical methods, Giarde (1980:80), discovered that the "diamond and circle mark appears on milk bottles through 1956 with the new circle mark appearing on 1957 milk bottles." Giarde's ideas set me looking through my soda bottles, and I discovered the older diamond-oval-I marks

with date codes up to 58 (1958) and David Whitten found one from 1959 (from factory #7)! Although currently unconfirmed, a date code of 60 (1960) in conjunction with the older mark has been reported. The newer, I-in-an-oval marks, however, began at least as early as 1956 (a 56 date code), so there was a minimum of a three-year overlap. If we could find enough bottles with both types of marks from 1954 through 1958, it would be interesting to see which factories changed at which times. It may be that some plants adopted the new system earlier than others. The Oval I mark continued in use after the 1988 name change to Owens-Brockway and is still used in 2005 (Powell 1990; Emhart 1996:49; 2005).

Variations in the Owens-Illinois Code

Owens-Illinois was very inconsistent with its date codes. My “key” holds true most of the time, but neither it nor any other will be 100% accurate. The dot system was used on returnable bottles from 1940 to at least 1946. The earliest two-digit code I have heard of or seen was 43 (1943). Occasionally (especially on whiskey bottles), the code to the right of the logo does not make sense as a date code and should be ignored. Other times, the plant and date codes are placed somewhere else – not in conjunction with the logo. On many flasks, the factory and date codes are both to the left of the logo (separated by a dash) and are oriented perpendicular to the logo. More empirical and historical research needs to be undertaken on liquor-bottle codes, and Carol Serr is currently collecting such data.

As a slight aside, Giarde (1980:77-94) devoted 17 pages to discussion about the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. Along with specifics about dating, he included a section on the lightweight milk bottles (invented by Julian Harrison Toulouse), tables about the dates on the lightweight bottles, discussions about each individual plant, and a section on coffee creamers. Giarde is by far the best reference for manufacturer’s marks on milk bottles.

Owens-Illinois also used the older mark (with the diamond) in three slightly different variations. All three differences center around the I inside the diamond. The first is a simple vertical line (sans serif lettering). The second style has two horizontal bars, one attached to the top and one to the bottom of the “I” (serifs). The final style has the serifs but they are slightly upswept and attached to the oval (figure 2). At this point, I have not been able to find a specific connection between factories or time periods. These seem to have been used at the whim

of the engraver rather than as identifying marks from factories. The newer mark appears in the first two styles but not the one with the serifs attached to the oval. In some cases, especially on smaller bottles, the “I” is reduced to a dot.

Coca-Cola Bottles

An interesting exception to the usual markings is the date (and plant) codes on the bases of Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola bottles. The two major soft drink companies (Coke and Pepsi) have both required bottle makers to adhere to specific requirements in marking their respective bottles. For a good survey of manufacturer’s marks, date codes, and other information associated with Coke bottles, see the *Coke Bottle Checklist* (1996) by Bill Porter. Porter discussed where date codes and other marks are found and what to look for. Lockhart (2000; 2003:34-37) consolidated known data on dating the characteristics of Coca-Cola bottles.

Before making a connection with Owens-Illinois, a few generalizations about manufacturer’s marks on Coca-Cola bottles need to be examined. The earliest variation of the almost universally known “hobble-

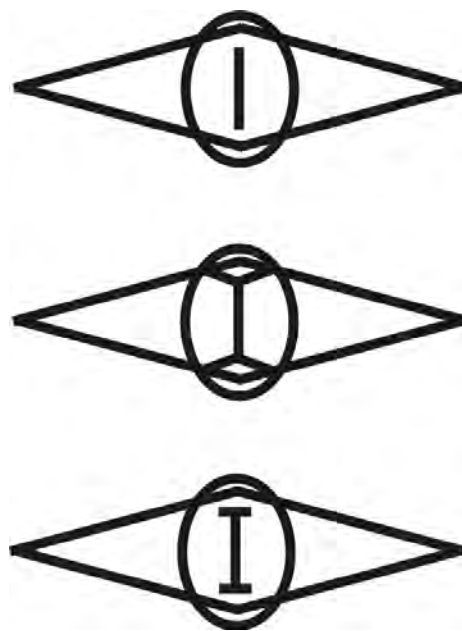


Figure 2. Owens-Illinois Variations

skirt” bottle is marked PAT’D November 16, 1915. Many of these have no manufacturer’s marks. When such marks are present, they are usually on the heel of the bottle. Until 1934, the bottles made by Owens-Illinois maintained the standard Owens-Illinois marking system (e.g. 9 OI mark 3) located on the heel. Virtually all glass houses making Coke bottles had changed

to “skirt” markings by 1934 (see below).

This consists of a two-digit mold code followed by a manufacturer’s mark (in the case of Owens-Illinois, the earliest mark with the elongated diamond) and the two-digit date code (to the right) all embossed on the narrowest constriction of the “skirt” or lower half of the bottle. In 1951, two changes occurred simultaneously. The date code migrated to the left, and the manufacturer’s mark moved to the base of the bottle. The remaining embossing on the skirt was the two-digit date code, a dash (-), then the two-digit mold code on the right. These changes occurred about mid-year, so Coke bottles are found with both configurations. Some Owens-Illinois-made Coke bottles actually used the standard Owens-Illinois format (e.g., 24 OI mark 4 – Porter 1996:4, 7).

The Owens-Illinois mark on Coke bottles changed to the Oval-I mark about 1954 (when it changed on other bottles – see above). The final mark-related change on Coke bottles occurred by at least 1953 (probably in 1951), when Owens-Illinois began placing a smaller single letter above the manufacturer’s mark to identify the plant making the bottle. Factories and marks included A (Alton, Illinois); B (Bridgeton, New Jersey); C (Charlotte, Michigan); F (Fairmount, West Virginia); S (Streator, Illinois); and W (Waco, Texas) (Porter 1996:4).

Pepsi-Cola Bottles

I have seen no comparable work on Pepsi bottles, so I include my observations here (although Stoddard’s most recent book [2003] contains much helpful dating and historical information). Prior to Pepsi’s adaptation of Applied Color Label bottles (often called painted-label bottles or pyroglazing, in the case of milk bottles), the company did not require any special coding, so all early bottles are marked just like any other bottle from the respective glass companies. However, beginning with the first ACL fountain syrup bottle in 1943, all Pepsi bottles followed a specific format.

Although I will use the Owens-Illinois marks as examples, the same basic format applies to other companies as well (although the earliest bottles followed the older formats). On Pepsi bases, a line of numerals and a single letter appears above the logo. The first one or two digits is an unknown code that may indicate the area of the country (the only one I have seen in New Mexico and El Paso, Texas, is 14) followed by a single letter (all I have seen so far are either A or B) followed by a two-digit date code. Generally, another single-digit number will appear to the left of the logo, and a single- or double-digit number will be placed at

the right (figure 3). The right-hand number is often (but not always) identical to the date code or to the last digit of the date code. Also, either above or below the logo and the line of code above it is a single letter

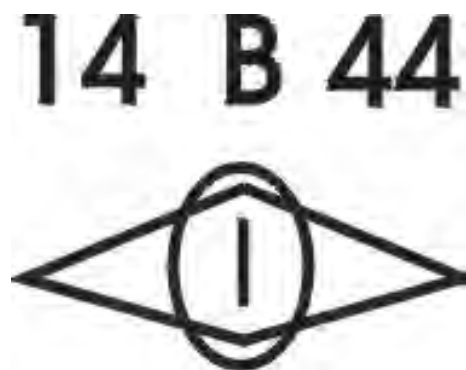


Figure 3. Pepsi-Cola Owens-Illinois Mark, 1944 Example.

followed by a three- or four-digit number. This is probably a mold code, although the meaning is currently unknown.

From looking at El Paso soda bottles, it appears that plants 9 and 6 were the most active in making soda bottles with the older logo (1929-1959) (although soda bottles were also made at plants 3, 18, 19, and 23). Plants 5, 7, 9, 15, and 20 made soda bottles with the newer logo (after 1955). Oddly, Toulouse (1971:403) claimed that “there were no plants 5 and 19.” However, those numbers appear (with highly legible embossing) on El Paso soda bottles. Two different bottles bearing the I-in-an-oval superimposed-on-an-elongated-diamond manufacturer’s mark bear a “19” in the space to the left of the logo. Similarly, one container with the later I-in-an-oval mark shows a distinct “5” to the left of the logo. It is clear that Toulouse was confused about plant #5. In his table (Toulouse 1971:395; reproduced here as table 1), he lists plant #5 in Charlotte, Michigan, which opened about 1963. Although he calls it an “old number reassigned,” it is likely a new plant number that was skipped earlier. In a table provided to David Whitten by a representative from Owens-Illinois, however, factory #19 is listed as being in Crenshaw, Pennsylvania. The table also included factory numbers as high as 52! Obviously, Toulouse only listed the earlier plants.

Exported Jars

Owens-Illinois also manufactured fruit jars. Creswick (1987:107-108) lists several jars made by Owens-Illinois and its Pacific Coast subsidiaries. Jars were embossed on the reverse heel MANUFACTURED BY OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS CO. or MFD. BY OWENS ILLINOIS GLASS CO. or MANU-

FACTURED BY OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY. One misstrike read MANUFACTURED BY OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY. Subsequent evidence suggests that jars and bottles bearing the full name of the company were manufactured for export. Such containers are found as far away as New Zealand – embossed on the bodies with local company names (Lockhart et al. 2005b).

Other Discrepancies

In a personal communication, Mike El-ling noted that ca. 1944-1945 (World War II) Owens-Illinois seems to have run short of red pigment. Mike has a Royal Crown pyramid bottle that is missing the red that was typically used on the label. Billy Grice offered a yellow-only Squirt bottle on eBay with a 1945 Owens-Illinois mark and date code embossed on the base. He stated that “during the war many west coast bottlers went to single colors.” It is probable that red dye was in short supply during the end of World War II. Owens-Illinois may have only experienced the shortage for the final year or so of the war.

One additional discrepancy is worth mentioning. In very small bottles, Owens-Illinois often left off the date, plant, and mold codes completely; only the logo remained. Another exception was provided by David Whitten. He sent information on several pharmaceutical bottles with OI logos and dated paper labels, one of which had the OI logo (no diamond) but only had a single-digit date code. The date code (5) matched the prescription date of 11/23/55. Apparently, on small (but not tiny) bottles, the company reverted to a single-digit date code to save space. David also has several more small bottles with the OI logo and a single-digit date code. The abbreviated date code was apparently pretty common on small bottles.

A final discrepancy was also noted by Whitten (personal communication). This concerned a slight difference in the Owens-Illinois logo during the 1930s. The marks tended to be “taller and larger, and the oval is maybe a bit more ‘squared’ or ‘vertically rectangular’ at least . . . compared with later ones.” By the 1940s, however, marks became more refined and smaller. This trend toward reduction in line thickness and increased clarity of the mark and codes continued into the 1980s.

Owens Scars

Owens scars, found on the bases of all bottles made by an Owens Automatic Bottle Machine, are discussed in numerous publications (e.g. Jones & Sullivan 1989:37-

38). These scars are caused by the suction process of drawing the glass into the mold, a technique that is unique to bottles made by the Owens machine (on bottles made in the U.S.). As the glass was sucked into the mold, it was sheared of by a “knife.” This shearing action created the scar. These are often described as “feathered” or “rough,” but that does not accurately describe all Owens scars. Although we currently have no documented evidence, empirical observation suggests that this feathering may have been caused by dull knives. Over time, the feathering decreases until most Owens scars consist of only a single line. Probably, technicians learned to change or sharpen the knives more frequently or some other technical discovery allowed for the more refined scar.

On later bottles from the Owens company, for example, the scars consist of a roughly circular fine line. Usually, this line is debossed or sunken into the glass (unlike embossing and most mold lines which protrude from the glass surface). However, the Owens scar may be raised above the surface of the bottle.

The Owens scar is rarely centered on the base. It is often so off center that it extends over the heel and onto the body of the bottle. This is especially true of smaller bottles, but the phenomenon also occurs on fairly large containers.

Conclusion

Thus, we find that the Owens-Illinois coding system is a bit more complex and revealing than we originally thought. The transition period between one- and two-digit date codes is usually clearly marked. This research confirms Toulouse’s date of 1940 for the use of the Duraglas mark and also sets a date (1940) for the use of stippling on bottle bases by Owens-Illinois. In addition, Pepsi-Cola and Coca-Cola required a slightly different date coding, and date codes were either eliminated or abbreviated on some smaller bottles. Owens-Illinois, however, was *very* inconsistent with its coding.

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Please contact Kelli Bacon at kbacon@nebraskahistory.org.
Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists

Candidates' Information

2006 SHA and ACUA Elections

The SHA Nominations and Elections Committee presented the following slate of candidates for elected office for the Society to the SHA Board of Directors; no nominations were received from the floor. The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology presented the following slate of candidates for elected office. All candidates were asked to provide biographical information and answer two questions specific to the office sought.

For SHA Board of Directors (two positions)

Réginald Auger, PhD

Education: BSc, Anthropology, University of Montréal, 1978; MA, Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1983; PhD, Archaeology, University of Calgary, 1989. Current Positions: Professor, Department of History, Université Laval, Québec



City (1994-present); Director of CELAT, Université Laval. Past Positions: program director in archaeology, ethnology and museum studies, Université Laval (2001-2004); consultant and lecturer, 1993, Québec City; Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Postdoctoral Fellow

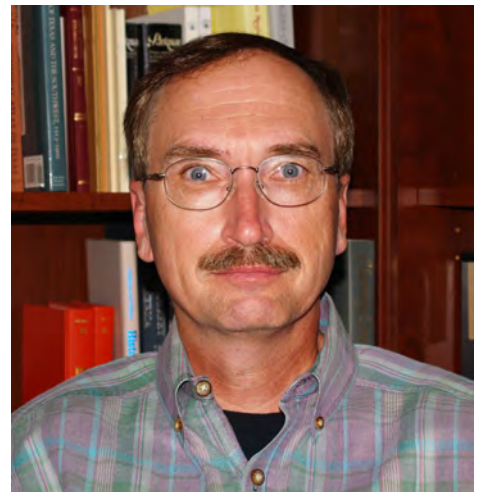
1990-1992; Lecturer in Behavioural Sciences, Mont Royal College, Calgary. Professional Service: Board of Directors, Centre d'initiation au patrimoine (1995-2005); Board of Directors, Association des archéologues du Québec (1991-1993); Board of Directors, Commission des biens culturels, comité avis et prise de position (1993-1997); Editorial Board, *Études Inuit Studies* (1998-2002); Editorial Board, *Post-Medieval Archaeology* (2002-2005); Terrestrial Program Chair, SHA Conference, Québec City (2000). Teaching and Research Interests: archaeology and archaeological field schools (at Université Laval); Arctic prehistory; North American native populations in prehistoric and historic times, specifically subsistence adaptation and cultural transfers between Natives and Europeans; the Frobisher voyages; and sugar production in French Guiana. Recent publications: "La formation de la relève en archéologie, un curriculum en mutation," *Archéologiques* 17:88-92; co-authored with G. Beaudoin, "Implications of the mineralogy and chemical composition of lead beads from Frobisher's assay site, Kodlunarn Island, Canada: prelude to Bre-X?" *Can. J. Earth Sci./Rev. Can. Sci. Terre* 41(6):669-681; co-authored with Y. Le Roux, "Étude archéologique de l'habitation de Loyola à Rémire en Guyane française", *Archéologiques* 15:55-68; co-authored with W. Moss, "The Archaeology of Physical and Social Transformation: High Times, Low Tides and Tourist Floods on Québec City's Waterfront," in *The Archaeology of Urban Landscapes: Explorations in Slumland*, edited by Alan Mayne and Tim Murray, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001; co-authored with W. W. Fitzhugh, L. Gullason, A. Henshaw, D. Hogarth and D. Laeyendecker, "De-Centering Icons of History: Exploring the Archeology of the Frobisher Voyages and Early European-Inuit Contact," in *De-Centering the Renaissance: Canada and Europe in Multi-Disciplinary Perspective, 1500-1700*, edited by Germaine Warkentin and Carolyn Podruchny, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 2001.

What do I believe I can contribute to SHA if elected to the position of member of the SHA board? What priorities would I emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities and the management and financial challenges of the Society? As

a board member, my priorities would be twofold. First, given my experience as a university teacher, I would like to promote the quality of teaching of historical archaeology in the university setting and in public education. Second, we have noticed by holding its annual meetings outside the U.S., The Society for Historical Archaeology has expanded its interests in other cultural areas and developed an openness to diverse methods of practicing archaeology, to the advantage of the Society and historical archaeology in general. As well, the foreign host countries have benefited from better visibility within SHA. As a board member, I would work to promote the organization of annual meetings in countries where historical archaeology needs greater recognition.

James Bruseth, PhD, RPA

Education: BA, Business Management, University of New Orleans, 1972; MA, Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 1982; PhD, Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 1986. Present Position: Director of the Archeology Division at the Texas Historical Commission and Deputy Texas State Historic Preservation Officer; former board member of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Offi-



cers (1993-1996). Research Interests: French and Spanish colonial archaeology, both terrestrial and nautical. Recent Publications: "The Shipwreck of La Salle's *La Belle*," in *Unlocking the Past*, University of Florida Press, Gainesville, 2005; *From a Watery*

Grave: The Discovery and Excavation of La Salle's Shipwreck, La Belle (with Toni S. Turner), Texas A&M University Press, College Station, 2005; "A Clash of Two Cultures: Presidio La Bahía as a Deterrent to French Incursion on the Texas Gulf Coast" (with Jeffery Durst and others), *Historical Archaeology* 38(3):78-93, 2004; "Finding Sha'chahdinnih (Timber Hill): The Last Village of the Kadohadacho in the Caddo Homeland" (with Mark Parsons, Jacques Bagur, S. Eileen Goldborer, and Claude McCrocklin), *Plains Anthropologist* 47(182):231-249, 2003; "Découverte et Fouille de La Belle" (with Layne Hedrick and John de Bry), in *Cavelier de La Salle, L'Expédition de 1684, La Belle*, edited by Jean Boudriot, Collection Archéologie Navale Française, Paris, 2000.

What do I believe I can contribute to SHA if elected to the position of member of the SHA board? My experience in archaeology has been diverse, including historic, prehistoric, and nautical projects. I have directed small to very large grant-funded research and CRM-based projects, and have been actively involved in raising funds from both government agencies and private philanthropists for many of my projects. My present position includes SHPO review of archaeological projects in Texas conducted under state or federal law, which gives me a broad perspective on the range of archaeological work undertaken in a large and geographically diverse state. I will draw on my background and experience to further the objectives of the Society for Historical Archaeology, especially by seeking a wide representation of our professional community in the Society's membership and activities.

What priorities would I emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities and the management and financial challenges of the Society? I believe that membership in our Society, attendance at our annual meetings, and articles published in our journal should represent a broad range of historical archaeologists. CRM-based historical archaeology, where in fact much work is conducted today, should be fully represented. While our annual meetings include many papers on CRM-based work, not enough of it is making its way onto the pages of *Historical Archaeology*. I believe we should find ways to encourage the publication of a greater number of high-quality articles from CRM-based historical archaeology. In addition, as a board member I will be watchful of attempts to modify our federal laws, particularly the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, that protect our archaeological

heritage from federally sponsored construction projects. The SHA has been an ardent advocate of protection of these national laws, and as a board member I will maintain that proactive stance. Furthermore, I will support as much as possible an international inclusiveness in our membership, especially in regard to our Latin American colleagues. We all greatly benefit when we share research with colleagues working in other countries and under differing legal and fiscal constraints. And most importantly for any position with the SHA, I will devote the time and effort necessary to serve the Society as diligently and effectively as possible. I have received numerous benefits as an SHA member of many years, and look forward to the opportunity to give back to the Society through my service on the board.

Robert A. Clouse, PhD, RPA

Robert A. Clouse, PhD, RPA. Education: BA, Anthropology, Indiana State University, 1970; MA, Anthropology, University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign, 1974; PhD, Anthropology, University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign, 1996. Current Positions: Executive Director, University of Alabama Museums, University of Alabama (2005–present); Director, Office



of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama (2001–present); Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama (2001–present); Past Positions: Head, Archaeology Department, Minnesota Historical Society (1980-2001);

Adjunct Associate Professor, Classical and Near Eastern Studies, University of Minnesota (1984-2001); Chief Archaeologist, Fort Snelling Restoration, Minnesota Historical Society (1975-1980). Professional Service: Board of Directors, Register of Professional Archaeologists (SHA representative)(2000–present); President, Council on Alabama Archaeology (2005–present); Program Co-Chair, Joint Midwest Archaeological-Plains Anthropological Conference (2000); Program Chair, Joint Plains Anthropological-Midwest Archaeological Conference (1976); Chair, SHA Membership Committee (1998-2003); Chair, RPA Recruitment Committee (2000–present). Research Interests: general historical archaeology, military sites archaeology, industrial archaeology, cultural resource management, petroglyph studies. Recent Publications: "Pattern and Function at the Jeffers Petroglyphs, Minnesota," in *The Rock Art of Eastern North America*, edited by Carol Diaz-Granados and James R. Duncan, University of Alabama Press (2004), pp. 110-115; "Interpreting Archaeological Data through Correspondence Analysis," *Historical Archaeology*, 33(2):90-107; "Anthropology in Service to Archaeology," *Anthropology News*, 40(4):41.

What do I believe I can contribute to SHA if elected to the position of member of the SHA board? Looking at the challenges facing the Society in the new century, there has never been a more important time for individuals to lead the SHA with experience and perspectives from both the teaching and the applied segments of our field. Having officers of the Society that can draw from such experience and multiple perspectives will serve the membership in helping to bring unity to our efforts that are often wasted in divisive discourse. An organization that offers attractive options to academic and applied historical archaeologists will attract greater membership and greater membership participation in achieving its mission.

What priorities would I emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities and the management and financial challenges of the Society? In order to reach its full potential and express the diversity of research that is important in interpreting the archaeology of the historic period, the Society needs to maintain and expand its international focus. Historical archaeology is underrepresented in the academy and I believe the Society should work towards increasing representation in departments offering graduate degrees in anthropology and other related fields. A broader instructional context of the scope and breadth of

archaeology that includes archaeology of the historic period will result in new generation of archaeologists with an improved understanding of the full range of what constitute archaeological resources. Historical archaeologists are also underrepresented in government archaeological programs and regulatory agencies, including most SHPOs and many federal agencies, resulting in unequal treatment of historic archaeological resources. I would work to help the Society develop mechanisms to assist federal and state agencies to make more comprehensive resource management decisions that include the importance of historic-period archaeological sites to reduce the frequency of disregarding such resources largely because they are recent and numerous.

Donald J. Weir

Education: MA, Anthropology, Michigan State University, 1979. Current Position: President, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. Since 1974, served as project manager for more than 500 cultural resource management projects and authored more than 100 technical reports. After working for Gilbert/Commonwealth from 1974-1988, started Commonwealth



Cultural Resources Group, Inc. in 1988. Professional Service: Investment and Finance Committee Member, Society for American Archaeology (1992-1998 and 1999-2000); Treasurer-Elect, Society for American Archaeology (2000), Treasurer, Society for American Archaeology (2001-2002); Treasurer, American Cultural Resources Association (1997-2002); Executive Board Member, American Cultural Resources Association (1995-2000); Membership Chairman, Society of Professional Archaeologists (1996-1998); Executive Board Member, Conference on Michigan Archaeology (1987-1989 and 2000-2005); President, Conference on Michigan Archaeology (1989-1993); Michigan State Historic Preser-

vation Review Board (1997-2000); Board of Directors (SAA Representative), Register of Professional Archaeologists (2004-present); Chair of Nominating Committee, Society for American Archaeology (2004); Chair, RPA Task Force on Continuing Education (2006).

What do I believe I can contribute to SHA if elected to the position of member of the SHA board? Using my past experience as a board member of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), and The Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) I will make every effort to serve the Society for Historical Archaeology. I am excited to have the opportunity to run for a board position at a time that the SHA is working hard to transition from a fully volunteer organization to one with a professional management team. I fully understand the effort and commitment needed to be a successful board member.

What priorities would I emphasize, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities and the management and financial challenges of the Society? As a board member, my role would be to provide guidance to the Society as it makes critical decision on the future of the organization. This would include decisions of how to successfully continue the transition from a volunteer organization to one managed by a professional organization. This transition has serious financial implications for the organization and it will take considerable oversight to make it successful.

A second important issue facing the Society is continuing professional education. The SHA should work closely with the Register of Professional Archaeologists to develop recommendations on this important issue.

A final issue of importance is how does the Society function on an international scale? What can be done to bring more international members into the organization?

If election to a board position I will work to support and expand these efforts.

For SHA Nominations and Elections Committee (two at-large positions)

Gregory D. Cook, M.A.

Education: B.A., Anthropology, Indiana University, 1989; M.A., Anthropology, Texas A&M University 1997; ABD, Syracuse University. Current Position: Nautical

Archaeologist, Research Associate, Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida (2004-present). Past Positions: Lecturer, Sociology Department, College of Southern Maryland (2004); Nautical Archaeologist, Panamerican Consultants Inc., 1998-2003; Archaeologist, Field Supervisor, LaSalle Shipwreck Project, 1996-1997. Research In-



terests: Historical archaeology, nautical archaeology, ship construction, culture contact, maritime trade. Recent publications: co-authored with Sam Spiers, "Central Region Project: Ongoing Research on Early Contact, Trade and Politics in Coastal Ghana, AD 500-2000" 2004; co-authored with Steven James and Chuck Meide, Archaeological Data Recovery of the Iron-Hulled Vessel *Manuela* and the Documentation of the *Cristobál Colón*, in San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico, 2003; co-authored with Christopher DeCorse, Ed Carr, and Sam Spiers, "Central Region Project, Coastal Ghana: Perspectives 2000," 2000.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA as a member of the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee? My work in historical archaeology has involved both academic and CRM research on land and under water, with a geographic focus spanning North America, the Caribbean, and West Africa. This broad experience will serve well in navigating the issues and concerns relating to the Nominations and Elections Committee, and help foster a broader view of historical archaeology which will benefit SHA as an international organization.

If elected to the 2006 Nominations and

Elections Committee, what are the primary issues that you would emphasize in the nominations process, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society?

With the continuing growth of SHA and its broader appeal to historical archaeologists across the globe, representing this progress through the nominations of its officers and representatives is a key goal. As a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee, I would work diligently to promote the basic principles that helped define SHA since its establishment in 1967, as well as help foster in new ideas and personnel to represent the Society's expanding membership base.

Benjamin Resnick, M.A., RPA.

Education: B.A., Anthropology, University of Maryland, 1980; M.A., Anthropology/Public Service Archaeology, University of South Carolina, 1984. Current Position: Cultural Resources Manager, GAI Consultants, Inc. (1989-present). Past Positions: Principal Investigator, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (1986-1989); Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Advisory Group (1985-1986); Senior Archaeologist, Scientific



Resource Surveys (1980-1981). Professional Service: Mid-Atlantic Current Research Coordinator, *SHA Newsletter* (1997-present); Vice President, Pennsylvania Archaeological Council (PAC) (2004-present); Membership/Certification Committee, SOPA/RPA (1995-2000). Research Interests: Urban archaeology, public archaeology, GIS and predictive modeling. Selected Publications: "A GIS-Based Archaeological Predictive Model and Decision Support System for

the North Carolina Department of Transportation" (coauthored), In *GIS and Archaeological Site Location Modeling. Archaeological Testing, Mitigation, and Monitoring of the Proposed Comfort Station, Stewart Warehouse, Altman Mill and Saltsburg Glass Factory - Saltsburg Canal Park, Saltsburg, Pennsylvania*, In Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, Archeological Report No. 7, National Park Service. "GIS in Historical Predictive Modeling: The Fort Drum Project" (coauthored), In *Interpreting Space: GIS in Archaeology*. "Archaeological Investigations at the Federal Correctional Institution, Estill, Hampton County, South Carolina" (coauthored), *South Carolina Antiquities*.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA as a member of the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee? I have been involved in historical archaeology for nearly 25 years as a student, teacher, and public service archaeologist working in the Mid-Atlantic region, Southeast, and California. In that time, I have developed a broad perspective of our discipline and have established relationships with many individuals practicing historical archaeology in both the academic and applied fields. I have also served on numerous regional and national organizations including the SHA and SOPA/RPA. As Vice President of the Pennsylvania Archaeology Council, I also presently serve as Chairperson of the Membership and Ethics Committee. I hope to have an opportunity to draw upon this experience and these diverse contacts as a member of the Nominations and Elections Committee.

If elected to the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee, what are the primary issues that you would emphasize in the nominations process, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society? If elected, my hope is to broaden the appeal of historical archaeology and the SHA by focusing on disseminating the results of our work to the public at large. As such, I would work for a slate of candidates that represents individuals with experience and an interest in public education and interpretation. This would undoubtedly enhance SHA's visibility and importance while strengthening our overall organization.

Stacy Schneyder, MA

Education: BS, Anthropology, Oregon State University, 1998; MA, Cultural Resources Management, Sonoma State University, 2001. Current Position: Senior Historical Archaeologist/Project Manager, Jones & Stokes, 2000-Present. Past Positions: Field Director, University of Oregon/Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, 2005; Field Director, Washington College, Chestertown, MD, 2002; Archaeologist, Sonoma State University, 1998-2000; Archaeologist, United States Forest Service, Willamette National Forest/Detroit District, OR, 1997-1998. Professional Memberships and



Activities: Society for Historical Archaeology (member, 1997-present), 2005 Conference Local Arrangements Chair, Sacramento, Conference Committee (2003-present), Membership Committee (2001-present), Editorial Advisory Committee (2005-present); Society for California Archaeology (member, 1998-present), Treasurer (2003-2005), Conference Committee (2003), Membership Committee Chair (2000-2003), Student Paper Award Committee (2003-2005); Society for American Archaeology (member, 1999-present). Research Interests: 19th-century labor camps in the American west, consumerism and material culture in urban neighborhoods, using Geographic Information Systems in archaeological analysis.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA as a member of the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee? I feel a deep lifelong commitment to the SHA and strive to be an integral part of the organization and to contribute to the continued success of the Society. My extensive

involvement in archaeology and cultural resources management and my role as Local Arrangements Chair for the 2006 SHA Conference in Sacramento has allowed me to develop a widespread network of colleagues in the U.S. and abroad—on both land and sea. Having served as an Executive Officer of the SCA and as last year's SHA Annual Meeting Local Arrangements Chair, I can offer the experience of recognizing the skill set and attributes of an effective board member. Consequently, I have been fortunate to develop professional relationships with highly motivated, management-savvy, experienced professionals in our field who would be an asset to the SHA Board. I will work in unison with the current Board of Directors while incorporating input from the SHA membership to identify a slate of candidates that are committed to maintaining the excellence that the SHA is recognized for, are passionate about historical archaeology, and dedicated to developing methods to improve the operation of the organization.

If elected to the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee, what are the primary issues that you would emphasize in the nominations process, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society? I will emphasize the importance of the fiscal responsibility of the organization along with the continued oversight of our management organization. I will strive to nominate individuals who are committed to financial responsibility while maintaining the overall goals of the Society and increasing member involvement in the organization.

Thad M. Van Bueren, MA, RPA

Education: BA, Anthropology, San Francisco State University, 1978; MA, Anthropology, San Francisco State University,



1983. Current Position: Senior Historical Archaeologist, California Department of Transportation (2001-present). Past Positions: Associate Historical Archaeologist, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento (1991-2001); Lecturer, Anthropology 2, College of the Redwoods, Fort Bragg (1999); Associate State Archaeologist, California Office of Historic Preservation (1989-1991); Archaeologist, INFOTEC Research, Inc. (1984-1989); Consulting Archaeologist (1979-present). Professional Service: USA—Pacific West editor for *SHA Newsletter* (2006); Terrestrial Program Chair, SHA 2006 Annual Meeting; Contributing Editor, Society for California Archaeology Newsletter. Research Interests: cultural contact; households; labor; ethnicity; method and theory. Publications: volume editor, "Darling Experiments: Issues and Insights about Utopian Communities," *Historical Archaeology* 40(1); volume editor, "Communities Defined by Work: Life in Western Work Camps," *Historical Archaeology* 36(3); "The 'Poor Man's Mill': A Rich Vernacular Legacy," *Industrial Archaeology* 30(2):5-23; and others.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to SHA as a member of the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee? My background is in CRM, but I have broad contacts across the profession and in the academy through publishing, professional activities, and annual meeting participation. I will seek thoughtful and committed candidates drawn from academic and professional circles to develop slates that reflect our diversity and evolving goals.

If elected to the 2006 Nominations and Elections Committee, what are the primary issues that you would emphasize in the nominations process, taking into consideration SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society? As we move from a purely volunteer organization to a professionally managed one, it will be crucial to find candidates who are strongly committed to professional service, understand and have a concrete vision for meeting the diverse and changing needs of the membership, and bring experience in business management to the table. I think it is important to draw upon our varied regional and professional experiences to keep the Society strong and responsive. I will also give consideration in my screening efforts to the level of institutional support candidates bring to the table, since that will influence how much energy they can devote to their service.

For Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (three positions)

Marc-André Bernier

Education: BA, Classical Studies, University of Ottawa, 1986; MA, Greek Archaeology, University of Ottawa, 1990; Diploma (1st cycle), Educational Sciences, Université du Québec en Abitibi-témiscamingue, 1988. Current Position: Senior Underwater Archaeologist, Parks Canada Agency (1999-present). Past Positions: Underwater Archaeologist, Parks Canada Agency (1990-1999). Professional Service: Underwater Program coordinator for SHA Québec meeting (2000); Nautical Archaeology Service (NAS) Senior Tutor for Parks Canada (1999-today) and NAS International Tutor Instructor (2000-present). Research Interests: hipwrecks in New France; 17th-century ship construction; anchors; submerged cultural resource management; outreach in underwater archaeology; site formation.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? My background of working with a well-established government organization promoting the highest standards possible in underwater archaeology, while at the same time being responsible within that organization for the educational program for avocational archaeologists, has given me some tools to help address the priorities I feel the ACUA/SHA is faced with (standards and outreach). In recent years, I have actively worked to the best of my capacities to help underwater archaeologists establish and



develop programs outside of North America. The experience I acquired doing so can help the ACUA/SHA in its quest to extend its international network and to establish itself as a promoter and perhaps a facilitator of high-quality training in underwater archaeology, a need stated by the Annex of the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society? One of the more important challenges the ACUA/SHA is faced with is that of defending and promoting its ethical standards and professional rigor. This is particularly true in underwater archaeology where the discipline is constantly challenged by activities with unacceptable ethics and standards using underwater archaeology as a promotional façade. The SHA/ACUA has worked hard on this issue in the past, particularly in the last few years, but it remains the main priority. Actions to be continued or initiated to address this priority include: active promotion of the ratification of the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage; support for the training of professionals in emerging countries where new underwater archaeology programs and organizations are being created or fighting to survive; and the promoting of dissemination of high-quality research in the discipline of underwater archaeology through publication and lectures.

At the same time, the SHA/ACUA must continue to pursue an aggressive outreach program targeting not only the general public, but also the sport divers that are in direct contact with the underwater archaeological sites. A better integration of the underwater avocational community within the SHA conference would also be encouraged. This balance between pursuing higher standards and sending an accessible message to the public is a difficult one, but one that is central to the mission of the ACUA.

Jason Burns

Jason Burns is a Navy veteran. BA, Anthropology, University of Florida, 1996. MA, History/Historical Archaeology specializing in underwater archaeology, University of West Florida (UWF) 2000. Burns worked on the 1997/98 excavations of the 16th-century Emanuel Point ship in Pensacola before focusing his thesis on a Norwegian shipwreck and its socioeconomic links with Pensacola's historic Norwegian com-

munity. His thesis, "The Life and Times of a Merchant Sailor: The Archaeology and History of the Norwegian Ship *Catharine*," was subsequently published in the Plenum Series in Underwater Archaeology in 2003. Burns worked as an archaeologist on the CSS *Hunley* recovery off Charleston, SC before moving to St. Augustine, FL to work



for the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP). From 2000-2003, Burns served as LAMP's Director of Conservation and participated in all facets of the underwater archaeology program. Burns was also fortunate to assist on the 2002 CSS *Alabama* project off Cherbourg, France. Burns served as the first underwater archaeologist hired by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources from 2003-2006 and was responsible for building a statewide underwater archaeology program for Georgia. Burns currently serves as the Maritime Archaeology Principal Investigator/Project Manager for Southeastern Archaeological Research Inc., Maritime Division, and is responsible for all aspects of the underwater archaeology contracting process.

Burns' professional research has focused on submerged cultural resources management and public education, while his personal research focuses on 19th-century merchant fleets and their transition from sail to steam and the expansion of world commerce by shipping nations after 1850. Burns is also the founder and Webmaster of <www.geocities.com/underwaterarchaeologyjobs>, an underwater archaeology and maritime history jobs site. Burns currently serves on the Board of the Society for Georgia Archaeology and is a member of the Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society and the Florida Anthropological Society.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? I feel that I can contribute my views and knowledge of submerged cultural resources from a well-rounded perspective. I have worked

for federal and state agencies and now manage a submerged cultural resources firm. I feel that I can be a voice and bring together the ideas of managers, professionals, avocationalists, and students, all of whom have a stake in national and international underwater archaeology decision making.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society? Reading through the ethical principles of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Principle 7 stands out clearly in my mind. It states that it is our responsibility to educate and engage private citizens in the ongoing process of archaeological research and resource protection. I would hope to expand the public education goals of the SHA/ACUA through more targeted publications, the involvement and support of the underwater avocational community and the expansion and updating of the ACUA underwater archaeology Web site. By keeping a well-maintained and updated Web site, we will be able to "get the word out" about our programs and research and draw people back to the site with fresh content. I would also like to see the principle of education expanded to include publicly elected and appointed officials at the local, county, and state level whose opinions and efforts affect cultural resource management on a day-to-day basis.

Susan B.M. Langley

Education: BA cum laude, Anthropology, 1980, Trinity College, University of To-



ronto; MA, Archaeology, 1983 University of Calgary; PhD, Archaeology, 1994, University of Calgary; Certif. Heritage Resource Management, Environmental Design, 1990, University of Calgary. Current Positions: Maryland State Underwater Archaeologist (1994-present); Adjunct Professor, Sociology and Anthropology, St. Mary's College of Maryland (2002-present); Master Scuba Diver Trainer (PADI) providing instruction through the physical education programs at Salisbury University, St. Mary's College of Maryland, Washington College and public venues, such as the Severna Park YM/YWCA and Bowie Sport Fit, as well as private classes. Past Positions: Sessional Instructor, Anthropology, Washington College (2004); Adjunct Professor, Ancient Studies, University of Maryland, Baltimore County (2000); Adjunct Professor, Anthropology, Salisbury University (2000). Major professional service: SHA Governmental Affairs Committee (1997-present); SHA Nominations Committee (2004); SHA Underwater Program Co-chair (2003); SHPO representative for Emergency Regional Response Team (1999-present); appointed to the Maritime Committee Executive of the Maryland Historical Society (2000-present); planned, organized and co-hosted a Wooden Ships Conference (2001). Research Interests: maritime/underwater archaeology, heritage legislation and law; historic and archaeological textiles and textile technology. Recent publications: articles/chapters in: *Maryland Online Encyclopedia*, prepared by the Maryland Historical Society, and posted at: <www.mdoh.org> (2005), *Mediterranean IV* (2004), *Submerged Cultural Resource Management, Preserving and Interpreting Our Sunken Maritime Heritage* (2003), *International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology* (2002), *British Museum Encyclopaedia of Underwater and Maritime Archaeology* (1997), *Flowing Through Time Exploring Archaeology Through Humans and Their Aquatic Environment*, Proceedings of 36th Chacmool Conference (2003), and *Managing Canada's Heritage Resources, A Legal Guide*, co-author Allan Ingelson, Associate Dean of Law, University of Calgary is preparing to go to press; site reports and other gray literature have not been included.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? In addition to being able to offer input from the perspective of more than a decade of submerged heritage resource management at the state level, I have enjoyed more than average success in forging partnerships and agreements between diverse state and federal agencies, as well as with edu-

cational institutions, museums, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector. This experience will be useful in assisting to develop the creative approaches necessary to address the organizational and fiscal challenges that face the ACUA/SHA. With a background heavy in law and legislation, including instructing police classes in cultural resource law and almost 10 years on the SHA's Governmental Affairs Committee, I anticipate being of service to both the Society and the Council in addressing the ongoing issues of resource protection and effective management.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society? In 2001, the ACUA drafted vision and mission statements and initiated work on a strategic plan. I believe that these ought to be revisited, updated to reflect current concerns and goals, and then finalized to provide guidance and milestones toward achieving those goals. The latter should continue to include seeking parity of consideration between, and protection for, terrestrial and submerged archaeological sites, as consistently as possible in light of the increasingly international membership and stature of both the Society and Council. The ACUA currently undertakes some advocacy activities toward the preservation of submerged heritage resources but these could be increased and expanded to include arguing for fiscal support for programs under threat and restoration of programs previously lost. The ACUA needs to work cooperatively with the SHA to explore creative avenues toward long-term fiscal solvency for both groups. While these three areas should be priorities, the Council should continue its roles in education and outreach, dissemination of information and data, and striving to ensure underwater archaeological research is undertaken always to the highest possible professional and ethical standards.

Ian Oxley

Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Education: BSc, University of East London 1987; MSc, University of St Andrews 1998; PhD Candidate, Heriot-Watt University 1998-present. Current Position: Head of Maritime Archaeology, English Heritage (2002-present). Past Positions: Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic Scotland (2001-2002); Research Assistant, University of St Andrews (1998-2001); Deputy Director, Archaeologi-

cal Diving Unit, University of St Andrews (1992-1998); Archaeologist, Archaeological Diving Unit, University of St Andrews (1988-1992); Archaeological Scientist, The Mary Rose Trust (1984-1988); Environmental Archaeologist, The Mary Rose Trust (1983); Assistant Environmental Archaeologist, The Mary Rose Trust (1982-1983); Diving Finds Supervisor, The Mary Rose Trust (1981-1982); Diving Finds Assistant, The Mary Rose Trust (1980-1981); Archaeologists Assistant, West Yorkshire County Council Archaeological Unit (1979-1980); Archaeological Supervisor, Department of Archaeology, University of Manchester (1979); Archaeological Excavator, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Manchester (1979-1979). Professional Service: Europae Archaeologiae Consilium Underwater Archaeology Management Working Group member (2002-present); Institute of Field Archaeologists: Member of Council,



(September 1992–October 1995), Member, Validation Committee Member (1993-1995), Hon. Editor (September 1992–September 1994), Hon. Sec., Maritime Affairs Special Interest Group, IFA (1991-1993); University of St Andrews: Director of Scottish Maritime Studies Development Association, Sec., Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies Management Committee, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies Postgraduate Liaison Officer (1991-1992, 1993-1994); Maritime Fife, Director, University of St Andrews, (1994–1998); Heriot-Watt University: Research Student Rep., Staff/Postgraduate Student Committee, (1999-2000), Founder and Director (2000-2001), Scapa Flow Maritime Archaeology Project; Nautical Archaeology Society: Training Programme manager (1986-1988), Tutor (1985-present), NAS Executive Committee Member (1986-1991),

NAS Sub-Committee on Training member (1989-1992), Founder/developer NAS Training Programme (1985), NAS Part II Project/Reports Co-ordinator (1989-1993). Research Interests: marine historic environment management, environment of historic shipwreck sites.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? I have over 25 years experience of UK maritime archaeology covering a time of rapid and significant change in our understanding of the wider value and significance of our submerged heritage, and most importantly of its fragility. During that time I have developed widespread contacts in the UK and European maritime archaeological sector and I would plan to use those networks to enable the ACUA/SHA to widen the debate on the issues it deals with in developing the discipline, raising awareness, and increasing the protection of the underwater cultural heritage of the world.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society? My priority would be helping to ensure that the ACUA/SHA has access to the best possible advice and information to achieve its objective of being an international advisory organization to educate scholars, governments, sport divers, and the general public about underwater archaeology and the preservation of underwater resources.

Nathan Richards

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? I have had many varied experiences in my career so far, from working from within avocational groups, training the public in community education schemes, consultancies in Australia and China, working for state cultural heritage management agencies, and in the area of education within tertiary institutions (Australia and the USA). This diversity of experience has reinforced the need for the marketing of the ACUA and SHA to all of the people that populate any of the sectors of the heritage industry, and in particular the maritime heritage community. I would also hope that the difference in perspective that emerges from my international connections could also contribute to new and creative ways to benefit the

ACUA/SHA in furthering its managerial efficiencies, as well as its future financial prospects.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society? I see the role of education, ethics, and efficiency as being of paramount importance. In the area of ethics this is not only about responses to the treasure hunters, it is about solidifying the values that maritime archaeology, as a truly multidisciplinary, and constantly evolving undertaking needs to embrace in order to fulfill our responsibilities to the public, as well as to our profession. We need to be open to a multi-faceted and coordinated approach to education—one that continues to strive for both innovation, and the proliferation of schemes and products for the public. It is important to not only overcome many of the stereotypes associated with our endeavors, but also highlight the work of our peers—professional and avocational alike. An inclusive view, sensitive to ethical standards, as well as the needs of community focus groups touched by our work is crucial in the creation of any “grass-roots” support. One other area that I can contribute is the area of institutional efficiency. The larger organizations become, the more bogged down in procedure they become. Using technological solutions, we have the ability to establish ways to allow board members to concentrate their efforts on outreach and lobbying rather than record keeping. This should not be an afterthought, but instead a prerequisite for both the initiation and sustenance and maintenance of communication and growth for the ACUA.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? I have had many varied experiences in my career so far, from working from within avocational groups, training the public in community education schemes, consultancies in Australia and China, working for state cultural heritage management agencies, and in the area of education within tertiary institutions (Australia and the USA). This diversity of experience has reinforced the need for the marketing of the ACUA and SHA to all of the people that populate any of the sectors of the heritage industry, and in particular the maritime heritage community. I would also hope that the difference in perspective that emerges from my international connections could also contribute to new and creative ways to benefit the

ACUA/SHA in furthering its managerial efficiencies, as well as its future financial prospects.

Matthew A. Russell

Matthew A. Russell has been an archaeologist with the National Park Service Submerged Resources Center (SRC) since 1993. His education includes an MA in Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology from East Carolina University and a BA in Cultural Anthropology from University of California-Santa Barbara. Since 1993, he has participated in or directed more than 30 projects in national park areas, and for state, federal, and international agencies. He was Deputy Field Director for the *H. L. Hunley* Recovery Project in 2000 and is Project Director for the *USS Arizona* Preservation Project. He has been a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology since 1992, is past Chair of SHA's UNESCO



Committee, and is currently Vice Chair of the Advisory Council for Underwater Archaeology (ACUA). In addition to a variety of monographs on SRC's work in national parks, Matt has published in *Historical Archaeology*, *Journal of Field Archaeology*, and *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*. He is currently pursuing a PhD at the University of California-Berkeley where he is integrating maritime and terrestrial archaeology into a synthetic collaboration to examine culture contact between the shipwrecked crew of a Spanish Manila Galleon and indigenous Coast Miwok in Point Reyes, California in 1595.

Given the qualifications and experience outlined in your biographical statement, what do you believe you can contribute to the ACUA/SHA if elected? I was originally elected to the ACUA in 2002, and elected as Vice Chair in 2005. Continuing

as ACUA's Vice Chair, my contributions to ACUA/SHA would focus on supporting ACUA's current initiatives and expanding a stewardship-based approach. I believe one of archaeology's primary roles is stewardship and maximizing resource preservation. My position with the NPS and service with SHA and ACUA has given me considerable experience with archaeological stewardship and conducting problem-oriented field work within a management framework. As a member of the SHA and ACUA, my principal contributions have been to advocate for submerged archaeological resources in matters ranging from public education and research to ethical considerations. Threats to worldwide archaeological sites are increasing, especially to those underwater. It is unacceptable that archaeological sites under water, especially historical shipwrecks, are treated differently than sites on land. Archaeologists, both maritime and terrestrial, should work towards parity for archaeological sites on land and under water in international preservation law and policy. In addition, I believe it important to enhance our efforts to bring our work to the public through an expanded focus on education, including increasing our Web presence and taking advantage of opportunities presented by digital media.

If elected, what priorities would you emphasize taking into consideration ACUA/SHA's missions and goals, ongoing committee activities, and the management and financial challenges of the Society? In addition to preservation issues, ACUA should continue to narrow the gap between terrestrial and maritime archaeological method and theory. Regardless of the physical environment, historical archaeologists have fundamentally similar questions and expectations about the material record. We need to accelerate the movement toward integration of terrestrial and maritime archaeology in practice and in our professional forums, journals, and conferences. The ACUA should continue to actively work with SHA and RPA, as well as international bodies such as ICOMOS, to develop professional standards for maritime archaeology. In addition, one of ACUA's most exciting initiatives is to increase student participation at SHA conferences by sponsoring a student paper award and a student reception, as well as hosting roundtable luncheons aimed at a student audience. Investigating creative outlets for fostering student interest and active participation in the Society should continue. At the same time, the ACUA needs to continue to work with SHA to increase fundraising efforts to achieve and maintain economic self-reliance.

Exhibiting Archaeology

Jared Leonard, Graduate Student, University of Maryland

Museums have long served as a home for anthropological research. They still serve as the public face of anthropology, reaching a much larger audience than academia does (Shackel 2005; Thomas 2000; Haas 2000, 1996). Here I would like to provide some insight into the process of exhibit design for would-be exhibitors who lack museology experience. I will address the topics of theme selection, assessment of resources, writing text, and layout design. Of these, the theme addressed in the exhibit is paramount. As anthropologists our goal should not be to display artifacts simply for their own sake, but to use exhibits to communicate archaeological ideas to the audience.

During the summer of 2005, I worked as a curatorial intern at Plimoth Plantation. This museum serves as a repository for artifacts from dozens of archaeological sites in southern New England. The development of exhibits for two sites served as my main project over the course of nine weeks. One, the exhibit at the Historic Winslow House in Marshfield, MA, serves as my example in discussing design concepts. The Winslow house was constructed between 1699 and 1724 by Isaac Winslow, whose prominent family counted governors, lawyers, judges, doctors, and military officers in its numbers. Since 1920 the building has been operated by the Historic Winslow House Association in order to commemorate the Winslows. During 2002, the area surrounding the house was excavated by the Center for Cultural and Environmental History at the University of Massachusetts at Boston. The assemblage collected was typical for the property's period of occupation (Howlett-Hayes et al. 2004; Goldstein 2005, 1998).

The museum is altering several of its exhibit rooms in order to interpret the lives of the Winslows' servants and slaves, the subject of my exhibit as well. The heterogeneous group serving the Winslows included indentured Irish and British servants and African and Native American slaves. In 1760, General John Winslow's manservant, Britton Hammon, became the first enslaved person to publish a book in America with his *A Narrative of the Uncommon Sufferings, and Surprising Deliverance of Briton Hammon. A Negro Man, - Servant to General Winslow, of Marshfield, in New England, who Returned to Boston, After Having Been Absent Almost Thirteen Years*. Today, many residents of

the area are unaware of the existence of slavery in colonial Massachusetts (Piersen 1988). In discussing African-American history, archaeology has the ability to inform us where written history is inadequate, if not simply unavailable, by providing data from which to draw conclusions rather than conjecture (LaRoche 2005; Ferguson 1992).

Before an exhibit can proceed, exhibitors and their client must agree upon the message to be conveyed. This process may pose problems in the case of more controversial topics, although controversy is not necessarily something to avoid. The topics of race, class, and gender are all well suited to discussion through public displays of artifacts (Shackel 2005). Other factors to consider in selecting a theme include space, location, intended audience, and the collection in question. The topic must suit the location and the audience. Exhibits in a public area are suited to a broad topic, which will be more interesting and understandable to the general public. Within a museum, a more tailored subject may be appropriate. Choosing an appropriate theme will give an exhibit focus and thus sustain the interest of the audience (Clarke 1997). Lastly, the subject and the objects used to represent it must match. An assemblage of fine imported porcelains, for example, is of little use in discussing the lives of working-class immigrants.

Artifacts and images must be assessed with an eye for exhibition. The presence of several hundred individual pieces of ceramic allows us to infer many things about the social and economic status of a site's occupants, but it is the most visually engaging pieces that will draw an audience's attention. Everyday items might not otherwise receive any public attention, and it is important to consider their inclusion in addition to more rare finds (Dahl and Stadel 2000). Even the most eloquent and well-researched text may fail as an exhibit without the proper artifacts to illustrate concepts. Assessment of the archaeological collection available will be an exhibitor's first task, either prior to or simultaneously with the selection of a theme. If the agency sets the exhibit's theme, the designer may be faced with the complex task of adapting a collection which is not ideally suited.

The Winslow House presented the challenge of tying specific artifacts to members of two distinct social classes occupying a

single space and time. A cowrie shell suggests an African presence in the house. A small gaming piece carved from a shard of creamware was likely used by someone who could not afford a manufactured one, which indicates use by a servant rather than one of the Winslows. For most artifacts, however, class connection was more tenuous. For instance, all members of the household used redware bowls in a variety of ways. Furthermore, the Winslows ate off of creamware, but servants prepared the food served on that creamware. Acknowledging this dual identity in the accompanying text was vital. Some archaeologists take the position that separating artifacts along racial and social lines in such contexts is a nearly impossible task (Beaudry 2005; Chan 2005; Goldstein 2005). Most of the artifacts in the Winslow collection were small and fragmented. The Winslow artifacts were collected from test pits in a field which were subject to freezes and thaws as well as other natural and human forces. In order to make up for some artifacts' lack of visual impact, similar whole pieces from Plimoth Plantation's study collection were used as examples.

Exhibit text should be concise. The attention of the viewer is transient. There is always a risk that dense or lengthy text will be ignored rather than read. Important points must be made quickly and clearly. Unimportant points should not be made at all. The key to preparing text is to start by overwriting, and then to edit with the crux of the matter in mind. Sentences should be simple and declarative. Reflexive clauses and interesting turns of phrase are unnecessary. In general, the text must be easy enough for a wide audience to understand, without being too simplistic (Fitzhugh 2004; Sorsby and Horne 1980). Jargon and complicated terms should be avoided (Walder 1996). When making labels, use a font without serifs. These small lines are added to characters in order to aid legibility in close-up reading, but tend to blur and to distract the eye when viewed from a distance (Velarde 1988:62). The proper font size will be determined by the space. In order to be read from a typical distance anything smaller than a 16-point font will likely be inadequate (Goldstein 2005).

Making sketches of the proposed exhibit is a useful practice, and one that should begin at the earliest stage of the exhibit design process. Creating mock-ups of the exhibit using a similarly sized space is another useful technique. Artifacts linked thematically should be concentrated together, with an adequate division from other artifacts. If it is not clear which artifacts are related to which labels, they are of no use.

In the Winslow exhibit arrangement is

used to underline social divisions within the household. Objects to the left of the case were probably used by the servants. Those on the right were likely used by the Winslows. Between the two, toward the front of the case, is the gaming piece, created from a dish used by the Winslows, but employed by the servants. Note the placement of the smaller pieces to the front of the case, aiding viewing. Larger objects were placed to the rear, where they would not block sight lines to other objects or to the texts.

Effective display of artifacts and associated text is key in maximizing the ability of the modern museum to speak for historical archaeology and anthropology in general. In order to achieve this goal, exhibit designers must keep in mind the strengths and weaknesses of this rarified medium. While the presentation of in-depth, technical information may not be appropriate, there is the potential for broad public appeal. The most important piece of advice I can give in creating an effective exhibit is to focus on the message conveyed. Be concise and explicit in relating this message, and be sure that you keep it in mind at all times.

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**THE AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE FOR MARITIME
ARCHAEOLOGY (AIMA)**

&

**THE AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY (ASHA) CONFERENCE**

Venue: Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory

14 – 18 September 2006



Jack Dale, 2003. Title: 'Japanese bomb Roebuck Bay, Broome'

**'Land, Sea and Air –
Australasian archaeology from 1606 to the present'**

Call for Papers and Posters

This year's theme for the joint AIMA/ASHA conference is 'Land, Sea and Air – Australasian archaeology from 1606 to the present'. The archaeology of the recent or contemporary past coincides this year with a celebration of 400 years of Dutch contact and papers are being sought for work relating to this period. In addition, the recent past encapsulates several milestones in human history: the advent of flight, two World Wars and ultimately human explorations into outer space. These and other milestones have left behind a material record that has become the focus of maritime, terrestrial and extra-terrestrial archaeological research.

The concept of land, sea and air hopes to attract a range of papers and posters that explores the different environments that humans have used in the past. Although aircraft, for instance, can be found in virtually all environments across the planet, many, particularly from World War II, have survived the ravages of time and salvors by virtue of their loss in a marine or estuarine environment. Papers are sought from all around the world, although an emphasis will be on research conducted in Australasia.

This is an invitation to present a paper or poster on one of the proposed conference sessions, which include:

- ❖ **Mapping the Australasian Coasts**
- ❖ **The archaeology of temporary visitors since 1606 – Dutch, Spanish, Macassan, Chinese and others**
- ❖ **At the cutting edge of a new sub-discipline: Aviation/aerospace archaeology**
- ❖ **The individual in historical archaeology**
- ❖ **Method and theory in historical archaeology – Australasian perspectives**
- ❖ **International and domestic site protection strategies and issues**
- ❖ **Archaeology of isolation past and present – perceptions of outposts, refuges and places of confinement**

Four field trips will be offered to sites within and around Darwin. These include:

- ❖ **The wreck site of the RAAF's first Catalina flying boat**
- ❖ **Historic sites around the Darwin CBD**
- ❖ **The *Booya* – a Cyclone Tracy (Christmas Day 1974) shipwreck found only recently**
- ❖ **An intact WWII airstrip at Coomalie, south of Darwin**

If you wish to present a paper or poster (not previously published) on one of the above themes, please email abstracts to reach the organisers by 29 July 2006. A poster viewing session will be held between 6 and 7 pm on the evening of 16 September 2006. People presenting a poster must register. For further details, please contact the conference convenors:

Silvano Jung (AIMA) (silvano.jung@cdu.edu.au)

Julie Mastin (ASHA) (julie.mastin@cdu.edu.au)

Clayton Fredericksen (ASHA) (clayton.fredericksen@gmail.com)

AV REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESENTERS: Please tick appropriate box:

overhead projector

☐

slide projector

☐

PowerPoint*

☐

*Please bring your presentation on a CD or USB Flash Disc, a conference computer will be available

Mailing address:

Silvano Jung
C/- School of Creative Arts and Humanities
Faculty of Law, Business and Arts
Charles Darwin University
Darwin NT 0909
Ph: +61 8 89466854

**AIMA/ASHA Conference Registration Form:****Land, Sea and Air: Australasian Archaeology 1606 to the present**

Darwin 14 -18 September 2006

Venue: Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory

For Early-Bird discount, registration and fees must arrive before 29 July 2006*Conference participants should wear their Conference Name Badges at all times as evidence of registration*NAME: _____
(as you wish it to appear on your name badge)AFFILIATION: _____
(as you wish it to appear on your name badge)

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____

Conference Items	Before 29 July 06 AU\$		After 29 July 06 AU\$		Notes
AIMA/ASHA member	220		260		The Conference Registration Fee includes: i) Opening reception/registration morning 14/09/06 ii) Morning/Afternoon teas and Lunches in the Museum grounds. Please notify if you have special dietary needs. iii) Conference show bag * Spaces limited, book early † must meet requirements – see conference program for details
AIMA/ASHA Student Member FeeV	180		220		
Non-Member	260		300		
Non-Member Student/UnwagedV	220		260		
Single Day Fee (1 or 2 days only)	75		90		
Field Trip 1 – East Arm boat trip 14/09/06*	120		120		
Field Trip 2 – Darwin Historic tour 14/09/06	20		20		
Field Trip 3 – Booya shipwreck dive 18/09/06*†	120		120		
Field Trip 4 – WWII Coomalie Airstrip 18/09/06	55		55		
Conference Dinner/Banquet	TBA		TBA		
Government House reception with the N.T. Administrator, His Honour Mr. Ted Egan A.O. (please tick the column if you wish to attend)	free		free		
Your Total					

Note: shaded items are optional. VStudents and concession card holds must have valid identification.

Payment must be in Australian dollars, cheques/money orders can be made out to AIMA
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Return to: Aidan Ash, AIMA/ASHA Conference 2006 Registration, Dept. of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, Cliff Street, Fremantle WA 6160. Email: aidan_ash@hotmail.com

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

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 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>](mailto:hq@sha.org)

SHA Editor William Lees: [<wlees@uwf.edu>](mailto:wlees@uwf.edu)