

Alasdair Brooks, D.Phil, *Newsletter* Editor, OA East, Cambridge, United Kingdom

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President's Corner

Lu Ann De Cunzo

In this column, I highlight news presented more fully later in this newsletter. Several of these points relate to discussions at this year's mid-year board meeting.

First, I am most pleased to announce that Kelly Dixon has accepted a 1-year re-appointment as Website Editor. As you know, Kelly has recently become a new mother, and we are very fortunate that her commitment to SHA and to www.sha.org has led her to continue her service. She and her team of volunteer editors and the great crew that she has assembled at the University of Montana are constantly adding new features to www.sha.org. Make sure it's on your "Favorites" list, and visit frequently!

Second, we are now ready to act on the results of our Needs Assessment Survey, and I thank all of you who participated. The survey is packed with important data on our members, their interests, concerns, and requirements relating to SHA. By the time you receive this newsletter, I will have distributed the full report and database to all committee chairs and our editorial teams and committees will have begun detailed analysis of the data relevant to their mission. The officers and board are also studying the results, and have prepared a draft response to a preplanning survey that focuses on the organization's essential purpose, values, and challenges. Our response is detailed in the minutes of our mid-year planning session, to be included in the winter newsletter. The three key questions and our responses are:

What is SHA's core purpose(s)?

We exist to promote education, research, and advocacy in historical archaeology.

What is SHA's big audacious goal?

We aim to be recognized globally as an indispensable resource for historical archaeology.

What is the single biggest challenge SHA faces?

To grow membership; to remain relevant.

In summarizing the Needs Assessment Survey's principal findings as a basis for strategic planning, consultant Michael Sherman reported the following:

- Most respondents emphasize the importance of SHA's role in advocacy, but many are not aware of the organization's activities in this area.

- SHA should facilitate opportunities for involvement in association committees and task forces.

- SHA might consider increasing its overall visibility, and that of its members, by offering a publication geared toward the public.

- SHA should consider additional investment in its most highly valued services, *Historical Archaeology* and the **annual conference**.

- The Society should raise awareness of the **awards** and **co-publications** programs, while improving their value to members.

- SHA should refocus its **website** effort to better reflect member needs, and evaluate ways to improve upon existing content to create additional value for the membership.

Toronto 2009 preliminary program in this issue!

Continued on Page 2

Our 2009 conference presents the officers, board, committees, and members an opportunity to discuss these findings and our core purposes and values in person. These meetings and the recommendations that they generate will prepare the leadership for a strategic planning session to be scheduled soon after the conference. I look forward to presenting a strategic plan for the membership's consideration in spring 2009.

Third, I am also most pleased to bring to your attention Sara Mascia's SHA Treasurer's report. It presents the wonderful news that the 2008 conference in Albuquerque made a profit of \$22,765. Please join me again in thanking Howard Higgins, Terry Klein, and their team for yet another Albuquerque success! The successes of our past several conferences have secured the Society's current good financial health. We are becoming increasingly reliant on our conferences to supplement membership dues income in supporting the Society's services, publications, and programs. Our sources of income, revenue stream, and cost efficiencies in our operations will all receive attention in the strategic planning process.

Fourth, I am sure that you will find the enclosed preliminary program for the 2009 Toronto Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology most impressive. Thanks to those who have submitted more than 550 abstracts, ensuring that we will have yet another provocative and engaging series of exchanges on the issues confronting our field today. I also offer my congratulations to Bob Schuyler (Harrington Award and Medal) and Chris Fennell (Cotter Award) on their accomplishments.

Fifth, in other conference news, the Conference Committee and SHA Headquarters have identified Austin, TX, as the site of the 2011 meetings. Austin is a beautiful city with excellent facilities and the region offers an excellent array of tours and programs for our members. Look for more from the 2011 Conference team in our next newsletter.

Finally, it has been a busy year in our advocacy for underwater cultural heritage. ACUA Chair Matt Russell and the ACUA Board and the SHA UNESCO Committee continue to work with Nellie Longworth and our Governmental Affairs Committee on many fronts to preserve underwater heritage and promote best practices. They are to be congratulated for their efforts.

Best wishes for the coming holiday seasons, and I look forward to seeing you in Toronto!

ACUA 2009 Annual Photo Competition Calendar

The ACUA is pleased to announce the availability of the 2009 calendar featuring images from the 2000 to 2008 ACUA Photo Competitions held at the SHA annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. The full-color wall calendar will bring back fond memories of past conferences and encourage the artistic among you to warm up your cameras for the next competition. Each month features a different winning image on land or underwater. Your \$20 purchase is a donation to the ACUA and will help support future photo competitions.

This year's calendar features images by Bradley L. Garrett, Michael Imwalle, Robert Schwimmer, Donald H. Keith, Robert Church, William Lees, Arturo Gonzalez, Stephanie Barrante, Della Scott-Ireton, Andy Hall, Tane Casserley, and Alexis Catsambis. You can purchase the calendar on-line and have it mailed to your home or office.

Visit the Lulu website at www.Lulu.com and search on ACUA, or follow the link: <http://stores.lulu.com/store.php?fAcctID=1880429> to go directly to the bookstore.

Be the first in your neighborhood to be a proud owner of the first ACUA Annual Photo Competition 2009 Calendar.

Published Quarterly

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Images of the Past - A Tribute to Norman F. Barka (1938-2008)

SHA Newsletter Editor 1982-2002



Dr. Barka Next to the famous Yorktown Poor Potter Site (1971)

Dr. Barka Photographing on the Chickahominy Site (1970)



A young Dr. Barka troweling in the field (date unknown)

SHA 2009

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM AND CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

THE TIES THAT DIVIDE: TRADE, CONFLICT AND BORDERS

The 2009 conference theme speaks to Toronto's place in the Great Lakes and its role as an early center of interaction, exchange, and trade between Aboriginal and European nations at the beginnings of the "New World Experience" for this part of the continent. It further speaks to the persistent frontier defined by the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, and to the conflict between Aboriginal, French, British, American, and Canadian peoples over territory now divided by the Canada-U.S. border. The conference theme also invites topics beyond a regional focus, since conflict and trade, in the broadest application of the concepts, are universal dimensions of past and present life. Likewise borders, to constrain, separate, and transcend, is a concept that plays out across the entire human experience, such as between urban and rural life, between genders, age, and ethnicities enhancing identity, between the disciplines of archaeology, anthropology, and history, between underwater and land-based archaeology, and between the archaeologist and others who also claim an interest in and ownership of the past.

We hope that you will visit us in Toronto, a city that both celebrates and transcends its past and global present with vibrant and diverse museums, galleries, neighborhoods, and cuisines that showcase all of the world cultures that now call Toronto home.

CONFERENCE FACILITIES AND HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

The Fairmont Royal York, Toronto

100 Front Street West

Toronto, Ontario M5J 1E3

Phone 1.800.663.7229 or 1.800.441.1414 (global reservation center)

Reservation Deadline for the SHA Block: 5 December 2008

\$154CDN per night single and double

Triple accommodation is limited; \$20CDN per night for each extra person sharing a room.

The headquarters of the SHA 2009 conference is the historic Fairmont Royal York hotel, constructed in 1929 as the newest jewel in the Canadian Pacific company's collection of luxurious railway hotels. The words used in the speech to open the hotel are fitting as attendees will experience "the hospitality and good cheer for which Toronto has ever been noted."

To qualify for the conference room rate, please indicate that you are with the Society for Historical Archaeology when making your reservation. Reservations must be made before 5 December 2008 to qualify for the group rate. Hotel reservations are on a first-come, first-served basis until the block is sold out. Don't delay in making your reservations as the block may sell out quickly.

TRAVELING TO TORONTO

Lester B. Pearson International Airport is Toronto's major airport, located approximately 20 miles from the hotel. It is served by most major airlines, including direct flights from U.S. gateways in the Northeast and Midwest. Budget ground transportation is available from Airport Express, which operates a 20-hour shuttle between terminals at Pearson to the downtown core, and stops at the Fairmont Royal York. The trip takes approximately 45 minutes and costs \$18.50CDN/per person one way or \$29.95CDN round trip. Tickets are available from the driver and at the ticket booth located at the hotel.

TORONTO WEATHER

The mean temperature in early January of 2008 was a balmy 10° Celsius; therefore, snow may or may not be on the ground when you arrive in 2009. It is Canada after all, so you have to expect at least some snow and freezing temperatures, especially if you plan to tour out of town.

MEETINGS

Board, committee, and other meetings are listed in the preliminary program. If you would like to schedule a meeting at the 2009 conference, please contact SHA Headquarters via email at <hq@sha.org>.

BOOK ROOM

The Book Room will be located in the Fairmont Royal York Ballroom.

Book Room Hours:

Thursday, 8 January	8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Friday, 9 January	8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Saturday, 10 January	8:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Tabletop space is available on a first-come, first-served basis. For information on fees or to request an exhibitor application, please contact Kate Fitzgerald at 240.404.6489 or email <hq@sha.org>. Exhibitors will be listed in the final conference program.

PRECONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

Wednesday 7 January 2009 (some 2-day workshops begin on 6 January)

Potent Potables: Experience a Genuine Period Hangover (W1)

Workshop Leader: Phil Dunning (Parks Canada)

Length: Half day (12:15 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.)

Cost: \$75 for SHA members; \$100 for nonmembers; \$50 for SHA student members; \$70 for student nonmembers (includes transportation)

Location: Montgomery's Inn, 4709 Dundas Street West

Description:

Why did the Anglo-Americans like the drinks they did? When did punch come on the scene and how do you keep the lemon seeds out of it? This workshop will examine drinking habits within their social context and discuss material culture over the two centuries from 1650 to 1850. Join in as rum and brandy punches are created using period objects and reproductions. Yes, you will get to imbibe them, along with madeira and port. Do you have any artifacts related to drinking you would like to bring along?

The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places and Parks Canada's CRM Policy (W2)

Workshop Leader: Christophe Rivet and Bob Garcia (Parks Canada)

Length: Full day (9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.)

Cost: \$70 for SHA members; \$95 for nonmembers; \$50 for SHA student members; \$70 for student nonmembers

Description:

This one-day workshop will offer an initiation into two of the tools created by Parks Canada and Heritage Places Initiative and used at Parks Canada in the management of its cultural resources. With the use of case studies and group discussions, participants will use a values-based decision-making process and find solutions to CRM issues and the protection of archaeological resources.

An Archaeologist's Guide to Documentary Filmmaking (W3)

Workshop Leaders: Peter J. Pepe (Pepe Productions) and Joseph W. Zarzynski, RPA (Bateaux Below, Inc.)

Length: Full day (9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.)

Cost: \$80 for SHA members; \$105 for nonmembers; \$50 for SHA student members; and \$70 for student nonmembers

Description:

The documentary is a window into worlds that people otherwise would seldom visit. It is an unequalled storytelling vehicle and thus is an important genre to our culture. Recent advances in digital video technology and documentary filmmaking have made it possible for archaeologists and cultural resource managers to work in collaborative partnership with community-based video production companies to create quality documentaries on a microbudget. This workshop, taught by an award-winning documentary filmmaking team, will guide workshop participants through the various stages of creating a documentary. Learn about research and development, script writing, pitching a proposal, funding, proper interview techniques, acquiring and storing archival images and footage, animation, legal issues, video technology, production, editing, selecting music, film festivals, markets, distribution, and promotion. Whether your goal is to create a network or cable feature, a DVD to sell in historical societies, a video production as a museum exhibit or simply for viewing on www.youtube.com, an understanding of the anatomy of "doc" filmmaking is required. Bring a notebook, pen, and your questions.

Archaeological Illustration (W4)

Workshop Leader: Jack Scott

Length: Full day (9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.)

Cost: \$85 for SHA members; \$110 for nonmembers; \$50 for SHA student members; \$70 for student nonmembers

Description:

Want your pen-and-ink drawings to look like the good ones? Attend SHA's Archaeological Illustration Workshop and discover that pen-and-ink is a skill and technique that can be easily taught. Pen-and-ink illustrations can be done faster, cheaper, and are considerably more attractive than any black-and-white illustrations done on computer. It may be the old-fashioned way, but it is still the best. This will be the eighth illustration workshop in the last

10 years. The previous six have been quite successful. Jack Scott is a well-known archaeological illustrator living in Chicago with a distinguished client list and illustrations in many publications. Besides a degree in anthropology and fieldwork and lab experience, he brings over 35 years' experience in the commercial art business to his "nuts-and-bolts" approach to learning illustration. Workshop participants will learn about materials and techniques, page design and layout, maps, lettering, scientific illustration conventions, problems posed by different kinds of artifacts, working size, architectural rendering, reproduction concerns, ethics, and dealing with publishers. Since most archaeological illustration is done in black-and-white, pen-and-ink techniques will be the major focus of the workshop. A reading list and pen and paper will be provided, but feel free to bring your own pens, other tools and, of course, questions. Be ready to work.

Practical Aspects of Bioarchaeology and Human Skeletal Analysis (W5)

Workshop Leaders: Thomas A. Crist (Utica College) and Kimberly A. Morrell (URS Corporation)

Length: Full day (9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.)

Cost: \$85 for SHA members; \$110 for nonmembers; \$50 SHA for student members; \$70 for student nonmembers

Description:

The purpose of this workshop is to introduce participants to the practical aspects of identifying, excavating, storing, and analyzing human remains from historic-period graves. It also will address the appropriate role of the historical archaeologist in forensic investigations and mass fatality incidents. This interactive workshop is led by a forensic anthropologist and an archaeologist who collectively have excavated and analyzed more than 2,000 burials. Among the topics that will be covered are the most effective methods for locating historical and clandestine graves; correct field techniques and in situ documentation; the effects of taphonomic processes; postexcavation stabilization of human bones and teeth; chains of custody and other relevant police procedures; relevant health and safety issues; and fostering descendant community involvement and public outreach efforts. Participants also will review the basic analytical techniques that forensic anthropologists use to determine demographic profiles and recognize pathologic lesions and evidence of trauma. No previous experience with human skeletal remains is required to participate in and benefit from this workshop.

A Survey of Chemistry for Archaeologists (W6)

Workshop Leaders: Claudia L. Brackett (California State University-Stanislaus) and Richard J. Lundin (Wondjina Research institute)

Length: Two full days. Tuesday 6 January (class) and Wednesday 7 January (field)

Cost: \$95 for SHA members; \$120 for nonmembers; \$60 for SHA student members; \$75 for student nonmembers

Description:

Chemistry has always been an effective tool for the modern archaeologist. However, with the development of new technology, chemical analysis is becoming increasingly easier and cheaper and thus more important. This workshop is designed to give the practicing archaeologist a basic working understanding of the elementary chemical principles that are applicable and specific to archaeology. The class is designed for participants with little or no previous background in chemistry. Topics to be covered are "Elements, Molecules and Biomolecules," or "What is in that stuff anyway?," "Chemical Statistics and Instrumental Techniques," or "Understanding all that gibberish that came back from the lab," and "Soil Chemistry," or "Getting information when you can't

see a thing." Topics will be presented in a combination of lecture and hands-on demonstrations. We will be using a simple UV-visible spectrophotometer and a portable x-ray Fluorescence (pXRF) spectrometer plus anything new that we can bring to show you. Participants are encouraged to bring their own specimens for nondestructive analysis. The specimens should be solids (not liquids) and either 10 g of material, or a surface area about 3/4 in. square.

Archaeological Conservation Field Techniques (W7)

Workshop Leader: Cliff Cook and Marthe Carrier (Canadian Conservation Institute)

Length: Two full days. Tuesday 6 January and Wednesday 7 January.

Cost: \$125 for SHA members; \$140 for nonmembers; \$60 for SHA student members; \$80 for student nonmembers

Description:

This workshop describes the steps in setting up a field lab, from preseason planning to the practical aspects of carrying out basic conservation procedures in the field. It provides information about the effect of burial on objects, methods to remove fragile objects from various burial environments, and the examination and identification of material. Basic conservation processes that can be carried out in a field lab are discussed, including packing and protection of artifacts. For further information, please visit CCI's website:

http://www.cci-icc.gc.ca/learning-opportunities/workshops/arch_field_techniques_e.aspx

CONFERENCE TOURS

Participants can choose from a range of historical walking tours in downtown Toronto, guided museum tours that take you behind the scenes, and full-day excursions to important sites in southern Ontario. Space is limited, so we recommend that you register early. Increase your enjoyment and knowledge of the 2009 conference destination by signing up for at least one of these special tours.

Wednesday 7 January 2009

Sainte-Marie among the Hurons, the Huronia Museum, and Huron Ouendat Village, Midland (T1)

Maximum number of attendees: 40

Depart Royal York Hotel at 8:30 a.m.; bus returns by 5 p.m.

Price: \$85

This tour will take you to the site where Kenneth Kidd began excavations that led to the development of historical archaeology in North America. With the guidance of Rosemary Vyvyan there will be a tour of the historic site of Sainte-Marie, an audiovisual presentation, and a self-guided tour of the museum. Following this the tour will visit the Midland Museum where lunch will be served. With the museum director, Jamie Hunter, there will be a tour of the museum and of the reconstructed Huron village and a tour of Midland if time permits. Dress warmly with good winter boots as part of this tour will be outdoors.

Wednesday 7 January 2009

Forts and Fairs (T2)

Maximum number of attendees: 30

Depart Royal York Hotel at 9:30 a.m.; bus returns by 5 p.m.

Price: \$45

Spend the day at two Toronto waterfront landmarks, Fort York National Historic Site and Exhibition Place. At the fort, Canada's largest collection of original War of 1812 buildings will be



Sainte-Marie among the Hurons

interpreted by City of Toronto Archaeologist David Spittal, who headed up the fort's archaeology program between 1996 and 2005. A hearty lunch will be served in the Blue Barracks. The afternoon will be spent exploring by bus the eclectic collection of heritage buildings on the grounds of Exhibition Place, which was opened in 1879. Former Place Archivist Linda Cobon will also take the group behind the scenes at the Record Centre to view archaeological collections from various excavations done in advance of recent redevelopment. Dress warmly with good winter boots as part of the tour will be outdoors.

Wednesday 7 January 2009

Royal Ontario Museum and Gardiner Ceramic Museum (T3)

Maximum number of attendees: 20

Depart Royal York Hotel at 9:00 a.m.; tour concludes at 11:30 a.m.

Price: \$25

Join Dr. Mima Kapches, Senior Curator of the ROM, for a behind-the-scenes tour of the Ontario historical archaeology collections excavated both on land and under water by the late Dr. Walter Kenyon. Following the tour of the ROM we will cross the street and visit the Gardiner Ceramic Museum for a behind-the-scenes tour of their world-class collections. Public transportation to the museum and back will be facilitated by Dr. Kapches, who will help you negotiate Toronto's efficient subway system. Stay in the Yorkville area for lunch, or take the subway back to the hotel.

Wednesday 7 January 2009

African-Canadian Women in Early Toronto (T4)

Maximum number of attendees: 24

Depart Royal York Hotel at 9:45 a.m.; tour concludes at 12:00 p.m.

Price: \$15

Spend the morning listening to the stories of African-Canadian women who resisted their enslavement at a time when some Toronto residents owned slaves. This easy two-hour outdoor walk with staff from Mackenzie House Museum will highlight the contributions of women who worked to assist fugitive slaves from the U.S. and bring about the abolition of slavery south of the border. Your walk will take you from the St. Lawrence Market, 95 Front Street East, to Mackenzie House, 82 Bond Street. Dress warmly

with good winter boots.

Wednesday 7 January 2009

CN Tower and Steam Whistle Brewery (T5)

Maximum number of attendees: 30

Depart Royal York Hotel with guide at 1:00 p.m.; tour returns by 5:30 p.m.

Price: \$45

Join this half-day walking tour for a trip to the world's tallest building (an impressive 1,815 feet) and one of Toronto's newest breweries, located in a former railway roundhouse. Your guide will lead the walk from the hotel, first to the CN Tower and the panoramic view from the Sky Pod observation deck, followed by a short walk to the Steam Whistle Brewery, where you will have a guided tour. It is up to you whether you want to walk back to the hotel with your guide or not.

Thursday 8 January 2009

Glaciers to Skyscrapers, a Waterfront Tour of Really Old Toronto (T6)

Maximum number of attendees: 30

Depart Royal York Hotel at 1:00 p.m.; tour returns by 5:00 p.m.

Price: \$30

This walking tour will take you through the past landscapes and shorelines of Toronto. From the conference hotel, your guide will escort you by subway to the historic mansion known as Spadina House, which sits atop the shoreline of glacial Lake Iroquois. A tour of the house will be included, and a freshly baked snack will be provided by Spadina's talented volunteer historic cooks to fortify you on your return trip. The group will continue, by subway, south to the harbor of Toronto to learn about how this shoreline has changed over the years. Dress warmly, with winter boots, as this tour will involve outdoor walking and a hike up the stairs that will take you to the top of Lake Iroquois.

Friday 9 January 2009

Nineteenth-Century Toronto (T7)

Maximum number of attendees: 30

Depart Royal York Hotel at 1:00 p.m.; tour returns by 4:00 p.m.

Price: \$15

This lively and entertaining walking tour by a costumed guide will explore the first century of Toronto history. This tour will introduce you to the facts that are unknown to many people who have lived here for decades. Toronto has not always been such a model city. Murder, epidemic, invasion, revolution, and disaster were all part of early Toronto. Travel back over 200 years in time, and discover these and other exciting stories. Dress warmly and wear boots as this will be an outdoor tour.

Saturday 10 January 2009

Twentieth-Century Toronto (T8)

Maximum number of attendees: 30

Depart Royal York Hotel at 10:00 a.m.; tour returns by 1:00 p.m.

Price: \$15

This complements the Nineteenth-Century Toronto tour. Starting at the Royal York Hotel, it will trace the transition of Toronto's downtown district. This tour will introduce you to some of the city's most prominent landmarks constructed in the 20th century. Buildings that we visit and learn about include Union Station, the King Edward Hotel, the Royal York Hotel, Commerce Court North, the Hudson's Bay building, the Eaton Centre, the Elgin Winter Garden Theatre Centre, Old City Hall, New City

Hall, Nathan Phillips Square, the Hospital for Sick Children, and Queen's Park. Dress warmly and wear boots as this will be an outdoor tour.

Sunday 11 January 2009

Niagara Falls and Niagara-on-the-Lake (T9)

Maximum number of attendees: 40

Depart Royal York Hotel at 8:30 a.m.; bus returns by 5:00 p.m.

Price: \$85

This tour will leave the hotel to drive to Niagara Falls for a look at the Falls in their winter glory. Following this the bus will head to the charming and historic town of Niagara-on-the-Lake. Lunch will be served buffet style at the Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf Club, the oldest golf course in North America, founded in 1875. Following lunch Ron Dale of Parks Canada will take the participants on a tour of Niagara-on-the-Lake. Dress warmly with good winter boots.

Sunday 11 January 2009

The Material Evidence of our Industrial Past (T10)

Maximum number of attendees: 20

Depart Royal York Hotel at 9:00 a.m.; bus returns by 5:00 p.m.

Price: \$45

Join Dr. Chris Andreae, Past-President of the Society for Industrial Archaeology, on a bus tour of his favorite landmarks in greater Toronto's industrial past. First stop is the span over the Credit River designed by concrete bridge pioneer Frank Barber, which allowed the first "super highway" to be completed between Toronto and Hamilton in 1919. The tour proceeds to the Distillery District National Historic Site, Canada's best-preserved collection of Victorian industrial buildings. Heritage manager Sally Gibson will lead the tour and explain the history and redevelopment of the Gooderham and Worts complex. After lunch on your own, the bus will make its way back to the hotel via the Portlands for a view of 20th-century industry on Toronto's waterfront. Dress warmly with good winter boots for the walk to the bridge.

PLENARY SESSION

Historical Archaeology Beyond The Borders of Historical Archaeology

Wednesday 7 January 2009

6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Location: The Concert Hall, Convention Floor of the Fairmont Royal York Hotel

The plenary session will address the theme of the conference, which is the "Ties That Divide: Trade, Conflict and Borders." Invited panelists from across the globe will speak to the direction the practice of historical archaeology is advancing towards, in going beyond either singular models of global capitalism or descriptive detail. What theory guides the exploration of the material histories of marginalized people (indigenous "other" or marginalized groups within and without the more predominant "Western societies" of the last five centuries), and what is the continual task the historical archaeologist faces in negotiating the always reformulating notion of "predominant European society" in time and place as well as economic and social class and gender? How have the categories, fields of research, and topical foci within historical archaeology (the borders, if you will) increasingly become moot in light of a wider contextual engagement by people who can, broadly speaking, fall under the rubric of historical archaeology? Come, listen, and engage with panelists Dan Hicks, Susan Lawrence, Paul Mullins, and Andrés Zarankin.

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY SESSION

REEL Archaeology

Saturday 10 January 2009

1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Location: Elgin Winter Garden Theatre, 189 Yonge Street

The public event for the SHA conference will be held in the elegant restored Winter Garden Theatre on Yonge Street, a short walk from the conference hotel. Secondary school students and teachers from Toronto, SHA conference participants, dignitaries, and members of the public will have the opportunity to come to the theater for screenings of recent films about our archaeological heritage. Those attending will meet the archaeologists featured in the films, who will speak with and answer questions from the audience. In addition, archaeologists will meet with the public in the theater's Cascading Lounge where there will be displays, demonstrations, and book signings. During the event, a draw will take place. The entries will be from among forms downloaded from the conference website and validated at participating archaeological sites and exhibits visited in Toronto. Completed forms must be dropped off at the conference by 12:00 noon on 10 January. The drawn entrant will be able to take part in an archaeological excavation at the Boyd Archaeological Field School in Toronto. This is a real opportunity for archaeologists to connect with their publics and for us all to share Toronto's exciting archaeological heritage.

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

Thursday 8 January 2009

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Location: Library Room, Main Mezzanine Floor of the Royal York Hotel

Cost: \$30

Topic 1: Military Armorial Ceramics (RL1)

Topic 2: Archaeology is Nothing Without its Publics: Discussing Public Archaeology (Morag Kerson) (RL2)

Topic 3: Research and CRM Challenges to Cemetery Investigations (Holly Martelle) (RL3)

Friday 9 January 2009

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Location: Library Room, Main Mezzanine Floor of the Royal York Hotel

Cost: \$30

Topic 1: Emerging Trends in the Archaeology of the 20th and 21st Centuries (Angele Smith) (RL4)

Topic 2: Ethics of Wreck Excavations (RL5)

SOCIAL EVENTS

Opening Reception

Wednesday 7 January 2009

8:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Location: The Concert Hall, Convention Floor of the Fairmont Royal York Hotel

Cost: No fee for conference registrants and their registered guests

Welcome to the 42nd annual SHA conference and the beautiful Fairmont Royal York Hotel. Start the new year catching up with old friends or making new ones at the opening night reception. Complimentary snacks will supplement the cash bar.

Past Presidents' Student Reception

Thursday 8 January 2009

4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Location: Territories Room of the Royal York Hotel

Cost: No fee for student registrants

Students registered for the 2009 conference are invited to join the Society's distinguished past presidents and current leaders for an informal reception in The Library of the Royal York Hotel. Take advantage of this opportunity to engage the SHA's leaders in conversation and make contacts that will help your future career in historical archaeology.

Reception and Silent Auction at the Hockey Hall of Fame

Thursday 8 January 2009

7:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.

Cost: \$40 per person

Come partake of some authentic Canadian culture at the Hockey Hall of Fame's Museum, whose mandate is to "collect, preserve, research, exhibit and promote all those objects, images and histories which are determined to be significant to the story of ice hockey in Canada, and throughout the world." It is located a short walk from the conference hotel using Toronto's underground PATH system. Enjoy the interactive displays and support SHA initiatives by bidding on silent auction items. Arena-worthy fare will be provided along with a cash bar.

SHA Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour

Friday 9 January 2009

6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Cash Bar

Location: Foyer of the Imperial Room, Main Mezzanine Floor of the Royal York Hotel

SHA Awards Banquet

Friday 9 January 2009

7:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Cost: \$55 per person

Location: The Imperial Room, Main Mezzanine Floor of the Royal York Hotel

SHA Awards Ceremony and Dance

Friday 9 January 2009

9:00 p.m. – 11:30 p.m.



The Hockey Hall of Fame

Cash Bar

Location: The Imperial Room, Main Mezzanine Floor of the Royal York Hotel

Come celebrate with the SHA's 2009 award winners. The ceremony and postbanquet dance are open to all full conference registrants and their registered guests.

SHA 2009

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Tuesday 6 January 2009

8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology Board of Directors Meeting

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Workshop: A Survey of Chemistry for Archaeologists (Day 1)

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Workshop: Archaeological Conservation Field Techniques (Day 1)

Wednesday 7 January 2009

8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Tour: Sainte-Marie among the Hurons, the Huronia Museum, and Huron Ouendat Village, Midland

9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Tour: Forts and Fairs

9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. Tour: Royal Ontario Museum and Gardiner Ceramic Museum

1:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m. Tour: CN Tower and Steam Whistle Brewery

9:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Tour: African-Canadian Women in Early Toronto

8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. SHA Board of Directors Meeting

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Workshop: The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places and Parks Canada's CRM Policy

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Workshop: An Archaeologist's Guide to Documentary Filmmaking

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Workshop: Practical Aspects of Bioarchaeology and Human Skeletal Analysis

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Workshop: Archaeological Illustration

12:15 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Workshop: Potent Potables: Experience a Genuine Period Hangover

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Workshop: A Survey of Chemistry for Archaeologists (Day 2)

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Workshop: Archaeological Conservation Field Techniques (Day 2)

10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Book Room Set Up

6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. SHA 2009 Conference Plenary Session

8:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m. Opening Reception

Committee Meetings:

UNESCO Committee

Afternoon Proceedings

FORUM: GOVERNMENT MARITIME MANAGERS FORUM XVII: NEVER NAVIGATE TO WHERE BIRDS ARE STANDING

Organizers and Moderators: Victor Mastone and Christopher Amer

Panelists: V. Mastone/C. Amer/various government managers

Evening Proceedings

PLENARY SESSION: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY BE-

YOND THE BORDERS OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Moderator: Neal Ferris

Panelists: Dan Hicks/Susan Lawrence/Andrés Zarankin/Paul Mullins

Thursday 8 January 2009

8:00 a.m. – 5:20 p.m. Sessions

8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Book Room Open and Poster Sessions

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m. Roundtable Luncheons

1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Tour: Glaciers to Skyscrapers, a Waterfront Tour of Really Old Toronto

4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. Past Presidents' Student Reception

7:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m. Reception and Silent Auction at the Hockey Hall of Fame

Committee Meetings:

Academic and Professional Training Committee

Budget Committee

Conference Committee

Curation, Conservation and Collections Management Committee

Inter-Society Relations Committee

Membership Committee

Nominations and Elections Committee

Public Education and Interpretation Committee

Student Subcommittee of the APT Committee

Morning Proceedings

SYMPOSIUM: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS OF AN ABOLITIONIST CHURCH IN NEW YORK CITY

Organizers and Chairs: Edward M. Morin and Douglas B. Mooney

Participants: E. Morin/E. Meade and D. Dallal/S. Tull and D. Mooney/R. Wiencek, E. Meade, and R. White/T. Crist, S. Novak, and M. Crist/S. Novak, W. Willoughby, and C. Austin/W. Werner and S. Novak/M. Ellis and S. Novak/C. LaVoy and S. Novak

SYMPOSIUM: BATTLEFIELD ARCHAEOLOGY: COMING INTO ITS OWN

Organizer and Chair: Dana L. Pertermann

Participants: L. Babits, A. Friedman, B. Diveley, and N. Richards/C. Bloom and D. Orr/D. Pertermann/M. Pratt and W. Rutter/D. Sivilich/R. Viet/D. Starbuck/M. Formica/S. Dasovich

Discussant: Douglas Scott

SYMPOSIUM: SESSION IN HONOR OF J. RICHARD STEFFY, PART I

Organizers: Filipe Castro, Mark Polzer, and Mauro Bondioli

Chair: Filipe Castro

Participants: F. Castro, N. Fonseca, T. Vacas, and T. Santos/M. Polzer/E. Rieth/B. Loewen/P. Johnston/M. Bondioli and F. Castro/M. Bondioli/L. Campana and M. Bondioli/M. Leshikar-Denton/W. van Duivenvoorde/R. Neyland

SYMPOSIUM: THE ARCHAEOLOGIES OF WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC

Organizer and Chair: Jason Burns

Participants: A. Dittmar/T. Drennan and R. Rogers/N. Farrell/J. Burns and M. Krivor/L. Mead

Discussant: Toni Carrell

SYMPOSIUM: THE PAST FOUNDATION: GOOD SCIENCE,

GOOD PRACTICE, PART I

Organizers: Anne Corscadden, Sheli O. Smith, and Annalies Corbin

Chair: Sheli O. Smith

Participants: A. Corbin, A. Hall, and K. Foster/S. Smith/A. Corscadden/D. Aig and K. Haywood/J. Angel

SYMPOSIUM: DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: CRITICAL APPROACHES TO TEXT

Organizers: Craig N. Cipolla and Russell N. Sheptak

Chair: Craig N. Cipolla

Participants: C. Cipolla/R. Sheptak/B. Williams/K. Hayes/R. Preucel/S. Camp/M. Beaudry/E. Gomez

Discussant: Richard M. Leventhal

SYMPOSIUM: "PLACES" WITHOUT BORDERS: HISTORIC ALGONQUIAN AND IROQUOIS PERSPECTIVES ON COLONIZATION

Organizer and Chair: Giovanna Vitelli

Participants: J. F. Moreau/N. Hamilton and D. Denton/J. Bradley/J. Hunter/G. Vitelli

Discussant: Réginald Auger

SYMPOSIUM: ENGENDERING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Organizers: Sherene Baugher and Suzanne Spencer-Wood

Chair: Sherene Baugher

Participants: K. Allen/D. Hardesty/K. Metheny/A. Yentsch/S. Spencer-Wood

Discussant: Sherene Baugher

SYMPOSIUM: CROSSING BORDERS IN LATIN AMERICAN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: BETWEEN FRAGMENTATION AND DIVERSITY, PART I

Organizers and Chairs: María Ximena Senatore, Juan Guillermo, Martin Rincon, and María Victoria Nuviala Antelo

Participants: T. Andrade Lima/A. Rodriguez Yilo and A. Brooks/M. Salerno/M. Nuviala Antelo and M. Senatore/C. Agostini

Discussant: Andrés Zarankin

SYMPOSIUM: A NEW LOOK AT AN OLD VIRGINIA PLANTATION: CHANGING LANDSCAPES AND THE MATERIAL WORLD OF FAIRFIELD PLANTATION

Organizers: David A. Brown and Thane H. Harpole

Chair: David A. Brown

Participants: M. Maloy/A. Hayden and M. Pocock/D. Cathcart/E. Clities/M. Mahoney/C. Gintert/L. Andersen and K. Egner/D. Brown and T. Harpole

SYMPOSIUM: THEORIES OF PRACTICE: CRITIQUES AND CASE STUDIES IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizers and Chairs: Kim Christensen, John Chenoweth, and Teresa Dujnic

Participants: J. Chenoweth, K. Christensen, and T. Dujnic/J. Chenoweth/K. Christensen/T. Dujnic/D. Loren and C. Hodge

Discussants: Laurie Wilkie, Rosemary Joyce

SYMPOSIUM: THE ATLANTIC WORLD IN THE LOW-COUNTRY? ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF COLONIAL SOUTH CAROLINA LANDSCAPES

Organizers: Carter C. Hudgins and Andrew Agha

Chair: Carter C. Hudgins

Participants: C. Hudgins/M. Webster/S. Stroud/A. Agha and C. Philips Jr./N. Isenbarger/K. Saunders/M. Zierden/J. Joseph

Discussant: Carter C. Hudgins

GENERAL SESSION: CEMETERY STUDIES

Participants: C. LeeDecker/D. Hull-Walski/L. Burgess/D. Hull-Waliski/M. Formica

GENERAL SESSION: CITY OR RURAL LANDSCAPES AND SPACES

Participants: B. Pykles/B. Botwick/J. Hernandez Aranda/K. Eschbach/MC Garden/J. Finch/A. Diez Barroso

POSTER SESSION I (all day)

Participants: J. Merizan/ I. Franklin/ E. Powell/C. Tinsley/S. Jacobucci/T. Crist/M. Mullaley/M. Ximena Senatore/T. Giuliano/J. Pickrell/N. Sorensen-Mutchie/J. Eichelberger/R. Plets

Afternoon Proceedings

FORUM: AFRICAN DIASPORA ARCHAEOLOGY NETWORK: AFRICAN HERITAGE IN CANADA

Organizer and Moderator: Christopher Fennell

Participants: K. Smardz Frost/P. Lovejoy/C. Cottreau-Robins/H. MacLeod-Leslie

SYMPOSIUM: PAPERS IN HONOUR OF NORMAN F. BAR-KA

Organizers: Mark Kostro, Frederick H. Smith, and Andrew C. Edwards

Chair: Mark Kostro

Participants: M. Gallivan, C. Shepard, and S. Mahoney/A. Edwards/C. Hodges/R. Hunter/A. Horning/M. Beaudry/B. Heath/L. Stine/M. Kostro and F. Smith/E. Harris/P. Nasca/M. Brown III

SYMPOSIUM: LANDSCAPES OF RICHES AND RUIN

Organisers and Chairs: Jenna Wallace Coplin and James A. Moore

Participants: C. Douyard/H. Kruczek-Aaron/J. Woodruff/J. Moore/J. Wallace Coplin/R. Paynter and W. Battle-Baptiste/E. Martin/R. Hewey and W. Perry/Q. Lewis/L. A. Wurst

Discussant: Dean Saitta

SYMPOSIUM: SESSION IN HONOR OF J. RICHARD STEFFY, PART II

Organizers: Filipe Castro, Mark Polzer, and Mauro Bondioli

Chair: Filipe Castro

Participants: K. Crisman/C.W. Smith/K. Cassavoy/R. D'Oriano, E. Riccardi, and G. Gallo

SYMPOSIUM: DRASSM AND FRENCH UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY: FORTY YEARS OF WORK

Organizer: Michel L'Hour

Chair: Charles Dagneau

Participants: M. L'Hour/Y. Billaud/F. Leroy and D. Degez/E. Veyrat

SYMPOSIUM: THE PAST FOUNDATION: GOOD SCIENCE, GOOD PRACTICE, PART II

Organizers: Anne Corscadden, Sheli O. Smith, and Annalies Corbin

Chair: Sheli O. Smith

Participants: A. Bruening and S. Smith/J. Foster/W. Lusardi and A. Corscadden/D. Warren, S. Smith, and C. Brandon/A. Weir and W. Lusardi

SYMPOSIUM: NEW DIRECTIONS IN NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN VIETNAM

Organizers: James P. Delgado and Mark Staniforth

Chair: James P. Delgado

Participants: G. Belcher/J. Delgado/R. Sasaki/J. Kimura/M. Staniforth

Discussant: Hans Van Tilburg

SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGIES OF POVERTY

Organizer and Chair: Christopher N. Matthews

Participants: C. Matthews/S. Chicone/R. Gray/J. Barnes/D. Gadsby/C. Orser/C. McDavid/D. Hicks/L. Jones and P. Mullins

Discussant: Francois G. Richard

SYMPOSIUM: CROSSING BORDERS IN LATIN AMERICAN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: BETWEEN FRAGMENTATION AND DIVERSITY, PART II

Organizers and Chairs: María Ximena Senatore, Juan Guillermo Martin Rincon, and María Victoria Nuviala Antelo

Participants: L. Symanski/F. Gaitán-Ammann/C. Guimarães/R. Stanchi/C. Del Cario Hurtado and C. García Chaves/C. Mantilla/C. Westfall and M. Barrera/J. Martin Rincón

Discussant: Andrés Zarankin

SYMPOSIUM: PLANTATION ARCHAEOLOGY: EXPANDING PERSPECTIVES

Organizers and Chairs: Chana Kraus-Friedberg and Kristen Fellows

Participants: K. Fellows/D. Markus and J. Davidson/C. Rooney/K. McIlvoy and J. Davidson/C. Kraus-Friedberg/S. Lenik/G. Fox/N. Honerkamp/J. Delle

Discussant: Barbara Heath

SYMPOSIUM: FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE TO THE GREAT LAKES: MILITARY PROVISIONING AND SUPPLY

Organizer and Chair: Douglas J. Pippin

Participants: A. Roache-Fedchenko/S. Maguire/D. Pippin/P. Demers/S. Needs-Howarth and N. Gromoff/E. Peña/K. Knoerl/S. Plousos

SYMPOSIUM: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGIES OF THE LESSER-KNOWN CHESAPEAKE

Organizer and Chair: Lisa Kraus

Participants: A. Chisholm and L. Kraus/J. Babiarz/A. Jones/L. Kraus/M. Palus/J. Babiarz and N. Lee

GENERAL SESSION: THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF NATIVE PEOPLES AND EUROPEAN INTERACTION

Participants: C. Jazwa/J. Worth/W. Green/ M. Friesen/M. Russell /P. White/W. Billeck/M. Cook/A. Sweeney/M. McCullen/M. Gibbs

GENERAL SESSION: ASPECTS OF ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE CARIBBEAN AND GULF OF MEXICO

Participants: D. Burley/R. Woodward/S. Devlin/H. McKillop/C. Beeker and F. Hanselmann/R. Poplin

GENERAL SESSION: TECHNOLOGIES AND METHODOLOGIES

Participants: J. Deuel/M. Ranslow/L. Fischer/P. Campbell/W. White

Friday 9 January 2009

8:00 a.m. – 5:20 p.m.

8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

5:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.

6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Hour

7:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

9:00 p.m. – 11:30 p.m.

Sessions

Book Room Open and Poster Sessions

ACUA Board of Directors Meeting

Past Presidents' Luncheon

Roundtable Luncheons

Tour: nineteenth-century Toronto

SHA Business Meeting

SHA Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail

SHA Awards Banquet

SHA Awards Ceremony and Dance

Committee Meetings:

Awards Committee

Development Committee

Gender and Minority Affairs Committee

Government Affairs Committee

History Committee

Morning Proceedings

SYMPOSIUM: THE UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NÂTIÈRE SHIPWRECKS SITE OFF ST. MALO, FRANCE

Organizer: Élisabeth Veyrat

Chair: Thierry Boyer

Participants: M. L'Hour/E. Veyrat/T. Boyer/C. Dagneau/L. Reboul/D. Degez

SYMPOSIUM: CURRENT RESEARCH ON THE SWEDISH WARSHIP VASA OF 1628

Organizer and Chair: Fred Hocker

Participants: N. Howe/I. Lindblom/E. Ray/M. Olofsson/E. Hocker and J. Jacobson

SYMPOSIUM: BEYOND CONCEPTUAL "BORDERS": THE CONTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS-LIVED COLONIALISMS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY - PART I

Organizers and Chairs: Neal Ferris and Andrew Martindale

Participants: J. Oliver/ C. Carlson/M. Nassaney/C. Cobb and S. Sapp/M. Tveskov and A. Cohen/ M. Hauser/ K. J. Sunseri/M. D. Cruz/A. Paterson/G. Warrick/F. Richard

Discussants: James Delle, Lynette Russell, Robert Preucel

SYMPOSIUM: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF HISTORIC FARM-STEADS

Organizer and Chair: Meagan Brooks

Participants: M. Kennedy/D. Doroszenko and M. Brooks/M. Branstner/R. Macdougall/D. Gibson/C. Nickolai/J. Pritchard/M. Diamanti/M. Lucas/K. Hull/J. Stewart

SYMPOSIUM: THE JACKSON HOMESTEAD: RECONSTRUCTING AFRICAN AMERICAN LIFEWAYS IN RURAL MARYLAND

Organizers: Julie M. Schablitsky and Kathleen Furgerson

Chair: Julie M. Schablitsky

Participants: G. Katz/K. Furgerson/M. Kerns-Nocerito/V. Boyd and K. Furgerson/C. O'Reilly and H. Crawl/J. Schablitsky/A. Lee, R. Yerkes, and T. Glaze Jr./A. Randolph

Discussant: Paul Mullins

SYMPOSIUM: BETWEEN WORDS AND THINGS: STRUGGLING WITH SOURCES IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizers and Chairs: Heather Gibson and Shannon Dunn

Participants: D. Scheid/A. Colson/L. Carroll/A. Dawson/S. Dunn/H. Gibson/L. Lee/E. Breen/C. Valvano/S. Pendery

Afternoon Proceedings

FORUM: PLEASURES AND PERILS OF COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH

Organizers: Lewis C. Jones and Kim Christensen

Moderator: Lewis C. Jones

Sponsor: SHA Student Subcommittee

Panelists: P. Mullins/S. Atalay/K. Christensen/C. McDavid

FORUM: UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND EPHEMERAL TIES WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Organizers and Moderators: Alicia Caporaso and Grace Turner

Panelists: M. Russell/M. Staniforth/F. Castro/D. Scott-Ireton/A. Corbin/C. Amer/D. Elkin/C. Peachey/M. A. Bernier/S. Langley/A. Evans/D. Ball/I. Oxley

SYMPOSIUM: THE HAMILTON AND SCOURGE SHIP-WRECK SITE CONDITION SURVEY 2008

Organizer and Chair: Jonathan Moore

Participants: M. D. Keyes and J. Moore/J. Moore and M. D. Keyes/R. Harris, A. Leyzack, and B. Lockhart/N. Binnie/B. Clarke and D. Cousineau/B. Lockhart and B. Clarke/M. McAllister

Discussants: Kevin J. Crisman and Robert S. Neyland

SYMPOSIUM: BEYOND CONCEPTUAL "BORDERS": THE CONTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS-LIVED COLONIALISMS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY – PART II

Organizers and Chairs: Neal Ferris and Andrew Martindale

Participants: M. Beaudoin/M. Wagner/R. Mann/N. Ferris/K. Jordan/S. Silliman/R. Harrison/A. Martindale/P. Schmidt

Discussants: James Delle, Lynette Russell, and Robert Preucel

SYMPOSIUM: THREE FRENCH SITES IN THE QUÉBEC CITY REGION: CARTIER-ROBERVAL, SAINT-LOUIS FORTS AND CHÂTEAUX AND ILOT DES PALAIS

Organizers and Chairs: Timothy E. Baumann

Participants: W. Moss/R. Fiset and G. Samson/H. Côté/M. Goyette/P. G. L'Anglais and R. Gauvin/R. Auger, D. Simoneau, and A. Bain/A. Bain, L. Filon, and L. Querrec/J. A. Bouchard-Peron and A. Bain/G. Treyvaud/Y. Monette and C. Cloutier

Discussants: Rebecca Yamin and Stephen Pendery

SYMPOSIUM: THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE SITE IN PHILADELPHIA: ARCHAEOLOGY OF FREEDOM AND SLAVERY AT THE BIRTH OF THE NEW NATION

Organizers: Douglas Mooney and Jed Levin

Chair: Stephen W. Tull

Participants: J. Levin/D. Mooney/M. Janowitz and M. Kaktins/P. Jeppson and J. Roberts/C. LaRoche

Discussant: Stephen W. Tull

SYMPOSIUM: RECONCEPTUALIZING "COMMUNITY," PAST AND PRESENT: CURRENT APPROACHES IN HISTORICAL AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizers and Chairs: Robert C. Chidester and Jolene L.U. Smith

Participants: R. Chidester and J. Smith/K. Deetz/B. Voss/P. Reckner/E. Larsen/A. Simpson/J. Smith/S. Brighton/K. Uunila and G. Bowen

Discussant: Christopher Matthews

SYMPOSIUM: DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY IN TRADE

SYMPOSIUM: IN THE SHADOW OF INDEPENDENCE: REMAKING THE IMAGE OF EARLY AMERICA AT THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER SITE IN INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Organizers: Willie Hoffman, Jed Levin, and Deborah Miller

Chair: Jed Levin

Participants: W. Hoffman, J. Levin, D. Miller, and D. Mooney/K. Coughlan, W. Hoffman, P. Jeppson, J. Levin, and D. Miller/W. Hoffman and J. Levin/K. Morrell and D. Mooney/G. Muschio, C. Redmann, and M. Petrovich/T. Schweitzer

Discussant: Robert L. Schuyler

SYMPOSIUM: INNOVATIVE METHODS IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizers and Chairs: Keith T. Heinrich and Kira M. Presler

Participants: J. Baker/K. Heinrich/A. Jaillet/D. Maher and E. Olson/K. Presler and C. Mavromatis/D. Miller/S. Zacher and K. Presler

Discussant: Benjamin Resnick

SYMPOSIUM: TESTING BORDERS: CONSERVATION, ACCESSIBILITY, AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

Organizers: Emily Williams and Lisa Young

Chair: Emily Williams

Participants: L. Young/N. Binnie and T. Grant/S. Grieve/S. Watkins-Kenney/C. Cook/E. Williams and K. Ladd-Kostro

SYMPOSIUM: THE WAITT INSTITUTE FOR DISCOVERY: A NEW PARTNER IN NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizers: Michael H. Dessner and Dominique Rissolo

Chair: Joseph G. Lepore

Participants: J. Morris and S. Bilicki/M. Cameron, P. Dorrington, and D. Keith/D. Rissolo, F. Hanselmann, and J. Delgado/F. Hanselmann, J. Delgado, and J. McKay/P. Erreguerena, H. Meinecke, R. Sanchez, and E. Gallegos

Discussant: James P. Delgado

SYMPOSIUM: THE FRENCH FISHERY IN NEWFOUNDLAND: THE TRANSATLANTIC LANDSCAPE OF AN ATLANTIC BORDERLAND

Organizer and Chair: Peter E. Pope

Participants: P. Pope/M. Burns/G. Godbout/S. Noel/A. St. John/A. Crompton/H. Brown

Discussant: Brad Loewen

GENERAL SESSION: GOING BEYOND: STUDIES IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Participants: M. Senatore, A. Zarankin, and M. Salerno/D. Orr/H. Mytum/J. Camp/P. Wright, J. Barangan, and K. Ohoro/CR Auge

GENERAL SESSION: PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

Participants: J. Roby/L. Kirchler/M. Freeman/M. Furlong/S. Lundgren/A. Jackson

GENERAL SESSION: INDUSTRY AND WORK

Participants: A. Valentino/E. Norris/A. Dumas/S. Sportman/J. Franzen/D. Trepal/B. Barna/S. Heffner/L. Mollin-Kling

POSTER SESSION II (all day)

Participants: C. Poplin/ L. M. Malischke/K. Pyszka/R. Wendel/G. Calfas/R. Martinson/K. Heasley/E. Taschereau/S.

RELATIONS

Organizers: Suzanne Spencer-Wood and Sherene Baugher
Chair: Suzanne Spencer-Wood
Participants: S. Hamilton/K. Woodhouse-Beyer/T. Parno/S. Sweitz/S. Baugher/E. Laanela
Discussant: Suzanne Spencer-Wood

SYMPOSIUM: NATCHA...NACO...NACKUH...HOW DO YOU SAY IT? WHICH STATE IS IT IN? ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN NATCHITOCHES AND NACOGDOCHES, THE OLDEST TOWNS IN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS

Organizer and Chair: Elizabeth L. Davoli
Participants: J. Girard/E. Davoli/T. Hahn III/S. Hahn/T. Middlebrook and M. Jackson/T. Middlebrook, M. Jackson, and L. Cecil
Discussant: George Avery

SYMPOSIUM: SAN DIEGO: BORDER TOWN TO BOOM-TOWN

Organizers and Chairs: Tanya Wahoff and Christy Dolan
Participants: J. Cleland/R. Carrico/P. Chace and M. Roeder/M. Tennyson/T. Wahoff/C. Dolan and S. Stroud
Discussant: Rod McLean

SYMPOSIUM: BRIDGING DISCIPLINARY BOUNDARIES: MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND QUANTITATIVE APPROACHES TO SITE FORMATION PROCESSES OF SUBMERGED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Organizers and Chairs: Matt Keith and Amanda M. Evans
Participants: M. Keith, A. Evans, and M. Andrus/A. Evans, G. Miot da Silva, P. Hesp, and B. Keim/D. Jones, A. Borgens, and D. Ball/D. Conlin and M. Russell/R. Plets, J. Dix, and A. Bastos and A. Best/I. Oxley/J. Steinmetz

SYMPOSIUM: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BACHELORS IN THE WEST

Organizer and Chair: Catherine H. Spude
Participants: C. Spude/C. Spude/R. Mills and C. Spude/M. Thurlo/J. Huddleson/D. Ross/D. Southworth II/D. Scott
Discussants: Mark Timmons and Catherine H. Spude

GENERAL SESSION: AFRICAN-AMERICAN LIVED LIFE AND IDENTITY

Participants: J. Handler/G. Ziesing/N. Phaup/M. Adamu/L. Randle

Saturday 10 January 2009

8:00 a.m. – 5:20 p.m.	Sessions
8:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	Book Room Open
10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Tour: Twentieth-Century Toronto
1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	Public Archaeology Session REEL Archaeology
5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.	SHA Board of Directors Meeting

Committee Meetings:

Editorial Advisory Committee
Newsletter Editorial Advisory Committee
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Morning Proceedings

SYMPOSIUM: PLACES OF MEANING, MEANING IN PLACE: TANGIBILITY, CONTROVERSY, AND CONSCIENCE

AT HISTORIC SITES – PART I

Organizers and Chairs: Kevin M. Bartoy and Jay Stottman
Participants: J. Stottman/T. Baumann, V. Altizer, A. Hurley, and V. Love/D. Black/N. O'Malley and G. Crothers/Z. Liao/S. Grieve, N. Watson, and A. Fastier/P. Redol and M. Cruz/M. Beck and W. Lees/T. Rock/T. Moyer/L. Fried
Discussants: John H. Jameson Jr. and Neil A. Silberman

SYMPOSIUM: "FROM THE STILL-VEXED BERMOUTHES": CELEBRATING THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BERMUDA 400 YEARS ON – PART I

Organizers and Chairs: B. R. Fortenberry and Marley Brown III
Participants: P. Bojakowski/J. Adams/K. Custer and P. Bojakowski/J. Triggs/E. Harris and N. Barka/I. Quitmeyer, S. Atkins, and J. Bowen/B. Fortenberry and T. Parno/L. Pecoraro/J. Triggs/T. Trussell/R. Lowry
Discussants: Marley Brown III and Edward Harris

SYMPOSIUM: SNAPSHOTS FROM THE CITY OF CONSO-LATION: ARCHAEOLOGY IN TORONTO

Organizer and Chair: David A. Robertson
Participants: D. Spittal/R. Williamson/E. MacDonald/H. Henderson/D. Robertson/C. Andreae/K. Smardz Frost/E. Blau-bergs
Discussant: Andrew Stewart

SYMPOSIUM: MATERIALS AND MEANINGS OF RITU-ALS IN ATLANTIC AFRICA AND THE AFRICAN DIASPORA – PART I

Organizers and Chairs: Akin Ogundiran and Paula Saunders
Participants: N. Norman/C. Fennell/J. Davidson/G. Gundaker/P. Gomez/A. Agundiran/M. Reeves/A. Usman
Discussant: Kofi Agorsah

SYMPOSIUM: THE SPANISH COLONIZATION FLEET OF DON TRISTAN DE LUNA Y ARELLANO: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF EMANUEL POINT SHIPS I AND II

Organizer and Chair: John R. Bratten
Participants: J. Bratten/G. Cook/J. Worth/S. Sorset/C. Reese
Discussant: Roger C. Smith

SYMPOSIUM: 3D DOCUMENTATION AND DISSEMINA-TION IN MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizers and Chairs: Fred Hocker and Toby Jones
Participants: B. Rennison/M. Scafuri/F. Hocker/A. Engstrom/T. Jones/A. Leuchtmann, P. Campbell, T. Hicks, E. Ray, D. Stewart, and E. Wyllie/E. Wyatt and J. Zacher

SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CARIB-BEAN COLONIAL EXCHANGE NETWORKS

Organizers: Kenneth G. Kelly and Catherine Losier
Chair: Kenneth G. Kelly
Participants: F. Bigot/D. Hughes/C. Losier/M. Fanning/K. Kelly/F. Casagrande/L. Gijanto
Discussant: Brad Loewen

SYMPOSIUM: "THESE GRAND FRESHWATER SEAS OF OURS"

Organizer and Chair: Carrie Sowden
Participants: B. Ford/L. A. Gordon/B. Krueger/D. VanZandt/C. Sowden/S. McClellan and K. Cassavoy/N. Kopp/A. Caporaso

SYMPOSIUM: HISTORICAL CONTINUITY ON THE

NORTHWEST COAST

Organizers and Chairs: Rudy Reimer and Trevor Orchard
Participants: R. Reimer/T. Orchard/T. Clark, G. Hill, and K. Bowie/A. Cannon and B. MacDonald/S. Copp and T. Hoffman/P. Merchant

SYMPOSIUM: THE BORDERS WITHIN: EXPLORING THE INSTITUTIONAL BOUNDARIES OF SOCIETY

Organizers: Evelyn Nimmo and Chris King
Chair: Evelyn Nimmo
Participants: F. C. King/V. Castillo/E. Nimmo/A. Smith/M. Kaktins and M. Olson/D. Bush/A. Myers
Discussant: Eleanor Casella

GENERAL SESSION: STUDIES OF MARINE VESSELS
Participants: J. Pollack/K. Batchvarov/D. Stewart/D. Abbass, J. Farrell, S. Resler, and J. Zarzynski/J. Marcotte

GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FORTS AND POSTS

Participants: J. Last/Z. Beier/E. Dorset/M. Markowski

Afternoon Proceedings

SYMPOSIUM: PLACES OF MEANING, MEANING IN PLACE: TANGIBILITY, CONTROVERSY, AND CONSCIENCE AT HISTORIC SITES – PART II

Organizers and Chairs: Kevin M. Bartoy and Jay Stottman
Participants: H. Koop/K. Sullivan/J. Crockett/G. Nayton/E. Drake/J. Flexner/J. Scott/S. Miller/A. Agbe-Davies/K. Bartoy
Discussants: John H. Jameson Jr. and Neil A. Silberman

SYMPOSIUM: “FROM THE STILL-VEXED BERMOUTHES”: CELEBRATING THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BERMUDA 400 YEARS ON – PART II

Organizers and Chairs: B. R. Fortenberry and Marley Brown III
Participants: E. Chappell/N. Richards, C. Mires, J. Hoyt, and P. Campbell/W. Neubauer/B. Elliot/C. Andrews/M. Jarvis
Discussants: Marley Brown III and Edward Harris

SYMPOSIUM: SHIFTING BORDERS: UNDERSTANDING NEGOTIATIONS AND CHANGE IN IDENTITY IN HISTORIC CEMETERIES

Organizers and Chairs: Catherine Paterson and Ani Chénier
Participants: J. Pye/N. Densmore/P. Killoran and D. Pollack/C. Paterson/B. Usher/A. Chénier/R. Garvin/J. Finch
Discussant: Aubrey Cannon

SYMPOSIUM: MATERIALS AND MEANINGS OF RITUALS IN ATLANTIC AFRICA AND THE AFRICAN DIASPORA – PART II

Organizers and Chairs: Akin Ogundiran and Paula Saunders
Participants: K. Agorsah/P. Saunders/J. Brandon/R. Pasquareli/H. Blouet/H. Matternes and S. Richey/T. Weik and N. Washington-Weik
Discussant: Andrew Apter

SYMPOSIUM: THE SEARCH FOR THE SLAVE SHIP *TROUVADORE* AND THE U.S. NAVY ANTI-SLAVERY PATROL IN THE TCI: THREE SHIPS, ONE STORY

Organizers: Toni L. Carrell and Donald H. Keith
Chair: Donald H. Keith
Participants: T. Carrell and J. Hunter III/M. Krivor/D. Keith and T. Carrell/J. Burns/J. Hunter and D. Keith/V. Veerkamp and

R. Coberly
Discussants: Paul F. Johnston

SYMPOSIUM: INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGY AND NIP-MUC HISTORY

Organizer and Chair: Stephen A. Mrozowski
Participants: S. Mrozowski (intro)/R. Gould/H. Herbster/S. Mrozowski/G. Pezzarossi/H. Law
Discussant: Marge Bruschac

GENERAL SESSION: MARINE PREDICTIVE MODELING, LANDSCAPES, AND MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Participants: H. Hatch/A. Firth/E. Sonnenburg, J. Boyce, and E. Reinhardt/ N. Hamilton/M. Dunkley/K. Eslinger and L. Landry/L. Landry/S. Webster and A. Firth/C. Amer, S. Harris, and E. Wright/N. Post

GENERAL SESSION: LAKE CHAMPLAIN-HUDSON RIVER UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

Participants: A. Cohn/A. Kane/S. Lyman/C. Sabick/G. Schwarz

GENERAL SESSION: MERCHANTS AND ELITE LIFE
Participants: C. Williamson/J. Garman/M. Styger/E. Tourigny

GENERAL SESSION: PLURALITIES AND ENCLAVES IN THE COMMUNITY OR ON THE FRONTIER

Participants: M. Purser/T. Cuddy/J. Richko Labate/D. Brauner/M. Manion/M. Costura

GENERAL SESSION: PLURALITIES AND ENCLAVES IN THE COMMUNITY OR ON THE FRONTIER – PART II

Participants: J. Jones/D. Gardner/L. Pasacreta, D. Hutchinson, and K. Westling/J. Campbell/H. Norton/L. Wilson

GENERAL SESSION: MATERIAL CULTURE STUDIES

Participants: D. Miller/S. Newstead/L. Pomper/D. Wells/J. Castells/M. Jackson/M. Swords/K. Smith/D. Elkin, M. Grosso, G. Barrientos, and N. Ciarlo/T. Putman/A. Manahan

Sunday 11 January 2009

8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Tour: Niagara Falls and Niagara-on-the-Lake

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Tour: The Material Evidence of Our Industrial Past



The Distillery District (“Our Industrial Past” tour)

SHA 2009 CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

THE FAIRMONT ROYAL YORK • TORONTO, ONTARIO
JANUARY 7-11, 2009



**SOCIETY for
HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY**

9707 Key West Avenue, Suite 100
Rockville, MD 20850
P: 301-990-2454 F: 301-990-9771
E: hq@sha.org

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Registration for the SHA 2009 Conference will open on Friday, October 1, 2008. The advance registration period runs from October 1, 2008 to December 5, 2008. After December 5, registration rates increase.

THERE ARE THREE WAYS TO REGISTER:

1. Online through the SHA web site (www.sha.org) until December 28, 2008. SHA members must log into the online system using their assigned user name and password to receive the member registration rate. Contact the SHA office for questions about your user name and password.
2. Fax your completed registration form with your credit card payment information to the SHA at 301/990-9771.
3. Mail your completed registration form with your payment to Society for Historical Archaeology, 9707 Key West Avenue, Suite 100, Rockville, MD 20850.

If you need assistance completing this form, please contact the SHA Headquarters staff at 301/990-2454 or hq@sha.org.

FULL REGISTRATION

☐ Please check if FFA.

Full Name _____ Suffix _____

Fax Name/Numbers for Badge _____

Firm/Institution _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Postal Code _____ Country (if other than US) _____

Phone _____

E-mail _____

GUEST REGISTRATION

Name _____

Fax Name/Numbers for Badge _____

City _____ State _____ Country _____

REGISTRATION CATEGORIES AND FEES

Full Contribution registration includes admission to all symposiums, forums and general sessions, the Plenary and Public Archaeology sessions, the Book Room, Wednesday's Opening Night Reception, the SHA Business Meeting, the Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour, and the Awards Ceremony and Dance. Workshops, considerable lunches, Thursday evening's Dinner and Silent Auction at the Hershey Hall of Fame, Friday evening's Banquet, and all organized tours are priced separately and are not included in the full conference registration price.

To qualify for the member registration rate, you must be a 2008 or 2009 SHA member.

Individuals who submitted abstracts in response to the 2009 Call for Papers will automatically be credited their \$25 per abstract submission fee when registering for the 2009 conference online. If you are not registering online, please indicate the appropriate credit in the space provided. (If you have submitted one abstract, you should claim a \$25 credit. If you submitted and paid for two abstracts, you should claim a \$50 credit.)

Students must provide proof of current student status (copy of student ID) with their registration to receive the student rate.

Guest registration includes admission to the Opening Reception, and Friday's Pre-Awards Banquet Cocktail Hour and the Awards Ceremony and Dance. Registered guests are also eligible to purchase tickets for Thursday evening's Dinner and Silent Auction at the Hershey Hall of Fame, Friday evening's Awards Banquet, and all organized tours. The Public Archaeology Session on Saturday afternoon is open to everyone free of charge.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

☐ Please check if special assistance is needed.

REGISTRATION RATES	Until 12/5/08	After 12/5/08
SHA Member	\$180 \$_____	\$205 \$_____
Non-Member	\$280 \$_____	\$305 \$_____
SHA Student Member	\$95 \$_____	\$120 \$_____
Student Non-Member	\$140 \$_____	\$165 \$_____
Guest	\$50 \$_____	\$75 \$_____

2009 CONFERENCE PRESENTERS ONLY

Credit for \$25/abstract submission fee already paid

\$ _____ of abstracts x \$25 _____ return - \$ _____

REGISTRATION TOTAL _____ \$ _____

EVENTS

OPENING NIGHT RECEPTION (for fee)

Wednesday, January 7, 2009

8:00 pm – 11:00 pm, Concert Hall Foyer

☐ If we will be attending.....\$

PAINT PRESIDENTS' STUDENT RECEPTION (Students ONLY) (for fee)

Thursday, January 8, 2009

4:00 pm – 6:00 pm, Textiles Room

☐ I will be attending.....\$

DINNER RECEPTION & BILENT AUCTION (for fee)

HOCKEY HALL OF FAME

Thursday, January 8, 2009

7:00 pm – 10:00 pm

☐ # _____ x \$40.....\$

AWARDS BANQUET (for fee)

Friday, January 9, 2009

7:30 pm – 8:30 pm, Imperial Ballroom

☐ # _____ x \$55.00.....\$

AWARDS CEREMONY AND DANCE (for fee)

Friday, January 9, 2009

9:00 pm – 11:30 pm, Grand Pavilion Ballroom

☐ If we will be attending.....\$

EVENTS TOTAL.....\$

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS

Thursday, January 8, 2009

Roundtable Luncheon.....\$30.00 \$

Please indicate 1st, 2nd and 3rd choice.

☐ **[RL1] MILITARY ARMORIAL CERAMICS** \$

☐ **[RL2] ARCHAEOLOGY IS NOTHING WITHOUT ITS PUBLIC: DISCUSSING PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY**
(Mara Karsen) \$

☐ **[RL3] RESEARCH AND CRIM CHALLENGES TO**
CEMETERY INVESTIGATIONS (Holly Martello) \$

Friday, January 9, 2009

Roundtable Luncheon.....\$30.00 \$

Please indicate 1st and 2nd choice.

☐ **[RL4] EMERGING TRENDS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY**
OF THE 20TH & 21ST CENTURIES (Angela Smith) \$

☐ **[RL5] ETHICS OF WRECK EXCAVATIONS** \$

ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEON TOTAL.....\$

WORKSHOPS

(W1) POTENT POTABLES: EXPERIENCE A GENUINE PERIOD

HANGOVER—Phil Dunning

Half Day Workshop, Wednesday, January 7, 2009, 12:15 pm – 5:00 pm

Member.....\$75 \$

Non-Member.....\$100 \$

Student Member.....\$50 \$

Student Non-Member.....\$70 \$

(W2) THE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR THE

CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC PLACES AND PUBLIC CANADA'S

CRM POLICY—Christopher Hivet and Bob Garcia

Full Day Workshop, Wednesday, January 7, 2009, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

Member.....\$70 \$

Non-Member.....\$95 \$

Student Member.....\$50 \$

Student Non-Member.....\$70 \$

(W3) AN ARCHAEOLOGIST'S GUIDE TO DOCUMENTARY

FILMMAKING—Peter J. Papa and Joseph W. Zarzynski, RPM

Full Day Workshop, Wednesday, January 7, 2009, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

Member.....\$80 \$

Non-Member.....\$105 \$

Student Member.....\$50 \$

Student Non-Member.....\$70 \$

(W4) ARCHAEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATION—Jack Scott

Full Day Workshop, Wednesday, January 7, 2009, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

Member.....\$85 \$

Non-Member.....\$110 \$

Student Member.....\$50 \$

Student Non-Member.....\$70 \$

(W5) PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF BIOARCHAEOLOGY AND HUMAN

BONE ANALYSIS—Thomas A. Grist and Kimberly A. Moran

Full Day Workshop, Wednesday, January 7, 2009, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

Member.....\$85 \$

Non-Member.....\$110 \$

Student Member.....\$50 \$

Student Non-Member.....\$70 \$

(W6) A SURVEY OF CHEMISTRY FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

—Cynthia L. Barclay and Richard J. Lindin

Two Full Days—One day of classroom and a second day of
fieldwork Tuesday, January 6 and Wednesday, January 7, 2009

Member.....\$95 \$

Non-Member.....\$120 \$

Student Member.....\$60 \$

Student Non-Member.....\$75 \$

(W7) ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION FIELD TECHNIQUE—

CH Cook and Martha Carter

Two Full Days, Tuesday, January 6 and Wednesday, January 7, 2009

Member.....\$125 \$

Non-Member.....\$140 \$

Student Member.....\$60 \$

Student Non-Member.....\$80 \$

WORKSHOP TOTAL.....\$

TOURS

(T1) SAINT-JAMES AMONG THE HUDONS, THE HURONIA MUSEUM, AND HURON GUENEAU VILLAGE, MIDLAND (lunch included)

Wednesday, January 7, 2009, 8:30 am – 5:00 pm

☐ # _____ x \$85 _____ \$

(T2) FORTS AND FUR

Wednesday, January 7, 2009, 8:30 am – 5:00 pm

☐ # _____ x \$45 _____ \$

(T3) ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM AND GARDNER CERAMIC MUSEUM

Wednesday, January 7, 2009, 9:00 am – 11:30 am

☐ # _____ x \$25 _____ \$

(T4) AFRICAN-CANADIAN WOMEN IN EARLY TORONTO

Wednesday, January 7, 2009, 9:45 am – 12:00 pm

☐ # _____ x \$15 _____ \$

(T5) CN TOWER AND STEAM WHISTLE BREWERY

Wednesday, January 7, 2009, 1:00 pm – 5:30 pm

☐ # _____ x \$45 _____ \$

(T6) GLACIER TO SKYSCRAPER, A WATERFRONT TOUR OF REALLY OLD TORONTO

Thursday, January 8, 2009, 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm

☐ # _____ x \$30 _____ \$

(T7) NINETEENTH-CENTURY TORONTO

Friday, January 9, 2009, 1:00 pm – 4:00 pm

☐ # _____ x \$15 _____ \$

(T8) TWENTIETH-CENTURY TORONTO

Saturday, January 10, 2009, 10:00 am – 1:00 pm

☐ # _____ x \$15 _____ \$

(T9) NIAGARA FALLS AND NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE (lunch included)

Sunday, January 11, 2009, 8:30 am – 5:00 pm

☐ # _____ x \$85 _____ \$

(T10) THE MATERIAL EVIDENCE OF OUR INDUSTRIAL PAST

Sunday, January 11, 2009, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

☐ # _____ x \$45 _____ \$

BUS TOURS TOTAL _____ \$

CONTRIBUTIONS & SPONSORSHIP

STUDENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Please use the following donation to purchase a discount ticket for the
SHA student:

☐ # _____ x \$55 (per ticket) – Total Amount of Donation \$ _____

CONFERENCE SPONSORSHIP

For more information on corporate and event sponsorship, visit the site
online at consha.org and click on the 2009 Conference page.

☐ I would like to be a conference sponsor and help offset the costs
of the 2009 conference.

Amount of Sponsorship _____ \$

CONTRIBUTIONS & SPONSORSHIP TOTAL _____ \$

TOTAL CONFERENCE

Registration _____ \$

Special Events _____ \$

Workshops _____ \$

Roundtable Luncheon _____ \$

Bus Tours _____ \$

Student Contribution and Conference Sponsorship _____ \$

TOTAL DUE _____ \$

METHOD OF PAYMENT

Registrations will not be processed without full payment.

☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express

Card Number _____

Expiration Date _____ Security Code _____

Name on Card _____

Authorizing Signature _____

If you are paying by credit card and would like to fix your registration form
and payment information to the SHA, the number is 3018998-9771.

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

CANCELLATION POLICY

All registration refund requests must be received in writing by the
SHA and postmarked no later than December 14, 2008. You will
be refunded fees paid minus a \$50.00 processing fee. No refunds
will be given after December 14. Refund requests should be
mailed to the SHA at <http://sha.org> or mailed to the SHA at the
address below.



Society for Historical Archaeology
9707 Key West Avenue, Suite 100
Rockville, MD 20850
P 301/950-2454 F 301/950-9771 E info@sha.org

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Company Name (Each company must be approved to appear on any signage in the Conference Program and on the SHA Website Sponsor Page.)

Company Name

Address

City

State

Zip





Country

Phone

Fax

Email

SPONSORSHIP LEVELS (Check one)

 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Loonie - \$300 plus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledged in Program with Thank You Listed on Website Sponsor Page <p><i>(Please email your corporate logo in eps format to SHA Headquarters at logos@sha.org by 11/3/08.)</i></p>	 <p><input type="checkbox"/> St. George Token - \$1,000 plus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledged in Program with Thank You Listed on Website Sponsor Page Listed on Sponsor Thank You sign at Registration Table Half Page Ad in Program (\$450 value). <p>Contact the SHA Headquarters staff for ad dimensions and formats. Advertising must be received by 11/3/08.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Complimentary Individual Registration (\$150 value). <p><i>(Please email your corporate logo in eps format to SHA Headquarters at logos@sha.org by 11/3/08.)</i></p>
 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Isaac Brock Token - \$500 plus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledged in Program with Thank You Listed on Website Sponsor Page Quarter Page Ad in Program (\$200 value). <p>Contact the SHA Headquarters staff for ad dimensions and formats. Advertising must be received by 11/3/08. <i>(Please email your corporate logo in eps format to SHA Headquarters at logos@sha.org by 11/3/08.)</i></p>	 <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dominion of Canada 50 cent piece - \$2,000 plus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledged in Program with Thank You Listed on Website Sponsor Page Listed on Sponsor Thank You sign at Registration Table Full Page Ad in Program (\$750 value) Contact the SHA Headquarters staff for ad dimensions and formats. Advertising must be received by 11/3/08. Named Table in the SHA Book Room (\$500 value includes one complimentary registration) Sponsor Sign/Barrier at Event Acknowledges in public relations materials. <p><i>(Please email your corporate logo in eps format to SHA Headquarters at logos@sha.org by 11/3/08.)</i></p>

PAYMENT INFORMATION

☐ Check Enclosed ☐ Credit Card (Visa, MasterCard or American Express)

Card #

Exp. Date

Security Code

Name on Card

Authorizing Signature

Send contract and payment to: Society for Historical Archaeology, 15245 Shady Grove Road, Suite 130, Rockville, MD 20850 Fax 301/300-0771 Email: hq@sha.org



CONTACT INFORMATION

Company Name (Specify as you want it to appear on any signage, in the Conference Program and on the SHA Website Sponsor Page.)

Contact Name

Address

City

State

Zip

Country

Phone

Fax

Email

SPONSORSHIP LEVELS (Check one)

☐ **Event sponsorship—\$500**

Please indicate which event:

- Listed in Program Thank You
- Listed on Website Sponsor Page
- Quarter Page Ad in Program (\$200 value)

Contact the SHA Headquarters staff for ad dimensions and formats. Advertising must be received by 11/3/08.

Please email your corporate logo in eps format to SHA Headquarters at khodchew@rogersol.com by 11/3/08.

☐ **Student Reception—\$500**

- Listed in Program Thank You
- Listed on Website Sponsor Page
- Quarter Page Ad in Program (\$200 value)

Contact the SHA Headquarters staff for ad dimensions and formats. Advertising must be received by 11/3/08.

Please email your corporate logo in eps format to SHA Headquarters at khodchew@rogersol.com by 11/3/08.

☐ **Opening Reception—\$1,000**

- Listed in Program Thank You
- Listed on Website Sponsor Page
- Listed on Sponsor Thank You sign at Registration Table
- Quarter Page Ad in Program (\$200 value) Contact the SHA Headquarters staff for ad dimensions and formats. Advertising must be received by 11/3/08
- One Complimentary Individual Registration (\$180 value)

Please email your corporate logo in eps format to SHA Headquarters at khodchew@rogersol.com by 11/3/08.

☐ **Saturday Afternoon Public Archaeology Session—\$1,500**

- Listed in Program Thank You
- Listed on Website Sponsor Page
- Listed on Sponsor Thank You sign at Registration Table
- Half Page Ad in Program (\$450 value)

Contact the SHA Headquarters staff for ad dimensions and formats. Advertising must be received by 11/3/08.

- One Complimentary Individual Registration (\$180 value)

Please email your corporate logo in eps format to SHA Headquarters at khodchew@rogersol.com by 11/3/08.

☐ **Reception & Silent Auction—Canadian Hockey Hall of Fame—\$5,000**

- Listed in Program Thank You
- Listed on Website Sponsor Page
- Listed on Sponsor Thank You sign at Registration Table
- Full Page Ad in Program (\$750 value)

Contact the SHA Headquarters staff for ad dimensions and formats. Advertising must be received by 11/3/08.

- Manned Table in Book Room (\$500 value includes one complimentary registration)
- Four additional conference registrations (\$720 value)
- Listed on Historical Archaeology sponsor page
- Acknowledgment in public relations materials

Please email your corporate logo in eps format to SHA Headquarters at khodchew@rogersol.com by 11/3/08.

PAYMENT INFORMATION

☐ Check Enclosed ☐ Credit Card (Visa, MasterCard or American Express)

Check Card #

Exp. Date

Security Code

Name on Card

Authorizing Signature

Send contract and payment to:

Society for Historical Archaeology, 8907 Bay View Avenue, Suite 100, Richmond Hill, ON L4B 3N2 Fax: 905-880-8771 Email: hq@sha.org

Donate Contributions: Send contract and payment to: The Ontario Heritage Trust, 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, ON M5G 1A3, Fax: 416-826-5071.

SUBMIT

CALL FOR DONATIONS FOR THE SHA 2009 SILENT AUCTION

The SHA Silent Auction has quickly become one of the highlights of the Society's annual conference, and this year's Auction at the Hockey Hall of Fame promises to be another great event. To ensure the success of this important fundraiser, however, we need your help. The Auction is a fun – and painless – way to make a contribution to the SHA. For businesses, there is the added bonus of a unique and high-value opportunity to showcase your products or services to the CRM and archaeology communities.

Donations are now being accepted for the SHA 2009 Silent Auction in Toronto. We are looking for items of all types to offer—from traditional archaeology-related books, services, and field and lab equipment to jewelry, music, food, gift certificates, trips, tours, and more. Please make sure your donation is portable, as the lucky winner will need to get it back home easily.

Please consider helping the Society this year with a donation to the Silent Auction. Donations should be sent to Ellen Blaubergs at 2 Petherwin Place, RR 1. Hawkestone, Ontario L0L 1T0. Please send your donation to Ellen by 12 December 2008.

Society for Historical Archaeology
2009 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Silent Auction Donor Form
Please mail this form with your donation before 12 December 2008.

Donor Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Postal Code, Country _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

Description of Item To Be Donated: _____

Value of Donation: _____

(This value will be posted at the Auction and is not necessarily the same as your estimated value for purposes of tax deductibility.)

Please ship to: Ellen Blaubergs
2 Petherwin Place, RR 1
Hawkestone, Ontario L0L 1T0
Canada

Questions? Contact Ellen Blaubergs at <eblaubergs@sympatico.ca> (preferred) or 705.326.2071 (home) or 705.329.6889 (work).

**SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
2009 CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY
TORONTO, ONTARIO
CANADA**

STUDENT VOLUNTEER FORM

Student volunteers are essential to the smooth operation of an SHA conference. By assisting with a variety of duties – from registration and Book Room set-up to the special events, and the sessions themselves, volunteers are key.

The SHA is looking for student volunteers to give eight hours of their time during the SHA Conference in exchange for free conference registration. If you are a student and would like to volunteer your time in exchange for the opportunity to attend the SHA 2009 Conference at no charge, complete the form below and return it with your conference registration form to the SHA Headquarters.

Applications will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis until 12 December 2008. A limited number of volunteer openings are available, so don't delay!

Name _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Email address: _____

Student at _____

Society for Historical Archaeology
9707 Key West Avenue, Suite 100
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: 301/990-2454
Fax: 301/990-9771
Email: hq@sha.org

**Death notice
Jerome E. Petsche**

Jerome E. Petsche, 77, of Hot Springs Village, AR, passed away May 19, 2008 at Hot Springs, AR. He was born June 26, 1930 at Osmond, NE to the late Ernest and Frances (Stevens) Petsche. Jerry enlisted in the U. S. Air Force on July 28, 1950 at Omaha, NE. He served during the Korean conflict and earned the Korean Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, Nation Defense Service Medal, Good conduct Medal and Japan Occupation Medal. He was honorably discharged on April 30, 1954 at Parks Air Force Base, CA. On June 8, 1957 he married Mary M. Sorensen and they were later divorced. He married Sue E. Shurtleff on December 23, 1971 at Fairfax, VA. She passed away December 25, 2003. Jerry was raised at Hartington, NE and graduated from the Hartington Holy Trinity High School in 1949. He served in the United States Air Force and following his military service he attended the University of Nebraska where he completed his bachelor's degree in Journalism and Masters Degree in Archaeology. He worked for several newspapers, the University of Nebraska, the Smithsonian Institute and later the National Park Service for 27 years. His archeological work included underwater exploration in the Florida Keys and the excavation of the Steamship Bertrand on the Missouri River. When he and Sue were married they moved to the Washington D. C. area and lived there until he retired. Following retirement they traveled throughout the United States until they settled in Hot Springs Village in 2002. More recently, he enjoyed golf and playing cards with his good friends in the Village. He visited Falls City frequently and was an avid Tiger fan. He enjoyed spending time with family, especially his grandchildren.

Jerry is survived by his daughter, Cathy Liberty and husband Gary of Falls City, NE, sons, Paul of San Jose, CA, Mark of Nashua, NH and Dr. Clayton Petsche of New York, NY, brothers, Robert and wife Sandy of Shawnee Mission, KS, William and wife Emma of Las Vegas, NV, Thomas and wife Linda of Salt Lake City, UT, six grandchildren, three step-grandchildren and 3 step-great grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his parents, wife, Sue, sisters, Mary Jean & Ruth Ann in childhood.

SHA COMMITTEE NEWS

Awards Committee

The Society for Historical Archaeology's Awards Committee is pleased to announce that the SHA will honor Robert L. Schuyler of the University of Pennsylvania for his lifetime contributions to historical archaeology by presenting him with the J. C. Harrington Award and Medal at its 2009 annual meeting. At the 2009 Awards Ceremony the Society will also present the John L. Cotter Award, given annually to an outstanding young scholar, to Christopher C. Fennell of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Dr. Fennell is being recognized for his contributions to the archaeology of the African Diaspora. All are welcome to attend the awards ceremony, which will take place on Friday, 9 January 2009 at the Fairmont Royal York Hotel in Toronto, immediately following the Society's annual banquet.

Academic and Professional Training Student Subcommittee

How to Choose a Graduate Program and Position Yourself in Your Application

Stacey Camp, Alicia Caporaso, and Lewis Jones

Choosing your Graduate Program

Choosing a graduate program for many seems a daunting task, and there are key aspects to consider when deciding in which schools you are interested and to which you will ultimately apply. It is never too early to start inquiring about potential graduate programs—waiting until the last year of your undergraduate program is much too late and may hinder the process.

The following suggestions have worked for many current successful graduate students. First, make a list of the schools that you might consider. Visit their websites and research who in the department is working an area that relates to your interests by reading several of their posted publications. By researching potential mentors, you can determine what schools are going to be your focus during the application process.

Second, when looking at potential programs, consider the reputation of the school,

the department, faculty, and current graduate students. By looking at potential faculty advisors and how they interact with their current graduate students, you will be able to determine if there is a potential match for you. Always make sure to contact graduate students in the program to find out how the faculty is dedicated to promoting student progress. Once you have done this you should contact faculty. You can send them a letter or an email to introduce yourself, and over time build a relationship that will help you during the application process. Make the effort to visit the schools and the departments that you have decided will best fit your personality and interests. Most departments encourage this practice.

When you have narrowed down your choices, it is time to prepare for the application process. Ensure that you have collected all the information needed to meet deadlines for yourself, recommenders, and transcripts. With regards to recommenders, it is important that you spend some time identifying your undergraduate faculty members that you know will provide excellent recommendations. Build a working relationship with faculty members both inside and outside your department. Not only will you ensure that they will feel comfortable recommending you, but you will also build a network that will be important to your graduate and professional career.

Apply to several schools and programs that meet your requirements, as this will give you a much better chance of acceptance. Remember, take time to research programs and potential mentors, introduce yourself early, and work towards developing a potential working relationship. Maintain contact prior to and during the application process, as they will be able to advocate for you to the admissions committee. Finally, make sure that you turn in everything on time and remind your recommenders to do the same.

Complementary Skills that Promote a Successful Application for a Historical Archaeology Program

It is of the utmost importance to remember that admissions committees consider the total student: they are interested in more than your progress in your undergraduate archaeology program. Take time to organize your curriculum vitae so that it highlights complementary skills. The following skill sets have proven very useful to current graduate students in historical

archaeology.

As historical archaeologists, it is common to research archival and other historical sources. In many cases, these sources are in a language other than English. Depending upon your region of study in North America, for example, it is common to find documents in both French and Spanish. If you have not pursued a foreign language while an undergraduate, do not despair. Most graduate programs can incorporate foreign language study.

List all coursework that may be relevant to your graduate program, especially if it relates to research you have done as an undergraduate. In addition to your primary graduate research, your previous coursework and associated projects may interest other faculty within the department.

In the current technological age, it is common to work with and create electronic data sets and records. Emphasize your computer skills and the software programs with which you work. Common software packages utilized in archaeology include geographic information systems (GIS), drafting software, mathematical modeling tools such as MATLAB, and scientific statistical packages. Many universities have courses in these subjects.

Lastly, list all miscellaneous skill sets you feel may be relevant. You might be surprised how the ability to take professional photographs, repair an engine, or scuba dive can benefit fieldwork teams.

What to Expect: Writing in Graduate School

As a graduate student, you may feel that all you ever do is write. Assignments will include field notes, course papers, site reports, conference presentations, class lectures, and perhaps a thesis. In addition, you are often expected to have your work published. Failing to publish a book chapter, an article, a book review, or something as brief as a summary of your research in a newsletter will make the professional job search difficult.

Writing is a skill that is refined with practice, and making the transition from writing a course paper or thesis proposal to a polished publication can seem daunting as a graduate student. However, there are several tips that have worked for current graduate students to help get you started. One of the best ways to begin is by asking your advisor or fellow graduate students to review one or two of your best papers, conference presentations, or thesis chapters.

Ask for critical commentary that will aid in revisions. If your university offers writing tutors, utilize the service. The best academic writing is clear, concise, and accessible to readers outside of your field. Therefore, it also helps to send a draft to a friend or family member. Expect to receive critical feedback. Remember, nearly every publication goes through a rigorous editing process—you are not the only one! The sooner you learn to incorporate and respond to reviewers' comments, the better it will be for the development of your professional career.

The last and perhaps most important aspect of getting a publication finished is setting time aside to develop your writing. This may seem incredibly difficult to

do amidst your teaching schedule, coursework, and other graduate school commitments—the only way to get writing completed is by scheduling it into your daily routine. This is one of the most effective writing strategies used by university professors. For guidance, check out some of the more useful publications on writing in academia and the social sciences. Recommended favorites include Anne Lamott's *Bird by Bird: Some Instructions on Writing and Life*, Howard Becker's *Writing for Social Scientists: How to Start and Finish Your Thesis, Book, or Article*, and Paul Silvia's *How to Write a Lot: A Practical Guide to Productive Academic Writing*.

Becker, Howard S.

1986 *Writing for Social Scientists: How to Start and Finish Your Thesis, Book, or Article*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Lamott, Anne

1994 *Bird by Bird: Some Instructions on Writing and Life*. Pantheon Books, New York.

Silvia, Paul J.

2007 *How to Write a Lot: A Practical Guide to Productive Academic Writing*. American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.

2008-2009 Guide to Graduate Programs in Historical and Underwater Archaeology

Compiled by Alicia Valentino

Selecting a graduate school is an important step toward becoming a professional archaeologist. This is also a difficult step, and students who wish to pursue graduate studies in historical and underwater archaeology are at a particular disadvantage because there are few graduate programs in these areas. Faculty find it difficult to advise students inquiring about graduate opportunities, particularly if the student's interests are in areas quite different from their own. Students should realize that even though historical archaeology is a growing field, there are few departments with established programs devoted to its study.

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

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

The "guide" is updated yearly and includes listings for institutions around the world. It is also posted on the SHA website (<http://www.sha.org/>). This year, 68 institutions are listed in the guide. Corrections or updates were provided for all but 20 of the entries. To submit a new entry or to make a correction/update in the printed or Web versions of the guide, please contact the guide editor at <SHAGradGuide@gmail.com>. Additional or new information about an institution will be posted throughout the coming year on the Web version of the guide within a reasonable time after the editor receives it.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

1. Institution Name: University of Arizona
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
- 3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Ayres, James E. (M.A., Arizona 1970; Adj. Lect.; SHA Harrington Medalist) historical archaeology, historic preservation, U.S. Southwest, material culture, Overseas Chinese

Fish, Paul R. (Ph.D., Arizona St 1976; Curator Archaeology Arizona State Museum [ASM]) protohistoric and early historic periods, southern Arizona and northern Mexico, cultural resource management (CRM)

Killick, David (Ph.D., Yale 1990; Assoc. Prof.; joint appt. with Materials Sci. and Eng.) archaeometry, history of technology, archaeometallurgy, Africa

Majewski, Teresita (Ph.D., Missouri 1987; Assoc. Res. Prof.) historical archaeology, material culture (esp. ceramics), settlement of the Trans-Mississippi West, CRM, ethnohistory, U.S. Midwest, American Southwest

Mills, Barbara J. (Ph.D., New Mexico 1989; Prof.) contact-period and historic Pueblos, ceramic analysis, CRM, ethnoarchaeology

Olsen, John W. (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1980; Regents' Prof.) Asian-American material culture

Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet (Ph.D., Georgia 2001; Asst. Prof. and Asst. Curator Zooarchaeology [ASM]) historical archaeology, zooarchaeology, contact period, Southeast, Southwest

Reid, J. Jefferson (Ph.D., Arizona 1973; University Distinguished Prof.) prehistory and historical archaeology of the American Southwest

Schiffer, Michael B. (Ph.D., Arizona 1973; Rieker Distinguished Prof.) modern material culture, technology and society, history of electrical and electronic technologies, ceramics, experimental archaeology

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Adams, E. Charles (Ph.D., Colorado 1975; Curator Archaeology ASM) contact-period and historic Pueblos, Greater Southwest

Dean, Jeffrey S. (Ph.D., Arizona 1967; Haury Distinguished Prof.; Lab of Tree Ring Res.) historic-period Native Americans, chronometric methods

Ferg, Alan C. (M.A., Arizona 1980; Curatorial Spec ASM) material culture, historic Native American groups in the Greater Southwest

Jones, Timothy W. (Ph.D., Arizona 1995; Res. Assoc. Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology [BARA]) industrial and urban archaeology

Parezo, Nancy J. (Ph.D., Arizona 1981; Prof.; American Indian Studies; joint appt. with ASM) art and material culture of Southwest U.S.

Sheridan, Thomas E. (Ph.D., Arizona 1983; Prof.; joint appt. Southwest Center) ethnohistory, Southwest U.S., northwestern Mexico.

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

5. For More Information Contact:

J. Jefferson Reid, Department of Anthropology, Haury Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 USA; phone: 520.621.8546; fax: 520.621.2088; email: <jreid@email.arizona.edu>; Web page: <http://w3.arizona.edu/~anthro/>.

BALL STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Ball State University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Groover, Mark D. (Ph.D., Tennessee 1998; Assoc. Prof.) historical archaeology; eastern U.S., Southeast, Midwest, 1700s–1950s, archaeological theory, quantitative methods, CRM

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Boyd, Colleen (Ph.D., Washington 2001; Asst. Prof.) ethnohistory, anthropological theory, Native North America, cross-cultural epistemologies, theory of history, identity, and place

Bowers, Evelyn J. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1983; Assoc. Prof.) biological anthropology, human life cycle, historical demography

Hicks, Ronald H. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1975; Prof.) archaeology, Indiana, Midwest, pioneer settlement, cognitive archaeology, folklore

Hogue, S. Homes (Ph.D., North Carolina 1988; Prof.) biological anthropology, human osteology, faunal analysis

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

5. For More Information Contact:

Mark Groover, Department of Anthropology, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306-0435 USA; phone: 765.285.3567; email: <mdgroover@bsu.edu>; M. Groover's historical archaeology Web page at Ball State University: <http://mdgroover.iweb.bsu.edu>; Department of Anthropology Web page: <http://www.bsu.edu/csh/anthro/>.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Boston University

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Beaudry, Mary C. (Ph.D., Brown 1980; Prof. Archaeology and Anthropology) historical and industrial archaeology of the Americas and British Isles, comparative colonialism, material culture studies, anthropology of food and foodways, archaeological theory, documentary analysis, historical anthropology

Elia, Ricardo J. (Ph.D., Boston 1982; Assoc. Prof.) archaeological heritage management, ethics in archaeology

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

Hicks, Dan (Ph.D., Bristol 2002; Res. Fellow) historical archaeology of the British Atlantic world

Hodge, Christina J. (Ph.D., Boston 2007; Res. Fellow) historical archaeology of Atlantic world, museums, culture contact, postcolonial theory

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

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

White, Carolyn (Ph.D., Boston 2002, Res. Fellow) global historical archaeology, gender studies, material culture studies, museum studies

4. General Statement: The department stresses global comparative archaeology, with its greatest strength lying in the area of complex societies. Historical archaeology is presented in a broadly comparative format. Research in soils, ethnobotany, petrology, and computer facilities, including a newly updated GIS lab, are available. The Stone Science Library houses the library of the Archaeological Institute of America and extensive holdings in anthropology, archaeology, and remote sensing. Relevant courses include Archaeology of Colonial America; Archaeology of Post-Colonial America; Industrial Archaeology; Oral History and Written Records in Archaeology; Approaches to Artifact Analysis in Historical Archaeology; Archaeology of the Age of Exploration; Archaeology of Colonial Boston; Archaeology and Colonialism; Archaeological Administration, Ethics, and the Law; Spatial Analysis; Remote Sensing in Archaeology; Paleoethnobotany; Geoarchaeology; and Geographical Information Systems in Archaeology. There are also M.A. programs in Archaeological Heritage Management and Geoarchaeology. Related departments and programs include: American and New England Studies, Preservation Studies, Art History, the Center for Remote Sensing, and the Center for Materials Research in Archaeology based at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ongoing projects in historical archaeology include work at the William Carr Plantation, Little Bay, Montserrat (Beaudry), the Mary B. Wakefield Estate in Milton, MA (Beaudry in collaboration with Prof. C. Dempsey of Preservation Studies), and graduate student projects at sites in the Caribbean, Bermuda, New England, and Virginia. Topics include colonialism, religion in everyday life, working-class material culture, ceramic and small finds analysis, urban and landscape archaeology, African Diaspora, ethnicity, immigration, and gender studies. Degrees offered are B.A., M.A., and Ph.D.

5. For More Information Contact:

Mary C. Beaudry, Director of Graduate Studies, or Christopher Roosevelt, Director of Graduate Admissions, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215 USA; phone: 617.353.3415; fax: 617.353.6800; email: <beaudry@bu.edu> or <chr@bu.edu>; online forms and applications available at <http://web.bu.edu/cas/graduate/index.html>; Web page: <http://www.bu.edu/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

1. Institution Name: University of Bristol

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology and Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical/Maritime Archaeology:

Aston, Mick (B.A., Birmingham, FSA, MIFA; retired Prof. of Landscape Archaeology) landscape archaeology, historical archaeology (post-Roman, especially towns and monastic archaeology and the archaeology of Bristol and the West of England); currently works with Channel Four TV program TimeTeam.

Horton, Mark (Ph.D., Cantab, FSA; Prof. of Archaeology and Deputy Head of Research, School of Arts) historical archaeology, landscape archaeology, fieldwork techniques, medieval, post-medieval, and industrial landscapes. tropical and desert environments, worldwide historical-archaeological experience since 1979 (Panama, Honduras, Cayman Islands, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Bermuda, Egypt, Kenya, Zanzibar, Sri Lanka, Ireland, and the UK), Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Archaeology and the Media and currently presents BBC2 series Coast, and is the advisor on BBC1 archaeology drama series, Bonekickers.

Monk, Kimberley (M.A., North Carolina; Programme Coordinator, M.A. Maritime Archaeology and History) underwater archaeology, naval ships 1700–1800; fieldwork in British Virgin Islands and Isles of Scily

Morriss, Roger (D.Phil., Oxon; Tutor in Maritime Archaeology) maritime history

Mowl, Timothy (M.A., D.Phil., FSA Oxon, Prof. of Architectural History and Designed Landscapes, Programme Director, M.A. in Garden History) English garden history and architectural history; has completed seventh book on the historic gardens of England

Piccini, Angela (Ph.D., Sheffield; Res Fellow) historical archaeology, contemporary archaeology, media archaeology, practice as research in performance media, consumption of heritage

Saunders, Nicholas (M.A., Ph.D., Sr Lect. in Historical Archaeology, Programme Coordinator, M.A. Historical Archaeology) material culture and archaeology; fieldwork in Peru, France, and Jordan (Great Arab Revolt project); 20th-century conflict archaeology, First World War

Schofield, John (Ph.D., Soton; Visiting Fellow in Historical Archaeology) historical archaeology, contemporary archaeology, landscape, heritage management and characterization, conflict archaeology, contemporary art as representations and interpretations of the world around us, material culture and memory

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Bowie, Fiona (Ph.D., Cantab, PGCE Wales) social anthropology of religion, African anthropology.

Brown, Kate Robson (Ph.D., Cantab; Scientific Archaeology) osteoarchaeology, scientific archaeology, human evolution, study of human remains from the recent and historical past (18th and 19th centuries)

Dodson, Aidan (Ph.D., Cantab; Teaching Fellow) Egyptian archaeology

Gardiner, Paula (Ph.D., Bristol) landscape and prehistoric archaeology, European Mesolithic

Gibson, Mhairi (B.A., Ph.D., Cantab) biological anthropology and human adaptation fieldwork in Ethiopia

Harrison, Richard (Ph.D., Harvard, Prof. of European prehistory) Bronze Age in Spain and northern Europe

Heyd, Volker (D.Phil., Saarland) European prehistory and protohistory

Hodos, Tamar (D.Phil., Oxon) classical and Mediterranean archaeology
 Momigliano, Nicoletta (Ph.D., London) Aegean archaeology
 Pike, Alastair (D.Phil., Oxon) scientific archaeology, isotopes, dating methods
 Pollard, Joshua (M.A., Ph.D., Cardiff) prehistory and landscape archaeology, material culture, 18th-century ceramics
 Prior, Stuart (M.A., Ph.D., Bristol) landscape archaeology, landscape of conflict
 Shankland, David (Ph.D., Cantab) anthropology and heritage in Turkey and the Middle East
 Theodossopoulos, Dimitrios (Lect., Ph.D. LSE & UCL) environmental anthropology, tourism, Panama (fieldwork with the Embara)
 Zilhao, Joao (Ph.D., Prof. of Paleolithic Archaeology) human origins in Europe

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

5. For More Information Contact:

Mark Horton, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, 43 Woodland Rd., Bristol BS8 1UU, UK; phone: +44.1179.546069; fax: +44.1179.546001; email: <Mark.Horton@bristol.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/graduate/>.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Brown University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
- 3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Anderson, Douglas D. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1967; Prof.) archaeology, circumpolar prehistory and history, hunter-gatherer ecology, environmental management, ethnonationalism, early agriculture, Native North America, Southeast Asia

Gould, Richard A. (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1965; Prof.) ethnoarchaeology, underwater archaeology, biological anthropology, forensic archaeology, Australia and the Pacific, Finland

Houston, Stephen (Ph.D., Yale 1987; Prof.) archaeology, architecture, complex societies, writing and iconography, epigraphy, anthropology of the body, Mesoamerica, Europe

Rubertone, Patricia E. (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1979; Assoc. Prof.) historical archaeology, ethnohistory, culture contact and colonialism, landscape and memory, material culture, Native North America, New England

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Alcock, Susan E. (Ph.D., Cantab 1989; Prof. Classics & Director, Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World) classical archaeology, landscape, imperialism, sacred space and memory, Mediterranean

Cherry, John F. (Ph.D., Soton 1981; Prof. Classics) classical archaeology, complex societies, regional survey, landscape, Mediterranean

Krech, Shepard, III (Ph.D., Harvard 1974; Prof. & Director, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology) social anthropology, ethnohistory, environmental studies, material culture, museums, Native North America, Subarctic

Lubar, Steven (Ph.D., Chicago 1983; Prof. American Civilization & Director, John Nicholas Brown Center for the Study of American Civilization) public history, material culture, museums and memorials, history of technology, North America

Malone, Patrick (Ph.D., Brown 1971; Assoc. Prof. American Civilization and Urban Studies) industrial archaeology, technology and material culture, cultural landscapes, New England

Simmons, William S. (Ph.D., Harvard 1967; Prof.) social anthropology, ethnohistory, folklore and religion, Native North America, New England

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has a long tradition of excellence at Brown. The program's strengths are its approaches to culture contact and colonialism, ethnic and cultural identity, multiethnic and diasporic communities, landscape and memory, and underwater archaeology; and more broadly, its emphasis on historical and multidisciplinary research in anthropology. The core archaeology faculty is actively engaged in related fieldwork in North America (New England, Alaska), Mesoamerica (Guatemala), and Australia. Recent Ph.D.s and current graduate students have conducted research in these geographical areas, as well as in other places (e.g., Brazil, Canada, the Chesapeake, California, Indonesia, and Ireland). Historical archaeology graduate students interact with graduate students in sociocultural anthropology and benefit from the intellectual stimulation and support gained from conversations across the subdisciplines on a wide range of theoretical, methodological, temporal, and geographical interests. Available facilities include the Anthropology Department's new archaeology lab, computer labs, the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology (closed temporarily), and the Laboratory for Circumpolar Studies. Graduate students may also take advantage of other resources such as the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Earthlab in Geological Sciences, the John Carter Brown Library (a world-renowned collection of primary historical materials on North and South America from the colonial period), and the Sheridan Center for Teaching and Learning's workshops and teaching certificate program to prepare them for the academic job market. The faculty's ties to the Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World, a campus hub for interdisciplinary archaeology, and the John Nicholas Brown Center for the Study of American Civilization, Brown University's center for the public humanities, provide additional opportunities for scholarly enrichment and networking through sponsored lectures, brown-bag talks, and social events. Students enroll in an A.M./Ph.D. program; Master's degrees in Anthropology are offered en route to the doctorate.

5. For More Information Contact:

Patricia E. Rubertone, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Box 1921, Providence, RI 02912 USA; email: <Patricia_Rubertone@brown.edu>; phone: 401.863.3251; fax: 401.863.7588. For general information about the graduate program, contact the Director of Graduate Studies, Stephen Houston, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Box 1921, Providence, RI 02912, USA; email: <Stephen_Houston@brown.edu>. Web page: <http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Anthropology/>

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

1. Institution Name: University of Calgary

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Callaghan, Richard (Ph.D., Calgary 1990; Asst. Prof.) maritime archaeology, Caribbean

Dawson, Peter (Ph.D., Calgary 1999; Asst. Prof.) ethnoarchaeology, Arctic

Katzenberg, M. Anne (Ph.D., Toronto 1983; Prof.) paleopathology, paleonutrition, North America, Caribbean

Kooyman, Brian (Ph.D., Otago 1986; Assoc. Prof.) faunal analysis, Plains

McCafferty, Geoffrey (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1993; Assoc. Prof.) household archaeology, social identity (gender, ethnicity), ceramic analysis, New England, Latin America

Oetelaar, Gerald (Ph.D., S Illinois; Assoc. Prof.) landscape archaeology, Plains

Raymond, Scott (Ph.D.)

Walde, Dale (Ph.D., Calgary 1995; Asst. Prof. and Field School Director) faunal analysis, public archaeology

4. General Statement: Historical archaeological research is currently being undertaken by faculty and graduate students in the Canadian Plains, the Caribbean, the Arctic, Africa, and Mesoamerica. Emphasis is on the contact period, though due to the geographical range of ongoing research, the beginning of the contact period depends on where one is situated geographically. Ongoing projects include early settlement in Calgary; Fort Edmonton; the Bar U Ranch analysis; a British cemetery in Antigua; burials associated with Colonial churches in Puebla, Mexico; and a contact-era site in Nicaragua. The university features excellent laboratory facilities and comparative collections for faunal analysis and ethnobotanical remains. The department is affiliated with the Glenbow Museum in Calgary, and a museum program has recently been created. M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are granted by the department.

5. For More Information Contact:

Geoffrey McCafferty, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB T2N 1N4 Canada; phone: 403.220.6364; email: <mccaffer@ucalgary.ca>.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

1. Institution Name: University of California, Berkeley

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Agarwal, Sabrina (Ph.D., Toronto; Asst. Prof.) bioarchaeology and gender, biocultural sources of maternal bone loss, Roman and historic Britain, Canada

Habu, Junko (Ph.D., McGill; Assoc. Prof.) hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement, prehistoric Jomon hunter-gatherers in Japan, East Asian archaeology, ceramic analysis, historical archaeology in Japan

Joyce, Rosemary (Ph.D., Illinois; Prof.) prehispanic and colonial Latin America, gender and sexuality, performance theory, Honduras

Kirch, Patrick (Prof. Anthropology), environmental archaeology, contact archaeology in Polynesia

Lightfoot, Kent G. (Ph.D., Arizona St; Prof.) Native American-Russian contact and colonial-period archaeology, culture change, multiethnic communities, coastal hunter-gatherers, California, southwestern and northeastern archaeology and ethnography, theoretical issues of coastal hunter-gatherers

Wilkie, Laurie A. (Ph.D., UCLA; Prof., Director Archaeological Research Facility) historical archaeology, emphases on understanding constructions of social difference and inequality—particularly as related to race, sex, and gender; sociopolitics of archaeology, African Diaspora (with emphasis on Deep South and Caribbean), American-period California, late 18th to mid-20th centuries

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has a long tradition of excellence at the university. The strengths of the program include: the archaeology of culture contact and change in colonial and postcolonial settings; social identity; and the formation of multiethnic and diasporic communities; household archaeology; and gender and family archaeology. The archaeology faculty at Berkeley is very active in field research, with projects in North America, the Caribbean, Europe, Polynesia, and Japan. Recent graduates and currently enrolled students have also conducted research at historic-period sites in California, Virginia, Hawaii, New York, Massachusetts, Louisiana, the Caribbean, Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, and Australia. The archaeology graduate students are a close-knit community numbering around 50 and consisting of students working in a broad range of theoretical, geographical, methodological, and chronological arenas. Student and faculty offices are located in the Archaeological Research Facility (ARF), an independent research unit closely affiliated with the department. ARF also has a large open atrium that serves as a popular lounge area for students and faculty. During the academic year, ARF sponsors a weekly “bag lunch” archaeological lecture series and several nighttime lectures per semester with distinguished guest lecturers. The department offers the Ph.D.; the M.A. is awarded upon completion of first-year course work and written and oral exams. Normative completion time for the program is six years. Students are assigned two faculty advisors. Students have a range of funding opportunities including graduate student instructorships, graduate student researchships (through the Anthropology Department and the Hearst Museum), readerships, university fellowships and block grants, and tuition waivers. Departmental resources available to students include laboratories for Historical Archaeology, California Archaeology, Paleoethnobotany, Polynesia, Europe,

and Southeast Asia. Comparative faunal (domestic and wild) collections from Honduras, California, and the Caribbean are housed throughout the laboratories. Additional laboratory facilities and equipment are available to students through ARF. Students can apply for research support from ARF. ARF also contains a wet lab that is available to graduate students for processing materials, analyzing soil samples, and preparing thin sections. The department houses the George and Mary Foster Anthropology Library (the second largest in the country) and is currently building a new state-of-the-art multimedia laboratory. The Hearst Museum contains national and international historic, prehistoric, and ethnographic collections. The university also houses the Bancroft Library, which is world renowned for its archival collections, particularly related to the American West. Please note that there are no faculty with expertise in underwater archaeology.

5. For More Information Contact:

Laurie Wilkie, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; phone: 510.643.0677; fax: 510.643.8557; email: <lawilkie@berkeley.edu>. For applications and general information contact: Ned Garrett, Graduate Advisor, Department of Anthropology, 232 Kroeber Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; phone: 510.642.3406; email: <ned@berkeley.edu>; page: <http://ls.berkeley.edu/dept/anth/dept.html>.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ

1. Institution Name: University of California, Santa Cruz

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley; Prof.) zooarchaeology, African archaeology, pastoralism, colonial New Mexico, Holocene coastal California, interpretive theory, visual anthropology

Habicht-Mauche, Judith (Ph.D., Harvard; Prof.) North American prehistory and ethnohistory, ceramic analysis, tribal societies, culture contact and trade, material culture and technology, ethnicity and culture

Monroe, J. Cameron (Ph.D., UCLA; Asst. Prof.) historical archaeology, complex societies, political economy, landscape, Africa and the African Diaspora

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Hildebrandt, William (Ph.D., UC-Davis, Adj. Prof.) California and Great Basin archaeology, human behavioral ecology, cultural resource management

Yasur-Landau, Assaf (Ph.D., Tel Aviv University; Asst. Prof., History): ancient Israel and the Near East, Aegean Bronze Age Studies, archaeology of migration and interregional interaction, domestic behavioral patterns

4. General Statement: The doctoral program in anthropological archaeology is highly selective, focusing on the archaeology of late precolonial societies in East and West Africa and North America, especially the Southwest and California. The program features a major emerging concentration on the archaeology of colonial encounters among peoples of Europe, Africa, and the Americas, supported by recent and scheduled faculty hires. The program's focus on the archaeology of colonialism is augmented by departmental strengths in the cultural anthropology of colonial encounters and is further enriched by interdisciplinary relationships with faculty in History, Latino and Latin American Studies, and History of Art and Visual Culture. We anticipate another faculty appointment in historical archaeology within the next three years, and plan yet another in the coming six years.

UC Santa Cruz's archaeology graduate program is distinctive in insisting that theories of power, production and exchange, human ecology, gender, ethnicity, and technological practice be explored through rigorous laboratory and field research methods. Doctoral students choose methodological concentrations in any of the following: ceramic materials analysis, landscape and architectural analysis, zooarchaeology, and chemical and isotopic characterization studies, singly or in combination. They work closely with faculty as apprentices in state-of-the-art research laboratories learning and applying advanced materials and spatial analysis techniques to address significant social, historical, and ecological problems.

The normal course of progress in the doctoral program in anthropology involves up to three years of increasingly specialized study before the Ph.D. Qualifying Examination, a field- or lab-based research project of variable length, and a year of dissertation writing. Students entering with master's degrees may progress through the program more swiftly, depending upon the fit of prior work with the requirements of the doctoral program. First-year students take a foundational course in the history of archaeological theory, another elective theory course, and pass a portfolio review of their year's work. They also participate in the departmental colloquia and proseminars and work closely with their faculty advisor to define methodological and regional foci of their curriculum and to begin to develop their dissertation prospectus.

5. For More Information Contact:

J. Cameron Monroe, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 USA; phone: 831.459.9920; fax: 831.459.5900; email: <jcmonroe@ucsc.edu>. For applications and general information contact: Fred Deakin, Graduate Program Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, Social Sciences 1, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064 USA; phone: 831.459.3588; fax: 831.459.5900; email: <fdeakin@ucsc.edu>. Please visit our website at <http://anthro.ucsc.edu> for further information.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. Institution Name: University of Chicago

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Dawdy, Shannon Lee (Ph.D., Michigan 2003; Asst. Prof.) colonialism and post-coloniality, race/ethnicity/gender, informal economies, textual methods, U.S., Caribbean

Dietler, Michael (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1990; Assoc. Prof.) colonialism, political economy, ethnoarchaeology, ritual, consumption, iden-

tity politics, Celtism, Iron Age Europe, Africa

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

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

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

Richard, François G. (Ph.D., Syracuse 2007; Asst. Prof.) landscape, political economy and Marxist theory, colonialism, memory, survey methodology, politics of archaeology and activist anthropology, West Africa

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

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

5. For More Information Contact:

Shannon Dawdy, Department of Anthropology, 1126 E. 59th Street, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637 USA; phone: 773.834.0829; email: <sdawdy@uchicago.edu>; Web page: <http://anthropology.uchicago.edu/index.html>

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Columbia University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Boyd, B. (Ph.D., Cantab 1996; Adj. Prof.) cultural politics of archaeology in Israel and Palestine, queer theory, social production of technology

Crossland, Zoe (Ph.D., Michigan 2001; Asst. Prof.) semiotics, cultural landscapes, missionization, materiality, the body, Madagascar, Britain

D'Altroy, Terence N. (Ph.D., UCLA 1981; Prof.) complex politics and economics, Andean South America

Fowles, Severin (Ph.D., Michigan 2004; Asst. Prof.) religion, materiality, cultural landscapes, posthumanism, cognitive archaeology, American Southwest

Morris, Ellen (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 2001; Adj. Prof.) state formation, imperialism, "intermediate periods," divine kingship in Egypt

Rothschild, Nan A. (Ph.D., NYU 1975; Prof.) urban archaeology, colonial and contact periods in North America, especially northeastern and southwestern U.S.

4. General Statement: The Columbia graduate archaeology program is well suited to the study of historical archaeology. Although it does not have a specific focus on the subdiscipline, most archaeologists on the faculty work with documentary sources and complex societies. There is also the opportunity to take courses (through the New York Archaeological Consortium) in other anthropology departments in New York City, and students may take classes within three excellent history departments at Columbia/Barnard, NYU, and CUNY. Archaeology is considered an interdisciplinary subject, drawing on art history, classics, the physical and biological sciences, as well as anthropology and other specialized institutes, all brought together by the Columbia Center for Archaeology. Library resources are particularly outstanding, including the New York Historical Society and the research branch of the New York Public Library. The William Duncan Strong Museum at Columbia contains the archaeological collections from the Stadt Huys and Hanover Square Block sites in NYC. Graduate students have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the National Museum of the American Indian, the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Lower East Side Tenement Museum, and many others. Both M.A. and Ph.D.s are awarded. Ph.D. study is fully funded. A department fund is available to support archaeology students who wish to undertake independent fieldwork or to collaborate with faculty on historic sites and materials.

5. For More Information Contact:

Zoe Crossland, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 USA; phone: 212.854.4315; fax: 212.854.7347; email: <zc2149@columbia.edu>; Web page: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/gsas/>.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Cornell University

2. Department Title: Archaeology Program; Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Baughner, Sherene (Ph.D., SUNY Stony Brook 1978; Assoc. Prof., Landscape Architecture, and Director of the Archaeology Program) historical archaeology, urban and farmstead archaeology, class, status, and ethnicity, cultural landscapes, North America

Gleach, Frederic W. (Ph.D., Chicago 1992; Sr. Lect., Anthropology, and Curator of the Anthropology Collections) historical anthropology, history of anthropology, material and visual culture, museum studies, tourism, Native North America, Puerto Rico, Cuba

Henderson, John S. (Ph.D., Yale 1974; Prof., Anthropology) archaeology of complex societies, ethnohistory, writing systems, settle-

ment patterns, ceramic analysis, Mesoamerica

Jordan, Kurt A. (Ph.D., Columbia 2002; Asst. Prof., Anthropology and American Indian Studies) historical archaeology of indigenous peoples, political economy, colonialism and cultural entanglement, North America, especially Haudenosaunee/Iroquois

3b. Other Related Faculty:

Fiskesjö, Magnus (Ph.D., Chicago 2000; Asst. Prof., Anthropology) museum studies, global cultural heritage issues, Asian anthropology and archaeology, borders and ethnic relations

Gleason, Kathryn L. (D.Phil., Oxon 1991; Assoc. Prof., Landscape Architecture) landscape and garden archaeology, design and conservation of archaeological sites, landscape architectural history, Roman Mediterranean

Goman, Michelle (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1996; Sr. Research Assoc., Earth and Atmospheric Sciences and Director of the Quaternary Paleocology Laboratory) paleoecology and paleoclimatology, pollen and plant macrofossil analysis, Mesoamerica, North America, Kenya

Manning, Stuart W. (Ph.D., Cantab 1995; Prof., Classics and Director of the Malcolm and Carolyn Wiener Laboratory for Aegean and Near Eastern Dendrochronology) classical archaeology, dendrochronology, radiocarbon dating, climate change, development of complex societies, Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean

Monroe, Christopher M. (Ph.D., Michigan 2000; Sr. Lect., Near Eastern Studies, and Curator of the Jonathan and Jeanette Rosen Tablet Collection) trade and intercultural relations, nautical archaeology, Mediterranean, Near East

Rossen, Jack (Ph.D., Kentucky 1991; Assoc. Prof. and Chair of Anthropology, Ithaca College) archaeobotany, lithic technology, North America, especially Haudenosaunee/Iroquois

Russell, Nerissa (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1993; Assoc. Prof., Anthropology) zooarchaeology and bone tools, inequality, human-animal relationships, social and symbolic roles of animals and meat, European and Near Eastern Neolithic

Tomlan, Michael A. (Ph.D., Cornell 1983; Prof., City and Regional Planning, and Director of the Historic Preservation Program) historic preservation planning, historic site management, materials conservation

Volman, Thomas P. (Ph.D., Chicago 1981; Assoc. Prof., Anthropology, and Director of Undergraduate Studies for the Archaeology Program) hunter-gatherers, environmental archaeology, paleoanthropology, Old World, especially southern Africa

4. General Statement: The Archaeology Program offers a Master's Degree; the Field of Anthropology offers a Ph.D. in anthropological archaeology for students who want to apply directly to a Ph.D. program. Cornell faculty members are engaged in ongoing field and laboratory projects in historical archaeology, examining 19th- to 20th-century Euroamerican village sites and 17th- to 18th-century Haudenosaunee/Iroquois sites in central New York. A major focus of the Cornell Archaeology M.A. program is public archaeology, broadly conceived. The program is designed for those who wish to pursue archaeological careers in museums, historic preservation, archaeological resource management, and other fields; it requires one year in full-time residence and a thesis. The Anthropology Ph.D. program is designed for those who wish to have a thorough grounding in the discipline of anthropology, drawing on the substantial expertise in sociocultural anthropology, history, historic preservation, and American Indian Studies available at Cornell; additional information is available at the Anthropology Department website. Resources available at Cornell include a zooarchaeological laboratory; dendrochronological laboratory; building materials conservation laboratory; digital imaging, mapping, remote sensing, and GIS facilities and data repositories; comparative zoological and botanical collections at the Museum of Vertebrates and Bailey Hortorium Herbarium; and an award-winning university library. An exchange program also allows students to take classes at Ithaca College. Financial support is available for Ph.D. students in Anthropology and some first- and second-year Archaeology M.A. students on a competitive basis. The Hirsch Fund provides support for student travel for archaeological fieldwork and research.

5. For More Information Contact:

Sherene Baugher, Director, Archaeology Program, 440 Kennedy Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca NY 14853 USA; phone: 607.255.9552; email: <sb8@cornell.edu>; or Kurt Jordan, Department of Anthropology, 210 McGraw Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca NY 14853 USA; phone 607.255.3109; email: <kj21@cornell.edu>; Web page: Archaeology Program, <http://www.archaeology.cornell.edu/>, Department of Anthropology, <http://falcon.arts.cornell.edu/Anthro/>.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

1. Institution Name: University of Denver (DU)

2. Department Title: Archaeology Program; Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Clark, Bonnie (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 2003; Asst. Prof.) historical archaeology, gender, ethnicity and material culture, cultural landscapes, western North America

Conyers, Larry (Ph.D., Colorado 1995; Assoc. Prof.) geophysical methods as applied to prehistoric and historic sites, Latin America, Plains, U.S. Southwest

Saitta, Dean (Ph.D., Massachusetts 1987; Assoc. Prof.) prehistoric and historical archaeology, political economy, material culture, urban studies, labor history, North America, U.S. Southwest

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Clemmer-Smith, Richard (Ph.D., Illinois 1972; Prof., Curator of Ethnology, DU Museum of Anthropology) ethnohistory, ethnology of the Southwest and Great Basin, cultural ecology, culture change

Kreps, Christina (Ph.D., Oregon 1994; Assoc. Prof., Dir. of Museum Studies, Dir. DU Museum of Anthropology) anthropology of museums, art and cultural expression, politics of culture, development, Southeast Asia, Indonesia, Borneo

Nelson, Sarah (Ph.D., Michigan 1973; Res. Prof., Curator of Archaeology, DU Museum of Anthropology) archaeology of gender, statistical methods, East Asia

4. General Statement: At DU, students interested in an M.A. in Anthropology with a focus in Historical Archaeology will engage in scholarship that is both theoretical and applied. The traditional strength of the department is a concern with the interaction of gender, race, ethnicity, class, and other variables in human affairs. Drawing on the resources of our Museum of Anthropology, we are concerned

with how the material world expresses and sustains human relationships and ways of thinking. Faculty in the department have been involved in a wide range of historical archaeological research including the Colorado Coalfield War project, the archaeology of the Mexican borderlands, urban archaeology, the search for historic sites using geophysical methods, and a wealth of CRM projects. Many resources are available to graduate students at DU. The archaeology lab includes comparative collections of historic artifacts as well as an historic artifact reference library and desk space for students. The department currently holds the collections from the Colorado Coalfield War project, including items excavated from the Ludlow Tent Colony. The DU Museum of Anthropology, which is very much a teaching museum, also curates many historic artifacts in its collections. All of these collections are available for student research. Additionally, students have the opportunity to be trained on and operate state-of-the-art geophysical prospecting equipment. Students interested in public archaeology are encouraged to work with the museum and take advantage of our public gallery. Faculty in allied departments, including history and geography, are other resources for our students.

5. For More Information Contact:

Dr. Bonnie Clark, Department of Anthropology, University of Denver, 2000 E. Asbury Ave., 146 Sturm Hall, Denver, CO 80208 USA; phone: 303.871.2875; fax: 303.871.2437; email: <bclark@du.edu>. Department information and application materials are available at the department's Web page: <http://www.du.edu/anthro>. For more information regarding the Colorado Coalfield Project, go to <http://www.du.edu/anthro/ludlow/>.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN

1. Institution Name: University College Dublin

2. Department Title: School of Archaeology

3a. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology:

O'Keeffe, Tadhg (Ph.D., National University of Ireland [NUI] 1991; Assoc. Prof.) medieval archaeology, historical archaeology, colonialism and postcolonialism, theory in historical archaeology, cross-Atlantic connections, with special reference to pre-1850 Irish settlement. Irish coordinator of IDARP (Irish Diaspora Archaeology Research Projects)

O'Sullivan, Aidan (Ph.D., NUI 2004; Sr. Lect.) early medieval Ireland: people and their landscapes, A.D. 400–1200, wetlands and maritime archaeology, landscape archaeology. Coordinator of EMAP (Early Medieval Landscapes Project)

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Brück, Joanna (Ph.D., Cantab 1999; Sr. Lect.)

Cooney, Gabriel (Ph.D., NUI 1987; Prof.)

Davis, Steve (Ph.D., Liverpool John Moores, 2003)

Lewis, Helen (Ph.D., Cantab 1999, Lect.)

O'Neill, John (Ph.D., QUB 2005; Lect.)

O'Sullivan, Muiris (Ph.D., NUI 1988; Sr. Lect.)

Peatfield, Alan (Ph.D., London, Lect.)

Warren, Graeme (Ph.D., Edinburgh 2001, Lect.)

4. General Statement: The School of Archaeology at the University College Dublin, one of the longest-established departments or schools of archaeology in Europe, offers both M.A. and Ph.D. degrees to students with research interests in medieval/historical/maritime archaeology. The M.A. is available full-time (one-year) or part-time (two-year) and is a taught programme; there are designated Historical and Contemporary Archaeology modules. The Ph.D. program has a three-year duration and is by research only. Graduate students in Historical or Contemporary Archaeology are also encouraged to participate in one or two School-led projects under the direction of Prof. O'Keeffe, and are included as authors in the publications. Prospective students are invited to make contact with the School to discuss course contents and program details, entry requirements, and possible research areas. Graduate students interested in theoretically informed historical archaeology and/or diaspora archaeology are especially encouraged to contact us.

5. For More Information Contact:

Professor Tadhg O'Keeffe, School of Archaeology, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland; phone: +353.17.168280; fax: +353.17.161184; emails: <archaeology@ucd.ie> and <tadhgokeeffe@ucd.ie>; Web page: <http://www.ucd.ie/archaeology/index.html>

DURHAM UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Durham University

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3a. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology:

Caple, Chris (Ph.D., Bradford; Sr. Lect.) ancient materials and object analysis, conservation, Welsh medieval castles

Church, Mike (Ph.D., Edinburgh; Lect.), environmental archaeology, North Atlantic Viking archaeology (Greenland, Iceland, Scotland)

Gerrard, Chris M. (Ph.D., Bristol; Reader) later medieval archaeology, Spanish medieval archaeology, fieldwork techniques, ceramics, Templars and Hospitallars, CRM, history and theory of medieval archaeology

Graves, Pam C. (Ph.D., Glasgow; Sr. Lect.) medieval and post-medieval urbanism, glass, church archaeology, North Sea rim in post-medieval period, archaeological theory

Seiple, Sarah (D.Phil., Oxon; Lect.) death and burial in early medieval Britain, cult sites in pre-Christian and Conversion-period Europe, Anglo-Saxon archaeology, landscape archaeology, interdisciplinary approaches to early medieval research

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Bailiff, Ian (M.Sc., Oxon; Prof.) dating techniques, luminescence

Chapman, John (Ph.D., London; Reader) prehistory of Central and Eastern Europe, archaeological theory

Coningham, Robin (Ph.D., Cantab; Prof.) archaeology of Buddhism, archaeology of Southern Asia
 Cramp, Rosemary (Ph.D.; Prof. Emeritus) Anglo-Saxon archaeology and sculpture
 Diaz Andreu, Margarita (Ph.D., Madrid; Sr. Lect.) Iberian and Mediterranean prehistory, history of archaeology, archaeological theory

Gowland, Becky (Ph.D., Durham; Lect.) palaeopathology, Roman and Anglo-Saxon burial
 Hingley, Richard (Ph.D., Soton; Reader) Roman archaeology, later prehistory in Britain
 Jakob, Tina (Ph.D., Durham; Lect.) palaeopathology, biological anthropology
 Kennet, Derek (Ph.D., SOAS; Lect.) early historic/medieval Indian archaeology, Islamic archaeology
 Leone, Anna (Ph.D., Leicester; Lect.) Late Antique urbanism, Byzantine archaeology, North African archaeology
 Moore, Tom (Ph.D., Durham; Lect.) Iron Age Britain and Europe, Roman archaeology, CRM
 Millard, Andrew (D.Phil., Oxon; Sr. Lect.) dating techniques, Bayesian statistic, bone chemistry
 Philip, Graham (Ph.D., Edinburgh; Prof.) archaeology of East Mediterranean, Ancient Middle East
 Roberts, Charlotte (Ph.D., Bradford; Prof.) physical anthropology, human remains, biocultural approaches to archaeology
 Rowley-Conwy, Peter (Ph.D., Cantab; Prof.) hunter-gatherers, origins of agriculture, zooarchaeology
 Richards, Mike (D.Phil., Oxon; Prof.) archaeological science, human diets, isotope analysis in archaeology
 Scarre, Chris (Ph.D., Cantab; Prof.) European Neolithic, early farming societies
 Skeates, Robin (D.Phil., Oxon; Sr. Lect.) museum studies and heritage management, European prehistory
 White, Mark (Ph.D., Cantab; Sr. Lect.) palaeolithic of Britain and Europe
 Wilkinson, Tony (Prof.) archaeology of the Middle East, landscape archaeology, geoarchaeology
 Wilson, Penny (Ph.D., Liverpool; Lect.) Egyptology, Roman and Late Antique archaeology in Egypt
 Witcher, Rob (Ph.D., Leicester; Lect.) Etruscan and Roman Italy, Roman Britain, GIS, landscape archaeology

4. General Statement: The department offers an M.A. in Historical Archaeology as one strand in its M.A. in Archaeology. M.A. students have the opportunity to study all aspects of the archaeology of the period A.D. 1500–1800, both in Britain and across the world. Particular emphasis is placed on the social and cultural context of material culture and on new theoretical approaches to the past. Ongoing research projects include: castles after the Middle Ages, field survey in England and Spain, traditional houses, post-medieval New-castle, Clarendon Park and Palace, north-east regional research framework for the historic environment, and thermoluminescence dating of bricks. Besides the M.A. in Historical Archaeology, we also offer an M.A. in Museum and Artefact studies, alongside the excellent museum facilities in Durham, an M.Sc. in Palaeopathology, and M.Sc. in Human Palaeoecology. Durham's medieval cathedral and castle are also a World Heritage site. Graduate students have access to excellent technical and laboratory facilities in a building newly refitted in 1996. Library facilities include large collections of early modern printed books and palaeographic training in 17th- and 18th-century documents. Staff have major field projects concerning a range of aspects including historic archaeology in Britain and throughout the world. We also offer M.A.s, M.Phil.s, and Ph.D.s by research in a range of subject areas. Students are encouraged to contact relevant members of staff to discuss possible topics.

5. For More Information Contact:

Mr. Paul Britton, Postgraduate Admissions Tutor, or Dr. Pam Graves, MA Convenor, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, UK; phone: +44.1913.341100; fax: +44.1913.341101; emails: <pgarch.admissions@durham.ac.uk> or <c.p.graves@durham.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.dur.ac.uk/Archaeology>.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY-ANTHROPOLOGY

1. Institution Name: East Carolina University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Ewen, Charles R. (Ph.D., Florida 1987; Prof.) contact period, public archaeology, method and theory, southeastern U.S.

4. General Statement: The M.A. program in Anthropology was started in 1995 and offers thesis and fieldwork opportunities in historical archaeology from the early colonial to the postbellum period. Ongoing projects include archaeological investigations at Colonial Bath and other historic-period sites in eastern North Carolina. There is also an opportunity to work with faculty in underwater archaeology in the Maritime Studies Program.

5. For More Information Contact:

Charles Ewen, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; phone: 252.328.9454; fax: 252.328.9464; email: <ewenc@ecu.edu>; Department Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/anth/>; Graduate School Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/gradschool/>.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY-MARITIME STUDIES

1. Institution Name: East Carolina University
2. Department Title: Program in Maritime Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Babits, Lawrence E. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Prof. and Director) material culture, underwater archaeology, American history, military history

Dudley, Wade G. (Ph.D., Alabama 1999; Asst. Prof.) naval and military history

Harris, Lynn (Ph.D., South Carolina; Asst. Prof.), underwater archaeology, public outreach

Mires, Calvin (M.A., E. Carolina 2005; Staff Archeologist) underwater archaeology, remote sensing

Palmer, Michael A. (Ph.D., Temple 1981; Prof.) naval and military history, American diplomatic history

Richards, Nathan (Ph.D., Flinders 2002; Asst. Prof.) underwater archaeology, Australia

Rodgers, Bradley A. (Ph.D., Union Institute 1993; Assoc. Prof.) conservation, underwater archaeology, steam power

Stewart, David (Ph.D., Texas A&M 2004; Asst. Prof.) historical and maritime archaeology

Swanson, Carl E. (Ph.D., W. Ontario 1979; Assoc. Prof.) colonial history, American history, privateering

4. General Statement: The Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina offers an M.A. degree in Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology. Research emphases include the Western Hemisphere, conservation, museum studies, and public history. Joyner Library contains one of the largest resources for U.S. Naval studies in the country. Ongoing projects include regional surveys of shipwrecks in North Carolina waters, Caribbean sites, projects in the Pacific Ocean, various Great Lakes sites, and Civil War sites along the southeast Atlantic coast. Resources include a conservation laboratory, remote-sensing equipment and training, a remote operated vehicle (ROV), and a university diving and boating safety office that directs low-visibility dive training. Summer 2008 field school, Bermuda; fall 2008 field school, Bermuda.

5. For More Information Contact:

Karen Underwood, Program in Maritime Studies, Admiral Ernest M. Eller House, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; phone: 252.328.6097; fax: 252.328.6754; email: <underwoodk@ecu.edu>; Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/maritime>.

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Flinders University

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3a. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial/Maritime/Historical Archaeology:

McKinnon, Jennifer F. (Ph.D. candidate, Florida State 2006; Lect.) maritime archaeology, historical archaeology, cultural heritage management, Spanish colonization and mission systems, ship construction, shipwreck shelter huts and lifesaving stations

Staniforth, Mark (Ph.D., Flinders 1999; Assoc. Prof.) maritime archaeology, primarily of the 18th–20th centuries in Australia, museum studies, material culture, cultural heritage management, historical archaeology

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Burke, Heather, historical archaeology.

Pate, Donald, archaeological bone chemistry and paleodiet

Smith, Claire, rock art and Australian indigenous archaeology

Wallis, Lynley, cultural heritage management

4. General Statement: The program focuses on the archaeology of the 18th–20th centuries, with a concentration on Australia. Within maritime archaeology, emphasis is placed on immigration and convict shipwrecks, shipwrecks and the importation of material culture (shipwreck cargoes), whaling shipwrecks, the archaeology of Australian-built ships, ships' graveyards, jetty sites, aircraft underwater, and underwater cultural heritage management. The program is linked to historical archaeological topics that include shore-based whaling stations and the archaeology of consumption. Material culture studies focus on Chinese export porcelain and the archaeology of containers. Museum studies include archaeological curatorship and museum display of archaeological materials. Facilities include a research laboratory, and the program has links to maritime archaeology projects and underwater CRM agencies in Australia. The Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand (AWSANZ) is an ongoing project. Graduate-degree programs offered include a Graduate Certificate in Maritime Archaeology (available internally as well as externally by distance learning), a Master of Maritime Archaeology (by coursework and minor thesis both internally and externally), as well as both M.A. and Ph.D. (by research and major thesis).

5. For More Information Contact:

Mark Staniforth, Convenor of Graduate Studies in Maritime Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia; phone: +61.08.8201 5195; fax: +61.08.8201 2784; email: <Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au>; Web page: <http://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

1. Institution Name: University of Florida

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Davidson, James (Ph.D., Texas 2004; Asst. Prof., African-American Studies) historical archaeology (19th–20th century), African Diaspora, mortuary studies, folk beliefs

Deagan, Kathleen (Ph.D., Florida 1974; Dist. Res. Curator; Fl. Mus. Ntl. Hist.) Spanish colonial archaeology, ethnohistory, eastern U.S., Circum-Caribbean basin

Milanich, Jerald T. (Ph.D., Florida 1971; Prof.; Fl. Mus. Ntl. Hist.) North American archaeology, ethnohistory, southeastern U.S., mission archaeology

Schmidt, Peter (Ph.D., Northwestern 1974; Prof., Center for African Studies) ethnoarchaeology, ethnohistory, historical archaeology, complex societies in Africa, Iron Age Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Gabon

4. General Statement: The program is based on individual faculty research programs in Spanish colonial archaeology, African historical archaeology, and mission archaeology. Also available are interdisciplinary programs in Historical Archaeology or Historic Preservation with the Departments of History and Architecture. Facilities include the Florida Museum of Natural History's Historical Archaeology Lab and Environmental Archaeology Labs; P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History archival collections; Caribbean Preservation Institute in the College of Architecture; Center for Latin American Studies faculty; and training and research opportunities in various languages. Both the M.A. and Ph.D. are offered.

5. For More Information Contact:

Michael Warren, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, PO Box 117305, Gainesville, FL 32611 USA; phone: 352.392.2253 ext. 245; fax: 352.392.6929; email: <mwarren@ufl.edu>, <rriley@anthro.ufl.edu>; Web page: web.anthro.ufl.edu/graduate.shtml.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Florida State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Doran, Glen H. (Ph.D., UC-Davis 1980; Prof.) plantation archaeology, human osteology, paleodemography
Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Ph.D., Florida 1975; Assoc. Prof.) historical archaeology of the southeastern U.S. and Caribbean, Spanish mission archaeology, zooarchaeology

Parkinson, William A. (Ph.D., Michigan 1999; Asst. Prof.) regional analysis, GIS, museum studies, public archaeology
Ward, Cheryl A. (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1993; Asst. Prof.) nautical archaeology, archaeobotany, Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt, Black Sea, Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Mexico

4. General Statement: The department has had a commitment to historical archaeology since the late 1940s. Thesis-based M.A. and M.Sc. degrees are offered. The Ph.D. in anthropology was added in fall 2000. Specific course offerings include: historical archaeology, nautical archaeology of the Americas, archaeological conservation, archaeobotany, zooarchaeology, and public archaeology. Faculty are involved in long-term archaeological projects at Spanish mission sites, plantations, and on shipwrecks. Formal courses in underwater archaeology were introduced in the early 1970s. Basic scuba certification is available. Underwater techniques training is offered during the spring semester in conjunction with the university's Academic Diving Program. The underwater field school is offered every summer and usually focuses on both submerged prehistoric sites as well as historic-period shipwreck excavations. Active field projects are potentially available year-round. The presence of the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service on campus provides many opportunities for terrestrial-project participation and collections-management experience. Employment and internship opportunities are also available at the San Luis Mission Site, Museum of Florida History, and the Department of State Conservation Laboratory and Site File offices, all located in Tallahassee. The department participates in the interdisciplinary program in museum studies, which requires approximately one additional year of course work and internship experience for certification.

5. For More Information Contact:

William Parkinson, Graduate Student Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4531 USA; phone: 850.644.4281; fax: 850.645.0032; email: <wparkins@mailers.fsu.edu>; Department Web page: <http://www.anthro.fsu.edu/>; Underwater archaeology program Web page: <http://http://www.anthro.fsu.edu/>.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

1. Institution Name: University of Georgia
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Garrison, Ervan (Ph.D., Missouri 1979; Prof. & Head, jnt. appt. with Dept. of Geology) archaeometry and geoarchaeology, geophysical prospection, preindustrial and industrial North America and medieval Europe, underwater archaeology

Reitz, Elizabeth J. (Ph.D., Florida 1979; Prof., Georgia Museum of Natural History) zooarchaeology, late prehistoric and historic periods, southeastern North America, Latin America

4. General Statement: The department offers concentrated study in ecological and environmental anthropology. Historical ecology and archaeological resources management are new focuses of the department. Anthropology graduate students have made significant contributions to archaeology, and the tradition continues. Departmental strengths in historical/underwater archaeology are zooarchaeology from any time period in North or South America and Europe as well as geoarchaeology and archaeometry from any time period in North or South America and Europe as well as colonial North America or medieval Europe. While the department does not maintain specific field course offerings in historical/underwater topics, it has established links with specialized field schools in these specialties. Examples of these links are the University of Edinburgh and the Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology (STUA) (<http://www.arcl.ed.ac.uk/>). Likewise, it cooperates with public agencies such as the U.S.D.A. Forest Service (<http://www.fs.fed.us/conf/sculfrnd>) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (<http://hpd.dnr.state.ga.us>) on historic sites archaeology. Students have access to excellent laboratories: Laboratory of Archaeology; Georgia Museum of Natural History, Zooarchaeology Laboratory; and the Center for Applied Isotope Studies. Faculty are also available from the Center for Archaeological Sciences (www.uga.edu/archsciences/). The university has facilities for element analysis, remote sensing, geophysical prospection, GIS, AMS dating, palynology, thin-sectioning, and luminescence dating. The Ph.D. degree is awarded to students who wish to pursue a less-structured, innovative program of study in the historical-underwater specialty areas. A Master's of Science in Archaeological Resources Management is the Department's newest degree offering. This M.S. degree is unique in that it is a 12-month, intensive degree track modeled on successful British examples. The M.S. degree is not coupled to the department's Ph.D. program. Entry into one program does not imply admission to the other. Our Ph.D. program also has these significant material advantages: financial support is given to virtually all of our students through teaching and research assistantships, and the Athens, GA, area has a comparatively low cost of living. Financial support is not available to students admitted to the M.S. degree program because of its time-intensive nature. Email us, arrange a visit, or apply online at the Department of Anthropology's Web page.

5. For More Information Contact:

Ervan Garrison, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-1619 USA; phone: 706.542.7479, 706.542.1097;

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

1. Institution Name: University of Glasgow

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical/Post-Medieval /Medieval Archaeology:

Batey, Colleen (Ph.D., Durham 1985) Viking and Norse studies

Campbell, Ewan (Ph.D., Cardiff 1991) early medieval Scotland and Wales

Dalglish, Christopher (Ph.D., Glasgow 2003) post-medieval Scotland, British Empire

Driscoll, Stephen (Ph.D., Glasgow 1987) medieval and post-medieval Scotland

Given, Michael (Ph.D., Cantab 1992) post-medieval Eastern Mediterranean, Scotland

Huggett, Jeremy (Ph.D., Staffordshire Polytechnic 1989) Anglo-Saxon archaeology and computer applications

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

5. For More Information Contact:

Michael Given, Department of Archaeology, The University, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, Scotland, UK; phone: +44.1413.306114; fax: +44.1413.303544; email: <m.given@archaeology.gla.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.gla.ac.uk/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA

1. Institution Name: University of Haifa

2. Department Title: Department of Maritime Civilizations

3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Artzy, Michal (Ph.D., Brandeis 1972; Assoc. Prof.) coastal archaeology

Finkelstein, Gerald (Ph.D., Sorbonne 1993; Teaching Assoc.) archaeology and maritime history

Kahanov, Ya'acov (Ph.D., Haifa 1997; Lect.) nautical archaeology

Kashtan, Nadav (Ph.D., Université des Sciences Humaines, Strasbourg 1989; Teaching Assoc.) maritime history

Khalilieh, Hassan (Ph.D., Princeton 1995; Lect.) maritime history (Muslim, medieval)

Shalev, Sariel (Ph.D., Tel Aviv 1993; Sr. Lect.) archaeometallurgy

Zohar, Irit (Ph.D., Tel Aviv 2003; Teaching Assoc.) archaeozoology

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Kerem, Dan (Ph.D., Scripps Inst of Oceanography 1979; Teaching Assoc.) marine physiology

Mart, Yossi (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1984; Prof.) marine geology, coastal geomorphology

Sivan, Dorit (Ph.D., Hebrew Jerusalem 1996; Lect.) coastal geology and geomorphology

Spanier, Ehud (Ph.D., Miami 1975; Prof.) oceanography, marine biology

4. General Statement: The Department of Maritime Civilizations offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees combining coastal and underwater archaeology, maritime history, oceanography, and coastal and underwater geology and geomorphology. It is fundamental to the orientation of the department that specialized work in any field of maritime studies relates to work in the other fields. Students are expected to supplement class work through participation in archaeological excavations, geological surveys, and Zodiac trips along the coast of Israel. Students who intend to carry out underwater research should earn scuba diving licenses before their registration or during the first year of study. Courses in small boat handling are also available. Individuals from abroad who do not know Hebrew may apply for admission; however, during their first year they will be expected to enroll in the university's accelerated Hebrew course and take directed reading courses with members of the faculty in order to join the regular program during their second year. The M.A. degree may be earned with or without a thesis; in the latter case, students must register for a minor in another department as well as in the Department of Maritime Civilizations. Related departments in the university include Archaeology, Land of Israel Studies, History, Geography (including a special program in shipping), Biblical History, and Art History. The department has a research arm, the Leon Recanati Institute for Maritime Studies at the University of Haifa, through which research is conducted. In addition to the institute, the department maintains ties with the National Maritime Museum and the National Center for Oceanographic and Limnological Research. Ongoing research projects at the institute include: Caesarea land and sea excavations; the Tel Nami land and sea regional project; the Tel Akko project; study of the Jewish contribution to seafaring throughout history; Islamic maritime law and trade; and various studies focusing on marine resources, geology, and geomorphology.

5. For More Information Contact:

Dr. Dorit Sivan, Department of Maritime Civilizations, University of Haifa, Mount Carmel Haifa 31905 Israel; phone: 972.4.8240941; fax: 972.4.8249011 (department), email: <dsivan@research.haifa.ac.il>; <http://www.haifa.ac.il>.

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

1. Institution Name: University of Houston
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Brown, Kenneth L. (Ph.D., Penn St 1975; Assoc. Prof.) archaeology, cultural ecology, historical archaeology; Mesoamerica, African Diaspora

4. For More Information Contact:

Kenneth Brown, Dept of Anthropology, Univ. of Houston, 4800 Calhoun, Houston, TX 77204-500 USA; phone: 713.743.3780; fax: 713.743.4287; email: <klbrown@uh.edu>; <anthro@mail.uh.edu>; <http://www.anthropology.uh.edu/index.htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

1. Institution Name: University of Idaho
2. Department Title: Department of Sociology/ Anthropology/Justice Studies
- 3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Camp, Stacey, (Ph.D., Stanford 2009; Asst. Prof.) late 19th–early 20th centuries, historical archaeology of North America, archaeological theory, tourism and travel, critical race theory, labor and social inequality, the politics of the past

Sprague, Roderick (Ph.D., Arizona 1967; Prof. Emeritus) artifact function, glass beads, funerary artifacts, 19th–20th centuries, Pacific Northwest

Warner, Mark (Ph.D., Virginia 1998; Assoc. Prof.) 19th century, zooarchaeology, archaeology of ethnicity, archaeological theory, archaeology of the west, Chesapeake Bay, Plains

- 3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Carley, Caroline (M.A., Idaho 1979; Affiliate Instructor) Pacific Northwest, 19th–20th centuries, ethnographic-historic landscapes

Evans-Janke, Leah (M.A., Idaho 1998; Collections Mgr. Lab of Anthropology) lab methods, American West, women's studies, folk art, lithics

Mihelich, John (Ph.D., Wash St 2000; Asst. Prof.) American culture, popular culture, theory, class and gender stratification, labor relations

Sappington, Robert (Ph.D., Wash St 1994; Assoc. Prof.) protohistoric, Lewis and Clark, 18th–19th centuries, Plateau

Wegars, Priscilla (Ph.D., Idaho 1991; Res. Assoc. Lab of Anthropology) overseas Asian culture, 19th–20th centuries, American West, Asian American Comparative Collection

4. General Statement: The department offers an M.A. in anthropology with a firm foundation in all four areas of anthropology expected. Also available is a Ph.D. in history with a concentration in historical archaeology. Faculty at the University of Idaho are currently engaged in numerous prehistoric and historic-period projects in northern Idaho as well as ongoing research projects in Oklahoma (in conjunction with the Miami Tribe) and in southern California. A major part of the department is the Laboratory of Anthropology. The lab is the focus of archaeological work conducted at the university, providing research space, curation facilities, equipment, and technical support for archaeological investigations. Special facilities include a large metal-cleaning facility, GIS capabilities, comparative collections of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts, comparative faunal collections, a major collection of overseas Asian comparative artifacts, and an extensive archaeology library. The lab is also the Northern Repository of the Idaho Archaeological Survey.

5. For More Information Contact:

Mark Warner, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1110 USA; phone: 208.885.5954 (PST); fax: 208.885.2034 (PST); email: <mwarn@uidaho.edu>; Web page: http://www.class.uidaho.edu/soc_anthro.htm.

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Illinois State University
2. Department Title: Department of Sociology and Anthropology
- 3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Heldman, Donald P. (Ph.D., London 1971; Adj. Fac.) historical archaeology, French and British colonial North America, Mesoamerica

Martin, Terrance J. (Ph.D., Mich St 1986; Adj. Fac.) archaeozoology, historical archaeology, eastern North America

Sampeck, Kathryn E. (Ph.D., Tulane 2007; Asst. Prof.) historical archaeology, political economy, landscape archaeology, ceramics, Spanish colonialism, Mesoamerica, North America, Andes

Scott, Elizabeth (Ph.D., Minnesota 1991; Asst. Prof.) historical archaeology, zooarchaeology, feminist archaeology, French and British colonial North America, antebellum North America

Skibo, James M. (Ph.D., Arizona 1990; Prof.) archaeology, ceramics, theory, ethnoarchaeology, experimental archaeology, North America, Philippines

Wiant, Michael D. (Ph.D., Northwestern 1987; Adj. Fac.) archaeology, museum studies, eastern North America

- 3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

de Bessa, Gina Hunter (Ph.D., Illinois 2001) sociocultural anthropology, gender and sexuality, Brazil

Mazrim, Robert (B.F.A., School of the Art Institute of Chicago 1989; Adj. Fac.) historical archaeology, frontier-context consumerism, French colonial domestic archaeology, ceramic studies

Stanlaw, James (Ph.D., Illinois 1987) anthropological linguistics, language and culture contact, Japan, Southeast Asia

4. General Statement: The department offers the M.A./M.S. degree in historical archaeology through a graduate program that focuses specifically on the study of cultures that either have inhabited the world since the beginning of modern history or have a long literate tradition. A personalized research experience is a key component of the program. The degree program in historical archaeology is focused on anthropological approaches, but students are also required to take courses in geography and history. A thesis based on original research is required for graduation. This program was founded as a distinct graduate degree in historical archaeology by Emeritus Distinguished Professor Charles E. Orser, Jr., a leading expert in the field and the founding editor of the *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*. The department offers three field schools, two of which focus on historical archaeology. Since 2004, Professor Elizabeth M. Scott's research project has focused on the colonial French settlements along the middle Mississippi Valley of Missouri and Illinois. This important area includes Ste. Genevieve, New Bourbon, and other colonial villages. Beginning summer of 2009, Professor Kathryn E. Sampeck will conduct field schools in Spanish contact-period archaeology in eastern Tennessee and in the Yucatan peninsula of Mexico, expanding her research on Spanish colonialism begun in El Salvador. A third field school, in prehistoric archaeology, is offered by Professor James M. Skibo. This research project, located in northern Michigan, sometimes investigates contact-period Native American settlements and later historic-period sites. The degree concentrates on the analysis, examination, and presentation of professional reports of investigations and scholarly studies detailing original research in multidisciplinary historical archaeology. Coursework is allowed from a number of departments, including Sociology and Anthropology, History, and Geology-Geography. Graduates of the program are consequently prepared for professional careers in historical archaeology in CRM and museum environments. Students are also well prepared to enter doctoral programs to continue their education.

5. For More Information Contact:

Elizabeth M. Scott, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Campus Box 4660, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61790-4660 USA; phone: 309.438.8577; fax: 309.438.5378; email: <emscot2@ilstu.edu>; Department Web page: www.lilt.ilstu.edu/soa.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

1. Institution Name: University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Silverman, Helaine (Ph.D., UT-Austin 1986; Prof.) historical, prehistoric and contact periods in the Central Andes, social construction of space and landscape archaeology, complex societies, urbanism, death studies, ethnoarchaeology, museums and representations, cultural heritage management, public archaeology, and the politics of the past; email: <helaine@uiuc.edu>

Fennell, Christopher (Ph.D., Virginia 2003; J.D., Georgetown, 1989; Asst. Prof.) historical, prehistoric, and contact periods in North America, regional systems, cultural heritage management, regional systems analysis, stylistic and symbolic analysis of material culture, African American archaeology, race and ethnicity theories, and consumption patterns; email: <cfennell@uiuc.edu>

3b. Other Related Faculty:

Ambrose, Stanley H. (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1984; Prof) African archaeology, lithic technology, stable isotope analysis of diet, hominid evolution, evolutionary ecology, East Africa

Bunzl, Matti (Ph.D., Chicago 1998; Assoc. Prof.) anthropology of Jews and Judaism, gender and sexuality, modernity, nationalism, ethnicity, history of anthropology, anthropological theory, historical ethnography, history and anthropology, Central Europe, North America

Emerson, Thomas (Ph.D., Wisconsin 1995; Adj. Prof., Dir., Laboratory of Anthropology, Dir., Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) prehistoric and historic archaeology, Mississippian societies, eastern North America, cultural heritage management, hierarchical societies, ethnicity, symbolism

Ginsburg, Rebecca (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 2001; J.D., Michigan 1987; Asst. Prof. of Landscape Architecture) African archaeology, plantation archaeology, architectural history, material culture, cultural landscape studies

Lewis, R. Barry (Ph.D., Illinois 1979; Prof. Emeritus) historical, prehistoric and contact-periods in North America and south Asia, anthropological and archaeological research design, qualitative and quantitative methods, southeastern U.S., south India; email: <blewis@uiuc.edu>

Orta, Andrew (Ph.D., Chicago 1996; Assoc. Prof.) sociocultural anthropology, memory and history, history and anthropology, colonial/postcolonial studies, missionization, ethnicity and nationalism, personhood, Latin America, Andes

Pauketat, Timothy (Ph.D., Michigan 1991; Assoc. Prof.) historical, prehistoric and contact periods in North America, regional systems, practice theory, cultural heritage management, social inequality, political ideology, ceramics, and household archaeology; email: <pauketat@uiuc.edu>

Perry, Marc D. (Ph.D., UT-Austin 2004; Asst. Prof.) sociocultural anthropology with a research specialization in race and racialization in the African Diaspora with a regional emphasis on Latin America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean

Ruggles, D. Fairchild (Ph.D., Pennsylvania; Assoc. Prof. of Landscape Architecture) landscape architecture, social construction of space, Islamic cultural landscapes and architecture, Spain, India, regimes of vision

Saul, Mahir (Ph.D., Indiana 1982; Assoc. Prof.) historical and economic anthropology, colonialism, African film, Islam, Catholicism and African religions, agriculture and ecology, Africa, Middle East

Sinha, Amita (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley; Assoc. Prof. of Landscape Architecture) landscape architecture, historical India, ethnography as an environmental design research method, anthropology of place, geography of religion, urban design and planning

Wescoat, James (Ph.D., Chicago, 1983; Prof. and Head, Dept of Landscape Architecture) water in environmental design in the U.S. and South Asia, waterworks and garden heritage conservation in India and Pakistan, theory and practice in landscape architecture, cultural heritage management

Our faculty members do not focus on underwater archaeology.

4. General Statement: Started by the pre-eminent Julian H. Steward, Donald Lathrap, and Charles Bareis, the archaeology program at the University of Illinois has traditionally emphasized strong graduate training in archaeological methodologies, comparative approaches, theory, and fieldwork. Our program offers Ph.D. and M.A. degrees, including a new M.A. track concentrating on Cultural Heritage and Landscape studies, offered in conjunction with the Department of Landscape Architecture.

Archaeology faculty regularly offer an array of methods courses (archaeometry, lithic analysis, ceramic analysis, surveying techniques, GIS, quantitative analysis), regional survey courses (Africa, Central Andes, Europe, prehistoric- and historic-period North America), topical courses (cultural heritage management, museum studies, historic archaeology) and theory courses (history of archaeology, archaeological theory, chiefdoms, social construction of space). The archaeology program at the University of Illinois is currently building a strong specialization in historical archaeology, historical perspectives in archaeology and anthropology, and heritage studies. We do not offer coursework in underwater archaeology.

Department archaeologists and affiliated faculty in Landscape Architecture maintain active research programs in historic, contact, and prehistoric sites located in the U.S., India, Peru, east-central Africa, and eastern Europe. Graduate students are currently undertaking doctoral research throughout the world. More than a dozen other archaeologists are affiliated as adjunct faculty or as faculty and staff with other departments and programs at the University of Illinois.

5. For More Information Contact:

Christopher Fennell, Department of Anthropology, 296 Davenport Hall, 607 S. Mathews St., University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801 USA; phone: 217.244.7309; email: <cfennell@uiuc.edu>; Department web page: <http://www.anthro.uiuc.edu/>.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Indiana University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Alt, Susan (Ph.D., Illinois; Asst. Prof.) Midwest and Southeast archaeology, complexity, identity, community formation, migration, materiality, ritual, craft production, ceramics, landscapes, GIS, warfare and violence

Atalay, Sonya (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley; Asst. Prof.) indigenous and community archaeology, postcolonial/decolonizing research, participatory research and collaborative methodologies, Turkey, clay/ceramics analysis, anthropology of food and cooking, comparative ethics, cultural and intellectual property

Conrad, Geoff (Ph.D., Harvard; Prof.) Caribbean archaeology, Peruvian (Central Andean) archaeology, comparative ancient civilizations, museum anthropology, native Taíno Indian culture, La Isabela, underwater archaeology at Taíno ceremonial centers and Columbus-era shipwrecks

King, Stacie M. (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley; Asst. Prof.) ancient and colonial Mexico, household archaeology, identity, food practices, soil chemistry and microscale methods in archaeology, social theory, culture contact, trade and exchange, the senses (sound), Zapotec, Mixe, Mixtec, and Chatino peoples of Oaxaca, Mexico

Pyburn, K. Anne (Ph.D., Arizona; Prof.) community-based participatory action research on early cities, agriculture, consumer patterns, monumental architecture, forensic analysis, ceremonial deposits, and household organization among the ancient Maya and modern inhabitants of Belize, and the ethics of archaeological practice, gender, households, identity, Central Asian pastoralism, exchange, and mortuary practices

Scheiber, Laura L. (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley; Asst. Prof.) culture contact and colonialism, material and social implications of the American fur trade, zooarchaeology, food and identity, archaeological theory and practice, historical anthropology, foragers and farmers, landscapes, archaeological fiction, long-term social dynamics on the Plains

Sievert, April (Ph.D., Northwestern; Lect.) historical archaeology, archaeological ethics, lithic analysis, south-central Andes, Mississippian archaeology, anthropological pedagogy, tourism, milling and industrial archaeology in the American Midwest

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Beeker, Charles (M.A., Indiana; Clinical Asst. Prof.) North American and Caribbean prehistoric and historic underwater archaeology, establishment of marine protected areas

Peebles, Christopher (Ph.D., UC-Santa Barbara; Prof.) prehistory of Eastern North America and northern Europe, culture change, history and philosophy of archaeology, computation and cognition, political organization in Mississippian-period complex societies

Sept, Jeanne (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley; Prof.) archaeology, human evolution, paleoecology, primate ecology and diet

4. General Statement: Our program in archaeology supports learning, inquiry, and innovative field research in broadly defined anthropological archaeology. For students interested in studying historical archaeology at Indiana University, our faculty members have active research projects in the Midwest and Plains, Mexico, Belize, and the Dominican Republic. We have strong geographic expertise in the Americas, including North America, Mesoamerica, and the Caribbean; the Middle East; Central Asia; and Africa on topics ranging from culture contact and colonialism, identity, households, ethics, landscapes, complexity, craft production and consumption, gender, material culture, ancient foods and cooking technologies, lithic technologies, paleoanthropology, nutrition, and indigenous archaeology. Our methodological expertise includes ceramics analysis, lithic analysis, zooarchaeology, soil chemistry, geophysics, and computer modeling. As a group we are dedicated to scholarship that is both socially aware and perceptive of the impact of archaeology in the present world, and we seek to train and support students who envision an important role for public archaeology in our Ph.D. track in Archaeology and Social Context. Most of us are also core faculty for the new Ph.D. track in the Anthropology of Food, which focuses on the practical dimensions and ramifications of food production, consumption and sharing, and the symbolic and ideological meanings attached to food from a four-field anthropological perspective. Archaeology graduate students benefit from a body of 38 core faculty members in anthropology, 24 adjuncts, and over 130 graduate students distributed over four subfields and conducting research all over the globe. The department offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Normative completion time for the program is seven years. Students are generally assigned two faculty advisors. We have various research centers, research programs, research laboratories, institutes, and as-

sociated museums based in anthropology and across campus, including the William R. Adams Zooarchaeology Laboratory; Glenn Black Laboratory of Archeology; Mathers Museum of World Cultures; Center for Archaeology in the Public Interest; Center for Research into the Anthropological Foundations of Technology; American Indian Studies Research Institute and Center for the Documentation of Endangered Languages; Anthropological Center for Training and Research on Global Environmental Change; Ancient DNA Laboratory of Molecular Anthropology; Center for the Study of Institutions, Population, and Environmental Change; Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies; Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction; Underwater Science Program; and the Poynter Center for the Study of Ethics and American Institutions.

5. For More Information Contact:

Laura Scheiber or April Sievert, Department of Anthropology, Student Building 130, 701 E. Kirkwood Ave. Indiana University, IN 47405 USA; phone: 812.855.6755 or 856.5108; fax: 812.855.4358; email: <scheiber@indiana.edu> or <asievert@indiana.edu>. For applications and general information contact: Debra Wilkerson, Graduate Advisor, Department of Anthropology, Student Building 130, 701 E. Kirkwood Ave. Indiana University, IN 47405 USA; phone: 812.855.1041; email: <dwilkers@indiana.edu>; Web page: <http://www.indiana.edu/~anthro>.

LA TROBE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: La Trobe University

2. Department Title: School of Historical and European Studies

3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Davies, Peter (Ph.D., La Trobe 2001; Post-doc Fellow) historical archaeology, industrial archaeology

Lawrence, Susan (Ph.D., La Trobe 1995; Sr. Lect.) historical archaeology, industrial archaeology, gender, material culture, heritage management

Murray, Tim (Ph.D., Sydney 1987; Prof.) historical archaeology, theoretical archaeology

Smith, Anita (Ph.D., La Trobe 1999; Res. Fellow) heritage management, Pacific landscapes

Spiers, Sam (Ph.D., Syracuse 2002; Lect.) historical archaeology (Africa), heritage management

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Cosgrove, Richard (Ph.D., La Trobe 1992; Reader) zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology

Edwards, Phillip (Ph.D., Sydney 1988; Lect.) archaeology of complex societies

Frankel, David (Ph.D., Gothenberg 1974; Reader) household and community studies, ceramics, contemporary Mediterranean

Liu, Li (Ph.D., Harvard 1994; Lect.) archaeology of complex societies

Stern, Nicola (Ph.D., Harvard 1992; Sr. Lect.) taphonomic issues, Paleolithic archaeology

4. General Statement: La Trobe University offers a one-year coursework Master's in Archaeology (including historical archaeology) in addition to traditional research M.A. and Ph.D. degrees specializing in historical archaeology and a one-year Graduate Diploma in historical archaeology. Research and fieldwork in historical archaeology are primarily focused on Australia and the UK, although members of the department are also involved in China, Cyprus, Jordan, France, Kenya, and Mexico. Facilities include four laboratories, a computer laboratory, a GIS laboratory, a darkroom, a microscope room, and three four-wheel-drive vehicles for staff and postgraduate research. The school has agreements with the Museum of Victoria, Heritage Victoria, and the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales, which facilitate ongoing access to collections and research projects, and a cooperative agreement with the leading heritage management firm of Godden Mackay Logan. La Trobe University makes available a limited number of full research scholarships for Ph.D. candidates.

5. For More Information Contact:

Susan Lawrence, Post-graduate Coordinator, Archaeology, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3086; phone: +61.3.9479 2385; fax: +61.3.9479 1881; email: <s.lawrence@latrobe.edu.au>; Web page: <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

1. Institution Name: Université Laval

2. Department Title: History Department

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Auger, Réginald (Ph.D., Calgary 1989) North and South American historical archaeology of the 16th-19th centuries, urban archaeology, contact archaeology, archaeometry, history of archaeology and travel accounts; current fieldwork: Caribbean colonial period and Québec City

Bain, Allison (Ph.D., Laval 2000) environmental archaeology (archaeoentomology), landscape archaeology, palaeoeconomy, archaeology of hygiene and sanitation; current fieldwork: Québec City (U. Laval field school, the Cartier-Roberval site) and various projects on the Eastern Seaboard

Woollett, James (Ph.D., CUNY Graduate Center, 2003) zooarchaeology, palaeoeconomy, historical ecology, archaeology of the sub-Arctic and Arctic regions, maritime adaptations and economy, Labrador, North Atlantic (Iceland)

3b. Other Related Faculty members:

We also offer co-supervisions with faculty members in ethnology, history, museum studies, physical geography, anthropology, and history of architecture. We also have a number of graduate students in co-supervision with scholars from North America and Europe.

4. General Statement: The program at Université Laval offers an undergraduate degree in archaeology and both Master's and Doctoral degrees in historical archaeology as specializations within the archaeology program. The master's program includes advanced field experiences combined with theoretical seminars and a thesis. The doctoral program requires coursework, comprehensive exams, language exams, and a dissertation. There is no residency requirement and modest faculty and departmental funding is available for all

doctoral candidates. There are outstanding laboratory spaces and a staffed restoration laboratory associated with our graduate program. These facilities include two laboratories for historical archaeology well provided with reference collections and reading material as well as other laboratories for environmental archaeology, zooarchaeology, ceramics, and research on lithic technology. Research laboratory and office space is guaranteed for all Master's and Doctoral candidates; current enrollment in M.A. and Ph.D. programs is 35 students. The historical archaeology field school has been supported by the city of Québec since 1982 and candidates in archaeology are also affiliated with the CELAT (www.celat.ulaval.ca), one of the largest social science and humanities research centers in Canada, providing access to further funding, research opportunities, and postdoctoral funding. Laval is a French-speaking university and all courses are conducted in French. However, master's and doctoral theses may be written, with permission, in English. The university also has a renowned (and reasonably priced) language school (www.elul.ulaval.ca).

5. For More Information Contact:

Réginald Auger, CELAT, Université Laval, Québec, Québec, G1V 0A6 Canada; phone (office): 418.656.2952, email: <Reginald.Auger@celat.ulaval.ca>; or Allison Bain, CELAT, Université Laval, Québec, Québec, G1V 0A6 Canada; phone (office): 418.656.2131 ext. 14589, email: <Allison.Bain@hst.ulaval.ca>. Program Web page: http://www.hst.ulaval.ca/23cycle/ARL_23.htm.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON (UCL)

1. Institution Name: University College London (UCL)

2. Department Title: Institute of Archaeology

3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Flatman, Joe (Ph.D., Soton 2003; Lect.) maritime archaeology, nautical archaeology, submerged cultural heritage, medieval archaeology and art history, archaeological theory

Milne, Gustav (M.Phil., London; Sr. Lect.) archaeology of Roman and medieval London, maritime archaeology, intertidal zone archaeology

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Bevan, Andrew (Ph.D., London; Lect.) GIS applications, landscape survey, value theory, Bronze Age eastern Mediterranean

Bridge, Martin (Ph.D., CNAA 1983; Lect.) dendrochronology, use of living trees and historical timbers to aid analyses, responses of trees to environmental change, investigation of methodologies for tree ring dating

Broodbank, Cyprian (Ph.D., Cantab 1996; Sr. Lect.) Aegean archaeology, Mediterranean dynamics, island archaeology, method and theory

Butler, Beverley (Ph.D., Lect.) cultural heritage, museum studies, cultural rights, heritage myth and memory, maritime and museum history, landscape, cultural revivalism, Alexandrian and Egyptian cultural heritage

Cochrane, Ethan (Ph.D., Hawaii 2004; Lect.) archaeological theory, evolutionary theory, Oceania, ceramics

Conolly, James (Ph.D.; Lect.) lithic technology, GIS, early prehistory of Western Asia

Gardner, Andrew (Ph.D., London 2001; Lect.) archaeology of the Roman empire, archaeological theory

Graham, Elizabeth (Ph.D., Cantab; Sr. Lect.) Maya archaeology, urban environmental impact in the humid tropics, coastal trade, religion and iconography in colonial Mesoamerica, ecotourism and development; research areas: Belize, Cuba

Jeffreys, David (Ph.D., London 1999; Sr. Lect.) archaeology of the Nile Valley, especially alluvial settlements

Keene, Suzanne (Ph.D.; Sr. Lect.) access to and utility of museum collections, information and communications technologies for museum and cultural purposes, museums as knowledge organizations; social and political context for museums, design and effects of management tools such as targets and measures of performance

Lockyear, Kris (Ph.D., London 1996; Lect.) Late Iron Age and Roman archaeology, including numismatics, East European (especially Romanian) history and archaeology, ethnicity and nationalism, field methods, statistics in archaeology, typesetting and publication

Macdonald, Kevin (Ph.D., Cantab 1994; Sr. Lect.) history and prehistory of the peoples of West Africa (including the Diaspora)

MacPhail, Richard (Ph.D., CNAA; Sr. Res. Fellow) soil micromorphology of archaeological soils and sediments

Mannino, Marcello (Ph.D., London; Res. Fellow) ecology of prehistoric shellfish exploitation in the coastal zone of northwest Sicily

Merkel, John (Ph.D., London 1983; Lect.) archaeo-metallurgy, conservation of metal artifacts, early metallurgical processes and sites in the Near East, Europe, and South America

Merriman, Nick (Ph.D., Cantab 1986; Reader) museums and the public, museums and cultural diversity, archaeology and the public, the archaeology of London

Oliver, José (Ph.D., Illinois 1989; Lect.) complex 'chiefdom' societies in the Caribbean and South America, origins of agriculture and paleo-economic systems in the South American Neo-tropical Forests, symbolism, iconography, power, and ceremonial centers in the Caribbean and South American Lowlands

Orton, Clive (M.A., Cantab 1969; Prof.) application of statistical methods and computers to archaeology, spatial analysis, quantification of assemblages of pottery

Reynolds, Andrew (Ph.D., London 1998; Reader) early medieval archaeology of northwestern Europe, archaeology of standing buildings, methodologies employed in archaeology of documented periods

Rosen, Arlene (Ph.D., Chicago 1985; Sr. Lect.) geo-archaeology, climate and society, phytolith analysis, protohistoric Near East, archaeology of Central Asia

Schadla-Hall, Tim (M.A., Cantab 1974; Reader) public archaeology, museums management, archaeology and the law, illicit antiquities, country houses, the early Mesolithic in NW Europe

Sveinbjarnardottir, Gudrun (Ph.D., Birmingham; Res. Fellow) medieval and later archaeology of the Viking world

Wengrow, David (D.Phil., Oxon 2002; Lect.) comparative archaeology of the Middle East, transitions from Neolithic to early dynastic society, conceptualizing East-West relations, intellectual and social history of archaeology and anthropology

Whitelaw, Todd (Ph.D., Cantab 1990; Reader) Aegean archaeology, landscape archaeology, ethno-archaeology, complex societies,

ceramics

Williams, Tim (B.A., Leicester 1980; Sr. Lect.) urbanism, recording and analysis of complex stratigraphy, integration of complex data sets, management of archaeological sites and cultural landscapes

Wright, Katherine (Ph.D., Yale 1992; Lect.) archaeology of the Levant and southern Anatolia, Neolithic societies, trade and early urbanism, food processing and prehistoric diet, anthropological approaches to archaeology

4. General Statement: The Institute of Archaeology defines maritime archaeology as the study of ships and harbors in their wider social, political, and economic context, together with an increased understanding of coastal and submerged cultural landscapes. Our aim is to relate maritime archaeology to the broader body of archaeological knowledge, rather than treating it as a discrete subdiscipline. The program does not set out to train archaeological divers, but to show the range of approaches and methods used by maritime archaeologists today and to demonstrate the relevance of maritime issues in wider urban, nautical, social, and economic studies, as well as to legislation, conservation, and heritage matters. Designed to foster an enhanced relationship between academic and commercial archaeology, the M.A. program emphasizes the development of transferable skills and knowledge of use to maritime archaeologists working within consultant/contract archaeology. Tuition includes detailed analyses of cultural resource and heritage management strategies, project planning, and legal perspectives on seamless approaches to maritime archaeology above, across, and below water. The program lasts for 12 months (starting in September), although it is also possible to take the course part-time over 2 years. Students are required to take the core courses Issues in Maritime Archaeology and Underwater Archaeology: Techniques and Methods, together with the equivalent of one whole other option unit from any of the other M.A. programs offered by the Institute of Archaeology, including the M.A. programs in Archaeology, Field and Analytical Techniques in Archaeology, Artifact Studies, Museum Studies, Public Archaeology, Cultural Heritage Studies, Managing Archaeological Sites, the Archaeology of London, Egyptian Archaeology, African Archaeology, Archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, and Comparative Art and Archaeology. Students also write a 15,000-word dissertation which is produced as a result of an individual research project undertaken during the program. Students are encouraged to participate in Institute fieldwork, which takes place at dozens of locations around the world. Places are also available for suitably qualified Ph.D. candidates in maritime and historical archaeology.

5. For More Information Contact:

Joe Flatman, Programme Coordinator of the MA in Maritime Archaeology, UCL Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PY, UK; phone: +44.2076.797495; fax: +44.2073.832572; email: <j.flatman@ucl.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/maritime/masters/MA-maritime.htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

1. Institution Name: University of Leicester

2. Department Title: School of Archaeology & Ancient History

3a. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical/Industrial Archaeology

Christie, Neil (Ph.D.; Reader in Archaeology) Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK. History and archaeology of Italy and the Western Mediterranean between ca. A.D. 300-1000, especially urbanism, defense, and late Roman and early medieval Christianity; email: <njc10@le.ac.uk>.

Cooper, Jago (Ph.D.; Lect. in Archaeology) Institute of Archaeology, London, UK. Later Latin American archaeology and contact period, landscape and island archaeology, GIS-led approaches to spatial analysis, archaeological methods for tropical environments; email: <jc329@le.ac.uk>

Edwards, David (Ph.D.; Lect. in Archaeology) Cambridge, UK. Medieval and historical Sudanese and Nubian archaeology, landscape archaeology in non-European environments, social approaches to pottery and cuisine, spread of Islam and Christianity; email: <dne1@le.ac.uk>.

Horning, Audrey (Ph.D.; Sr. Lect. in Archaeology) Pennsylvania, USA. Archaeology of British expansion, with particular attention to Ireland and the Chesapeake in the 16th and 17th centuries, comparative colonialism, rural landscapes, identity; email: <ajh64@le.ac.uk>.

King, Christopher (Ph.D.; Lect. in Archaeology) Reading, UK. Late medieval and post-medieval Britain, standing buildings, households, development of urban landscapes, religious and political space in the early modern city; email: <cnk4@le.ac.uk>.

O'Sullivan, Deirdre (Lect. in Archaeology) Durham, UK. Medieval archaeology of Britain and Ireland, religious landscapes, monasteries, friaries; email: <dmo@le.ac.uk>

Palmer, Marilyn (Emeritus Prof. of Industrial Archaeology) Oxford, UK. Archaeology of the textile and metal mining industries, industrial landscapes, English country houses, standing buildings, especially industrial and institutional buildings, industrial heritage management; email: <mai@le.ac.uk>.

Tarlow, Sarah (Ph.D.; Sr. Lect. in Archaeology) Cambridge, UK. Archaeology of later historical periods, especially in Britain, archaeological theory, especially relating to ethics and emotion, the human body, death and commemoration; email: <sat12@le.ac.uk>.

Thomas, Richard (Ph.D.; Lect. in Archaeology). Birmingham, UK. Integration of zooarchaeological and historical evidence, past human-animal relationships, animal palaeopathology, medieval agricultural economy; diet and social status.

3b. Other Related Faculty:

Allison, Penelope (Ph.D.; Reader in Archaeology and Ancient History)

Barton, Huw (Ph.D.; Wellcome Trust University Award in Bioarchaeology)

Cowan, Eleanor (Ph.D.; Lect. in Ancient History)

Foxhall, Lin (Prof. of Greek Archaeology and History)

Gillings, Mark (Ph.D.; Sr. Lect. in Archaeology)

Haselgrove, Colin (Prof. of Archaeology)

Hopkinson, Terry (Ph.D.; Lect. in Archaeology)

James, Simon (Ph.D.; Reader in Archaeology)

Katsari, Constantina (Ph.D.; Lect. in Ancient History)
 McFadyen, Lesley (Ph.D.; Leverhulme Research Fellow)
 Mattingly, David (Prof. of Roman Archaeology)
 Merrills, Andrew (Ph.D.; Res. Fellow in Ancient History)
 Pluciennik, Mark (Ph.D.; Sr. Lect. in Archaeology)
 Scott, Sarah (Ph.D.; Lect. in Archaeology)
 Shipley, Graham (Prof. of Ancient History)
 Taylor, Jeremy (Lect. in Archaeology)
 van der Veen, Marijke (Prof. of Archaeology)
 Whitbread, Ian (Ph.D.; Lect. in Archaeology)
 Young, Ruth (Ph.D.; Lect. in Archaeology)

4. General Statement: The School of Archaeology & Ancient History at the University of Leicester is home to Britain's largest grouping of researchers specializing in historical archaeology. In 2008 the School announced the launch of its new Centre for Historical Archaeology, recognizing especially our particular strengths in later historical archaeology, but also the School's broad research and teaching expertise from archaeologically minded ancient historians and historically minded classical and medieval archaeologists. Currently, staff of the School play major roles in the Societies for Medieval Archaeology, Post-Medieval Archaeology, the Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group, and the Association for Industrial Archaeology. We are able to offer a wide range of research opportunities in historical archaeology, broadly construed as medieval to contemporary archaeologies, in places including Britain, Ireland, and mainland Europe; Latin America and North America; and Africa. The School offers graduate students an M.A. in Historical Archaeology, both on-campus and by distance learning; associated Postgraduate Certificates; and three-year (full-time) to six-year (part-time) doctoral studies leading to a Ph.D., both on-campus and by distance learning.

5. For More Information Contact:

Rachel Marriott, Postgraduate Administrator, School of Archaeology & Ancient History, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH;

phone: +44.1162.522611; fax: +44.1162.525005; email: <arch-anchist@le.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.le.ac.uk/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

1. Institution Name: University of Manitoba

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Greenfield, Haskel J. (Ph.D., CUNY 1985; Prof.) urban archaeology, faunal analysis, northeastern U.S.

Monks, Gregory G. (Ph.D., British Columbia 1977; Prof.) fur trade, faunal analysis, western Canada

4. General Statement: G. Monks is conducting a research program focusing on the evolution of the Red River Settlement as a critical node in the northern fur trade during the 19th century. H. Greenfield has completed a manuscript on excavations in New York City. Laboratory projects and thesis materials are available on other topics within the program. The Hudson Bay Company's archives, along with the Provincial Archives of Manitoba and The Manitoba Museum, are significant research facilities. A field school, sometimes involving historical archaeology, is offered. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are offered. There is no faculty research in underwater archaeology.

5. For More Information Contact:

Gregory Monks, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, 15 Chancellor Circle, Winnipeg, MB R3T 5V5 Canada; phone: 204.474.6332; fax: 204.474.7600; email: <monks@cc.umanitoba.ca>; Web page: <http://www.umanitoba.ca/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

1. Institution Name: University of Maryland

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology

Brighton, Stephen A. (Ph.D., Boston 2005) diaspora studies, social identity, heritage formation, contemporary archaeological theory

Leone, Mark P. (Ph.D., Arizona 1968; Prof.) archaeological theory, historical archaeology, outdoor history museums

Shackel, Paul A. (Ph.D., SUNY-Buffalo 1987; Prof.; Dir., Center for Heritage Resource Studies) complex societies, historical archaeology, class and ethnicity, ethnohistory, industrial archaeology

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Gadsby, David A. (M.A.A., Maryland 2004; Lect.; Assoc. Dir., Center for Heritage Resource Studies) historical archaeology of the 17th and 20th centuries, Chesapeake archaeology, labor, and community involvement

Hall, Charles L. (Ph.D., UT-Knoxville 1992; Lect.) CRM, prehistoric settlement patterns, cultural ecology, quantitative analysis, GIS

Little, Barbara (Ph.D., SUNY-Buffalo 1987, Adj. Prof.) public archaeology, public history, historical archaeology method and theory, feminist archaeology

McManamon, Francis (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1984; Adj. Prof.) CRM, lithic technology, quantitative systems

Matthew Palus (M.A.A., Maryland 2000; M.Phil., Columbia 2003; Lect.) historical archaeology of the 19th and 20th centuries, modernization and development, 20th-century electrification, work and labor, oral history, heritage

Potter, Stephen (Ph.D., UNC-Chapel Hill 1982; Adj. Prof.) prehistoric and historical archaeology of the eastern U.S., contact period, ethnohistory, Southern Algonquian Indians, archaeology and history of state-level warfare

4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park has begun a new doctoral program. The first graduate students have been admitted in fall 2007.

A major focus of the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) program is to direct research in such a way as to increase the value and usefulness of anthropology. Doctoral students are prepared for research and management careers outside of academic settings, as well as for academic careers in anthropology departments and policy-making settings. The department trains archaeologists who intend to specialize in historical archaeology. We train archaeologists to work in public settings, management environments, and the academy. Archaeologists will be encouraged to undertake research on the political uses of the past, museum interpretations of importance to local communities, and understanding and enhancing the role of CRM and applied archaeology in modern society. The faculty encourages research on changing physical environments, analysis of health and changing patterns of disease and nutrition, and issues of diversity, ethnicity, class, and race.

Prehistorians who already have training in their field will be welcomed into the doctoral program to specialize in CRM, public interpretations, and private or public working environments, including museum settings.

The department's three historical archaeologists, Mark Leone, Paul Shackel, and Stephen Brighton, work on creating alternative histories. They use postmodern theories that include methods for deconstruction and theories which understand the use of histories to influence modern politics. Active excavations contribute to understanding local histories, their impact on national identities for minority members, and the role of reconstructed and rebuilt landscapes, and urban environments used to shift power relations. Mark Leone, Paul Shackel, and Stephen Brighton form a unit of three historical archaeologists interested in training doctoral students in historical archaeology. The archaeologists use materials from the 18th through the 20th centuries, landscapes, and use of media to focus on ideology and class. Historical archaeology is strong in studies of the African and Irish diasporas. Training is provided in laboratory analysis, GIS, and Web-based communication.

The department maintains close ties to many distinguished archaeologists who have taught courses or provided internships for graduate students. Drs. Francis McManamon, Barbara Little, Stephen Potter, and Charles Hall all have adjunct faculty status. Adjunct Faculty in applied positions and Affiliate Faculty in other departments across campus help mentor students. The department currently offers a Master of Applied Anthropology (M.A.A.). This 2-year, 42-credit degree balances a practical internship experience with a solid academic foundation. Students specializing in historical archaeology often choose to pursue interests in CRM within regulatory agencies or private firms, archaeology within tourist environments, public interpretation in archaeologically based museums, and archaeology of the Chesapeake/Mid-Atlantic region. Students also work closely with research projects conducted in cooperation with Historic Annapolis, the National Park Service, and the Maryland Historical Trust, among others. Research opportunities include Archaeology in Annapolis, which offers a field school in urban archaeology each summer and maintains research labs as well as numerous cooperative agreements with the National Park Service.

The department also operates the University of Maryland Center for Heritage Resource Studies (CHRS), which is involved in cultural heritage studies, including tourism, public archaeology, and museum interpretation. Other departments or programs that may offer relevant classes include Historic Preservation, American Studies, Geography, and History. The university participates in a consortium program with other area institutions (American, Catholic, George Mason, George Washington, and other universities). Students can take courses at any of these institutions to complement their M.A.A. degree and the credits will apply to their University of Maryland degree.

5. For more information contact:

Michael Paolisso, Graduate Director, Department of Anthropology, 1111 Woods Hall, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD 20742 USA; phone: 301.405.1433; fax: 301.314.8305; email: <anthgrad@deans.umd.edu>; Web page: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-AMHERST

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts-Amherst

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Battle-Baptiste, Whitney (Ph.D., UT-Austin 2004; Asst. Prof.) African Diaspora theory, Black Feminist Theory, African American expressive and material culture, historical archaeology, African Diaspora archaeology

Chilton, Elizabeth (Ph.D., Massachusetts 1996; Assoc. Prof.) New England native history, contact period, ceramic analysis, maize horticulture, geoarchaeology

Paynter, Robert (Ph.D., Massachusetts 1980; Prof.) race, class, and gender issues of global capitalism, cultural landscape studies, spatial analysis, Northeast North America

Sugerman, Michael (Ph.D., Harvard 2000; Asst. Prof.) archaeology of the East Mediterranean Bronze and Iron Age, ceramic petrography, trade and exchange in ancient complex societies

Wobst, H. Martin (Ph.D., Michigan 1971; Prof.) theory and method, contemporary material culture studies, indigenous archaeologies

4. General Statement: The program situates studies of historic- and contact-period societies within the framework of four-field, historical anthropology. Our areal specialties concentrate on Eastern North America and the ancient Eastern Mediterranean. In addition to these areas, we encourage students to work in other parts of the world, in a manner informed by political, economic, and/or cultural-ecological theories. Ongoing field and laboratory projects in historical archaeology include the archaeology of various sites throughout western Massachusetts, including studies of Deerfield Village and its environs, analyses of the W. E. B. Du Bois site in Great Barrington, the Hermitage in Tennessee, and Cyprus during the Bronze and Iron Ages. Other programs of potential interest to students include an undergraduate certificate in Native American Indian Studies and a Master's program in Public History through the Department of History. The Anthropology Department's European Studies Program financially supports student research conducted in Europe. Citizens of third-world countries and Native American students may apply for financial support from the Sylvia Forman Third World Scholarship Fund. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are offered.

5. For More Information Contact:

Director of Graduate Admissions, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 USA; phone: 413.545.2221; fax: 413.545.9494; email: <rpaynter@anthro.umass.edu>; Web page: <http://www.umass.edu>.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-BOSTON

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts-Boston

2. Department Title: Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology and Anthropology:

Den Ouden, Amy E. (Ph.D., Connecticut 2001; Asst. Prof.) cultural anthropology, Native American history, colonialism, critical race theory, gender, North America, eastern U.S.

Landon, David (Ph.D., Boston 1991; Sr. Scientist, Assoc. Dir., Fiske Ctr. for Archaeological Research) historical archaeology, zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology, industrial archaeology, North America, eastern U.S.

Mrozowski, Stephen A. (Ph.D., Brown 1987; Prof.; Dir., Fiske Ctr. for Archaeological Research) historical archaeology, urban archaeology, environmental archaeology, industrial archaeology, historical anthropology, North America, eastern U.S., northern Britain

Silliman, Stephen W. (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 2000; Assoc. Prof.; Grad. Prog. Dir.) historical archaeology, New World colonialism, Native American history, indigenous archaeology, social theory, labor, North America, California, eastern U.S.

Steinberg, John M. (Ph.D., UCLA 1997; Sr. Scientist, Fiske Ctr. for Archaeological Research) colonization, complex societies, economic anthropology, remote sensing, Europe, Iceland

Trigg, Heather B. (Ph.D., Michigan 1999; Sr. Scientist, Fiske Ctr. for Archaeological Research) prehistoric and historical archaeology, culture contact, paleoethnobotany, North America, Southwest, eastern U.S.

Zeitlin, Judith Francis (Ph.D., Yale 1978; Assoc. Prof.) prehistoric and historical archaeology, ethnohistory, complex societies, historical anthropology, New World colonialism, Mesoamerica, Andean South America

4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology offers an M.A. program in historical archaeology and historical anthropology that emphasizes the comparative study of colonialism in the Americas and beyond. The program's curriculum and research projects pay special attention to social theory, indigenous issues, urbanization, industrialization, environmental archaeology, material culture analysis, critical anthropology, contemporary politics, heritage management and tourism, and public, applied, and community archaeology. The diverse but focused coursework, large number of historical archaeologists on the faculty, high research profile in grants and publications, and fundamental role played by the on-campus Andrew J. Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research insure that students receive solid training in both theory and method and have the opportunity to participate in ongoing field, laboratory, and museum research. Students can also receive specialized training in paleoethnobotany, zooarchaeology, GIS, and materials conservation. The graduate program is designed for students interested in receiving a comprehensive and competitive master's degree before pursuing a doctorate and for those interested in successful careers in CRM, museums, agencies, and nonprofit organizations. Main areal concentrations include North America and Mesoamerica with subarea specialties in the northeastern U.S., California, the American Southwest, the Chesapeake, southern Mexico, Andean South America, and Iceland. Students take four required sources and four electives, participate in graduate-level field research, and complete a master's thesis. In addition to active projects undertaken by faculty and staff, including at least two annual field schools in the northeastern U.S., research opportunities are available with several area museums and agencies, including Plimoth Plantation, Boston Archaeology Laboratory, Harvard University's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, and Strawberry Banke. Generous graduate assistantships are available that carry full tuition waivers, partial fee remissions, and stipends. The program's "Graduate Handbook" has more detail and is available in digital form on the Department of Anthropology website listed below.

5. For More Information Contact:

Stephen W. Silliman, Graduate Program Director, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Boston, MA 02125-3393 USA; phone: 617.287.6854; fax: 617.287.6857; email: <stephen.silliman@umb.edu> or <grad.anthropology@umb.edu>; department website <http://www.umb.edu/academics/cla/dept/anthropology/graduateprogram.html>.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1. Institution Name: Memorial University of Newfoundland

2. Department Title: Archaeology Unit, Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology/Anthropology:

Gaulton, Barry (M.A., Memorial 1997; Asst. Prof.) 17th-century settlement, clay tobacco pipes

Pope, Peter E. (Ph.D., Memorial 1992; Prof.) 16th-18th-century fishery, social construction of memory, ceramics; North Atlantic

Tuck, James A. (Ph.D., Syracuse 1968; Prof. Emeritus) early European settlement, eastern and northern North America

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Deal, Michael (Ph.D., Simon Fraser 1983; Prof.) ethnoarchaeology, paleoethnobotany, ceramics, eastern Canada, Mesoamerica

Jerkic, Sonja M. (Ph.D., Toronto 1976; Assoc. Prof.) physical anthropology, skeletal biology, forensic anthropology, paleopathology

Mathias, Cathy (M.Sc., Memorial 1999; Conservator) burial environments and deterioration, European clothing

Pocius, Gerald L. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1981; Prof., Dept of Folklore) vernacular architecture, material culture

Ramsden, Peter (Ph.D., Toronto 1975; Adj. Prof.) ethnohistory, eastern Canada, British Isles

Renouf, M. A. Priscilla (Ph.D., Cantab 1982; Canada Research Chair in North Atlantic Archaeology) hunter-gatherers, northern Europe and northeast North America

Whitridge, Peter J. (Ph.D., Ariz St 1999; Asst. Prof.) zooarchaeology, social relations, spatial analysis, gender, theory, Arctic

4. General Statement: Memorial's Archaeology Unit is an active research group with particular interests in Newfoundland and

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

5. For More Information Contact:

Sonja Jerkic, Graduate Coordinator, Archaeology Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NL, A1C 5S7 Canada; phone: 709.737.8861; fax: 709.737.2374; email: <sjerkic@mun.ca>; Web page: <http://www.mun.ca/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS

1. Institution Name: University of Memphis
2. Department Title: Department of Earth History
- 3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Weaver, Guy (M.A., Memphis 1979; Adj. Fac. and President, Weaver and Associates) archaeology of the southeastern U.S., historical ceramics

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Brister, Ronald (M.A., Memphis 1981; Curator of Collections, Memphis Pink Palace Museum) museology, museums and society

Dye, David H. (Ph.D., Washington 1980; Assoc. Prof.) archaeology, ethnohistory; North America

McNutt, Charles H. (Ph.D., Michigan 1960; Prof. Emeritus) archaeology, typology, cultural evolution, North America

Michelson, Andrew M. (Ph.D., Ohio State 2002, Asst. Prof.) archaeology, settlement patterns, GIS, North America

4. General Statement: The Department of Earth Sciences at the University of Memphis offers a B.S. and M.S. in Archaeology. The archaeology program emphasizes the archaeology of the Southeast, from early prehistory through the historic period. Current research projects in historical archaeology focus on early-19th-century settlement, plantations, tenant farming, and American Civil War sites. The department operates a museum at Chucalissa, a Mississippian site in Memphis, and students have the opportunity to work closely and study with museum professionals there and at other institutions in the city. Ours is a geoarchaeology program; therefore, the emphasis is on training students to work as professional archaeologists.

5. For More Information Contact:

David H. Dye, Department of Earth Sciences, 1 Johnson Hall, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152-3430 USA; phone: 901.678.2080; email: <daviddye@memphis.edu>; Web page: <http://www.people.memphis.edu/~earthsciences/>.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Michigan State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
- 3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Goldstein, Lynne (Ph.D., Northwestern 1976; Prof.) North American archaeology, mortuary analysis, settlement studies, archaeological method and theory, ethics and public policy issues, historical-archaeological experience in California, Arizona, and Midwest U.S.

Lewis, Kenneth (Ph.D., Oklahoma 1975; Prof.) methods in historical archaeology, archaeology of frontiers and colonization, southeastern U.S., southern Michigan

Norder, John (Ph.D., Michigan 2002; Asst. Prof.) Great Lakes and Canadian archaeology and ethnohistory, hunter-gatherer studies, landscapes, rock-art studies

O'Gorman, Jodie (Ph.D., UW-Milwaukee 1996; Assoc. Prof. and Assoc. Curator of Anthro, MSU Museum) archaeology, settlement patterns, gender, ceramics, mortuary analysis, CRM, Great Lakes, eastern North America, Native American-European American contact

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Krouse, Susan (Ph.D., UW-Milwaukee 1991; Assoc. Prof. and Dir., American Indian Studies Program) cultural anthropology, ethnohistory, culture change, urbanization, North American Indians

Lovis, William A. (Ph.D., Mich St 1973; Prof. and Curator of Anthro., MSU Museum) paleoecology, foraging/collecting adaptations, archaeological settlement systems, analytical methods

Morgan, Mindy (Ph.D., Indiana 2001; Asst. Prof.) Native North American languages, linguistic anthropology, language recovery, ethnohistory

Sleeper-Smith, Susan (Ph.D., Michigan 1994; Prof., History) 18th- and 19th-century U.S. history, American Indian studies, gender studies

4. General Statement: The Department offers the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Anthropology. Most students earn the M.A. degree while continuing their studies toward the doctorate, although it is possible to complete only the M.A. degree. Graduate students may concentrate on archaeology and through a flexible guidance committee system develop a course of study specializing in historical archaeology. It is expected that students who specialize in archaeology will leave the program as well-rounded anthropological archaeologists. Graduate students are required to take several courses in general anthropology as well as meet archaeological theory and method requirements. Those who specialize in historical archaeology are expected to develop skills in documentary research and in the analysis

of historic-period material culture. Ongoing field programs provide experience in conducting all phases of research including training in contract research. Michigan State University has a long commitment to graduate work and field research in historical archaeology. University laboratory collections, computer access, and library facilities appropriate to training in historical archaeology are available. Archaeologists in the department are part of the University's Consortium for Archaeological Research, which serves as a multidisciplinary link for archaeologists and related scholars across the campus. Student support is available from time to time in the form of research and teaching assistantships. The department works closely with the Michigan State University Museum, and is also an active participant in the university's American Indian Studies Program, and a number of other scholars are available to work with students through association with this program.

5. For More Information Contact:

Dr. Lynne Goldstein, Department of Anthropology, 354 Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824 USA; phone: 517.353.4704; fax: 517.432.2363; email: <lynneg@msu.edu>; Web page: <http://anthropology.msu.edu>.

MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Michigan Technological University

2. Department Title: Department of Social Sciences

3. Faculty in Historical/Industrial Archaeology:

Hoagland, Alison (M.A., George Washington 1979; Prof., Historic Preservation) architectural history, historic preservation

Lankton, Larry (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1977; Prof., History) history of technology

MacLennan, Carol (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1979; Assoc. Prof., Anthropology) anthropology of industry

Martin, Patrick (Ph.D., Mich St 1984; Prof., Archaeology) historical/industrial archaeology, archaeological science

Martin, Susan (Ph.D., Mich St 1985; Assoc. Prof., Archaeology) heritage management, prehistoric archaeology

Reynolds, Terry (Ph.D., Kansas 1973; Prof., History) history of technology

Scarlett, Timothy (Ph.D., UN-Reno 2002; Asst. Prof., Archaeology; on leave 2008–2009) historical archaeology, industrial archaeology, ceramics

Seely, Bruce (Ph.D., Delaware 1982; Dean, Arts and Sciences) history of science and technology

Swetz, Samuel (Ph.D., Texas A&M 2005; Asst. Prof.)

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

Michigan Tech will initiate a Ph.D. Program in Industrial Heritage and Archaeology in fall 2005. This will be a research degree, with excellent potential for support. Stay tuned to our Website for details.

5. For More Information Contact:

Patrick Martin, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, 1400 Townsend Drive, Houghton, MI 49931-1295 USA; phone: 906.487.2113; fax: 906.487.2468; email: <pemartin@mtu.edu>; Web page: <http://www.industrialarchaeology.net>.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA, MISSOULA

1. Institution Name: University of Montana, Missoula

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Dixon, Kelly J. (Ph.D., UN-Reno 2002) historical archaeology, western American history, archaeology of frontier zones, boomtowns, landscapes, the Chinese overseas, and African Americans in the West

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Douglas, John E. (Ph.D., Arizona 1990; Chair, Dept. of Anthropology) New World archaeology, Southwest prehistory, computer field methods, artifact interpretation, regional systems and exchange, social change

MacDonald, Douglas H. (Ph.D., Wash St 1998) North American archaeology, archaeological data syntheses, cultural resource management, hunter-gatherer behavior, lithic technology, evolutionary theory

McKeown, Ashley (Ph.D., UT-Knoxville 2000) craniofacial morphometrics utilizing three-dimensional coordinate data and geometric morphometry, bioarchaeology of colonial sites in the Chesapeake area and the Caribbean, forensic anthropology, growth and secular trends, quantitative analyses

Prentiss, Anna (Ph.D., Simon Fraser 2003) archaeology, evolutionary theory, lithic technology, hunter-gatherers, cultural resource management

Sattler, Richard (Ph.D., Oklahoma 1987) analysis of historic documents, native North America, ethnohistory, political anthropology, social organization, political economy, demography, gender, ethnicity

4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology, at The University of Montana offers both M.A. and Ph.D. programs. We believe that our M.A. program is well suited for students who are pursuing careers as professional anthropologists and who plan to work for a government agency, museum, or a private sector cultural resource management company. Our cultural heritage track allows students to focus on the applied aspects of cultural resource management, museology, or language retention. Our general track allows students to gain a solid foundation in the basic and advanced knowledge of the field. The general track is intended for students who would like to earn a Ph.D. degree (at UM-Missoula or from another university) in order to pursue a career as an university professor, museum curator, or senior partner in a cultural resources management company, and who have the ability and drive to accomplish this, but who feel that they need a more solid grounding in general anthropology before actually tackling a Ph.D. program. Our Ph.D. program is well suited for students interested in cultural heritage, historical anthropology and archaeology, curation, language retention, historical linguistics, applied anthropology, bioarchaeology, human variation, archaeology, and sociocultural anthropology. In addition, our Ph.D. program is tailored to practicing cultural resource managers who wish to work for universities, cultural resource management firms, museums, governmental agencies, or NGOs.

5. For More Information Contact:

John Douglas, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Social Sciences Building, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812 USA; phone: 406.243.4246; email: <john.douglas@umontana.edu>; Web page: <http://www.umt.edu/anthro>.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN

1. Institution Name: University of Nebraska-Lincoln

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology and Geography

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Athanassopoulos, Effie F. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1993; Assoc. Prof.) archaeology, historical archaeology, landscape archaeology, Europe, Mediterranean

Bleed, Peter (Ph.D., Wisconsin 1973; Prof.) archaeology, historical archaeology, technology, material culture, Great Plains, Japan

Demers, Paul (Ph.D., Mich St. 2001; Asst. Prof.) border and frontier studies, emigrant trails, fur trade and market economics, ethnohistory, utopian and intentional societies

Scott, Douglas (Ph.D., UC-Boulder 1977; Adj. Prof.) battlefield archaeology, forensic archaeology

4. General Statement: Training in historical archaeology is offered within the context of general anthropological and archaeological research. Excavation and collections-management experience is offered through contract research projects and internships. The department has close contacts with the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service (historical archaeologists on staff include William Hunt and Vergil E. Noble) and also with the Nebraska State Historical Society. We offer an M.A. in Anthropology and have established a structured graduate program in professional archaeology.

5. For More Information Contact:

Paul Demers, Peter Bleed, or Effie Athanassopoulos, Department of Anthropology and Geography, 810 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0368 USA; phone: 402.472.2411; fax: 402.472.9642; email: <pdemers2@unl.edu>; Web page: <http://www.unl.edu/ag/>.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO

1. Institution Name: University of Nevada-Reno

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Hardesty, Donald L. (Ph.D., Oregon 1972; Prof.) historical archaeology, ecological anthropology, industrial archaeology, historic preservation; western U.S.

Hattori, Eugene (Ph.D., Wash St. 1982; Adj. Assoc. Prof.) historical archaeology, paleoecology

White, Carolyn L. (Ph.D., Boston 2002; Asst. Prof.) historical archaeology, archaeology and identity, material culture, museum studies

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Bever, Michael R. (Ph.D. Southern Methodist 2000; Asst. Prof. and Exec. Dir., Sundance Archaeological Research Fund) prehistoric archaeology, Paleoindians and the peopling of the New World

Boehm, Deborah A. (Ph.D., New Mexico 2005; Asst. Prof.) gender and women's studies, transnationalism, globalization and immigration, Latin America, U.S.-Mexico borderlands

Forline, Louis C. (Ph.D., UF-Gainesville 1997; Asst. Prof.) sociocultural anthropology, lowland peoples of South America

Haynes, Gary (Ph.D., Catholic 1981; Prof.) archaeology, Pleistocene ecology, North America, southern Africa, northern Eurasia

Masayesva-Jeanne, LaVerne (Ph.D., MIT 1978; Assoc. Prof.) anthropological linguistics, anthropology and education, American Southwest

Nevins, M. Eleanor (Ph.D., Virginia 2005; Asst. Prof.) cultural anthropology, White Mountain Apache, Chiricahua, Arizona Native American peoples

Scott, G Richard (Ph.D., Ariz State 1973; Asst. Prof.) dental anthropology, skeletal biology, bioarchaeology

Stiles, Erin (Ph.D., Washington U 2002; Asst. Prof.) religion, law, Islam, Islamic law, East Africa

4. General Statement: The university offers both M.A. and Ph.D. programs with a specialization in historical archaeology. Ongoing research programs focus on industrial archaeology, environmental archaeology, western American emigration and settlement,

transatlantic trade, gender, and personal identity. Current faculty projects in historical archaeology include work in Flint, ID; Rabbithole Springs, NV; Laumai'a, HI; and London, England. Graduate students pursue topics including mining, landscapes, community, ethnicity, communications technology, material culture, and gender and identity via excavation and collections-based projects. Special resources include extensive library holdings on mining and the history of the American West; the Anthropology Research Museum; the Basque Studies Center; and paleoenvironmental laboratory facilities at the Desert Research Institute.

5. For More Information Contact:

Donald L. Hardesty, Department of Anthropology, MS 0096, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0096 USA; phone: 775.682.7524; fax: 775.327.2226; email: <hardesty@unr.edu.>; Web page: <http://www.unr.edu/cla/anthro/>.

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

1. Institution Name: City University of New York
2. Department Title: Ph.D. Program in Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Bankoff, H. Arthur (Ph.D., Harvard 1974; Prof.) historical archaeology, farmsteads in urban environments, urbanization

McGovern, Thomas (Ph.D., Columbia 1979; Prof.) zooarchaeology, climatic impacts, paleoeconomy, North Atlantic Islands, eastern Arctic

Wall, Diana diZerega (Ph.D., NYU 1987; Prof.) historical archaeology, urban archaeology, class, ethnicity, gender

4. General Statement: Because the faculty is drawn from the archaeologists working at the numerous colleges that make up the university, graduate students have access to an unusually large number of archaeology faculty. Many of these faculty offer expertise in fields that are vital for historical archaeologists, including zooarchaeology, complex societies, and statistical analysis. Graduate students also have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the New York Historical Society and the American Museum of Natural History. The Ph.D. is offered.

5. For More Information Contact:

Diana Wall, Department of Anthropology, the City College of New York, CUNY, 138th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031 USA; phone: 212.650.7361; fax: 212.650.6607; email: <DDIZW@aol.com>; Web page: <http://web.gc.cuny.edu/anthropology>.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BINGHAMTON

1. Institution Name: State University of New York-Binghamton
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Dekin, Albert A., Jr. (Ph.D., Mich St 1975; Assoc. Prof.) CRM, Arctic

McGuire, Randall H. (Ph.D., Arizona 1982; Prof.) political economy, ideology, southwest and northeast U.S., northern Mexico, 19th-20th century, contact period, landscapes

4. General Statement: The department awards M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology with a specialization in historical archaeology. Faculty and students have ongoing research projects with historical foci in upstate New York, Colorado, Alaska, and northwest Mexico. No faculty in the department do underwater archaeology and we presently have no facilities for such study. The department maintains seven archaeology laboratories for instruction and for faculty and student research. The Public Archaeology Facility is the nonprofit contract archaeology arm of the department directed by Nina Versaggi (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1988). It provides employment and field experience as well as thesis and dissertation projects for students in historical archaeology. The Archaeological Analytical Research Facility provides infrastructure and analytical support for faculty and student research. It includes a zooarchaeology laboratory directed by Peter Stahl (Ph.D., Illinois 1984). The department provides a computer pod for graduate student use with MAC- and IBM-compatible computers and a laser printer. For the 2006-2007 year, the department awarded a total of 24 assistantships, 4 of which were awarded to incoming students. Assistantships constitute a tuition waiver and a stipend. University resources include the Fernand Braudel Center directed by Immanuel Wallerstein, the Institute for Global Cultural Studies directed by Ali A. Mazrui, and the Sojourner Center for Women's Studies directed by Ami Bar On.

5. For More Information Contact:

Randall McGuire, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000 USA; phone: 607.777.2906; fax: 607.777.2477; email: <rmcguire@binghamton.edu>; Web pages: <http://gradschool.binghamton.edu>, and <http://anthro.binghamton.edu/>.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

1. Institution Name: University of Pennsylvania
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Schuyler, Robert L. (Ph.D., UC-Santa Barbara 1975; Assoc. Prof./Assoc. Curator) historical archaeology, history and theory of archaeology and anthropology, North America

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has been taught at the University of Pennsylvania since 1960. In 1980, a formal program in historical archaeology was established. The program draws upon its own Graduate Group but also upon a strong combination of faculty and resources in several other departments (American Civilization, Folklore-Folklife, History, History and Sociology of Science, Historic Preservation, and the University Museum). Students in the Historical Archaeology program may specialize in any time period

(16th–20th centuries) or geographic area. Students have done or are doing dissertations on various topics and sites in North America, Latin America, Africa, and Europe. Students wishing to specialize in historical archaeology must apply to the Anthropology Ph.D. program.

5. For More Information Contact:

Robert L. Schuyler, Penn Museum, University of Pennsylvania, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA; phone: 215.898.6965; fax: 215.898.0657; email: <schuyler@sas.upenn.edu>; Web page: <http://www.sas.upenn.edu/anthro/grad.html>.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

1. Institution Name: University of Saskatchewan

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology/Anthropology:

Kennedy, Margaret (Ph.D., Calgary 1991; Assoc. Prof.) fur trade archaeology of western Canada, archaeology of contact, late-19th–20th-century settlement of western Canada, ethnicity, trade, industrial archaeology

Meyer, David (Ph.D., McMaster 1982; Prof.) fur trade archaeology of western Canada, early contact-period archaeology, Northern Plains, boreal forest archaeology

Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Walker, Ernie (Ph.D., UT-Austin 1980; Prof.) biological anthropology, faunal analysis, Northern Plains archaeology

4. General Statement: Our department, which specializes in the prehistoric and historical archaeology of the Northern Plains and boreal forest, offers an M.A. degree but not the Ph.D. Overall research interests in historical archaeology include the 18th- and 19th-century fur trade; the buffalo-robe trade of the late 19th century; western settlement, including that of specific ethnic and religious groups; and the industrial archaeology of western Canada (e.g., brickyards, coal and coke industry). Current projects by department members include homestead archaeology (Kennedy), historic-period trail inventories, investigations of 19th-century Métis buffalo-hunting winter villages, excavations at a turn-of-the-20th-century middle-class British experimental village site, fur trade site faunal and settlement analyses, and relief-camp studies. Graduate students are provided with both study and lab space. The main campus library has very good coverage of resources pertaining to historical archaeology. The department maintains an excellent comparative faunal collection and a computer lab. Students have access to the Western Development Museum, which is useful for those interested in studying the early Eurocanadian settlement era.

5. For More Information Contact:

Margaret Kennedy, Department of Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, 55 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5B1 Canada; phone: 306.966.4182; email: <marg.kennedy@usask.ca>, <<http://mail.google.com/mail/%09mailto:kennedym@duke.usask.ca>>; Web page: <http://www.arts.usask.ca/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

1. Institution Name: University of Sheffield

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology:

Albarella, Umberto (Ph.D., Res. Officer) ethnozoarchaeology, medieval Britain, Italy and Greece

Carroll, Maureen (Ph.D., Indiana; Sr. Lect.) Roman archaeology, Germany and Italy, garden archaeology

Hadley, Dawn (Ph.D., Birmingham; Sr. Lect.) medieval archaeology, Britain, Vikings, gender studies

Rempel, Jane (Ph.D., Michigan; Lect.) Greek archaeology, the Black Sea and Armenia, Greek colonization

Willmott, Hugh (Ph.D., Durham; Lect.) later historical archaeology, northwestern Europe, Balkans, material culture studies

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Ayala, Gianna

Branigan, Keith

Chamberlain, Andrew

Charles, Mike

Collis, John

Day, Peter

Dennell, Robin

Doonan, Roger

Halstead, Paul

Jackson, Caroline

Johnson, Robert

Jones, Glynis

Kuykendall, Kevin

Parker Pearson, Michael

Pettitt, Paul

Zvelebil, Marek

4. General Statement: At Sheffield we define historical archaeology as the archaeology of literate societies, and the focus of the M.A. course spans the classical period through to the modern day. This course capitalizes on the wealth of research and teaching expertise in historical archaeology at Sheffield. The course offers teaching of an interdisciplinary nature, and produces graduates capable of doctoral research. A large number of graduates from this course have also been appointed to research, museum, and field unit posts

worldwide, for which the course provides excellent training. Core modules taken by students include: Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology I and II, Literacy and Textual Analysis, Death and Commemoration, and either Medieval and Post-Medieval Europe or The Classical World. Students also get to choose modules from among the following: Archaeology of the Medieval Church, Funerary Archaeology, Material Life and Culture in the Medieval and Later World, Vikings and the Scandinavian World, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Society, Dark Age Britain, Aspects of Classical Greek Society, Homeric Archaeology and Texts, The Application of Science-Based Archaeology (choice of either archaeobotany, archaeozoology, skeletal studies, or materials science), Archaeological Practice (consists of a work placement in a museum, archive, or excavation), Manuscripts and Early Printed Materials, Latin and modern language classes. The course also includes a dissertation on a topic of the student's own choosing. The department runs a number of fieldwork projects in aspects of historical archaeology that are open to students. Details on current field projects are available at <http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/research>.

5. For More Information Contact:

Dr Jane Rempel, Course Director MA European Historical Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield, Northgate House, West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ET UK; phone: +44.1142.222938; fax: +44.1142.722563; email: <j.rempel@sheffield.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/prospectivepg/>, [masters/historical.html](http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/prospectivepg/masters/historical.html) <http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/prospectivepg/masters/historical.html>

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Simon Fraser University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Burley, David V. (Ph.D., Simon Fraser 1979; Prof.) traditional history, northwestern North America, South Pacific, 18th-20th centuries

D'Andrea, Catherine (Ph.D., Toronto 1992; Assoc. Prof.) archaeobotany, New and Old World domesticates

Driver, Jonathan C. (Ph.D., Calgary 1978; Prof.) zooarchaeology, domesticated faunas

Hayden, Brian D. (Ph.D., Toronto 1976; Prof.) European/Native contact, ethnoarchaeology, theory, northwestern North America

Jamieson, Ross W. (Ph.D., Calgary 1996; Asst. Prof.) historical archaeology, Spanish colonialism, domestic architecture, material culture, ethnohistory

Nelson, Eric (Ph.D., McMaster 1972; Prof.) applied archaeometry, stable-isotope analysis

Skinner, Mark M. (Ph.D., Cantab 1978; Prof.) osteology, forensics, historic cemeteries

Yang, Dongya (Ph.D., McMaster 1998; Asst. Prof.) molecular bioarchaeology, osteology, forensics

Yellowhorn, Eldon (Ph.D., McGill 2002; Asst. Prof.) Plains and fur trade archaeology, oral history, traditional knowledge, indigenous archaeology

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

5. For More Information Contact:

Merril Farmer, Graduate Secretary, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6 Canada. Faculty contact for historical archaeology is David V. Burley; phone: 604.291.4727; fax: 604.291.5666; email: <burley@sfu.ca>; website: <http://www.sfu.ca/archaeology>.

SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Sonoma State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Praetzelis, Adrian (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1991; Prof.) historical archaeology, CRM, local history, urban archaeology

Purser, Margaret (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1987; Prof.) historical archaeology, gender and archaeology, vernacular architecture and cultural landscape studies, 19th-century West, Pacific region

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

5. For More Information Contact:

Margaret Purser or Adrian Praetzelis, Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 USA; phone: 707.604.2312; fax: 707.664.3920; emails: <margaret.purser@sonoma.edu> or <adrian.praetzelis@sonoma.edu>; Web pages: <http://www.sonoma.edu/Anthropology>, <http://www.sonoma.edu/projects/asc>, and www.sonoma.edu/anthropology/Celebrating%20100th%20MA.htm (for .pdf of a recent M.A. thesis in historical archaeology).

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Institution Name: University of South Carolina
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
- 3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Cahue, Laura (Ph.D., Mich St 2001; Asst. Prof.) bioarchaeology, diet, nutrition, and health of Southeast U.S., historic populations, stable isotope biogeochemistry, political ecology of health, Latin America

Casey, Joanna (Ph.D., Toronto 1993; Assoc. Prof.) ethnoarchaeology, Late Stone Age African archaeology, West Africa

Ferguson, Leland (Ph.D., UNC-Chapel Hill 1971; Dist. Prof. Emeritus) historical archaeology, African and Native Americans, complex societies

Kelly, Kenneth G. (Ph.D., UCLA 1995; Asst. Prof.) historical archaeology, African archaeology, African Diaspora, Caribbean, plantations

Wagner, Gail E. (Ph.D., Washington U 1987; Assoc. Prof.) paleoethnobotany, complex societies, contact-period Native Americans, Eastern Woodlands

Weik, Terrance (Ph.D., Florida 2002; Asst. Prof.) historical archaeology, African Diaspora, Maroon settlements, U.S. Southeast, Latin America, GIS
- 3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Amer, Christopher A. (M.A., Texas A&M 1986; State Underwater Archaeologist; Assoc. Dir., Maritime Research Division, S. Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology [SCIAA]; SCIAA/U S Carolina [U.S.C.]) nautical archaeology, ship and boat construction and architecture, submerged cultural resources

Carr, Edward R. (Ph.D., Syracuse 2001; Ph.D., Kentucky 2002; Asst. Prof. Geography) development, human dimensions of global change, ethnographic and archaeological methods, Africa

Cobb, Charles R. (Ph.D., 1988 S Illinois, Carbondale; Prof., Anthropology, Dir. SCIAA) colonialism, political economy, lithic analysis, southeastern U.S.

Clement, Christopher Ohm (Ph.D., Florida 1995; SCIAA/U.S.C.) historical archaeology, plantation archaeology

DePratter, Chester (Ph.D., Georgia 1983; Res. Prof., SCIAA and Inst. for Southern Studies; Assoc. Dir. Res. Div. SCIAA) prehistoric and contact-period archaeology, ethnohistory, U.S. Southeast

Gillam, J. Christopher (Ph.D., U.S.C.; SCIAA/U.S.C.) anthropology, geographic information systems

King, Adam (Ph.D., Georgia 1996; SCIAA/U.S.C.) complex societies, political organization, regional scale change, art and iconography, ceramic analysis, Southeastern U.S.

Leader, Jonathan M. (Ph.D., Florida 1988; State Archaeologist, Head, Office of the State Archaeologist; Conservator, SCIAA/U.S.C.) archaeometallurgy, objects conservation, CRM, ethnohistory, prehistoric and historical archaeology, museology, remote sensing

Smith, Steven D. (M.A., Kentucky 1983; Assoc. Dir. Applied Res. Div.; SCIAA/U.S.C.) historical archaeology, CRM, military sites archaeology

South, Stanley A. (H.H.D., U.S.C. 1997; Archaeologist, Res. Prof., SCIAA/U.S.C.) historical archaeology, archaeological theory and method, Spanish colonial archaeology, U.S. Southeast

Spirek, James D. (M.A., E Carolina 1993; Archaeologist, SCIAA/U.S.C.) underwater archaeology, submerged CRM

Taylor, Saddler (M.A., W Kentucky 1998; Curator of Folklife and Research) communal foodways, community-based music traditions, folk narrative
4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology at the University of South Carolina offers the M.A. and, as of 2005, the Ph.D. in Anthropology. Our program offers instruction in the four traditional subfields of anthropology: archaeology, cultural anthropology, linguistic anthropology, and physical/biological anthropology. University of South Carolina has offered the M.A. degree in anthropology with a focus on historical archaeology for nearly 20 years, making it one of the longest-running historical archaeology programs in the U.S. Students have worked on a wide range of historical-archaeological topics, with a concentration on the archaeology of the African American experience and the African Diaspora. The emphasis of the four-field Department of Anthropology, with 17 full-time faculty, is on comparative diasporas and social justice. Several programs offered by the university can supplement the M.A. and Ph.D. degree coursework, including certificates in Women's Studies and Museum Studies and courses in historic preservation, African American Studies, and GIS. In addition to thesis and dissertation topics associated with faculty research projects, employment and research opportunities are available with SCIAA and its collections. Other resources available to students include the Caroliniana collection of historical documents related to the state's history, and the holdings of the Thomas Cooper Library, recently ranked among the top 50 research libraries in the U.S. We also offer a Certificate Program in Historical Archaeology and CRM for students in other degree and nondegree programs.
5. For More Information Contact:

Kenneth Kelly, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; phone: 803.777.6500; fax: 803.777.0259; email: <kenneth.kelly@sc.edu>; Web page: <http://www.sc.edu/>.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

1. Institution Name: University of South Florida
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
- 3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Collins, Lori (Ph.D., S Florida 2007; Instructor and Undergraduate Advisor) landscape archaeology, Florida archaeology, historical archaeology, geospatial technologies, high-definition digital documentation, Southeastern U.S. (especially Florida); email: <lcollins@cas.usf.edu>.

Pluckhahn, Thomas (Ph.D., Georgia 2002; Asst. Prof.) cultural resource management, settlement pattern studies, household archaeology, environmental anthropology, historical archaeology, ceramic analysis, GIS applications for anthropology; Eastern U.S., Mesoamerica; email: <tpluckha@cas.usf.edu>

Weisman, Brent R. (Ph.D., Florida 1987; Prof.) historical and public archaeology, oral history, culture contact, Native Americans and African Americans, Florida Seminole Indians, Southeastern U.S. (especially Florida); email: <bweisman@grad.usf.edu>

White, Nancy Marie (Ph.D., Case Western Reserve 1982; Prof.) archaeological theory, cultural and human ecology, gender in anthropological perspective, public archaeology, historical archaeology, cultural resource management; Eastern U.S. and Mesoamerica; email: <nwhite@cas.usf.edu>

3b. Other Related Faculty:

Davis-Salazar, Karla L. (Ph.D., Harvard 2001; Asst. Prof.) anthropological archaeology, complex societies, human-environment interaction, water management, gender, mortuary ritual, ceramics, Maya, Mesoamerica, Central America; email: <kdavis@cas.usf.edu>

Tykot, Robert H. (Ph.D., Harvard 1995; Prof.) archaeological science, Mediterranean prehistory, Old World archaeology, ancient diets around the world, bone chemistry, exchange studies, obsidian, marble, Italy (especially Sardinia); email: <rtykot@cas.usf.edu>

Wells, E. Christian (Ph.D., Ariz St 2003; Assoc. Prof. and Graduate Dir.) geoarchaeology, applied archaeology, economic anthropology, soil science, quantitative and formal methods, Mesoamerica, Central America, American Southwest; email: <cwells@cas.usf.edu>

4. General Statement: The Graduate Program at USF offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Applied Anthropology, through which students learn the fundamentals of the four subfields of anthropology, their links with one another, and their relation to other academic disciplines. At the M.A. level, the archaeology track focuses on coursework in archaeological method and theory that prepares students for careers in cultural resource management or with public and private agencies and museums responsible for managing archaeological resources. At the Ph.D. level, the track provides advanced training and research in applied archaeological anthropology, offering preparation for both academic and practicing positions. We also offer a Concentration in Cultural Resource Management, in which students at both levels may choose to take classes that focus on the practical management of cultural and archaeological resources.

The department maintains significant archaeological collections estimated to contain over a million specimens systematically collected from prehistoric and historic sites throughout Florida and the Southeastern U.S. There are type collections for prehistoric and historic ceramics, lithics, and historic artifacts from Florida and the wider Southeast. Of particular importance are collections of projectile points ranging in date from Paleoindian through the contact period, and prehistoric collections from peninsular and northwest Florida. Additional collections, representing Mesoamerica and the American Southwest, include nearly 300 examples of whole pottery vessels, figurines, and other artifacts.

There are five archaeological laboratories in the department, equipped for artifact processing, documentation, and conservation; optical microscopy, photography, illustration, and drawing; physical and chemical analysis of archaeological materials including ceramics, ground and chipped stone, bone, and soils and sediments; and preparation of museum exhibits. There is also access to instrumental facilities at USF with equipment for remote sensing using ground-penetrating radar; thin-section and metallographic sample preparation and analysis; microanalytical analysis and elemental characterization using scanning electron microscopy with energy and wavelength dispersive x-ray spectrometers; characterization using x-ray diffraction; and elemental/isotopic analysis by inductively coupled plasma optical emission and mass spectrometers.

Two primary affiliates of the Department of Anthropology provide research and employment opportunities for our graduate students. The Alliance for Integrated Spatial Technologies provides faculty and students with the opportunity for interdisciplinary training and research in three-dimensional visualization and spatial mapping using High Definition Documentation Survey technologies, including 3D Laser Scanning, Global Positioning Systems, Geographic Information Systems, photogrammetry, and multispectral imaging. The Tampa Regional Public Archaeology Center, part of the Florida Public Archaeology Network, promotes and facilitates the conservation, study, and public understanding of Florida's archaeological heritage on Florida's west coast. The Center's activities include promoting archaeological/heritage tourism, developing partnerships with regional heritage organizations, disseminating archaeological information to the public, promoting regional heritage events and programs, and facilitating archaeological volunteer opportunities.

5. For more information contact:

Dr. E. Christian Wells, Graduate Director, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, 4202 East Fowler Avenue, SOC 107, Tampa, FL 33620-8100 USA; phone: 813.974.2337, fax: 813.974.2668, email: <cwells@cas.usf.edu>, website: <http://anthropology.usf.edu/graduate/>.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

1. Institution Name: University of Southampton

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3a. Faculty in Archaeology:

Adams, Jonathan (B.A., Dunelm; D.Phil., Stockholm; MIFA, FSA; Dir., Centre for Maritime Archaeology; Sr. Lect., Maritime Archaeology; Postgrad Res. Coord) design, construction, and use of wooden ships in northern Europe, theory and practice of underwater archaeological excavation and recording, experimental archaeology (reconstructions and modeling)

Blue, Lucy (Ph.D., Oxon; Lect.) theory and practice of ethnographic research, paleogeography and the archaeology of harbors, pre-Classical seafaring in the Near East

Dix, Justin (Ph.D., St. Andrews; Lect. in Marine Archaeological Geophysics; jnt. appt. with School of Ocean and Earth Sciences at the Southampton Oceanography Centre) geological processes and archaeology, site formation processes, high-resolution marine seismology

McGrail, Seán (D.Phil.; Prof.) ancient seafaring, experimental archaeology, ethnography

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Champion, Timothy (D.Phil.; Prof.) heritage management, maritime prehistory

Hinton, David (Prof.) medieval archaeology

Hudson, Dominic (Ph.D., Dept. of Ship Science) ship science in archaeology

Wheatley, David (Ph.D.) archaeological computing

Wilson, Philip (Prof.)

Associated academic staff from collaborating institutions include:

Dobbs, Christopher (M.A.; Mary Rose Trust) experimental archaeology, museums

Goodburn, Damian (Ph.D., U College London) ancient woodworking

Hill, J. D. (Ph.D.; British Museum) maritime landscapes, Iron Age, and Romano-British maritime archaeology

Jones, Mark (Ph.D.; Mary Rose Trust) conservation

Leech, Roger (Prof.)

Milne, Gustav (M.Sc.; U College London) waterfront and intertidal archaeology

Peacock, David (Prof.)

Tomalin, David (Ph.D.; Vis. Fellow) heritage management

Other research-associated bodies include the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (deepwater archaeology), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (imaging in underwater archaeology), University College, South Stockholm (ships and society), the National Museum of Sweden (various shipwreck-recording projects), and the Guernsey Museum & Galleries.

4. General Statement: The Department of Archaeology at the University of Southampton is one of the largest in Europe and was awarded a Grade 5a (highest evaluation) in the last Research Assessment Exercise. The department was also awarded a maximum 24 points by the Quality Assurance Association for its curriculum design and excellence in teaching and learning. The department regards maritime archaeology as one of its six principal research themes and has embedded the subject into all levels of its teaching syllabus. All students are introduced to the subject in their first year. Course units in years two and three mean a maritime component can be followed throughout the undergraduate degree. The dissertation topic can also be maritime, and students can participate in a number of maritime field projects, many involving underwater work. For those who wish to specialize at the graduate level, the department runs a taught master's course in Maritime Archaeology (M.A. or M.Sc.) with the opportunity to continue for doctoral research. The master's course includes substantial practical components and provides the opportunity for participation in ongoing research projects. These projects include research into the historical context of shipwrecks including the *Mary Rose*, St. Peter Port medieval wrecks, and the *Sea Venture* in Bermuda, as well as several sites in the Baltic (Adams), several marine geoarchaeology projects concerning both sites (whether wrecks or paleolandscapes) and advanced methods (Dix), the Eyemouth Boats Project (Blue), and harbor research in the Red Sea (Peacock and Blue). The waterfront location of the university, the department's academic strength, and the collaboration among relevant departments mean that Southampton's maritime archaeology syllabus is the broadest available. In 1997, the university launched the Centre for Maritime Archaeology to act as a focus for teaching and research within the university. The center has its own building, including teaching laboratories, study space for postgraduate students, and an offprint library. The university library is extensive, and its maritime collection has recently been expanded. Locally, the department has close links with the Nautical Archaeology Society, the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology, Southampton City Archaeological Unit, the Mary Rose Trust, and English Heritage.

5. For More Information Contact:

Jonathan Adams, Director, Centre for Maritime Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ UK; phone (departmental office): +44.1703.592247; fax: +44.1703.593032; email: <jjra@soton.ac.uk>; Web pages: (department) <http://www.arch.soton.ac.uk/>; (center) <http://cma.soton.ac.uk/>.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN DENMARK

1. Institution Name: University of Southern Denmark

2. Department Title: Centre for Maritime and Regional Studies (CMRS)

3a. Faculty in Maritime Archaeology:

Auer, Jens (M.A., Greifswald; M.A., Edinburgh; Asst. Prof.) maritime archaeology, early modern shipbuilding, surveying and underwater methodology

Ejstrud, Bo (Ph.D., Århus; Assoc. Prof.) coastal settlement, computer science, GIS, predictive modeling

Lovén, Bjørn (M.A., Århus; Assoc. Res. Fellow, Dir. Zea Harbour Project) classical archaeology, Mediterranean seafaring, harbor constructions

Maarleveld, Thijs J. (Ph.D., Leiden; Prof., Program Dir.) maritime archaeology, formation processes and underwater research, analysis of construction and use of wooden ships, heritage management

Nielsen, Mads M. (B.A., Copenhagen; M.A., U College London; Ph.D. researcher) Mediterranean harbor construction, sea defenses

3b. Other Related Faculty:

Bjerrum, Mette Kirstine (M.A., Århus, Res Fellow) prehistoric archaeology, heritage perception and management

Byskov, Søren (Ph.D., Århus; Asst. Res. Prof., Fisheries and Maritime Museum) coastal landscape and coastal management

Guldborg, Mette (Ph.D., Århus; Assoc. Res. Prof., Fisheries and Maritime Museum) maritime history and material culture, museology

Hahn-Pedersen, Morten (M.A., Århus; Assoc. Res. Prof., Fisheries and Maritime Museum) maritime studies, museology and heritage management

Liburd, Janne Jørgensen (Ph.D., Århus; Assoc. Prof.) heritage interpretation, accessibility and sustainability, tourism studies

Meldgaard, Morten (Ph.D., Adj. Prof.) Arctic archaeology, environmental studies

Pedersen, P. (Ph.D., Århus; Assoc. Prof.) Mediterranean studies

Rheinheimer, Martin (Dr.habil., Kiel; Prof., Head of CMRS) coastal settlement and regional history, Waddensea region

Nielsen, Niels Christian (Ph.D., Lancaster; Project Coordinator) remote sensing, GIS

Ren, Carina (M.A., Copenhagen; Res. Fellow) ethnology, heritage in contemporary society

4. General Statement: The M.A. program integrates subjects in maritime archaeology with targeted training in organization, management, law, and economy. The combination will give a broad set of tools to fill positions at museums, government institutions, and elsewhere in the heritage industry. The program is a two-year full-time postgraduate study (120 ECTS). It is internationally oriented and all courses are taught in English. In addition, students who want to be diving maritime archaeologists are offered professional diving training and a commercial SCUBA certificate at low cost.

5. For More Information Contact:

Thijs Maarleveld, Jens Auer, CMRS, Niels Bohrs Vej 9, 6700 Esbjerg, Denmark; phone: +45.6550 1000; fax: +45.6550 1091; email: <t.maarleveld@hist.sdu.dk> or <auer@hist.sdu.dk>; Web pages <http://www.archaeology.sdu.dk>; <http://www.cmrs.dk/>; and <http://www.zeaharbourproject.dk>.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI

1. Institution Name: University of Southern Mississippi

2. Department Title: Anthropology and Sociology

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Young, Amy L. (Ph.D., UT-Knoxville 1995; Assoc. Prof.) historical archaeology, urban archaeology, southeastern archaeology, African American archaeology, plantations

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Danforth, Marie (Prof.)

Jackson, Ed (Prof.)

4. General Statement: The program focuses on southeastern historical archaeology with an emphasis on 19th-century urban and African American archaeology. The anthropology program has an archaeology laboratory and a physical anthropology laboratory. A partnership with the U.S. Forest Service has provided internships for practical experience. A stipend and fee waiver is included. The university has a special collections and archives for historical research. The program offers an M.A. in anthropology. Students may also wish to pursue a dual Master's in Anthropology and History, which focuses on public sector training to prepare students for careers in CRM, historic preservation, and cultural heritage tourism.

5. For More Information Contact:

Amy L. Young, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Box 5074, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5074 USA; phone: 601.266.4306; fax: 601.266.6373; email: <amy.young@usm.edu>; Web page: <http://www.usm.edu/>.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Stanford University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

No Underwater Archaeology Faculty

Meskeel, Lynn (Ph.D., Cantab 1997; Prof., Anthropology) South Africa, Egypt, social theory, materiality, heritage, ethics, ethnography, Çatalhöyük figurines

Voss, Barbara (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 2002; Asst. Prof., Anthropology) historical archaeology of North America, Spanish colonization, Overseas Chinese archaeology, gender and sexuality, heritage and cultural resource management, ceramics, architecture

Wilcox, Michael (Ph.D., Harvard 2001; Asst. Prof., Anthropology) postcolonial archaeology, ethnic identity and conflict, Native American archaeology, ethics

3b. Other Related Faculty:

Ceserani, Giovanna (Asst. Prof., Classics) history of archaeology and of classics, intellectual history, ancient Greeks in South Italy

DeGusta, David (Asst. Prof., Anthropology) human osteology, bioarchaeology, human evolution, fauna, Africa

Hodder, Ian (Prof., Anthropology) archaeological theory, Çatalhöyük, European prehistory, material culture, long-term social and cultural change

Jones, Laura (Campus Archaeology) California, French Polynesia, cultural resource law, museum studies

Klein, Richard (Prof., Anthropology) human evolution, modern human origins, Stone Age prehistory, Ysterfontein Middle Stone Age site, southern Africa, zooarchaeology

Mahood, Gail (Prof., Geological and Environmental Sciences) volcanology, geoarchaeology, obsidian and stone provenance, tephrochronology

Morris, Ian (Prof., Classics) Mediterranean, Iron Age, economics, equality, colonialism, long-term history

Rick, John (Assoc. Prof., Anthropology) prehistoric archaeology, stone tool studies, analytical methodology, animal domestication, Latin America, Southwestern U.S.

Robertson, Ian (Asst. Prof., Anthropology) Mesoamerica, Teotihuacan, complex/urban societies, statistical methods, ceramic and lithic analysis

Shanks, Michael (Prof., Classics) design history, urbanism, Greek and Roman antiquity, new media, contemporary art and archaeology

Trimble, Jennifer (Asst. Prof., Classics) Roman Empire, visual culture, gender, urbanism, mapping and representation

4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology at Stanford University offers historical archaeologists the opportunity to pursue graduate research leading to the M.A. or the Ph.D. degree. Faculty members in the Department of Anthropology specializing in historical archaeology engage in field and laboratory projects with an emphasis on urbanism, colonialism/postcolonialism, heritage,

racialization, gender, and sexuality.

Archaeologists working in the Department of Anthropology collaborate with scholars from multiple departments through the interdisciplinary Stanford Archaeology Center. In addition to housing laboratory and office space for students, the Stanford Archaeology Center sponsors workshops, lecture series, and conferences, and provides a collegial atmosphere for creating links between Anthropology and Classics, as well as between other participating schools and departments from Earth Sciences to Art History. Indeed, the Center is situated so as to generally enhance interactions at Stanford between the Humanities, Social Sciences and Natural Sciences. It aims to facilitate and encourage innovative collaborative research that has a global reach. Although archaeology at Stanford covers a wide range of areas and topics, it is important to stress that graduate students are admitted to the Archaeology Program through the affiliate departments, from which they will ultimately receive their Ph.D. degree (usually Anthropology, Classics, or Geological and Environmental Sciences). For further information about specific programs, please contact the relevant department.

5. For More Information Contact:

For the Stanford Archaeology Center: <http://archaeology.stanford.edu/>.

For the Department of Anthropology, anthropology.stanford.edu, Shelly Coughlan, Student Program Coordinator, Bldg 50, Stanford University, Stanford CA 94305-2034 USA; phone: 650.723.4641, email: <selleck@stanford.edu>. For Classics: <http://www.stanford.edu/dept/classics/home/index.html>, Alicia Sanchez, Student Services and Admissions, Stanford University, Stanford CA 94305-2080.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

1. Institution Name: University of Sydney

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Birmingham, Judy (Retired Assoc. Prof., Res. Assoc.) historical archaeology of NSW, Irrawang Potteries, Central Australian Archaeology Project

Clarke, Annie (Ph.D., Aust National U; M.A., W Australia; Dir., Heritage Studies) contact archaeology in N Australia, contact rock art, archaeobotany

Colley, Sarah (Ph.D., Soton; Grad Cert. Tertiary Education; Sr. Lect.) public archaeology, cultural heritage management, archaeology of Aboriginal-European contact, analysis and interpretation of faunal remains

Gibbs, Martin (Ph.D.; W Australia 1996; Lect.) historical archaeology, maritime archaeology, contact archaeology of Australia and the Pacific

Wilson, Andrew (web: <http://www.acl.arts.usyd.edu.au/acl>) Archaeological Computing Laboratory, Sydney TIMEMAP project

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Fletcher, Roland (Ph.D., M.A., Cantab; Assoc. Prof., Dir., Greater Angkor Archaeology project) growth of settlements

Baumont, Lesley (Ph.D.) iconography and social history of children in Greek art

Betts, Alison (Assoc. Prof.) nomadic peoples in the ancient Near East and Central Asia

Johnson, Ian (Ph.D.; Dir. of Archaeological Computing Laboratory and the Sydney TIMEMAP project) Geographic Information Systems

Miller, Margaret (Prof.) Iron Age Greek art and archaeology, especially Greek relations with peoples to the East, Attic iconography

Potts, Dan (Prof.) archaeology of Western Asia ca. 3500 B.C. to A.D. 630

Robinson, Ted (Ph.D.) archaeology of South Italy

O'Reilly, Dougal (Ph.D.) archaeology of Southeast Asia, HeritageWatch

4. General Statement: The University of Sydney has the oldest program in historical archaeology in Australia, established by Judy Birmingham in the 1960s. It offers two specific undergraduate courses in historical archaeology and research M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Staff experience encompasses historical archaeology in Australia and the Pacific, with additional specialization in the archaeologies of cross-cultural contact. Gibbs is former director of the Masters in Maritime Archaeology at James Cook University and will be developing this field at USyd at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. In addition to the traditional archaeology program, Sydney is also base for the Archaeological Computing Laboratory which provides state-of-the-art GIS and multimedia capabilities and training. USyd also has a full range of remote sensing and laboratory facilities. The wider Archaeology department is engaged in research in Australian and Pacific prehistory, Southeast Asia, the Near East, and the Mediterranean.

5. For More Information Contact:

Martin Gibbs, Dept of Archaeology, University of Sydney, New South Wales, 2006, Australia; phone: +61.2.9036 6010; email: <martin.gibbs@arts.usyd.edu.au>, Web page: <http://www.arts.usyd.edu.au/departs/archaeology/>.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Syracuse University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Armstrong, Douglas V. (Ph.D., UCLA 1983; Prof., Laura J. and Douglas Meredith Professor, and Maxwell Professor of Teaching Excellence) historical archaeology, ethnohistory, African Caribbean transformations, culture contact, plantation communities, free black settlement, public policy, collections management, material analysis, GIS applications, global positioning systems (GPS), Caribbean, North America (Northeast, California)

DeCorse, Christopher (Ph.D., UCLA 1989; Prof., Anthropology and Chair) historical archaeology, African prehistory and historical archaeology, culture change, material culture, West Africa, North America (Northeast)

Novak, Shannon A. (Ph.D., Utah 1999; Asst. Prof.) human osteology, ethnohistory, collective violence, memory politics, North Amer-

ica (Great Basin, Ozarks), Europe (Croatia, England)

Singleton, Theresa (Ph.D., Florida 1980; Assoc. Prof.) historical archaeology, African American archaeology, African Diaspora, ethno-history, museum studies and collections management, North America (Southeast), Caribbean (Cuba), West Africa

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Bickford, Pat (M. E.) (Ph.D., Illinois 1960; Prof. Emeritus Earth Sciences) analytical chemistry, isotopic and x-ray analysis

Burdick, John (Ph.D., CUNY 1990; Prof., Anthropology) religion and politics, African Diaspora, social movement theory, Latin America, Brazil

Castro, H. Peter (Ph.D., UC-Santa Barbara 1988; Assoc. Prof., Anthropology) applied anthropology, development, resource management, Africa

Fleishman, Mark (Ph.D., UCLA 1974; Asst. Prof. Emeritus, Anthropology) human osteology, faunal analysis, general physical anthropology

Mosher, Anne E. (Ph.D., Penn St. 1989; Assoc. Prof., Geography) historical, urban, and social geography, U.S.

Newman, James L. (Ph.D., Minnesota 1968; Prof. Emeritus, Geography) historical geography, population, diet and nutrition, Africa

Pellow, Deborah (Ph.D., Northwestern 1974; Prof., Anthropology) anthropology of space, gender studies, West Africa

Robinson, David J. (Ph.D., London 1967; Prof., Geography) historical geography, Latin American colonial populations, development

Schwarz, Maureen (Ph.D., Washington 1998; Assoc. Prof., Anthropology) Native American gender studies, applied anthropology, sacred spaces

Webb, Stephen (Ph.D., Wisconsin 1965; Prof., History) colonial American history, the Iroquois

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

5. For More Information Contact:

William Kelleher, Graduate Director, Anthropology Department, Maxwell 209-Box A, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-1200 USA; phone: 315.443.2435/2200; fax: 315.443.8019; email <wkelleh@maxwell.syr.edu>; Web page: <http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/anthro/default.asp>.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Temple University

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Orr, David (Ph.D., Sr. Lect.) urban archaeology, archaeology of Philadelphia, battlefield archaeology, material culture theory, vernacular architecture, CRM and heritage archaeology, archaeology of Roman Pompeii

4. For More Information Contact:

David Orr, Temple University, Department of Anthropology, Gladfelter Hall, Philadelphia, PA 19122 USA; voice mail: 215.204.7775, fax: 215.204.1410, email: <daveorr@temple.edu>, website: <http://www.temple.edu/anthro/arch.htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE

1. Institution Name: University of Tennessee, Knoxville

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Anderson, David G. (Ph.D., Michigan 1990; Assoc. Prof.) southeastern U.S., Caribbean, heritage/cultural resource management

DeCorse, Elizabeth Kellar (Ph.D., Syracuse 2003, Res. Asst. Prof.) historical archaeology, Caribbean archaeology, southeastern archaeology, slavery and plantations, free black sites, public education and outreach

Faulkner, Charles H. (Ph.D., Indiana 1970; Prof. Emeritus) North American historical archaeology, eastern U.S., historical architecture, urban archaeology, industrial archaeology

Heath, Barbara J. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1988; Asst. Prof.) North American historical archaeology, Middle-Atlantic, Caribbean, plantations, public archaeology

Klippel, Walter E. (Ph.D., Missouri 1971; Prof.) zooarchaeology of historic-period sites

Schroedl, Gerald F. (Ph.D., Wash St 1972; Prof.) historic Native Americans, Cherokee studies, Caribbean, western U.S.

Simek, Jan F. (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1984; Prof.) Old World historic-period sites, Western Europe, quantitative methods, geoarchaeology

4. General Statement: The department offers a wide range of graduate studies in historical archaeology including the postcontact

Western Hemisphere, zooarchaeology, and quantitative methods. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are awarded. Departmental facilities include an historical archaeology laboratory with a large type collection of ceramics, glass, and architectural materials, zooarchaeology laboratory and collections, geoarchaeology laboratory, and departmental library. Students also have access to the facilities and collections of McClung Museum on campus.

5. For More Information Contact:

Barbara J. Heath, Department of Anthropology, 243 South Stadium Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720 USA; phone: 865.974.1098, fax: 865.974.2686; email: <bheath2@utk.edu>; Web page: <http://www.utk.edu>.

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Texas A&M University

2. Department Title: The Nautical Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Carlson, Deborah (Ph.D., Texas 2004; Asst. Prof.) nautical archaeology, classical seafaring, Greek and Roman archaeology

Crisman, Kevin J. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1989; Assoc. Prof.) nautical archaeology, historical archaeology, ship construction, Western Hemisphere

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact:

The Graduate Advisor, Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352 USA; phone: 979.845.6398; fax: 979.845.6399; email: <nautarch@tamu.edu>; Web page: <http://nautarch.tamu.edu/academic>.

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER

1. Institution Name: University of Ulster

2. Department Title: Centre for Maritime Archaeology, School of Environmental Studies

3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Breen, Colin (Ph.D., Belfast; Lect. in Maritime Archaeology; Member Irish Association of Professional Archaeologists [MIAPA]) archaeology of maritime landscapes, archaeology of shipwrecks, heritage management, development of medieval coasts, archaeology of Gaelic maritime Ireland

Callaghan, Claire (M.A., Cork; MIAPA; Res. Fellow) archaeology and underwater biological site formation, 19th-century shipping, archaeology of shipwrecks

Forsythe, Wes (M.A., Belfast; MIAPA; Res. Fellow and Diving Supervisor, Coastal Research Group [CRG]) archaeology of wrecks, coastal fortification, warfare at sea, East India Company, underwater survey and excavation

McConkey, Rosemary (M.A., Belfast; Res. Fellow) foreshore archaeology, aerial photography, harbors and landing places, art and archaeology

McErlean, Tom (B.A., Belfast; MIAPA; Res. Fellow and Dir., Dept. of the Environment [DOE] for Northern Ireland [NI] Coastal Research Unit) intertidal, foreshore, and coastal archaeology, garden archaeology, archaeology of fish, historical coastal industries, Gaelic landscapes

Quinn, Rory (Ph.D., Soton; Lect. in Marine Archaeo-geophysics) marine geophysical applications to underwater archaeological site formation processes, archaeology of submerged landscapes

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Cooper, Andrew (Ph.D.) coastal zone management, coastal processes

Gault, Jeremy (Ph.D.) hydrodynamic modeling, bathymetry, geophysics

Jackson, Dereck (Ph.D.) digital aerial photography, coastal geomorphology

O'Sullivan, Aidan (Dir., Discovery Programme, Dublin; Vis. Lect.) foreshore and coastal archaeology, freshwater archaeology, wood in archaeology, prehistory

Williams, Brian (Sr. Heritage Inspector, DOE [NI]) foreshore archaeology, heritage management

4. General Statement:

The Centre for Maritime Archaeology was formed in February 1999 and officially launched by the Receiver of Wreck on 26 April 1999. The center is jointly funded by the university and by the DOI (NI). It is currently staffed by two lecturers, one in maritime archaeology and the other in marine archaeological geophysics as well as by four research staff from DOE's coastal archaeology unit. The centre is equipped with boats, professional diving equipment, and other marine survey gear. It is also well equipped with a suite of high-resolution marine geophysical equipment including side scan sonar, magnetometer, and a Chirp sub-bottom profiler, supported by Differential GPS. Other associated organizations include the Applied Geophysics Unit at the National University of Ireland, Galway, and Duchas the Heritage Service (the Irish Government's archaeological body). Current research projects include a number of ongoing terrestrial and underwater excavations and landscape studies in Bantry Bay off of the southwest coast and along the north coast of Ireland. Collaborative projects include a study of the East African coast with the Kenyan Museums Authority and the British Institute of East Africa. The aim of the M.Sc. in Maritime Archaeology is to provide an advanced education in the area of maritime archaeology. It introduces the concept of maritime cultural landscapes and aims to develop a broad understanding of the resource environment. The course examines human relationships with the sea and inland waterways from the earliest times and addresses the issues relating to the interpretation and preservation of the evidence left by these past societies. A range of skills and techniques are taught, which will ultimately lead to students with the appropriate professional and technological skills necessary to support associated professionals, management, teaching, and research in Ireland and Britain and farther afield. In particular, the course draws on the strengths of the multidisciplinary nature and integrated research of the Coastal Studies Research Group in the School of Environmental Studies. Opportunities for Ph.D. students are also available.

5. For More Information Contact:

Colin Breen or Rory Quinn, Centre for Maritime Archaeology, University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland BT52 1SA UK; phone (departmental office): +44.1265.324401; fax: +44.1265.324911; emails: <cp.breen@ulster.ac.uk> or <rj.quinn@ulst.ac.uk>; Web page: <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/crg/cma.htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA

1. Institution Name: University of Vienna

2. Department Title: Department of Prehistorical and Historical Archaeology

3a. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology:

Mehler, Natascha (Ph.D., Kiel 2008; Lect.) historical archaeology and post-medieval archaeology of the North Atlantic (Iceland, Shetland, Norway), Austria and Germany, material culture studies

Misterek, Kathrin (M.A., Berlin 2007; Teaching and Research Asst.) medieval and post-medieval archaeology, Austria and Germany

Szameit, Erik (Ph.D., Vienna 1985; Prof.) early medieval and medieval archaeology, maritime archaeology, armor studies, Austria and Central Europe

Theune-Vogt, Claudia (Ph.D., Marburg 1988; Prof.) early medieval, medieval and post-medieval archaeology, contemporary archaeology, Austria and Germany

3b. Other Related Faculty Staff:

Doneus, Michael; aerial photography, prospection, photogrammetry

Felgenhauer-Schmied, Sabine; medieval archaeology

Krenn-Leeb, Alexandra (Asst. Prof.) prehistory, Neolithic

Lippert, Andreas (Prof.) prehistory, Neolithic

Stuppner, Alois (Asst. Prof.) Roman Austria

Trnka, Gerhard (Prof.); prehistory, Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age

Urban, Otto (Prof.); prehistory, Iron Age

4. General Statement: The Vienna Department follows the general European definition of historical archaeology as the archaeology of literate societies. All literate periods are regularly taught in lectures and seminars. The focus lies on the archaeology of Austria and Central Europe with all its aspects, methods, and theories: Roman Austria, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval archaeology, contemporary archaeology, landscape archaeology, material culture studies, archaeological sciences and many more. Frequently also other areas (e.g., the North Atlantic) or special topics (e.g., montane archaeology) are covered. The Department is one of the very few institutions in German-speaking Europe that presents courses in post-medieval archaeology. Students can write their thesis in all periods and choose their own topic. The Department offers the degrees B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. in Prehistorical and Historical Archaeology and several fieldwork projects in aspects of historical archaeology. Courses are generally held in German (exceptions possible). Papers and theses can be submitted in English.

Vienna is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe and provides excellent possibilities for students. The Department is located in an historic building together with the Department of Classical Archaeology and the Austrian Institute of Archaeology which allows contact and exchange with those institutions. Laboratory and restoration work areas are open to students as well as good computing facilities.

5. For More Information Contact:

Dr. Natascha Mehler, Department of Prehistorical and Historical Archaeology, University of Vienna, Franz-Klein-Gasse 1, A-1190 Wien, Austria; Phone +43.1.4277 40457; fax +43.1.4277 9404; email: <natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at>; Web page: <http://histarch.univie.ac.at> or <http://www.univie.ac.at/urgeschichte>.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY-ST. LOUIS

1. Institution Name: Washington University-St. Louis

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty Involved in Historical Archaeological Studies:

Browman, David L. (Ph.D., Harvard 1970; Prof.) Andean area, disciplinary history

Frachetti, Michael (Ph.D. Pennsylvania 2004; Asst. Prof.) GIS, central Asia and nomads

Freidel, David (Ph.D., Harvard 1976; Prof.) Classic Maya epigraphy and history

Kelly, John (Ph.D., Wisconsin 1980, Sr. Lect.) central Mississippi valley

Kidder, T. R. (Ph.D., Harvard 1988; Prof.) GIS, geoarchaeology, central Mississippi Valley

Marshall, Fiona (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1986; Prof.) historical zooarchaeology, North America and Africa

4. General Statement: Current research includes rural settlers in Missouri (1800–1860), Midwestern historical zooarchaeology, relations between historic Native American tribes and early Western colonists, historic archaeology of Russian and East African pastoralists, and epigraphic studies of Classic Maya states. Interested students must utilize and integrate their studies with the other strengths of the faculty (such as paleoethnobotany, zooarchaeology, geoarchaeology, GIS, ceramic analysis, and agricultural productivity). This is a small program, admitting 3–4 archaeology graduate students per year, but with all receiving full funding. We have students from the American Culture Studies program also taking training in historical archaeology, and this sister program is a resource for our students. We are a Ph.D.-granting department.

5. For More Information Contact:

David L. Browman, Department of Anthropology, Campus Box 1114, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899 USA; phone: 314.935.5231; fax: 314.935.8535; email: <dlbrowma@artsci.wustl.edu>; Web page: <http://www.artsci.wustl.edu/~archae/archpage.htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA

1. Institution Name: University of West Florida

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Benchley, Elizabeth D. (Ph.D., UW-Milwaukee 1974; Assoc. Dir., Archaeology Institute) terrestrial archaeology of all periods including French colonial, 19th-century rural, urban, and industrial, Midwest, Southeast, CRM

Bense, Judith A. (Ph.D., Wash St. 1972; Prof. Anthropology, Chair Dept. of Anthropology and Dir. Archaeology Institute) terrestrial archaeology, especially Spanish colonial and Middle Woodland, public archaeology, archaeological theory

Bratton, John R. (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1997; Assoc. Prof., Archaeology Institute) maritime archaeology, artifact conservation, colonial and American ships

Clune, John J. (Ph.D., LSU 1997; Assoc. Prof., History) Spanish colonial history, public history

Cook, Gregory (M.A., Texas A&M; Faculty Res. Assoc., Archaeology Institute) maritime archaeology, ship reconstruction

Curtin, Joanne A. (Ph.D., Ohio State 1998; Assoc. Prof., Anthropology) bioanthropology, forensics, bioarchaeology, prehistoric and historical periods

Dysart, Jane E. (Ph.D., Texas Christian 1972; Prof., History) history of the South, public history, especially of the colonial period, Indian history

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

Pope, Elayne (Ph.D., Arkansas 2007; Visit. Asst. Prof.) biological anthropology, biological archaeology, forensics

Thompson, Victor (Ph.D., 2005; Asst. Prof.) remote sensing, contact period, theory

Worth, John (Ph.D., Florida 1998; Asst. Prof.) contact period, Spanish colonial ethnohistory

4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology offers an M.A. degree under the close direction of 14 anthropology faculty with specializations in archaeology (terrestrial and maritime), cultural anthropology, biological anthropology, and theory. There are two internal programs within the M.A.: General Anthropology and Historical Archaeology. The General Anthropology program consists of four core courses, six electives in the student's area of interest, and a thesis or internship. The Historical Archaeology program consists of four courses in history and archaeology, two electives, and a thesis or paper option. Both programs stress method, theory, and applications of archaeology in the real world. Student support is especially high with over \$150,000 annually dedicated to our Master's students in the form of teaching and research assistantships, fellowships, and contract archaeology assistantships. Research opportunities and fieldwork opportunities in the Pensacola area include both underwater shipwrecks and terrestrial sites related to the Spanish colonial, British colonial, and American periods. Facilities of the Archaeology Institute include teaching and conservation laboratories, a large curation facility, and a new office building, laboratory, and museum. The university also has an excellent library with special collections on the colonial and American history of northwest Florida. The program is designed for students with a background in history, anthropology, or archaeology who want to pursue a professional career or move on to a Ph.D. program.

5. For More Information Contact:

John R. Bratten, Acting Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of West Florida, 11,000 University Parkway, Pensacola FL 32514 USA; phone: 850.474.3015/2474; fax: 850.857.6278; email: <jbratten@uwf.edu>; Web pages: <http://uwf.edu/anthropology>, <http://uwf.edu/archaeology>.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

1. Institution Name: University of Western Australia

2. Department Title: Discipline of Archaeology, School of Social and Cultural Studies

3a. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Paterson, Alistair (Ph.D., Sydney 2000; Lect.) historical archaeology, culture contact, pastoralism, Aboriginal history, relationship of history and archaeology, method and theory, field methods, material culture, rock art

Balme, Jane (Ph.D., ANU 1990; Sr. Lect.) Aboriginal Australian archaeology, subsistence and social organization, gender, spatial archaeology, method and theory

Porr, Martin (Ph.D., Soton 2002; Lect.) Palaeolithic archaeology of Europe, archaeology of hunters and gatherers, art and archaeology, theoretical archaeology, human evolution, material culture studies

Brady, Liam (Ph.D., Monash 2005; Post Doctoral Fellow) rock art, Torres Strait, Cape York, and southwest Papua New Guinea, rock-art sites across Algonquin Provincial Park (Canada)

Bowdler, Sandra (Ph.D., ANU 1979; Emeritus Prof., Archaeology) Aboriginal Australia (esp. Shark Bay, Tasmania, coastal New South Wales), pre-Neolithic of East and Southeast Asia, midden analysis, stone artifact analysis, site management, Freudian archaeology, pre-historic and Viking Age Europe

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Colleagues at the Western Australian Museum assist in teaching the postgraduate courses in applied maritime archaeology including maritime archaeologists (Jeremy Green, Michael McCarthy, Corioli Souter, Ross Anderson, Myra Stanbury), as well as expert curatorial staff, photographers, and industry partners in geophysics.

4. General Statement: Archaeology at UWA was established in 1983 to provide a program of teaching in the discipline and discoveries of archaeology and also to focus on research in the rich heritage of Aboriginal society through to the present day from an archaeological perspective. Today it aims to provide students with a deeper understanding of the history of humans on earth, and particularly in Australia including colonial contexts, and to produce graduates capable of pursuing a professional career in an area of high demand. The center offers a wide range of units in archaeology leading to the B.A. or B.Sc. degrees (pass or honours). The emphasis on the undergraduate course is on Australia and Europe, but other areas of special interest such as the medieval period, Vikings, Indo-Pacific archaeology, Southeast Asia, and CRM are covered. Degrees offered include an M.A. (by research and thesis) as well as a Ph.D. We regularly produce research students in historical archaeology and more recently maritime archaeology.

In conjunction with the Western Australian Maritime Museum we offer a Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma, and Master of Applied Maritime Archaeology.

5. For More Information Contact:

Dr. Alistair Paterson, Archaeology M405, School of Social and Cultural Studies, The University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia; phone: +61.8.9380 2867; fax: +61.8.9380 1023; email: <paterson@cyllene.uwa.edu.au>; Web page: <http://www.archaeology.arts.uwa.edu.au/>.

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY, KALAMAZOO

1. Institution Name: Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology/ Department of History

3a. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Julien, Catherine (Ph.D., UC-Berkeley 1978; Prof., History) Andean archaeology, ethnohistory, 16th–17th centuries

Nassaney, Michael S. (Ph.D., Massachusetts 1992; Prof., Anthropology) social archaeology, ethnohistory, political economy, material analysis, comparative colonialism, eastern North America

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Borish, Linda (Ph.D., Maryland 1990; Assoc. Prof., History) early American studies, women's history, material culture

Brandao, Jose Antonio (Ph.D., York 1994; Assoc. Prof., History) North American Indians, New France, ethnohistory, colonialism

Szylvian, Kristin (Ph.D., Carnegie Mellon 1988; Assoc. Prof., History) public history, museum studies, housing policy, urban planning

Zagarell, Allen (Ph.D., Freie U W Berlin 1977; Prof., Anthropology) ethnohistory, critical archaeology, Web-based instruction, Asia

4. General Statement: Students are encouraged to pursue the M.A. degree in anthropology with a focus in historical archaeology. The faculty mentor graduate students in research that contributes to anthropological theory, method, and data by combining documentary and material analysis. Areas of emphasis include identity formation and the ways in which material objects and the built environment express social relations in colonial, pioneer, and industrial settings. The department supports two archaeology laboratories and a wide range of resources for material culture analysis and research. Other university resources of potential interest include geophysical equipment to conduct site evaluations (Geosciences), a GIS laboratory for spatial analysis (Geography), a particle-induced x-ray emission facility for characterization studies (Physics), and Archives and Regional History Collections with extensive holdings for southwest Michigan. Nassaney directs an annual archaeological field school under the auspices of the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, an interdisciplinary program that focuses on the archaeology of the 18th-century fur trade and colonialism in southwest Michigan. The program also has a significant public education and public outreach component in conjunction with the Fort St. Joseph Museum in the Four Flags City of Niles. The History Department, Medieval Institute, and Institute of Cistercian Studies also sponsor a field school at Grosbot Abbey and Rauzet Priory in southern France. Students also have the opportunity to participate in an exchange program to study historical archaeology at Université Laval in Québec. The Departments of Anthropology and History offer a graduate certificate program in ethnohistory that provides opportunities for supervised study in the history and culture of New England, the Midwest, Canada (North America), and selected areas of Africa, Asia, Europe, and South America (<http://www.wmich.edu/ethnohistory>). The department of

geography offers a graduate certificate in GIS to provide a strong framework for developing competencies in geographic information systems, remote sensing, and spatial analysis (<http://www.wmich.edu/geography>).

5. For More Information Contact:

Michael S. Nassaney, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5306 USA; phone: 269.387.3981; Fax: 269.387.3970; email: <nassaney@wmich.edu>.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

1. Institution Name: College of William and Mary

2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:

Archer, Steven (M.A., UC-Berkeley 1998; Visit. Lect.) archaeology, paleoethnobotany, historical archaeology in the Chesapeake region

Blakey, Michael L. (Ph.D., Mass-Amherst 1985; Prof.) biocultural anthropology, bioarchaeology, paleopathology, African Diaspora, North America, Europe, Africa

Bowen, Joanne (Ph.D., Brown 1990; Res. Prof.) zooarchaeology, North America

Bragdon, Kathleen J. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Prof.) ethnohistory, North America

Brown, Marley R. III (Ph.D., Brown 1987; Res. Prof.) historical archaeology, North America, Bermuda

Gallivan, Martin D. (Ph.D., Virginia 1999; Asst. Prof.) archaeology, ethnohistory, North America

Harris, Edward C. (Ph.D., London 1979; Visit. Prof.) archaeological stratigraphy, Bermuda

Liebmann, Matthew (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 2006; Asst. Prof.) archaeology, New World colonialism, Southwest U.S.

Moyer, Curtis (M.A., George Washington 1981; Conservator) conservation

Smith, Frederick (Ph.D., Florida 2001; Asst. Prof.) historical archaeology, ethnohistory, alcohol studies, and political economy, Caribbean

Voigt, Mary (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1976; Prof.) archaeology, Middle East

4. General Statement: The Department of Anthropology offers an M.A./Ph.D. in Anthropology, with specialization in Historical Archaeology and Historical Anthropology, and an M.A. program in Historical Archaeology. Students take courses in cultural theory, area studies, archaeology, CRM, historiography, and research methods, with special emphasis on comparative colonialism, the African Diaspora, the historical archaeology of Native America, and the archaeology/anthropology of the Atlantic World. Practical training in field and lab work as well as archaeological conservation methods is available in various courses, including summer field schools/programs in Colonial Williamsburg, Werowocomoco, Virginia, Bermuda, and the Caribbean. The Williamsburg area has unparalleled historical, archaeological, and museum/library resources, as well as opportunities to participate in a wide variety of ongoing research projects, including those offered by staff of the Department of Archaeological Research of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, some of whom also teach in the department's graduate program. The Department of Anthropology operates four centers of benefit to students: the Archaeological Conservation Center, which performs conservation contract services with facilities for the treatment of a wide range of historic-period artifacts; the Center for Archaeological Research, which conducts archaeological survey, excavation, and analysis for a variety of government and private organizations; the American Indian Resource Center, which undertakes applied and collaborative projects with contemporary native communities; and the Institute for Historical Biology which holds a large database on the 17th- and 18th-century African Burial Ground in New York City. All students accepted for the Ph.D. program will receive full funding for their program of study.

5. For More Information Contact:

Grey Gundaker, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187 USA; phone: 757.221.1056; fax: 757.221.1066; email: <gxgund@wm.edu>; Web page: <http://www.wm.edu/anthropology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

1. Institution Name: University of York

2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology

3a. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial Archaeology:

Brothwell, Don (Ph.D., Stockholm Hon Caus, FSA) environmental archaeology, bioarchaeology, esp. zooarchaeology and human paleobiology, including historic populations

Finch, Jonathan (Ph.D., E Anglia) churches, church monuments and rural landscapes, 17th–19th centuries

Giles, Kate (D.Phil., York) 15th–17th-century urban archaeology.

Goodchild, Peter (B.Sc.; Dip Land Des, Dip Con Studies) landscape architecture, conservation of historic parks and gardens

Grenville, Jane (M.A., Cantab; MIFA) archaeological study of historic buildings, archaeological input into the conservation process, archaeological heritage management

Mytum, Harold (D.Phil., Oxon, FSA) historical archaeology, application of anthropological theory to archaeology, particularly graveyards and cemeteries

O'Connor, T. P. (Ph.D., London, FRZooS; Prof.) zooarchaeology

Smith, Laurajane (Ph.D., Sydney) CRM, indigenous peoples and archaeology, feminist and gender archaeology

3b. Other Related Faculty/Staff:

Barrett, James (Ph.D., Toronto) zooarchaeology, Vikings

Carver, Martin (B.Sc., FSA) early medieval Europe, maritime archaeology

Dickinson, Tania (D.Phil., Oxon, FSA) Anglo-Saxon archaeology
Dobson, Steve (B.A.) industrial archaeology, archaeological computing
Hall, Allan (Ph.D., Cantab) plant remains
Kenward, Harry (B.Sc.) insect remains
Richards, Julian (Ph.D., MIFA) Viking archaeology, archaeological computing
Roskams, Steve (B.A.) Roman archaeology, field archaeology
Walsh, Kevin (Ph.D., Leicester) landscape archaeology, soils, site interpretation, museums

4. General Statement:

The department has concentrated on the archaeology of complex societies, particularly from later prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and historic Europe. During 1997, the heritage conservation and historic buildings and landscapes elements of the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies became part of the department, greatly adding to the range of expertise in heritage management, conservation, and historical archaeology. In 2004 new academic staff in environmental archaeology and computing will be joining us. Two staff from the Centre for Palaeoecology, which also includes staff from the Department of Biology and offers research expertise in pollen, seeds, soils, insects, and animal and human remains, have also joined the Department. The Department has computer facilities, including CAD and GIS, dedicated M.A. workspace, and a special research student block. The university's JB Morrell Library, the York Minster Library, the Borthwick Institute for Historical Research, and the King's Manor Library adjacent to the Department house extensive collections pertaining to archaeology, history, architecture, and art history. Important collections of medieval and historic artifacts are housed at the York Castle Museum and the National Railway Museum. Besides the M.A. in Historical Archaeology, there are M.A. programs in Medieval Archaeology, Field Archaeology, Archaeological Heritage Management, the Archaeology of Buildings, Conservation of Historic Buildings and Landscapes, and an M.Sc. program in Palaeoecology. Undergraduate courses offered are Historical and Industrial Archaeology in the fall, and Death and Burial in the spring; all are open to visiting students. Ongoing staff projects in historical archaeology include graveyard and cemetery survey and analysis in Yorkshire, Wales, and Ireland; 18th-century churches, gardens, and landscapes of the Enlightenment; late-19th- to early-20th-century buildings; and industrial archaeology (particularly of railways and 20th-century factories). The Castell Henllys Field School, based in Wales and Ireland and designed for non-British students, is run each year for credit. It lasts six weeks beginning early July and incorporates an historical archaeology option. Current graduate student projects include 19th-century ceramics, cemeteries and memorials, and religious, public, and domestic buildings. Staff and research students espouse a wide range of theoretical positions including culture-historical, processualist, Marxist, and contextualist and other postprocessualist paradigms. Degrees offered are B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., M.Phil., and D.Phil. Students may register for a whole degree program or attend a whole or part of a year as a visiting student.

5. For More Information Contact:

Harold Mytum, Department of Archaeology, University of York, King's Manor, York YO1 7EP, UK; phone: +44.1904.443929; fax: +44.1904.433902; email: <hcm1@york.ac.uk> (note that the fourth character is the numeral "1", not a letter); Web pages: <http://www.york.ac.uk>, <http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/castellhenllys/web/>.

SHA LAUNCHES EDUCATION ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN

In 2007, the SHA Board instituted a fundraising campaign to fully endow the Society's annual student education awards. These include the Ed and Judy Jelks Student Travel Award, the Quebec City Award/Bourse de Québec, the Dissertation Prize, and the Student Paper Prize. This campaign is aimed at strengthening our society for the long term.

Each year, part of the SHA's annual budget is devoted to paying for these awards, which help to ensure the future of the field by assisting and recognizing students. We would now like to make sure that these awards will be given every year without fail by endowing them fully. Even though some of these awards are already endowed thanks to the generosity of past donors, the SHA is raising an additional \$32,000 to permanently endow all aspects of all these awards. This endowment and all its future proceeds will be used exclusively for the SHA's education-related activities.

Due to the generosity of many SHA members and friends, this campaign has already met with great success in its first few months. We have already raised more than \$15,000 for the endowment, bringing us nearly halfway to our goal.

Show your commitment to the Society and its student members by making your own donation to this effort, small or large. Your gift is tax deductible in the U.S. to the extent allowed by law. Please make checks out to the "Society for Historical Archaeology" and send to:

SHA Education Awards Endowment
Society for Historical Archaeology
9707 Key West Avenue, Suite 100,
Rockville, MD 20850

Lu Ann De Cunzio, President

John Chenoweth, Chair, Development Committee

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. Gonzalez-Tennant, University of Otago, <gonzaleztennant.ed@gmail.com>

AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

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CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Australasia and Antarctica

Susan Piddock

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Antarctica

Archaeology and Conservation in the Coldest Place on Earth: Antarctica is one of the most extreme environments on Earth, as it is the coldest, windiest, and driest continent. It is also home to the early explorers' expedition bases from the Heroic Era (1895–1917). The Antarctic Heritage Trust is responsible for the archaeology and conservation of four bases, including Cape Adare (Carsten Borchgrevink), Discovery Hut (Captain Robert Falcon Scott), Cape Royds (Sir Ernest Shackleton), and Cape Evans (Scott). The original structures erected by these famous explorers are still standing, but are beginning to show the effects of the severe environment.



Interior of Cape Royds hut depicting the kitchen and sleeping quarters.

In 2002, the Ross Sea Heritage Restoration Project began assessing the bases and establishing a conservation plan to ensure the long-term preservation of the bases and the associated artifacts. All four of these iconic sites are protected under the Antarctic Treaty System and are listed on the World Monuments Fund's 100 Most Endangered Sites in the World. There are a number of challenges associated with preserving the bases ranging from technical treatment issues to larger ethical questions of conserving them in an environment that very few people will experience. Currently, conservators and conservation carpenters are working year-round to protect and preserve each site.

New Zealand

Carlaw Park Excavations, Auckland, New Zealand (submitted by Hans Bader, Geometria): At the end of 2007 an excavation took place in the middle of the industrial heart of 19th-century Auckland. Three successive industrial enterprises were known through the historical records relating to the place: a flour mill, a tannery, and Chinese market gardens. It was possible to preserve about two-thirds of the area with archaeological remains. Only about 1000 m² were systematically excavated. The area was originally close to the harbor and consisted of mud flats. After removing the modern fill we had to battle the groundwater the whole time of the excavation. One Sunday morning after a storm we came back to a completely flooded excavation area.

The only surviving part of the mill race was found on the slope above the main area. It was cut into the mudstone with a service path cut into the bank uphill. Most interesting was the fill, as the mill race was used by the Chinese market gardeners as a rubbish tip and a large number of complete Chinese vessels, e.g., soy sauce and rice wine containers, were found. The remains of the mill building itself are still preserved in situ.

The pits were backfilled for the later occupation by Chinese market gardeners from 1882 onwards. The area was used by the Ah Chee family and leased from the Crown. The excavation area focused on the southern part of the Chinese complex where locally grown and imported food stuff—we found coconut husks—was prepared to be sold on the local market. A large valley behind this complex was used to grow mainly vegetables to supply Auckland.

The remains of the main house with a complex drainage system and a wash station on the side of a stream were excavated, and a large amount of finds came from successive fills to raise the level of the surrounding areas and keep them dry. A brick courtyard and pathway were part of these attempts to keep the surface water off the building and its immediate surroundings. Historical maps and the excavation results demonstrate the accuracy of the early surveyors. The main building is within 10 cm of a 1906 survey. Several additional buildings of the Chinese market garden complex are preserved in situ. Many pieces of wooden building timber have survived and together with the School of Environmental Studies at Auckland University, a dendrochronological test project for kauri, a local



Two members of the Ah Chee family helping to wash the finds during the excavation and an overview of the brick paths outside the main house. Photograph courtesy of Hans Bader.

timber, was initiated. This project slots into a larger FORST project looking at dendrochronology and kauri.

The most gratifying aspect of the excavation was the close contact and support of the extended Ah Chee family during the excavations, which added enormously to our understanding of the archaeological features. Due to racism at the end of the 19th century, Chinese immigrants were a silent group who left little historical writing. A family visit day, together with an open day for the general public, allowed everyone to have a keyhole view into the hidden part of Auckland's history. The involvement of the Chinese community with this project will continue during, and hopefully beyond, the material analysis and report writing.

Victoria

Pentridge Prison Excavations, Victoria, Australia (submitted by Catherine Tucker): TerraCulture, in association with Heritage Victoria, recently completed archaeological excavations at Pentridge Prison, Coburg, Melbourne. The investigation arose as a result of planned redevelopment of the prison complex. Test excavations were undertaken in 2006–2007 at the site of the former executed prisoner burial ground and at a separate location where Ronald Ryan (the last person judicially hanged in Australia) was thought to be buried. Some historic documentation was located that reported the location of the burial ground, but the authenticity could not be verified prior to archaeological investigations and there was no surface indication of the site. The plan identified nine graves dating from 1932 to 1951 and 21 relating to excavations from Old Melbourne Gaol and reburials at Pentridge in 1929 and 1937.

Prior to 1932 judicial executions in Victoria were generally carried out at the

Old Melbourne Gaol in Melbourne's CBD (though some took place at regional centers). From 1932 until 1967 (when the last execution took place) all executions were undertaken at Pentridge Prison; the prison also served as the site for relocation of remains removed from the Old Melbourne Gaol. In 1929, following the closure of the Old Melbourne Gaol, the remains of executed prisoners were identified by accident during redevelopment works. Reports in contemporary newspapers tell of bones being stacked beside graves and that it was generally a horrible sight (bearing in mind that some of the burials had been less than 15 years in the ground). The workers who discovered the remains went on strike because of the appalling conditions, and there were unconfirmed reports of school-children removing bones from the piles, reportedly including the remains of Ned Kelly. The situation was described as disgraceful and professional undertakers were commissioned to gather the bones, re-coffin them and inter them at a new location, Pentridge Prison, in three separate pits. In 1937 additional burials were identified as to be impacted by development and professional undertakers were bought in to exhume the remains and rebury them at Pentridge. From 1932 until 1951 prisoners executed onsite at Pentridge were reputed to have been buried with the 1929 and 1937 reinterments; however, no definitive documentation of the location was identified during background research. The last executed prisoner was buried in a new location to the southeast in 1967. The list of prisoners buried at Pentridge, both those executed at the site and those executed elsewhere, includes many notable figures such as Edward Kelly, Ronald Ryan (the last man executed in Australia) and Jean Lee (the last woman executed in Australia).

Test excavations were undertaken in October 2000 and January 2007 which confirmed that there were human remains with a large burial ground. In addition, in a separate burial ground to the south additional remains thought to be those of Ronald Ryan were identified. The remains were all reburied. On 21 December 2000 the remains thought to be Ronald Ryan were exhumed and sent to the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine (VIFM) for identification. In February 2008 excavations of the main prisoner burial ground commenced. All of the nine graves of the prisoners executed at Pentridge between 1932 and 1951 were identified. Identification was confirmed by the presence of metal name plates attached to the exterior of the coffins. The contents of each coffin were removed from the original casket and placed in the new timber coffin, complete with associated lime and original

timbers. The lime appears to have aided preservation of contents rather than hastening decomposition. The remains were then buried at a newly established burial ground (formerly the burial ground used for the remains thought to be Ronald Ryan).

The 1937 remains exhumed from Old Melbourne Gaol were identified during the same phase of excavation with four separate caskets (two up, two down) within a single grave cut. The remains had been removed from their original coffins and placed into new receptacles prior to reburial at Pentridge. These were removed from the coffins during the archaeological investigations and sent to VIFM for analysis.

Only two of three burial pits corresponding to the 1929 relocations were identified, with 17 individual coffins removed. The analysis of the bone and the exact number of individuals contained within these coffins is currently being investigated by VIFM, as it is not known if there was comingling of the remains. All of the coffin contents were sent to VIFM for analysis.

In addition to the burial ground excavations, additional archaeological features were identified relating to the occupation of the prison: several rubbish pits, drains, and previously unknown wall and fence lines were recorded. One of the pits contained a great variety of artifactual material, including smoking pipes, various ceramics, numbered bone-handled cutlery, metal plates, pannikin vessels, copious quantities of leather shoes and leather off cuts, shovels, spades, hammers, match boxes, and bottles. This important assemblage will provide a unique insight into commodities within the prison complex used by prisoners and possibly staff or contracted workers. Initial inspection places a date range around 1840-1880 and analysis will be undertaken this year.

Canada-Atlantic

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New Brunswick

Recent Research on the Grounds of Fort Tipperary, St. Andrews (submitted by Brent D. Suttie, Michael Nicholas, Vincent Bourgeois, and Alyson Mercer, Archaeological Services Unit, Heritage Branch, Department of Wellness, Culture and Sport, Province of New Brunswick): Archaeological Services Unit, of the Department of Wellness, Culture and Sport, Province of New Brunswick has recently completed an assessment of the former site of Fort Tipperary in St. Andrews, NB. Construction of

this coastal fortification started in 1813 and was completed late in 1814, in response to continued tensions along this border area after the War of 1812. The fort consisted of a large 16-sided, star-shaped earthwork protecting a barracks, a guard house, an officers' quarters, a magazine, an ordnance store, a series of fortified underground strongrooms, and a commissariat store.

The grounds were converted into a private residence by Lord Shaughnessy, a prominent director with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, in 1903. Shaughnessy retained the earthworks and armament, but cleared the buildings from the site and incorporated some of the material into the construction of a large summer residence. This residence was occupied by the family until 1985, when the granddaughter of Shaughnessy sold the property to the province at a greatly discounted rate. The site was declared a Provincially Protected Historic Site in 1995 in recognition of this site having the only surviving earthworks in the province dating to the period immediately after the War of 1812.

In 2004, the summer home burned and the province decided to rebuild the structure and return the property to private ownership once the rebuilding was completed. Archaeological Services Unit was called upon to complete an assessment of the property and help establish a management plan which would remain in place once the property was returned to private hands. Staff from Archaeological Services Unit conducted a resistivity survey of the interior of the fortifications and located the foundations of all of the buildings which were not destroyed by the construction of the summer home. Test excavations were then carried out to confirm the nature of the suspected foundations and to determine the depth of fort-related deposits around the site. Finally, a digital model was constructed for the site using the results of the excavations, the few surviving survey plans of the site from the 19th century, and a handful of archival photographs from various institutions around New Brunswick. This model was constructed to show the dimensions of the various buildings and provide an overlay of the summer house to show its effect on the site.

On the basis of this work, a management plan was established for the site which detailed as accurately as possible the depth and areas which could be modified by any potential landowners without requiring a permit or the oversight of a licensed archaeologist. Amendments were also made to the protected status of the site to reflect the findings of this research. Research into the material recovered during the test excavations is ongoing, but the material has



Annotated digital model of Fort Tipperary (ca. 1850)

already provided a wealth of information about the diet and daily life of the garrison of St. Andrews during the 19th century. Marine resources appear to have figured prominently in the diets of these soldiers, based on faunal remains recovered from the area around the barracks.

Nova Scotia

Public Archaeology at Poor's Farm, Cole Harbour (submitted by Sarah Kingston): A public archaeology program was conducted this year at Poor's Farm under the supervision of M.A. candidate Sarah Kingston, of Saint Mary's University, and the direction of Heather MacLeod-Leslie. Poor's Farm (later referred to as the County Home) was established in 1887 to house the poor of Halifax and the "harmless insane," and operated until 1929, when it closed after fire destroyed a portion of one of the structures. "Inmates" of the home farmed surrounding land and raised livestock, with a share of their produce being sold to local communities. One hundred-forty residents were reported to have lived in the dormitories immediately prior to the facility's closure. There were no fatalities from the fire and all occupants were moved to a poorhouse in Halifax before being permanently relocated to a new rehab facility.

Prior to the 2008 excavations, three separate archaeological inquiries had been conducted in connection with the study area. In 1990 a site survey identified 10 historic sites in the park, 6 of which are believed to be associated with the original County Home. In 2006, Heather MacLeod-Leslie carried out a nonintrusive survey of the cemetery associated with the farm and the dormitory area using an electromagnetic conductivity meter (EM-38B) and ground-penetrating radar (GPR). Anomalies were located using these technologies, leading to the return of Ms. MacLeod-Leslie in 2007, when an archaeological field school was conducted with students from Saint Mary's University. Excavations were carried out within

both the cemetery and dormitory areas. Efforts in the dormitory location revealed a foundation wall from one of the buildings, which along with the results of 2006 led to this year's plan of expanding on these findings.

Three main targets were set out for the 2008 operation. The first objective was to pinpoint and map building footprints from the Poor's Farm structures, assisting the Cole Harbour Parks and Trails Association (CHPTA) in reaching their goal of struc-

ture identification. Currently the CHPTA maintains the park and has expressed immeasurable interest in the archaeological resources. The group's intention is to isolate all structural features associated with the home so that in the future they will be able to place markers on the site to indicate where buildings once stood. The Cole Harbour Heritage Park is a picturesque walking route, a portion being connected to the Trans Canada Trail. The CHPTA would like to enhance visitor experience by illuminating the abundant cultural resources that exist within the park. The second intention was to encourage community interest and participation in professional archaeological analysis. A public archaeology program was developed for Poor's Farm that allowed both the public and the archaeological community to participate in investigations that took place at three intervals. The aim of this development was to increase exposure of projects occurring in the province and to enhance relations between researchers and the general community. The program tied into the third and final objective, which was to provide data for an M.A. thesis on public archaeology researched by site supervisor Sarah Kingston.

The 2008 field investigations at Poor's Farm were a success, fulfilling all three of the proposed goals. During time spent excavating the site two foundation walls associated with one of the eight suspected structures were located, along with other architectural material and personal artifacts relating to the specific time period of the home. Furthermore, the public component succeeded in both promoting archaeology and increasing local interest in cultural resources. The Poor's Farm Public Archaeology Program had approximately 80 participants including young students, academic professionals and scholars, local history enthusiasts, and retirees. Due to the site's position along a high-traffic walking trail, the crew had a number of curious visitors who were eager to discuss devel-

opments. Interaction with passersby also assisted in enhancing overall site knowledge. A number of residents interested in the project made contributions to the study through their accounts related to the home and surrounding landscape, adding to the area's oral history.

Additional studies are warranted at Poor's Farm to completely realize the CHPTA's objectives of structural identification, and plans are in progress to continue studies at the dormitories. For additional information contact: <sarah.kingston@smu.ca>.

Great Britain and Ireland

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England

Investigation of 19th- and early-20th-century Archaeology at Hungate, York (submitted by Pete Connelly, York Archaeological Trust): The Hungate project is a 5-year excavation close to the heart of York city center financed by Hungate (York) Regeneration Ltd. as part of a regeneration of an often-overlooked corner of the city. One of the key cornerstones of the excavation is the careful excavation and analysis of the 19th- and early-20th-century remains within the Hungate space.

By the early 19th century large tracts of the Hungate area were used as horticultural space. However, as opportunities grew in the first two decades of the 19th century to house the rising city-based working population the Hungate area was seen as ripe for development. In 1810 four individuals bought large parcels of the Hungate area as joint owners, and their construction of a road through the space in 1815 opened up the land for development. Therefore, in many ways the early- to mid-19th-century archaeology that has been excavated and recorded at Hungate is the archaeology of the entrepreneur.

In 1899 the Hungate area was covered as part of the poverty survey that the famous social reformer Benjamin Seebohm Rowntree carried out. In his book of 1901, *Poverty: A Study of Town Life*, Rowntree classified the majority of the Hungate space as comprising slum areas. The subsequent work carried out by the City of York in the early years of the 20th century sought to improve the lives of those people living in the slum areas of Hungate. The late-19th- and early-20th-century archaeology investigated at Hungate is the archaeology of slums and poverty. The Hungate area was finally cleared in the late 1930s as part of the City of York's slum clearance.



Work in progress on the basal remains of a late-19th-/early-20th-century 5-closet Duckett's of Burnley tipper flush toilet system. The tipper flush cisterns are located at either end of the system. By the early 20th century this toilet serviced 11 households.

The phased 21st-century regeneration of the Hungate area has allowed York Archaeological Trust to excavate large parts of the 19th- and early-20th-century archaeology of this space. This intensive excavation work has covered small one up one down housing, small two-room terraced housing, larger domestic buildings, part of an early-to mid-19th-century gas works, backyard spaces, and communal toilets. Particular attention has been paid to the sanitation improvements (or lack thereof) of the late 19th and early 20th centuries to see how they reflect the social concerns and the recommendations of that period. Work on this important aspect of the development of the Hungate space will continue into 2009. For more information, please go to the project website: <http://www.dighungate.com/>.

Kirkstall Forge, Leeds, West Yorkshire (submitted by James Symonds, ARCUS): Histories of 16th-19th century industrial sites in the UK rely heavily upon documentary and cartographic sources. At Kirkstall Forge, Archaeological Research & Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS) has been undertaking an extensive program of fieldwork ahead of redevelopment that aims to provide a material perspective on changing industrial processes in the post-1500 English countryside.

Kirkstall Forge lies close to the 12th-century Cistercian Kirkstall Abbey, and the former Abbey Mill Race was used to power the plant and processes by the Upper Forge from the 16th until the mid-19th century. This forge was primarily concerned with the production of wrought iron and articles manufactured from wrought iron.

In the 16th century wrought iron was produced from locally available ores and charcoal by the 'bloomery' process. By the late 17th century, a Lower Forge had been

constructed downslope, on a terrace above the River Aire. This forge used water power to produce small finished articles such as screws and shovels. The introduction of the iron 'Puddling' process in the late 18th century allowed the re-melting of pig or cast iron by indirect heat using coke from local coal seams. This technique permitted a massive increase in the amount of wrought iron produced.

Improvements in the transport infrastructure, in the 18th century via canal and in the 19th century via railways, decreased

the cost of moving bulk materials and articles to and from the works. In addition, Britain's involvement in a series of protracted wars in the late 18th and early 19th centuries in North America and continental Europe further spurred the development of metal production facilities at Kirkstall. By the mid-19th century Kirkstall Forge was producing large engineered products such as railway wagons for railway companies in addition to wrought-iron products. The balance of production shifted again in the late 19th century, when the forge specialized in producing line-shafting for factories and heavy vehicle axles.

A total area of 22 hectares (54.3 acres) has been stripped and examined by targeted excavation in a 12-month program of archaeological work. Significant features investigated have included the Directors' houses, workers' cottages, offices, and light manufacturing workshops, along with evidence for early puddling activity and the transition from water- to steam-powered production. The work has been funded by the Commercial Estates Group Ltd. It has been overseen by their consultants, Under Construction Archaeology, and monitored by the curatorial staff of the West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service.

Historical Archaeology at English Heritage (submitted by Dr. John Schofield, <John.schofield@english-heritage.org.uk>): English Heritage contributes significant staff time and resources to historical archaeology. As the agency responsible for providing

advice to the government on cultural heritage matters relating to England, promoting public understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment, and heritage protection, our work is diverse and often challenging. In historical archaeology we often work at the boundaries of what many consider the conventional or acceptable face of archaeology. Within the context of landscape characterization, our Change and Creation program, for example, examines landscape change after the Second World War, not so much with an eye to the destruction caused, but to the new landscapes created of retail parks, conservation, transport, industry, and so on. A recent issue of our *Conservation Bulletin* focused on "Modern Times," with many authors taking an archaeological view of the supposedly familiar past. Since 1995 English Heritage has been undertaking a major national review of 20th-century military remains, from the Second World War and Cold War periods especially. This, like much of our work, comes under the banner of "informed conservation," a specific branch of applied research in which the best decisions are underpinned by sound understanding of the resource. English Heritage also works in partnership with others. Our participation in the Culture 2000-funded project "Landscapes of War" involves an assessment, together with European partners, of 20th-century conflict in Europe. At RAF Coltishall (Norfolk) we worked alongside artists to document a changing landscape, in this case the drawdown and closure of an iconic military base. Archaeologists typically study the empty buildings and spaces; the artists in this case documented the rituals and traumas of closure and departure. In Liverpool an AHRC-funded project has enabled staff at the Institute of Popular Music to assess the influence of landscape character on music making in the city, and on urban regeneration: how far does the



*Documenting change at RAF Coltishall
(Photograph courtesy of Andrea Bradley)*

character of the place influence the music created there? Information about these and other projects, not all the initiative of English Heritage, can be found at the following websites: www.english-heritage.org.uk/characterisation; www.english-heritage.org.uk/military; www.changeandcreation.org; http://www.landscape.ac.uk/larger_grants/popular_musicalscapes_project_details.htm; www.landscapesofwar.eu.

For *Conservation Bulletin* (Modern Times, 2007), see: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/ConWebDoc.12373>

Scotland

The M74 Dig, Glasgow: Scotland was at the forefront of the Industrial Revolution. A new road passing through part of Scotland's industrial heartland, the M74 motorway, offered the chance to learn more about this fascinating period. The M74 Dig employed over 100 archaeologists, and was carried out by Headland Archaeology and Pre-Construct Archaeology between summer 2007 and spring 2008. The work was funded by Transport Scotland, the Glasgow City Council, the South Lanarkshire Council, and the Renfrewshire Council. A program at a local museum providing information to the public about the dig continues until spring 2009.

Several large sites and a number of smaller sites were excavated along the route of the road including: (1) The Govan Iron Works—founded in 1837 by William Dixon, it was the first ironworks to be established in Glasgow. It mainly produced pig iron for sale and cast-iron parts and repairs for Dixon's other businesses. It continued in production until 1958 and was the last blast furnace plant to operate within Glasgow; (2) The Lower English Buildings—built in the early 19th century to house Dixon's workers, many of them from England. The buildings were still being occupied well into the second half of the 20th century; and (3) The Caledonian Pottery—the third of Glasgow's great industrial potteries to be founded. The factory produced a variety of goods including various stoneware, tableware, and "Rockingham" teapots for export. The company closed in 1928. Smaller sites investigated along the route include tenement housing of the period, an engine works, a biscuit factory, a lime works, a foundry, a cotton mill, and a stretch of canal.

For those who would like to read more about the digs and see some of the finds, please log onto our website at: www.transportscotland.gov.uk/projects/m74-completion/m74-dig.

Mexico, Central and South America

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Colombia

Archaeological Fieldwork at the Royal Mines at San Francisco de Nóvita, Choco Department: Archaeologist Luis Francisco López-Cano has been investigating the Royal Mines site at San Francisco de Nóvita, an 18th- to 19th-century site, utilizing a critical approach. López-Cano has drawn on the extensive literature on the archaeology of slavery in South America and beyond, and has focused on the themes of social conflict and social interaction. Using the transculturation model proposed by several Latin American social theorists, the fieldwork at the Royal Mines site was informed by extensive use of the ethnographic, ethnohistorical, and ethnolinguistic literature on African Colombian maroon settlement, culture, and mores. This project began in the 1990s as a student initiative within the Department of Anthropology, University of Colombia and has continued in the 2000s. So-called socio-sexual analysis has been used to study local pottery to tease out the transcultural and mixed relations between free managers and enslaved women. Public archaeology goals were also realized, as members of the public were involved in both fieldwork and interpretation.

Underwater (Worldwide)

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Louisiana

Louisiana State University: In September 2007 a Minerals Management Service-Coastal Marine Institute grant was awarded to Dr. Patrick Hesp of the Louisiana State University Department of Geography and Anthropology. The purpose of this multidisciplinary project is to investigate potential submerged prehistoric sites on the offshore continental shelf in the Gulf of Mexico. The combined expertise of the research team includes archaeology, geomorphology, oceanography, and climatology, as the study of submerged prehistoric sites in the Gulf of Mexico involves the careful reconstruction of shoreline positions as well as environmental change. Since the grant

was awarded, the project members have conducted extensive background research into both prehistoric settlement patterns of the Gulf Coast region, and landscape change related to the last glacial maximum. In July 2008, project members completed the first phase of field work for the project. Dr. Graziela Miot da Silva, Nicholls State University, and Amanda Evans and Jennifer Gardner, Louisiana State University, conducted remote sensing operations at six sites in the Gulf of Mexico. In addition to the geophysical data, surface sediment samples were collected from each site. Analysis of the remote sensing data and sediment samples is currently ongoing, and the information will be used to reconstruct the coastal landscape to identify areas of possible human habitation.

Massachusetts

Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, NOAA: The Sanctuary has extended the public comment period for its draft management plan to 3 October 2008. This is the public's opportunity to provide input on the management of its resources. The Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary is 1 of 14 national marine sanctuaries and marine national monuments managed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and it is the only national marine sanctuary in New England waters. Located in federal waters between Cape Cod and Cape Ann, 22 species of marine mammals, 6 of which are endangered whales, make the sanctuary their home. The sanctuary's tremendously rich marine ecosystem contains over 575 marine species making it a natural laboratory; pioneering research in the sanctuary serves as a model for other protected marine areas throughout the world. Historically, Stellwagen Bank has been a productive fishing ground and remains an important inshore fishing area. Man's association with the sanctuary may stretch back 10,000 years when sea levels were lower and Stellwagen Bank was dry land. Since the European discovery and initial colonization of New England 400 years ago, thousands of ships have passed through the sanctuary on the way to the historic ports ringing Massachusetts Bay. All of this maritime traffic has resulted in many shipwrecks within the sanctuary's waters. Most famous of all is the steamship *Portland* lost with all hands in November 1898.

Highlights of the maritime heritage management action plan includes actions to: (1) identify and form partnerships, relationships, and Memoranda of Understanding with entities that have specialized knowledge and abilities that support the documentation and interpretation of the

sanctuary's maritime heritage resources; (2) assess historical resources for their National Register of Historical Places eligibility and nominate appropriate sites to the National Register of Historic Places; (3) implement a management system that protects historical resources while allowing for uses compatible with resource protection; (4) develop and implement an interpretive enforcement program; (5) develop and implement a mooring buoy system on historic sites in collaboration with affected parties and regional scuba diving charter operators.

Today, the sanctuary is in trouble. The condition of 10 of 17 resource states, including its archaeological resources, is fair to poor. The greatest damage to the sanctuary's archaeological resource has come from fishing activities. Ongoing archaeological resource characterizations have revealed that past and continuing interactions between historic shipwrecks and fishing gear have resulted in degraded archaeological integrity, reduced historical and archaeological significance, and diminished aesthetic qualities. The sanctuary needs your help to ensure that the proposed management actions protect this special place. For more information on the plan and how to submit your comments please visit <http://stellwagen.noaa.gov> or contact <Deborah.Marx@noaa.gov>.

North Carolina

Monitor National Marine Sanctuary, NOAA: From July 7 to July 26, 2008 the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary led an expedition to study the wrecks of three German submarines sunk by U.S. forces in 1942 off the coast of North Carolina



German submarine U-701 lying on its side and partially exposed in the sand (Photo courtesy of Steve Sellars, East Carolina University)

during the Battle of the Atlantic. During the expedition, researchers surveyed and photographed visible sections of the three submarines, U-352, U-85, and U-701 using

noninvasive methods. This expedition is the first part of a larger multiyear project to research and document a number of historically significant shipwrecks tragically lost during World War II, including U.S. and British naval vessels and merchant marine vessels.

NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries conducted the survey in partnership with the Minerals Management Service, National Park Service, State of North Carolina, East Carolina University, and the University of North Carolina Coastal Studies Institute, who all provided technical expertise and logistical support for the expedition. The sunken German U-boats are located in an area known as the "Graveyard of the Atlantic," where both Allied and Axis vessels were lost in the Battle of the Atlantic. The shipwrecks are at recreational diving depths (less than 130 feet) and are popular dive sites off the Outer Banks of North Carolina.

Two of the U-boats, U-352 and U-85, have been severely impacted by salvage operators and souvenir hunters since their discovery more than three decades ago. U-701 is relatively intact but also has begun to show signs of damage from illegal salvage attempts. The sub was discovered by recreational divers in 1989 before being covered by sand and rediscovered in 2004.

Phase two of the project, scheduled for summer 2009, will investigate primarily the Allied wrecks in the Graveyard of the Atlantic. Many are located in deeper waters where they remain untouched and in relatively good condition.

Washington DC

Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS): MAHS is celebrating the 20th anniversary of its annual Introductory Course in Underwater Archeology this year. This course has provided the diving community with training in the science and techniques of underwater archaeology, serving to heighten public awareness of the importance of protecting historic shipwrecks and other submerged cultural resources. Upon completion of the course and related field school MAHS-certified divers are equipped to serve as trained volunteers for underwater archaeology projects conducted by government and academic institutions.

The MAHS 2008 Field School was conducted at the site of the *Slobodna* wreck off Key Largo, FL, and was well received by the students in attendance. *Slobodna* was a composite wood-and-metal sailing ship that ran aground on Molasses Reef in 1887 while transporting cotton from New Orleans to the textile mills of Europe. The site



MAHS Field School participants take measurements for drawings of a large windlass at the Winch Hole, part of the Slobodna shipwreck site on Molasses Reef (Photograph courtesy of Dennis Knepper, MAHS)

was previously surveyed by Indiana University and PAST Foundation but recent weather activity opened new areas of the wreck for study. The site is located in NOAA's Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, and information collected during the field school will be submitted to NOAA in accordance with the terms of the permit under which the training activity was conducted.

MAHS is also pleased to announce that it was recently awarded a Non-Capital Historic Preservation Grant from the Maryland Historical Trust to conduct a maritime and terrestrial survey and synthesis of the pre-historic and historic resources of the Bodkin Creek area of the Chesapeake Bay. This is a multiyear study and the work is scheduled to commence in fall 2008.

Australia

Flinders University, South Australia: The Australian Learning and Teaching Council (ALTC) announced the 2008 ALTC Citations for Outstanding Contributions to Student Learning on 9 August 2008. The ALTC Citations are intended to "recognize and reward the diverse contributions that individuals and teams make to the quality of student learning." These awards are open to any university staff member involved in the teaching and learning process, whether they be "academic staff, general staff, sessional staff or institutional associates." Flinders University has been recognized with five Citations encompassing

eight staff. One of the individual citations this year was awarded to Associate Professor Mark Staniforth, Maritime Archaeology Program, Department of Archaeology, "[f]or sustained leadership in building an integrated maritime archaeology program and for teaching excellence using an innovative curriculum including work-integrated learning to produce job-ready graduates."

The Maritime Archaeology Program at Flinders University is also pleased to announce that it has been awarded funding in Round 3 of the Australian Leadership Awards Fellowships program to bring eleven mid-career professionals involved in maritime archaeology from the Asia-Pacific region (Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Philippines) to Australia for a 6-week intensive training program from mid-January to March 2009. In that time they will undertake two 6-unit intensive topics (one week each) and a 6-unit field school (two weeks) which form part of the Maritime Archaeology Program teaching. They will also undertake a 2-week placement (internship) with a museum, underwater cultural heritage agency, or related organization.

The Australian Leadership Awards Fellowships are a component of a regional program that aims to develop leadership and build partnerships and linkages with the Asia-Pacific region. They are intended for those in or have the potential to assume leadership positions and who thus can influence social and economic policy reform and development outcomes, both in their own countries and in the Asia-Pacific region. ALA Fellowships are for short-term study, research, and professional attachment programs in Australia delivered by Australian organizations, and complement the longer-term ALA Scholarships by providing opportunities to senior officials and mid-career professionals who cannot leave their positions for extended periods. ALA Fellowships are available across a broad range of fields relevant to Australia's foreign policy agenda or development outcomes within the Asia-Pacific region. List of Fellows for this round: Hab Touch, Cambodia; Kong Bolin, Cambodia; Alok Tripathi, India; Imam Fauzi and Zaineb Tahir, Indonesia; Ligaya S.P. Lacsina, Philippines; Palawinnage Rasika Muthucumarana, Kalu Dawalage Palitha Weerasingha, and Wijamunige Chandraratne, Sri Lanka; and Worrawit Hassapak and Erbprem Vatcharangkul, Thailand.

Canada

Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Yukon Territory: Since 2005 a small team of volunteer underwater archaeologists, surveyors,

and divers have been in a race against time to document the historic shipwrecks along the Yukon River from Lake Bennett north to Dawson City in Canada's northern Yukon Territory. Of the 290 +/- sternwheelers and steam tugs known to have plied the river only two survive today as National Historic sites. This fleet of ships was the primary method of transportation during the great Klondike Gold Rush in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During the fall "ice-up" ships were pulled ashore to prevent them from being crushed. As a result numerous intact vessels and dredges were abandoned in remote locations, 12 of which were documented during the first two seasons of the project. Collectively, the Yukon River "ghost fleet" represents the largest and best-preserved collections of western river sternwheelers, many of which contain unique mechanical and steering systems and exhibit examples of nautical architecture that are reminiscent of mid-19th-century vessels.

In early June 2008 the team, led by John Pollack, Project Director, and Dr. Robyn Woodward, Project Archaeologist, returned to survey the Thirty Mile section of the Yukon River north to Carmacks, where over 35 large vessels are known to have perished while maneuvering the narrow, shallow channels. Using a side scan sonar, drop camera, and fish finder the five-member team discovered the remains of the sternwheelers *James Domville* (lost in 1899), the *La France* (lost in 1911), and wreckage of the *Columbian* (lost in 1906, when its cargo of blasting powder exploded killing six crew members). As the remains of the *James Domville* and *La France* lay in shallow water close to shore these targets were checked by divers using snorkel gear who made numerous passes over the wrecks in the 7-knot current. The team also located the remains of a 15-ton composite-hulled sternwheeler the *A. J. Goddard* (lost in 1899) in Lake Lebarge.

High, turbid water did not permit us to conduct the planned detailed (total station) survey of the largest sternwheeler wreck in Western Canada, the *Klondike 1*, which lies mid-channel just north of the confluence of the Teslin and Yukon rivers.

Funding for the 2008 project was generously supplied with grants from the Royal Canadian Geographic Society, Heritage Resources Board of the Yukon Government, and Institute of Nautical Archaeology. The Yukon Government also loaned the project a 21 ft. vessel.

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rican Instituto de Investigaciones Costaneras (IIC); Center for Maritime Ar-

chaeology and Conservation (CMAC); Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA): A joint team conducted a 3-week survey on the north coast of Puerto Rico and documented an important number of underwater sites. The smallest island of the Greater Antilles, Puerto Rico has been inhabited for millennia, its first inhabitants arriving between 5,000 and 2,000 B.C. Spanish colonization of Puerto Rico began in 1509 under Lieutenant Juan Ponce de León. The strategic location of Puerto Rico was noted early on by both allies and enemies of Spain; the island has been a hub of seafaring activity and possesses a correspondingly rich and diverse submerged cultural heritage.

Richard Fontáñez (IIC) was responsible for the research design of this first field season, and his knowledge of the island's seafaring history and cultural heritage has been indispensable to the project. The ultimate objective is to study the island's history through its submerged cultural heritage, using archaeology as a counterpoint to history and following the evolution of the watercraft that sailed to and from the island during the history of the Caribbean.

The 2008 team, comprised of Filipe Castro, Richard Fontáñez, Gustavo Garcia, Raymond Tubby, and Wayne Lusardi, conducted a number of surveys in an area between Loíza and San Juan harbors, where archaeological resources are known to date back to the pre-Columbian era, and the historical evidence points to the presence of at least 66 shipwrecks from early in the colonization process up through the 19th century.

In 2007 Texas A&M University established contacts with several state and federal agencies with the intent of developing a long-term relationship with Puerto Rico to study its seafaring history and document, study, and protect the island's submerged cultural heritage.

One of the central concerns of this project is to raise the awareness of the general public concerning the importance of the underwater cultural heritage of Puerto Rico. A website, newsletter, and several publications are already planned, aimed at both popular and scholarly audiences.

Meetings of Interest

24-28 September 2008. The combined AIMA, Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA), and Australian Association for Maritime History (AAMH) conference will be held in Adelaide, South Australia.

UNESCO Committee News

Montenegro ratified the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage on 18 July 2008. This ratification brings the number of State Parties to 18; only 2 more are required for the convention to enter into force. The UNESCO Committee's primary goal is to support the international ratification and implementation of the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, and the adoption of its Annex as a "best practices" document, even in areas where ratification is unlikely.

Publications of Interest

McCarthy, Michael

2005 *Ships' Fastenings: From Sewn Boat to Steamship*. Texas A&M University Press: College Station.

Skowronek, Russell K., and George R. Fischer

2009 (forthcoming). *HMS Fowey Lost and Found: Being the Discovery, Excavation, and Identification of a British Man-of-War Lost off the Cape of Florida in 1748*. New Perspectives on Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology. University Press of Florida: Gainesville. 256 pp. Cloth: \$45.00

U.S.A-Central Plains

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Missouri

Janis-Ziegler Site, Ste. Genevieve (submitted by Elizabeth M. Scott, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, Illinois State University): In May and June 2008 Illinois State University held a 6-week field school in historical archaeology, taught by faculty members Elizabeth M. Scott and Donald P. Heldman, at the Green Tree Tavern, also known as the Janis-Ziegler site, in historic Ste. Genevieve, MO. Previous field schools in the rear yard at the site had identified areas of domestic trash disposal near the extant house/tavern (of French vertical-log construction) as well as a portion of one outbuilding and scattered evidence of domestic activity in another portion of the site. In 2008, a crew of 11 graduate and undergraduate students, with three supervisors, excavated 9 5 x 5 ft. units. These excavations revealed, among other things, additional portions of that outbuilding and a large portion of another, both of vertical post-in-ground construction. Although neither have been completely excavated,

preliminary evidence suggests that they were built in the 1790s and were occupied into the first decades of the 20th century. Excavation units in the side and front yards of the extant structure revealed additional evidence of domestic and trading activities, as well as a portion of the original palisade fence that surrounded the town lot.

The property was first owned by the wealthy, slave-owning French Janis family, from 1790 to 1833. The Janis family operated a tavern at one end of the structure and used the other end as a residence. In 1833, a German immigrant tobacconist, Mathias Ziegler, purchased the property. He and his family used the structure for both domestic and occupational purposes as well, as his tobacco business operated in one end of the structure and the other end was used, again, as a residence. Ziegler descendants lived in the structure until 1938.

Interestingly, the 2008 excavations revealed that 18th- and 19th-century fur-trading activities took place at the front, public portion of the extant structure; glass seed beads and lead shot were concentrated in that area. The large quantity of domestic refuse recovered in association with the two outbuildings suggests that their earliest residents may have been enslaved African Americans during the Janis occupation and their later residents German, Irish, and African American domestic servants during the Ziegler occupation. Future fieldwork will focus on completing the excavations of the outbuildings.

The excavated materials will be processed and analyzed at Illinois State University in the 2008-2009 academic year, and will form the basis of a master's thesis by graduate student Matthew Cox.

U.S.A-Mid-Atlantic

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Pennsylvania

Archaeological Investigations at the Historic Alexander Schaeffer Farm/Distillery (submitted by Patricia E. Gible, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology, Elizabethtown College and Director of the Public Archaeology Program for Historic Schaefferstown, Inc.): Beginning in the summer of 2004, Historic Schaefferstown, Inc., (HSI), a non-profit educational and historical society, has sponsored an archaeological investigation at the Alexander Schaeffer Farm (36Le480), located in Lebanon County, PA. Originally constructed in 1736 by Swiss/German immigrants, the homestead has yielded ar-

chaeological evidence of the multifunctional nature of subsistence farm economies in America's early past. The farmstead was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. The initial field season focused on uncovering tangible evidence of alcoholic spirit production that took place within the distilling room on the ground floor of the farmhouse. Eighteenth-century historical documents had suggested that commercial production of rye whiskey and apple brandy began at the farm during the period that Alexander Schaeffer and his son, Henry, occupied the property (ca.1762-1803).

The project also included a Public Archaeology Program allowing community volunteers to participate in the dig. Under professional supervision, local volunteers screened soils, identified artifacts, and assisted crew members on the dig. During the fall and winter months following each excavation season, community members learned to clean, inventory, and catalog thousands of artifacts at weekly artifact processing clinics held at the historic Gamberling-Rex House in nearby Schaefferstown, PA. Undergraduate students from local colleges and universities in the region made up the excavation crew during the four excavation seasons. Dr. Patricia E. Gible, Professor of Anthropology at Elizabethtown College, acted as PI, field school instructor, and clinic supervisor on the project.

The chief benefit of a public program is that it enables individuals and local communities to understand the value of cultural resources and play a role in historic preservation. Archaeological research becomes a part of the cultural fabric of the local communities, engendering pride of place, historical education, and preservation of our collective cultural heritage.

During 2004, two extant firebox bases, constructed of bricks and 6 x 6 x 2 in. terra-cotta tiles, were uncovered directly behind the limestone fireplace within the ground-floor room. These features would have held the charcoal fuel used in alcohol production and supported the copper stills that held the mash to be turned into spirits. The fireboxes were overlain by a composite floor constructed of brick, mortar, and yellow clay. Artifacts directly under the flooring, such as very old phonograph records and radio tubes dating to the early 1930s, indicate disassembly of the fireboxes and deposit of the composite floor in the early 20th century.

Dr. Robert Sternberg, Professor of Geosciences at Franklin and Marshall College, collected brick samples from each of the fireboxes and subjected them to an archaeomagnetic dating protocol. Preliminary test results suggest that the fireboxes



Alexander Schaeffer farmhouse and distillery

were burned for the last time between A.D. 1790–1810.

Three subsequent field seasons (2005–2007), sponsored in part by HSI, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and Harrisburg Area Community College, have revealed additional features associated with the production of alcoholic spirits. A shallow catch basin directly outside the southern wall of the workroom was revealed adjacent to a break in the limestone on the building's exterior. Excavation of the feature showed that it had been lined with brick and limestone; it measured 3 ft. across and reached a depth of only 3 1/2 ft. We concluded that it was used as a catch basin for disposal of debris, water, and slop from alcohol manufacture. Debris had been channeled through this opening and into the basin feature as the distilling equipment was cleaned after each production episode. An experiment to verify our hypothesis regarding the feature's function consisted of pouring 52 gallons of water into the catch basin and timing the settling rate of the water with a stopwatch. Fifteen gallons of water settled out every



Experimental archaeology at the Schaeffer farmhouse site

hour. Evidence of the multi-functional economic nature of the Swiss/German farmstead include an enormous sheet midden deposit yielding thousands of domestic and architectural materials and an intentionally dug butchering midden containing numerous animal bones and ceramics from the late 18th through the mid-19th centuries.

Informant interviews had suggested the location of a purported 18th-century underground wooden water pipe system adjacent to the southeastern corner of the farmhouse. The gravity-

driven system is another key element in the alcohol production activities that took place because it supplied the large amounts of fresh cold spring water necessary for distilling. The water flowed from a springhouse on the southern part of the property to outside the workroom. Direct evidence of the path of the pipe system emerged after an especially heavy rainstorm in 2006. After the deluge, HSI board members and the PI could see a wooden pipe measuring approximately 10–12 in. in diameter traversing a stream separating the house and springhouse. Excavations are planned for 2009 to locate the water system outside the springhouse structure and accurately date its construction from associated cultural materials backfilled when the trench and placement of the pipe were completed.

Virginia

Marine Corps Base, Quantico (submitted by John Haynes): Marine Corps Base Quantico occupies 103 square miles of Stafford, Prince William, and Fauquier Counties in northern Virginia. The area stretching from the estuarine Potomac River in the east to Cedar Run in the west incorporates a rich diversity of topography, geology, and history, including hundreds of historic-period sites. Recent research at Quantico related to early exploration, the colonial 'golden age' of Virginia, and the American Civil War are discussed below.

History at Quantico begins with the exploration of the Chesapeake Bay by Captain John Smith in 1608. Smith and his party explored the Potomac River in late June and early July of that year. They made forays inland from Aquia Creek with native guides in search of a silvery mineral they observed in a body-paint pigment commonly used in the region. Smith, disappointed that it was not silver, likened it to

antimony. Research on the geology of the area, topography, and details of the expedition narrative identified the source area of the material, which is comprised mainly of graphite. Fieldwork continues in search of archaeological evidence of the quarry and associated refinement of the mineral.

Native American occupation of the area was active until the late 17th century, and it was only after the mid-17th century that the first colonial settlements appeared in the area. Recently, Site 44ST0927 on the eastern portion of the base yielded an assemblage dating from the mid-17th to the mid-18th century with a mean date of 1710. This is an early site for this part of Virginia, and represents the earliest historic-period component identified at Quantico. By the mid-18th century settlement had expanded with the booming trade in tobacco, and extended well to the west of the Potomac. In 1742 Prince William County established its courthouse near Cedar Run. After only 18 years, the courthouse was abandoned when Fauquier County split away from Prince William County in 1759. The National Register-eligible site was evaluated in the 1990s; in a subsequent project to interpret the site and restore its landscape, adjacent chain link fencing and invasive plants were removed and split-rail fencing and an interpretive panel were installed by a crew of volunteers on National Public Lands Day. A copy of the interpretive panel can be downloaded at the Historical Marker Database website: http://www.hmdb.org/documents/CourthousePanel_final.pdf.

The Potomac River was key terrain during the first year of the American Civil War. Control of navigation on the river meant having avenues of supply or attack, across or up the river. After defending key tributaries to the south, Aquia and Potomac Creeks, the Confederates established strong batteries at the mouth of Quantico Creek which not only defended but maintained an offensive role. Union shipping on the Potomac was blockaded for more than four months, and the elimination of these batteries became a key consideration in Union strategy. During this 'Battle of the Potomac' large bodies of troops supported the batteries at Quantico. Archaeological investigations at three winter camp sites are supporting their nominations to the National Register. A Multiple Property Documentation, developed for these and other properties, is listed as "Properties Associated with Campaigns to Control the Lower Potomac River, 1861–1862." Property types identified include support facilities such as camps and depots, fortifications, ordnance (e.g., cannons), and shipwrecks. Of the latter, the location of one shipwreck, that of the gunboat CSS *George Page*, has tentative-

ly been identified in Quantico Creek. Sites and landscape elements of the battle areas have been recorded in GIS files following the KOCOA approach, an ongoing effort which will hopefully be added to by other researchers. Copies of the files are available to bona fide researchers; please contact <john.h.haynes@usmc.mil>.

Civil War Entrenchment Site, Battle of Fredericksburg (submitted by Marie B. Morton): In February 2008 staff from the Cultural Resources Division of Paciulli, Simmons and Associates based in Fredericksburg conducted an evaluation of the previously recorded American Civil War entrenchment site, 44CE505, located within the U.S. Army installation Fort A. P. Hill (FAPH) in Caroline County, VA. The site is located in an area within FAPH, protecting it from looting, development, and other impacts. When originally recorded, the site was said to consist of a single entrenchment. Further investigation utilized a combination of intensive pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing as well as intensive and systematic metal detecting. This approach resulted in the identification of a small artifact assemblage and numerous previously unrecorded features including two rifle pits, a footpath, a defensive trench, and two firing positions. The site relates to use of this part of Caroline County leading up to the Battle of Fredericksburg, as well as its aftermath, and the winter encampment of Confederate soldiers under the command of Stonewall Jackson. The archaeological investigation was combined with intensive archival research, primarily utilizing the National Park Service archives held at Chatham in Fredericksburg, VA.

Rifle pits were situated on a small finger of the ridgetop overlooking the drainage basin below and to the east. This strategic piece of high ground also had a commanding view of the adjacent ridgetop to the east. These pits served as forward picket posts for the Confederate troops manning the trench to the northwest behind them. After the Battle of Fredericksburg, several sorties by Federal cavalry across the Rappahannock River in this area attempted to find an area where a flanking attack could be made successfully. The rifle pits were oriented to see as far northeast and east as possible in the direction of Federal positions, situated to protect the soldiers manning them, and positioned far enough forward to allow runners to alert the larger body of troops along the trench that an attack was imminent.

A well-worn footpath, which traversed the landform from the northwest to the southeast toward the trench, was identified associated with 44CE505. The footpath is

approximately 3 ft. (0.91 m) wide and 2 ft. deep in most spots with well-defined berms along each side. This path intersects the defensive trench, adjacent to the northeast of a small drainage basin. The footpath trends southeast across the landform, winds eastward to the edge of the ridge, then proceeds southeast along the landform's edge to the rifle pits. Beyond the rifle pits, the path skirts the edge of the landform southeast for 175 ft. (53 m) before turning east and crossing the drainage. Most likely, the path leads to other picket posts and may link up with entrenchments to the east and along the Rappahannock. The width, depth, and extent of the footpath indicate that it was heavily utilized for a long time. This path was probably used by Confederate soldiers walking picket duty during their several months of occupation in the winter of 1862–1863.

A defensive trench is the central feature associated with 44CE505. This feature is oriented from the southwest to northeast along an azimuth of 40° and traverses a narrow ridgetop, an intermittent drainage head, and a wide upland terrace where the elevation ranges from 50 to 130 ft. (15 to 40 m) AMSL. Despite 146 years of erosion, this feature is well preserved. The trench is approximately 1,645 ft. (502 m) long, the ditch varying from 3 to 3.5 ft. (0.91 to 1.1 m) wide and 2 to 3 ft. (0.61 to 0.91 m) deep, and the parapet ranging from 3 to 4 ft. (0.91 to 1.2 m) wide and 2 to 3 ft. (0.61 to 0.91 m) high. The trench is a standard, long, open ditch with the spoil thrown forward to serve as a parapet. As constructed, its orientation and topographic position provide ample protection against a flanking attack, which was of great concern both before and after the battle at Fredericksburg. This defensive line could have additionally served as a fallback position in the event that the more substantial works along the Rappahannock were captured.

Two features, designated as firing positions, were identified very near the footpath. Both were dugout areas that would have provided protection and shelter for men on picket duty. The features are deep enough so that when a soldier lay down with a blanket covering him, he would be shielded from the wind and to some extent the elements. Additionally, during an attack the soldier could fire from the prone position and be protected. The existence of these two features in close proximity to each other and the footpath suggests that troops were conducting picket duty in several pairs, which was common for the time period.

The artifact assemblage recovered included a copper Federal uniform button, a brass gasket, a horseshoe fragment with

shoeing nails, a fragment of a "searcher," a wrought-iron spike, a copper buckle, a Minié ball fragment, a fired Minié ball, an iron ring, a square piece of iron, an iron bar, two possible cannonball shrapnel fragments, flat molded iron plate, and two cut nails.

The Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery Site, Alexandria (submitted by Steven Shephard): Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery, at the corner of S. Washington and Church streets, was the burial place for slaves who had fled to freedom in Alexandria, VA during the American Civil War. The military governor established the cemetery and between 1864 and 1869 as many as 1800 people were buried on this knoll overlooking Hunting Creek and the Potomac River on the southern edge of the city. Thousands of years before this time, Native Americans occupied the knoll for short stays and left evidence of their presence in the ground, including a broken Clovis point about 13,000 years old.

This piece of land was greatly altered and built over in the 20th century, and saw the construction of a 1950s gas station on Washington Street and later an office building on the adjacent lot. In the 1980s historians rediscovered records of the cemetery, including burial records listing names of the deceased, their relatives, places of death, and dates of burial. Newspaper articles referring to the site in the late 19th century were also found. As the public became aware of the old desecrated cemetery, a Friends of Freedmen's Cemetery group was formed and a state marker was erected on the site.

In 1996, Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. conducted a ground-penetrating radar and electromagnetic survey on the gas station property, identifying rows of possible graves beneath the asphalt. Two years later, a similar survey conducted by Geosight on the southern and western edges of the cemetery identified disturbed soils, possibly the result of grave digging. URS Corporation undertook the first archaeological excavation in these same edge areas in 1999 and 2000. Rows of graves were uncovered with a total of 78 grave shafts identified and recorded, but no burials were excavated.

The massive Woodrow Wilson Bridge Project posed a potential threat to the site. The Alexandria City Council, at the urging of the Friends of Freedmen's Cemetery, decided to purchase the cemetery property and honor the freedmen by developing it into a memorial park. In order to insure that the design of the cemetery memorial would not disturb any graves, Alexandria Archaeology, the city's division of archaeology, designed a treatment plan for an

archaeological investigation in cooperation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Virginia Department of Transportation, and the Federal Highway Administration.

In 2004, City Archaeologists Fran Bromberg and Steven Shephard directed the excavation of 14 trenches on the gas station and office properties and determined that, while there was serious grading in some areas of the property, a portion of the cemetery surface still existed beneath a layer of fill. They also identified 45 graves, some of which had coffin remains evident immediately below the gas station asphalt.

In May of 2007, the City of Alexandria purchased the properties and demolished the structures. The huge underground fuel tanks were cleaned and filled with concrete. The soils were tested for contaminants and cleared by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. A cemetery rededication ceremony, including a candle illumination, was held at the site and was well attended, the community responding in a way rarely seen in the city.

That same month archaeologists with Alexandria Archaeology began an extensive investigation of the property which was completed in December. The goal of this work was to gather more information on the extent of the distribution of remaining graves and on the elevations of the burials, determine the extent of the buried cemetery surface, and record any features encountered. No excavation of burials was conducted and the graves, including the grave shafts, were disturbed as little as possible. The principal investigators of the investigation were City Archaeologists Steven Shephard and Francine Bromberg, who along with the Field Director Eric Larsen directed a crew of five professional archaeologists, students from George Washington University, interns, and volunteers.

On the western side of the property, a portion of the cemetery's original sloping surface remained intact under redeposited fill. This was soil bulldozed from the knoll and pushed out over the sloping surface to create additional level ground for a parking lot. Sampling test units found that at least portions of a prehistoric site remained along with the cemetery's original surface. Only one grave had surface decoration, a scatter of whole or nearly whole oyster shells. This type of decoration has been found in other African American cemeteries, such

as the Black Baptist Cemetery (also in Alexandria) and the Freedmen's Cemetery in Dallas, TX. This is a clear indication of an African American practice at a cemetery established by the military government and operated by military-appointed authorities. A few artifacts from this portion of the site were clearly from the cemetery time period. Mid-nineteenth-century ceramics, buttons, and dropped Minié balls in both large and .22 calibers were recovered from this buried surface. The prehistoric assemblage from the site is currently being analyzed:



Grave with oyster shell surface decoration

the time periods represented range from Paleoindian through Middle/Late Woodland.

The 2008 excavations brought the total number of graves identified to 534. The graves were aligned east-west and were organized into distinct rows across the site similar to the rows of headstones at Alexandria National Cemetery, established by the Union army in 1862. More than 40 north-south running rows of graves were identified at Freedmen's Cemetery. National Cemetery has a pattern of two rows of graves separated by a path or walkway. There do appear to be walkways at Freedmen's Cemetery, but they do not appear to be laid out as regularly as at National Cemetery. A linear strip of ground devoid of graves, 11 to 13 ft. wide, extended from S. Washington Street west into the cemetery and was presumably a driveway.

The majority of coffins that could be identified as to shape were hexagonal. Although it was not expected that much coffin hardware would be found, extreme grading of the site, in many cases to the tops of the sides of the coffins, resulted in coffin hardware other than nails being seen in 26 burials. Of these, 21 had coffin screws or tacks and 6 graves had 1 or 2 decorative hinges for opening the top half of the coffin. Handles were observed on only 1 grave, which

had 6 bail-type decorative handles.

The report on the 2007 investigations at Freedmen's Cemetery is now being prepared, along with a separate volume on the history of the site. The goal is to place this site in a wider context and provide information that will contribute to the study of African American cemeteries as a whole. It is now estimated that as many as 900 graves remain at the site and the city is dedicated to protecting these burials. A design competition for the Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial is currently underway. The deadline for submissions was 25 April 2008 and 175 entries were received from 22 countries. The memorial is to be completed in 2010. This desecrated cemetery will regain its status as a place to honor the struggles and triumphs of an enslaved people who had finally gained their freedom in the city of Alexandria.

Delaware

Archaeological Investigations at Avery's Rest (submitted by Craig Lukezic): Near Rehoboth Bay in Delaware is an archaeological site of the former residence of Captain John Avery and his family. Avery was a leader of the first generation of Englishmen to settle in Delaware. He played a key role in the development of southern Delaware. He served as master of a sloop, a captain in the militia, and was appointed justice of the peace of Whorekill Court in 1678 by Governor Andros.

Daniel Griffith, the retired Delaware SHPO, and the volunteers of the Archaeological Society of Delaware have mobilized for the salvage excavations of the site. The historic archaeologists of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Alice Guerant, Charles Fithian, and Craig Lukezic, have been in constant consultation with the director of the project.

Over the past two years, the topsoil has been removed and the activity areas investigated include daub/trash pits, a midden, and two wells. In these areas horse tack, ceramics related to food preparation and display, a knife and fork, a hoe, and other objects used in daily life have been found. A large cellar thought to be associated with the main dwelling is currently being excavated.

According to his probate inventory, Avery and his household, which included 2 slaves, managed 50 head of cattle and other livestock. Excavations have uncovered large quantities of mammal bones, which may be evidence of cattle butchering for trade. This site exemplifies the pattern of a colonial plantation as a provider of food and supplies for the Delaware Valley and the larger British Atlantic world.

The 17th Century in the Delaware Valley: An Archaeological Symposium: The first annual symposium on the early colonial archaeology of the Delaware Valley region was held at the Old New Castle Court House Museum in New Castle, DE. (For site information, please see: <http://history.delaware.gov/museums/default.shtml>.) The symposium consisted of informal presentations on the practical aspects of the archaeology of this period. Our goal is to build a regional-level dialog that can identify the uniqueness of the early colonial cultures of this region. Nine presentations (listed below) were given, followed by an artifact show-and-tell session. Over 130 people attended and participated in the activities. A smaller workshop is planned for this autumn. For further information, please contact Craig Lukezic at <craig.lukezic@state.de.us>.

“‘A Good and Fruitful Land’: An Archaeological and Historical Perspective on 17th-Century Delaware”
Charles Fithian, Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs

“The Houses of the Delaware Valley from the Falls at Trenton to the Capes of Delaware, 1675–1740”
Bernard Herman, University of Delaware

“Searching for New Jersey’s Missing Century (1610–1710): A Gazetteer of Known 17th-Century Archaeological Sites”
Richard Veit, Monmouth University and William B. Liebeknecht, Hunter Research

“Material Culture of the 17th-Century Swedish Settlers”
Megan Springate, Richard Grubb and Associates.

“Dutch 17th-Century Artifacts—What to Look For”
Meta F. Janowitz, URS Corporation

“Isaac Allerton, Merchant; Edward Bird, Pipemaker; and the Transatlantic Tobacco Trade along the Delaware”
David A. Furlow, Thompson & Knight LLP

“The Printzhof (36DE3) in Essington, PA”
Marshall Becker

“‘Built at Ye Back Side of Ye Towne’: Archeology of the 17th Century at the New Castle Court House”
Wade P. Catts, JMA Inc.

“Delaware’s Colonial Capital in the 17th Century: From New Amstel to New Castle”

Lu Ann De Cunzo, Lauren Cook, and Katie Fransen, University of Delaware

Maryland

Survey and Initial Testing at Port Tobacco, Charles County: Now in its second year, the Port Tobacco Archaeological Project (PTAP) has surveyed nearly all of the core and much of the periphery of this colonial port town and 19th-century commercial center. Port Tobacco, originally called Chandler’s Town, was founded as early as the late 17th century. Maryland’s General Assembly designated it as the county seat in 1727, conferring upon it the name Charles Town. Called Port Tobacco locally and eventually officially, this port on a tributary of the Potomac River supported merchants and tradesmen, lawyers, and physicians, and was the home of a number of politically prominent colonial leaders, including John Hanson, Thomas Stone, James Craik, Daniel Jenifer, and Gustavus Brown. Scottish merchants and factors were particularly prominent in town, as they were elsewhere in Maryland. Sedimentation in the 18th century filled in the river, cutting off direct access to shipping, and eventually deposited one foot of gravelly sediment on the town. Court activities kept Port Tobacco alive and it resurrected itself as a regional market town after the War of 1812. Completion of a railroad through nearby La Plata in the 1870s led to the move of the county seat in 1895, and the town of 80 to 100 buildings virtually disappeared by the early 20th century. The site has remained relatively undeveloped.

In the fall of 2007 the PTAP team of staff and volunteers completed a close-interval (25 ft.) shovel test survey of the core 9 acres of the 50-acre incorporated village, identifying numerous prehistoric, 18th-century, and 19th-century components. In the spring of 2008, the team completed surface collection of 28 acres of plowed fields extending south from the village for about one mile to its outpost at Warehouse Landing. Point proveniencing of all artifacts allowed the team’s codirectors, James G. Gibb and April M. Beisaw, to precisely define the boundaries of seven 18th-century sites (including two that probably date to pre-1727 Chandler’s Town) and four prehistoric (largely Late Archaic) sites.

In June 2008 PTAP hosted one of the Archeological Society of Maryland’s two annual field sessions, during which excavators located and partially exposed the county jail (1861–1896), the 18th-century Wade House, at least two 18th-century earthfast dwellings (one of which has a large filled cellar hole), and a previously unknown cemetery with surrounding paling ditch.

In July 2008 the team embarked on a project for Charles County government to plan an interpretive trail linking Thomas Stone National Historic Site with Chapel Point State Park via Port Tobacco, a distance of approximately 5 miles. Part of the contract entails design, fabrication, and installation of several interpretive signs within the town center and development of a website to promote the site and the project.

Reports for the survey projects have been completed and results of the field session testing will be reported before the end of the year. Daily updates and discussions of archaeological and archival research appear on the project blog (<http://porttobacco.blogspot.com>) and a webpage (<http://gibbarchaeology.org/PortTobacco.html>) offers an overview of Port Tobacco and our research efforts. A Preserve America grant will fund research on Lincoln assassination conspirator George Atzerodt, a denizen of Port Tobacco, in the fall of this year. Research to date has been partially funded by grants from the Maryland Historical Trust (through the Archeological Society of Maryland), Preservation Maryland, the Southern Maryland Heritage Areas Consortium, and local residents Ed Edelen and Sheila Smith.

U.S.A-Midwest

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Illinois

New Philadelphia (submitted by Christopher Fennell, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign): New Philadelphia, IL, is nationally significant as the first town in the U.S. planned and legally founded by an African American. Frank McWorter founded the town in 1836, and it grew as a multiracial community through the 19th century. The 42-acre community was platted in a grid pattern divided into 20 blocks, 144 lots, alleyways, and several streets. The town population peaked at approximately 160 people, encompassing 29 households and merchant and crafts operations, as listed in the 1865 federal census. New Philadelphia was bypassed by a new railroad in 1869 and the population declined steadily thereafter. By 1885, the community had lost its status as a town and large tracts of the land were put into agricultural use. Historical studies and accounts of Frank McWorter and New Philadelphia include those of Ensign (1872), Chapman (1880), Grimshaw (1876), Matteson (1964), Simpson (1981), Walker (1983, 1985), and Burdick (1992). Today, no structures from the town remain above ground, and the town site is covered by

prairie grasses and agricultural fields.

A collaborative project of archaeologists, historians, and members of the local and descendant communities is underway to further research the social history of this demographically integrated town and to enhance its focus in our national memory and heritage. Participating organizations include the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and the University of Illinois at Springfield, the Illinois State Museum, DePaul University, the University of Maryland's Center for Heritage Resource Studies, the University of Central Florida's Public History Program, and the New Philadelphia Association. Sprague's Kinderhook Lodge has also provided generous support. In 2005, this project succeeded in placing the entire town site of New Philadelphia in the National Register of Historic Places as a nationally significant archaeological resource.

Archaeological and historical studies of New Philadelphia were undertaken in the period of 2002–2006, with support in 2004–2006 provided in part by a grant from the National Science Foundation's Research Experiences for Undergraduates (NSF-REU) program (Grant No. 0353550). Archaeological and historical studies based on work conducted in 2002–2006 have been reported in previous publications, including those presented on two interlinked public history websites maintained by the University of Maryland (<http://heritage.umd.edu/>) and the University of Illinois (<http://www.anthro.uiuc.edu/faculty/cfennell/NP/>).

The project has received funding from the NSF-REU program for another three years of field school research at New Philadelphia (Grant No. 0752834), to be conducted in the period of 2008–2010. In addition to a 10-week field school, held 27 May through 1 August 2008, we hosted a series of public speakers and audience discussions on the subjects of "African-American Heritage in the Midwest," including talks by David Gradwohl, Paul Shackel, Abdul Alkalimat (Gerald McWorter), Timothy Baumann, Paul Mullins, Flordeliz Bugarin, and Kamau Kemayo. This series provided a forum for lectures and broad audience discussions of subjects concerning African American history and struggles for freedom and equality in ongoing efforts to combat racism in American society.

Other planned projects in 2008 include continuing work towards nominating the New Philadelphia town site and nearby features of the cultural landscape for National Landmark status, an effort headed up by Charlotte King and Paul Shackel, Director for the Center of Heritage Studies at the University of Maryland. Ms. King has also

authored an excellent lesson plan based on the history of New Philadelphia as part of the National Park Service's Teaching with Historic Places program (<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/twphp/>). Our findings and interpretations to date are currently scheduled to be published in an official monograph series reviewed and published by the Illinois State Museum (ISM). This publication series, entitled the "Illinois State Museum Reports of Investigations," utilizes ISM and external peer reviewers and has previously published studies by distinguished scientists such as Patty Jo Watson, Melvin Fowler, Jane Buikstra, and George Milner. In addition, a specially edited, thematic issue of articles on New Philadelphia has been accepted for publication by the SHA journal *Historical Archaeology*.

Some overall observations can be made concerning the results of our archaeological and historical research in 2004–2006 (Shackel et al. 2006). Archaeological work through the end of the 2006 field season uncovered over 65,000 artifacts, faunal and floral remains, and the locations of 12 house and business structures, including a merchant and a blacksmith operation. Archaeology revealed early house sites not indicated in historic-period documents, such as deeds, tax ledgers, and census records. There appears to have been no racial segregation of property locations within the town. The locations of residences and businesses of African Americans and European Americans were spatially interspersed in the town during the 19th century. We uncovered no archaeological evidence of violent destruction of properties within the town, even though the community was located within a region sharply impacted by racial strife. Most structures and occupation sites appear to have been concentrated in the landscape covered by the north-central portion of the town plan. Community members in the 19th century likely utilized a mix of architectural styles and building methods, including frame, log, wood post, stone, and brick construction. Residents enjoyed access to local, regional, and international commodities from the outset of settlement of the town. Ceramic housewares were similar in style, expense levels, and types of assemblages across house sites of both African Americans and European Americans. There may have been some variations in dietary and culinary practices based on the region of origin or ethnic background of particular families who moved to New Philadelphia (Shackel et al. 2006).

In 2007–2008, we planned for and conducted an aerial thermal survey of the town site. Federal and state census records, tax records, and deeds provide extensive data about the residents of New Philadelphia.

However, such historical documents do not provide a specific spatial map of household and merchant locations. Archaeological survey and excavations can map those locations in much greater detail to provide a richer data set for the social history of this community. The 1836 plat provides a plan for the town, including a grid pattern of streets, alleys, and lots, but the question remains as to whether this design was followed as the town developed. Indeed, newspaper reports during the town's existence indicated that town residents did not adhere to planned property lines in their building activities.

A number of archaeological survey and prospection methods have been employed previously at the New Philadelphia town site by collaborating researchers. These survey methods have included a pedestrian survey and surface collection of a large portion of the town site. Dr. Michael Hargrave (2006) has conducted approximately 6.5 acres of surface-based geophysical surveys at the town site, utilizing electric resistivity and magnetic gradient sensors. Due to the large size of New Philadelphia as platted (42 acres), it is not practical to attempt surface-based geophysical surveys of the entire town site.

In 2007, the National Park Service and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training awarded a grant to test the usefulness of low-altitude aerial surveys employing high-resolution thermal imaging at New Philadelphia. We planned to employ this methodology at the town site for a new and specific purpose: determining whether this technology can detect the grid pattern of an historic town site buried beneath 1–2 feet of agricultural fields and prairie grasses. Professor Tommy Hailey of Northwestern State University in Louisiana and Bryan Haley of the University of Mississippi have pioneered the techniques used in combination in this survey approach, collecting survey data utilizing a powered parachute ultralight aircraft and a high-resolution thermal camera (Hailey 2005).

The initial data collection through this aerial survey was completed successfully at the town site in May 2008. The data sets from this aerial thermal survey are being geo-referenced and integrated using spatial mapping programs, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software and the creation of mosaic imaging representations. The survey results can then be examined in relation to a geo-referenced version of the 1836 town plan and other comparative data from archaeological investigations. If successful, this technique will provide an extremely useful resource for applications on numerous similar sites throughout the

nation. Portions of the resulting data were ground tested at the site during the excavations phase of the field school in June 2008. Preliminary results from the aerial survey have also identified thermal anomalies that appear to correspond with known locations of subsurface stone foundation remains. Researchers plan to further test thermal anomalies identified in this aerial survey through soil core sampling probes, targeted ground-based geophysical surveys, and excavations in future field seasons.

The overall plan for the research components of our field school in the summer of 2008 included new ground-based geophysical surveys in the first week, followed by four weeks of excavations and surveys at the town site and a subsequent five weeks of laboratory research and analysis of the material, faunal, and floral remains at the Illinois State Museum's Research and Collections Center in Springfield. In April and May researchers corresponded with Michael Hargrave to identify the areas of the town site on which he would conduct new surveys, using electric resistance and magnetic gradient detection methods, in the first week of the field school. The spring of 2008 was marked by higher-than-normal-rainfall, which provided very good conditions for conducting such geophysical surveys. In past years at New Philadelphia low moisture content in the ground surface made the process of obtaining and interpreting such geophysical data very challenging. Among other results obtained in the first week of the field school, Hargrave obtained vivid data in the area of Block 3, Lot 4, on the north edge of the town site, which was later explored by two of our excavation teams.

Our areas of work in the 2008 field school included:

a. Systematic soil core sampling (with a 1 in. diameter sampler) at the locations of new anomalies identified by recent geophysical surveys, and commenced excavations where warranted.

b. Expanded survey and excavations in the area of Block 3, Lot 4, located near a lime slacking pit uncovered as Feature 2 in the 2004 excavations.

c. Continued excavations in the area of Block 7, Lot 1, for which a newly discovered tax record from 1845 listed a higher value assessment that might indicate the presence of building at a time when Frank McWorter owned the parcel. Partial excavations at this location in 2004 uncovered Feature 3, the foundation of an 1870s house site, which may have overlain the remains of an earlier occupation.

d. Survey and excavations in the southern half of Block 8, Lots 1 and 2, where a number of deed references indicate

a schoolhouse for African American children may have been located in the 1850s and 1860s.

e. Excavations on previously identified geophysical anomalies in the area of King Street north of Block 8, and anomalies in the space platted for Walnut Alley on the northern edge of Block 8, Lots 5 and 6.

f. Use of a hammer-driven, soil core sampler (with 2 in. diameter and up to 6 ft. in sample length) to explore the stratigraphic profiles of earthen terraces and swales created in the early 1990s to control erosion on portions of the west side of the town site.

These research efforts were undertaken by the NSF-REU field school participants and by a collaborating archaeology team associated with the "Time Team America" documentary program. A report of the results of this 2008 field season will be published online in the near future.

Lastly, May and June of 2008 were also months of high rainfall in the Midwest. The Mississippi River rose to record-breaking levels and weakening levees threatened to give way and flood small communities 10 miles to the west of the New Philadelphia town site. Our NSF field school participants helped fill sandbags to reinforce levees protecting the small town of Hull, IL. We also spent long hours packing up the Hull Museum and Library and loading their collections and exhibits onto a tractor trailer for safekeeping from the threatening flood waters. We were very gratified to have the opportunity to make such a tangible contribution by assisting with immediate community needs.

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U.S.A-Northeast

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New Hampshire

International Paper Box Machine Company Site in Nashua: JMA and UMASS Archaeological Services (UMAS) conducted Phase II and III archaeological investigations for the New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NHDOT) at the International Paper Box Machine Company Site (27-HB-369), along the north and south sides of Salmon Brook in the City of Nashua. The project area is the location of the proposed Rotary Common Park and includes industrial mill sites spanning the years from 1803 to 1973. Former structures include early-19th-century saw and grist mills and a blacksmith shop and trip hammer, a linen (later satinette ca. 1833) mill and dye house, and a machine shop where secondary historic sources say Elias Howe, Jr. refined his concept and submitted a ca. 1846 patent for the sewing machine and where Ammi George built the first railroad spike machine. Structures associated with the ca. 1854-1868 Harbor Manufacturing Company and the ca. 1868-1903 Vale (cotton) Mill were located on both sides of Salmon Brook and activities included textile manufacture and weaving. Following the 1883 loss of the wood dam at Salmon Brook, in 1884 a granite block dam, still extant, was constructed. In 1903 French-Canadian immigrant Elie Labombarde purchased the property and established the International Paper Box Machine Company. His highly successful international operation (1903-1973) led to the expansion and rebuilding of his plant in 1923, which spanned and included wings on both sides of Salmon Brook. Documentary research by Sheila Charles and Phase I, II, and III archaeological investigations by JMA, UMAS, and URS have confirmed the locations of several 19th-century structures, in addition to documenting the remains of half a dozen structures either built or still in use in the 20th century prior to their demolition in 1973. The site offers a rare opportunity to interpret Nashua's early settlement and industrial heritage. In addition, its accessibility and central location near several schools contribute to the significant

educational and interpretive value inherent in the archaeological resources.

Rhode Island

Early-19th-Century Rum Distillery Site in Bristol: Suzanne Cherau and Jennifer Banister of PAL Inc. have recently identified the archaeological remains of an early-19th-century rum distillery on Thames Street in Bristol, RI. The distillery was one of five that operated in Bristol during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Together with over 30 rum distilleries in Newport, the state of Rhode Island produced up to 90% of the rum consumed in the eastern U.S. and shipped to Africa as part of the triangle trade. The largest and most infamous rum distillery in Bristol was run by the renowned D'Wolf Family, many of whom became infamous privateers in the 19th-century triangle trade. The remains of their distillery were found about five years ago during construction of the hotel and shops along the Thames Street waterfront. Rick Greenwood, formerly of RIHPHC, did a quick salvage of the site, and noted the remains of about 18 large (6 ft. in diameter) wooden vats. Other rum distillery sites that have survived and been studied archaeologically are the Henley Distillery in Charlestown, MA (excavated by PAL as part of the Central Artery Project) and the Quackenbush Distillery in Albany, NY (excavated by Hartgen Archeological Associates). Of all the rum distilleries that once operated in the northeastern U.S. from Staten Island to Boston as part of the colonial triangle trade, the Bristol site is only the fourth to date to have been identified in the archaeological record.

Deed research has confirmed both the function and age of the recently discovered rum distillery. We know that by the 1820s it was owned and operated by a partnership of Bristol merchants, Jarvis Pierce being the actual distiller. The same merchants also owned a wharf and store across Thames Street on the harbor, where the raw molasses and finished rum products from their distillery were likely sold and shipped to and from regional and foreign ports. The archaeological remains consist of 22 wooden vats (square, round, rectangular) where molasses was fermented in a mixture of water and yeast for several weeks at a time. The fermented molasses was then siphoned into a copper pot (still) where the mixture would be heated and vaporized and the liquor steam collected into round vats or barrels and either sold for local consumption or shipped back to Africa and traded for slaves. The archaeological investigations identified what is believed to be the remains of the circular (7 ft. in diam-

eter) brick still base. A privy possibly associated with the distillery occupation was also discovered at the site. The distillery building footprint, although no longer visible because of later occupations, appears to have measured about 80 ft. long by about 30 ft. wide. The site was determined significant and eligible for the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Data recovery excavations were conducted and PAL is in the process of studying and synthesizing the recovered data, which will include specialized soil analyses of residues collected inside a number of the excavated vats.

New York

Belknap Farm Site: In October 2007 archaeologists from AMEC Earth and Environmental conducted a Phase II survey of the Belknap Farm Site (A07114.000156) located on the Stewart International Airport Air National Guard Station in Newburgh, Orange County, NY. The survey was conducted at the request of the National Guard Bureau, Air National Guard (NGB/A7CVN) with Matt Nowakowski serving as the Technical Point of Contact.

Research traces the Belknaps in Newburgh to England in the 1630s. Abraham Belknap (born 1589/1590, died 1643) moved from England to Lynn, MA, in 1637. One of his sons, Joseph, moved to Boston, MA, where he helped found the Old South Church in 1668. Joseph's son, Thomas (born 1670, died 1755), fathered the three sons who eventually moved to Newburgh. Samuel, Thomas, and Benjamin Belknap moved from Woburn, MA to the Newburgh area around 1755. The Belknap family was very active in business and industry in Newburgh; research to date suggests their most active period began at least by the late 1700s and continued into the mid-1800s. The Belknaps founded some of the earliest and most successful mills in the area, and also participated in the banking, shipping, and whaling industries.

The Belknap Farm Site was originally the home of Jonathan Belknap, son of Thomas Belknap. Jonathan built a stone house on property left to him when his father died in 1777. However, archaeological information indicates the farm was not likely established until the end of the 18th century. Of the 1,110 nails recovered at the site, only 5 were wrought, a number that would have been much higher had the site been built immediately upon Jonathan's inheritance. Jonathan died in 1817 and following his death Chancy Belknap, his son-in-law, gained ownership of the house and farm. Chancy married two of Jonathan's daughters, first Sarah and following Sarah's death her sister Mercy. The girls were also

his distant cousins having descended from Samuel Belknap. Chancy Belknap, born in 1768, had several children with both wives, and died in 1840. His youngest son, Lynde Belknap (born 1857), inherited the property from his mother, Mercy Belknap, upon her death in 1848. In the 1860 census, Lynde is noted as Master Farmer with real estate valued at \$10,000 and a personal estate of \$2,000. In 1860 his household consisted of himself, his wife Sarah, their son Lynde, two servants from Ireland, Mary Murphy and Christopher Brannen, and an African American hired hand born in New York, Peter Thompson.

By the 1870 census, Lynde Belknap had moved his family to Fishkill, NY, and the Orr family had taken up residence at the former Belknap home. John Orr (age 29 in 1870) was married to Martha Orr (age 26), who was a Belknap. Their household also included their daughter, Mary (age 5 mo.), John's brother and sister, Charles Orr (age 26) and Mary Orr (age 22), and a laborer born in Prussia, Percival Otto (age 25). John and Charles were both born in Ireland; census data indicates they immigrated to the U.S. in the mid-1850s. The Orrs continued to live at the farm through the early 20th century; however, by 1910 only John, his brother Charles, and a female house servant named Maggie McVey remained in the household. None of their names appeared in the 1930 census and shortly thereafter the property was donated to the City of Newburgh for the purposes of constructing an airstrip.

Archaeologists recovered 4,149 historic artifacts from the Belknap Farm Site and documented dozens of stone features representing a house, barns and outbuildings, wells, cisterns, and multiple stone walls. Despite the extended period of occupation, archaeologists found both horizontal and vertical separation of deposits at the site. A buried surface beside one of the barns yielded fragments of a white clay smoking pipe and a cast-disk button dating to the last quarter of the 18th century. These materials would have belonged to Jonathan Belknap or others who may have assisted in building the barn. Horizontal patterning at the site was expressed primarily through ceramics and nails. Examples of Westwald, Staffordshire, and German stoneware were found on the east side of the site, while whiteware, ironstone, and wire nails were more common on the west side and immediately to the rear of the house. The number of wire nails recovered from the foundation for a forge located west of the house indicated it was used heavily in the 20th century; to the rear of the house nails were recovered from a builder's trench alongside an unidentified foundation that

may have supported a small addition or porch.

During close examination of the house foundation, archaeologists discovered several coats of paring, or whitewashing, on the interior of the house cellar. The whitewashing indicates the area was intentionally improved and corroborates archival information suggesting the cellar was fully finished. Whitewashing was a common way of treating walls in the 18th and 19th centuries and was thought to improve sanitary conditions. Evidence of attempts to improve and control water drainage at the site was found in the form of stone-lined ditches recorded at the site. Several stone-lined wells were also recorded, with three grouped so closely together they may have been dug in an effort to lower the water table in the area.

Analysis of the features and artifacts within this complex suggest a purposeful segregation of the buildings at the site based on function. Specifically, the house and its related outbuildings lie in the eastern half of the complex, while all of the barns and a forge lie in the western half. Artifact patterning around the buildings further reflects the segregation of domestic and agricultural activities. The arrangement of the Belknap Farmstead reflects a pattern that has been referred to as a German-American style. This tradition creates a clear separation of the activities related to the household, such as food preparation and storage, from agricultural tasks related to the cultivation of crops, maintenance of tools, and care of animals. However, genealogical information has already established that the Belknap family was from England, not Germany. The Belknap Farm Site may be a creolization of German and English structural elements, building styles and types, and settlement organization suggesting occupants of the Belknap Site were not restricted by ethnicity or tradition. Artifacts and architectural remains also suggest the inhabitants may have been taking part in the agricultural reform movements of the 19th century as well as believers in the new ideas about cleanliness and order that became prevalent during the Victorian era. The economic success of the Belknap family obviously allowed them to invest significantly in improvements at their farm. Further avenues of research include additional investigation of the system of drainage at the site, additional sampling of the earlier component, and development of a chronological reconstruction of improvements at the site that links them to specific inhabitants.

French and Indian War Sutlers' Camp in Fort Edward (submitted by David Star-

buck): Sutlers are merchants, private citizens under contract to the army, who supply goods to soldiers and officers who otherwise would have little to relieve the tedium of camp life. From the sutlers living alongside British camps during the French and Indian War, to the contractors who operate in Iraq today, those who are willing to transport the alcohol, tobacco, articles of clothing, dishes, and foodstuffs to the faraway camps can do quite well for themselves. Since 2001, a team from Adirondack Community College, under the direction of David Starbuck (Plymouth State University), has been unearthing the filled-in cellar of a sutling house dating to the late 1750s that supplied goods to the military camp in Fort Edward, NY, once the largest British fort and military encampment of the French and Indian War. For a several years, goods were transported up the Hudson River from Albany to Fort Edward, unloaded into sutlers' houses or warehouses on the east bank of the river, and then no doubt sold to soldiers and officers at the next payday.

Excavations that concluded in 2008 have revealed burned timbers and boards that lay scattered 2 m down across what was once the cellar floor. The main sutling house measured 20 x 14 ft., but there was also a 20 x 10 ft. addition at its southern end, and the entire 40 ft. long structure was underlain by a full cellar. The house had been consumed by a fire at the end of the 1750s, and much merchandise still lay inside, including fragments of drinking glasses and numerous bowls and plates of tin-glazed earthenware (delft), suggesting that the sutling house had doubled as a tavern for thirsty and hungry soldiers. We have found large concentrations of bricks at the north and south ends of the cellar, representing first-floor fireplaces and chimneys that had dropped down to the cellar floor during the final conflagration. A builder's trench completely outlines the house at the level of the cellar floor, and even this simple trench contained an ample supply of lead buckshot, fish bones, and a complete wine bottle.

The most unexpected finds have been two burned staircases that both run from what was once the outside of the building down to the cellar floor. The main staircase at the northeast corner of the house still has intact steps, stringers, and risers, while the staircase at the southeast corner is cruder and appears to have been more of a secondary entrance, just into the southern addition. Artifacts, including ice creepers, were found scattered along the steps of the northern staircase, perhaps suggesting an escape route for the sutlers as they abandoned the burning building. In a semicircle just outside where the upper door had

been, we found many clothing hooks and eyes as well as numerous British and Spanish coins.

In the cellar we discovered the hoops from barrels that had once stood on the cellar floor, as well as many broken wine bottles. Fragments of tobacco pipes were almost as common, and the pipes had been flattened into the cellar floor when the building collapsed. Many were labeled with the mark "RT" of their manufacturer, Robert Tippet. Other finds in the cellar included several sets of hinges, a spade, many fragments of knives and two-tined forks, much delft, and undecorated cups and saucers of white salt-glazed stoneware. Butchered animal bones were everywhere inside and outside the building, suggesting that soldiers or officers were able to eat fresh beef, pork, and mutton at the sutling house. Fish bones were also present, suggesting that soldiers (or employees of the sutlers) did some fishing in the Hudson River.

As demonstrated by its full cellar, massive brick fireplaces, abundant window glass, and the two staircases that lead to storage areas in the cellar, this sutling house was a better-built structure than any of the military huts and tents that have been excavated in Fort Edward over the past 18 years. This building was part of a lucrative business that was meant to last as long as the British army was based in Fort Edward.

U.S.A.-Pacific Northwest

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Washington

Alaskan Way Viaduct (submitted by Alicia B. Valentino, Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc., Seattle, WA): In preparation for the demolition of the Alaskan Way Viaduct (AWV) and construction of a new roadway through downtown Seattle, WA, Northwest Archaeological Associates, Inc. (NWAA), has been conducting archaeological investigations to determine the impact of proposed activities on subsurface cultural resources. To date, most of the archaeological studies have been in Sodo, the area south of downtown. The topography and landscape of Seattle has changed dramatically since non-Native settlement began in 1852. The large hills that characterized the area were gradually regraded and sluiced, with the spoil deposited in the tidelands (now Sodo). This landmaking created about 1,600 acres of flat, habitable property that boomed with industrial and commercial development initiated by the Klondike Gold Rush in 1897. The data gained from

archaeological studies here have provided detailed information on man-made soil deposition, debris and historic activities, land-use practices, and levels of preservation, as well as detailed definition of the Holocene shoreline and precontact depositional events.

Sodo developed as a series of wharves and industries built over the tidal zones. In the 1890s, schemes to build a ship canal through Beacon Hill, dredge the Duwamish Waterway to make it navigable, and create useable land out of the tidal flats, led to the filling of the areas east and west of the wharves. By 1909 the area impacted by the AWV had been filled and redeveloped into the city's principal industrial area and railway corridor (Railroad Avenue).

Archaeological investigations using traditional methods were prevented by a number of factors. Construction of the viaduct in the 1950s extensively disturbed upper deposits, so different methods were needed to explore relatively deeply. Unfortunately, the viaduct itself is an obstacle to deep excavations because disturbance in its vicinity could compromise structural stability. The high water table, presence of hazardous materials, and lack of access to the future right-of-way in the densely developed corridor further restricts the ability to conduct subsurface exploration by traditional means. In spite of these difficulties, several studies were undertaken to identify historic properties. These included research designs prepared for precontact and historic archaeological properties and the collection of geotechnical cores.

The geotechnical cores, specifically sonicore, were drilled throughout the project area. Prior to drilling, the top 7 feet of each sonicore was "vactored" to avoid damaging utility lines. Vactoring (informally called "potholing") uses a high-powered air drill to break up dense sediments without damaging subsurface utilities. In this project, the sediment loosened by the air drill was vacuumed into a holding tank until the desired depth was reached and then was put back into the hole, plugging it. Next the entire hole was drilled with the roto-sonic drill rig, collecting first the disturbed vactored sediments and then the intact sediments below. The cores were drilled in 10 ft. long continuous increments, called "runs," using a 6-in. inner diameter core barrel. Each 10 ft. run was vibrated from the core barrel into plastic sleeves in intervals ranging from 2 to 5 feet long. The samples were then transported to the lab,

tested for hazardous materials, logged, and screened. The sonicore were drilled to a maximum depth of 52 feet, making sure to penetrate the Holocene sediments.

Combining the stratigraphic sets recorded in the cores, the artifact temporal markers, and the historic record allowed for a relatively detailed reconstruction of the study areas. For example, a large, homogeneous deposit of sawdust corresponds to the location and development of the Stetson and Post Mill, which dates to the 1860s. Likewise, there was a discrete facies of coal that relates to the Pacific Coast Company wharf, which was built between 1894 and 1898.

Dateable artifacts within the dredge/regrade deposits used for landmaking support the dating of the sawdust and coal facies, as well as the sediments above and below those strata. The geometry of the deposits and differences between east and west alignments also reflect the differential development on each side of Railroad Avenue. In 1904, large industrial operations, including the Stetson and Post Mill, the Moran Brothers Shipyard, the Pacific Coast Company, the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company, and the United Fish Packing Company extended west from the railroad needing access to shipping by both rail and sea. Meanwhile, lumber wharves, warehouses, and numerous small business-



Example of the stratigraphic changes visible in the sonicore.

es more reliant on train and truck transport extended to the east.

Because of the previous work, data from geotechnical sources, and recent core collection, predictions can be made regarding the types and ages of archaeological materials and features that could be encountered and the locations of deposits. Additionally, the use of wharves and floating residences means that cultural material may occur above, below, and even within

the dredge/regrade deposits. After the end of the filling, about 1910, the surface continued to be raised by much more varied deposits. After 1916 the railroads and their associated facilities occupied the Alaskan Way corridor and most of the project area. Stable, supratidal surfaces throughout the tidal flats may have hosted occupation or simply been the repository for discard and by-product accumulation.

These archaeological investigations have contributed to the preparation of environmental assessment reports, technical memoranda and reports, and archaeological assessment reports. The results present background data, summarize current information available from other cultural resources studies, develop models and analytical methods, and identify themes and contexts useful for historic property evaluation. They also guide construction and engineering plans in the Sodo area.

U.S.A.-Pacific West

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Site Evaluations at Seaside: Archaeological testing was carried out at two sites within a 6-acre farm on the Mendocino County coast in California. The sites included a farmstead compound (CA-MEN-1818/H) occupied from 1884 to 1959, as well as a shell midden (CA-MEN-3382/H) on the farm grounds reportedly used by the most recent owners, a family of mixed white and Wiyot Indian descent (Dodge/Bowman). While it came as no great surprise that the shell midden was initially used prior to the Bowman occupation (1910 to 1959), the discovery of a buried historic and late prehistoric Native American component under the farmstead was noteworthy.

The continuous record of occupation at CA-MEN-1818/H spans from late prehistoric times into the late 1950s. That use began around A.D. 1400 based on a calibrated radiocarbon assay from the base of the prehistoric deposit and continued into the Mendocino Reservation era before culminating with the occupation of the farm. Culturally sterile sand layers separate those components and appear to reflect tsunami events at this low-lying beachfront property. The intermediate component contained traditional Native American artifacts and tool-manufacturing by-products in association with a hearth containing cow bones. That deposit is believed to represent a Native American camp occupied during the Mendocino Reservation era (1855-1866). Seaside was inside the boundary of that reservation.

The shell midden (CA-MEN-3382/H) on the farm property also revealed use that began well before A.D. 1300 and continued into the historic period. It was not possible to directly confirm the testimony by a member of the Bowman family that the household processed shellfish there, but historic use is indicated by the presence of undiagnostic glass and introduced animals in the upper midden deposits. The shell midden exceeds 170 cm in depth and produced an average of 122 kg of shell per cubic meter of deposit. Other materials recovered there included the bones of native fauna and artifacts of traditional indigenous design and materials.

Following closure of the Mendocino Reservation, Seaside became part of a large ranch and was likely used as pasture from 1870 to 1884. Native Americans may have continued to camp there periodically until a small farm of about six acres was subdivided and developed at the mouth of the Seaside Creek valley in 1884. A modest house and water supply system valued at just \$150 were constructed by 1885. A succession of three families owned the farm and struggled to subsist there. George Brown sold the farm after just four years in 1888, while the McFarlands lost the property in 1900 after defaulting on a mortgage and taxes. It was then purchased by Leonard Dodge and his full-blood Wiyot wife Susan. Leonard fought in the Humboldt Indian War from 1863 to 1865, where he met and married a 15-year-old Wiyot girl named Susan Dungan around the time he mustered out in Eureka. By the time their daughter Amelia inherited the farm in 1908, she had married a white man named Perry F. Bowman and had six children. Her family eventually grew to include a dozen children.

A detailed map of the property produced by the California Department of Transportation in 1938 and a geophysical survey that employed ground-penetrating radar and a gradiometer informed the sampling strategy. Attention focused on broad exposure of two former outbuildings and the extramural space between them, as well as several geophysical anomalies. The mixed assemblages from a shed (Feature 2) and garage (Feature 3) suggest both buildings were periodically used as residential space, probably in part due to overcrowding in the main house. The main house (Feature 1) was not investigated, but reportedly featured an earth floor excavated below the surrounding ground surface by the 1950s (Nedra Lancaster 2007, pers. comm.). That design is consistent with traditional Wiyot house configurations and will be an important focus for any future work at the site. The house never had indoor plumbing, but elements of the spring-fed outdoor water

supply system, including an anomaly that turned out to be a wood drain (Feature 4), were found.

A variety of economic strategies were used by the Bowman family and labor and control over family resources was apparently divided along gender lines. Amelia owned the farm solely as her own property, while her husband Perry controlled the cash flow gained from wage employment at lumber mills in the region. The family had trouble making ends meet, a fact that was compounded by the large size of the household and Perry's frequent work away from home. His absences left Amelia caring for the children with whatever strategies she could devise. A wide variety of subsistence practices are indicated in the archaeological record, confirming information gathered from oral histories. Resources were acquired by gathering shellfish, fishing, hunting, raising chickens, selling firewood made from driftwood, growing a kitchen garden, and even reportedly producing alcohol during the Prohibition Era (Ed Barff 2007, pers. comm.).

The admixture of traditional Native American artifacts and historic materials in deposits associated with the Bowman occupation document the diverse adaptations that contributed to that family's survival. Both historic and traditional indigenous-type hunting and fishing paraphernalia were recovered. Fishing methods included line, spear, and net fishing. Hunting was done with guns, traps, and bows and arrows. The diverse faunal assemblage from the farm era attests to the wide-ranging strategy used to supply food for the family, with both domesticated cow and locally acquired fish, bird, and wild mammal remains present.

Perry F. Bowman likely controlled the use of his wages and determined which extravagances and necessities were purchased with the family's scarce cash. Indulgences included several relatively expensive items such as an automobile and a phonograph, portions of which were both found under the footprint of the former garage (Feature 3)—a traditionally male domain. Other purchases such as the acquisition of mismatched tablewares and the presence of canning jars suggest an emphasis by the household on frugality and self-sufficiency. The site also produced other evocative finds, such as a toy lead cowboy and a brass insignia with a cowboy riding a bucking bronco.

Obsidian was found exclusively in post-1900 deposits at the farmstead compound, verifying ties between the Bowman family and the local Pomo Indian community. That obsidian debitage was derived from Lake and Napa County sources in the

traditional territory of indigenous people who spoke Pomoan languages. That finding corroborates the recollections of several Pomo who remember visiting the Bowman farm in the 1940s and 1950s. Obsidian is by contrast absent in the earlier prehistoric-era deposits at the two Seaside sites—a finding consistent with use by people of Coast Yuki extraction who held the territory as far south as Cleone (5 miles distant) at historic contact. Pomo encroachment north of Seaside thus likely ensued mainly, if not entirely, after the 1850s when the first colonists began arriving and the Mendocino Reservation was established.

The report on this work is entitled *Archaeological Investigations at Seaside in Mendocino County, California* by Thad M. Van Bueren (2008, California Department of Transportation, Marysville). An electronic copy is available on request from the author, who may be contacted at <Thad_Van_Bueren@dot.ca.gov> or <soulsong@mcn.org>.

U.S.A-Southeast

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North Carolina

Brunswick Town, NC and Talbot County, MD (submitted by Shawn Patch, New South Associates, Columbia, SC): New South Associates' (NSA) geophysical program recently completed ground-penetrating radar (GPR) surveys at two important sites in the mid-Atlantic and southeastern U.S. Both projects were performed as a result of compliance-related activities. These investigations are important for two reasons: first, they have advanced individual site interpretations using noninvasive techniques, and second, they have demonstrated the cost effectiveness, efficiency, accuracy, and feasibility of using remote sensing techniques to solve archaeological problems in a regulatory environment.

In April 2008, NSA worked at site 18TA315, in Talbot County, MD. The project was funded by the Maryland State Highway Administration (MDSHA) through a contract with TRC Solutions (TRC), Inc., of Chapel Hill, NC. Heather Millis (TRC) provided technical oversight and project management.

Previous work at the site focused on basic information such as size, components, and overall condition. No standing structures are present and the area is currently used for agriculture. Based on the artifact assemblage and archival research, the main occupation was dated to the late 17th cen-

tury. The goal of the GPR survey was to identify possible structural remains and associated features that were otherwise not visible.

GPR data were collected over an area of approximately 3,300 m² and the results were better than expected, with numerous high-amplitude targets. The most important of these is a large area of very strong contrast in the central portion of the survey area. It is distinct in both plan and profile views, with a regular outline, and measures approximately 49 x 26 ft. Based on its morphology and location, it is interpreted as a structure with a possible cellar or basement. There are at least three other targets, although much smaller, that may be features such as wells or privies. Additional fieldwork is scheduled for the fall of 2008, with a specific focus on investigating the GPR targets.

In July 2008, NSA conducted a limited GPR survey at portions of the Brunswick Town cemetery in Brunswick County, NC. Brunswick Town was one of the earliest settlements on the southeastern coast of North Carolina during the colonial period, and was occupied from approximately 1726 to 1776. The current project was funded by North Carolina Historic Sites (NCHS), with technical assistance and oversight from John J. Mintz of the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (NCOSA), and Brenda Marshburn, site manager at Brunswick Town.

The research design focused on identifying possible unmarked graves that might be impacted by a proposed new walkway. Several known graves are prominently marked with fencing both inside and outside St. Phillips Church. With that goal in mind, data collection covered as much ground as possible to provide maximum design flexibility. Not surprisingly, several high-amplitude targets are present, none of which have any surface indication of their presence, including at least nine possible unmarked graves. Interpretation of graves was based on a variety of factors including morphology (size, shape), depth, orientation, strength of reflection, and comparison with other graves.

There are also several nonmortuary targets, and these tend to be of higher contrast, with stronger reflections. Interpretation of these is more difficult because of their context, although there is a high likelihood that they are of archaeological interest. Due to extra field time, a second, smaller area was surveyed, a particularly well-preserved gun emplacement on the earthworks of American Civil War-era Fort Anderson. Results in this area show what appear to be wooden planks or logs just below the surface, as well as possible soil differences

much deeper that could reflect construction episodes.

Tennessee

Castle in the Hollow (submitted by Drew Buchner, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Memphis): During the spring of 2008, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for the Sherwood Mining Company, LLC of a 300-acre tract in Franklin County, TN slated for redevelopment as a limestone quarry. The setting was the isolated community of Sherwood in the Crow Creek valley on the rugged western escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau. Importantly, the survey tract includes the ruins of the 1892–1949 Gager Lime Co. factory and its associated limestone quarry on the mountainside above the factory. Work conducted during the investigations included a survey of the ruins (the “Castle in the Hollow”) by an architectural historian, an archaeological survey of the tract, and the development of an historical context for the Gager Lime Co.

The historic occupation of Sherwood dates to the 1850s and is correlated with the construction of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad through the Crow Creek valley. This railroad played a strategic role during the American Civil War, and reportedly Charles D. Sherwood “scoped out” this location while traveling through Crow Creek valley as a Union soldier. In 1892, the Gager Lime and Manufacturing Company was incorporated with Byron Gager, Charles Sherwood, and others being partners. The company transformed Sherwood into an industrial/mining company town, and fueled its economy for the next 57 years. During the period 1907–1947 the Gager Lime Co. produced \$8,647,757 of lime products, which represented over 45% of Tennessee's state total value for lime products. The Gager Lime Co.'s products included bulk lime, hydrated lime, quicklime (packed in drum containers), and crushed stone.

Byron Gager (1845–1926), who had 18 years' prior lime business experience in Sandusky, OH, is considered the originator of the Gager Lime Co. plant. The company initially used two vertical stack kilns, and by ca. 1900 was operating six vertical stack kilns. From 1892 to ca. 1920, the Gager Lime Co. extracted the near-pure calcium carbonate Monteagle limestone from an open-face quarry above the plant. An “incline” shuttled limestone from the quarry to the kilns at the factory, which was 83 m lower in elevation.

By 1920 the early frame structures had been replaced by a large sandstone concrete plant and ancillary buildings that were embellished with highly ornate architectural



Kiln fire bricks recycled
for structural use in Area 4

details. At this time the Gager operation was a self-sufficient entity, with its own turbogenerator, a company store that used Gager script for currency, company housing for employees, a laboratory, and a co-op shop. A 1920 article in *Rock Products* magazine characterized the Gager Lime Co. as the largest and most mechanically operated plant of the South. In that year the company was operating 16 vertical shaft kilns and 2 rotary kilns. Statistics published

in Tennessee Mining Department reports reveal that the Gager Lime Co.'s production peaked during the 1920s. Production slumped during the early 1930s, ownership changed in 1940, and the company declared bankruptcy and the factory closed in 1949.

The architectural survey revealed that the ruins of Gager Lime Co. are concrete structures that were designed by George Kinney, the plant engineer, after World War I. The ruins were placed on the Tennessee Preservation Trust's "Ten in Tennessee" most endangered sites list for 2002–2003. Most of the structures suffer from considerable neglect, and because the sandstone concrete is porous, they have not weathered well. Structures that were documented include a powerhouse in Egyptian Revival style; a loading dock and 2 storage silos in Egyptian Revival style; a set of triple silos in Gothic Revival style; a laboratory in Art Deco/Gothic Revival style; an office building with Art Deco, Egyptian Revival, and Greek Revival features; and a factory with a row of 13 kilns in Gothic Revival style that resembles a medieval castle.

During the archaeological survey, the tract was subdivided into seven primary archaeological Areas (i.e., loci) and surveyed. The survey methods ranged from intensive to pedestrian, with the level of effort being dependent on the known nature of the historic occupation of each Area (based on archival photographs and personal communication with local informants), coupled with the proposed developments by the Sherwood Mining Co. To summarize, Areas 1–6 were intensively surveyed via shovel testing at 10, 20, or 30 m intervals, while Area 7 (a tributary floodplain in a hollow) was subjected to a pedestrian survey sup-

plemented by judgmental shovel testing. Outside of the seven archaeological Areas, an antebellum to modern historic cemetery and seven ancillary historic surface features were also documented.

The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of one large newly recorded site: 40FR567, the Gager Lime Company Site. The core of the archaeological site is the abandoned industrial complex that occupies the nearly level terrain along Crow Creek. Three high-density deposits, subsurface domestic deposits, and associated structural features were identified on sloped terrain in close proximity to the factory. Areas 1 and 2 are associated with "Block Row" and "White Row," streets in Sherwood where company-provided row housing was located. Area 4 was referred to as "Black Row" by local informants, and was reportedly a segregated housing area for African American workers. At least two structures in Area 4 were constructed of salvaged wedge-shaped fire bricks that were recycled from the factory kilns. The bulk of the recovered assemblage (1,189 artifacts) was from shovel tests dug within the workers' quarters (i.e., Areas 1, 2, and 4), and included various historic artifacts dating from ca. 1890–1950 as well as a few prehistoric lithic artifacts.

Both the standing ruins of the Gager Lime Co. and the archaeological deposit were recommended as being potentially eligible for NRHP nomination. The final report documenting the investigations is complete, and copies may be obtained from Drew Buchner at Panamerican Consultant's Memphis office.

NEW PROPERTIES IN THE U.S. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Reported by Erika K. Martin Seibert, National Register of Historic Places

The following archaeological properties were listed in the United States' National Register of Historic Places during the second quarter of 2008. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Weekly List" at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/>.

California, Lake County. *Rattlesnake Island*. Determined eligible 5/02/08.

California, San Diego County. *Cuyamaca Village*. Listed 4/02/08.

California, San Diego County. *William Black House*. Listed 5/02/08.

California, Santa Cruz County. *Sand Hill Bluff Site*. Listed 6/20/08.

Virginia, Gloucester County. *Site 44GL103 – Quest End*. Listed 5/09/08.

Virginia, Northampton County. *Arlington Archeological Site*. Listed 5/12/08.

Virginia, Suffolk Independent City. *Knotts Creek – Belleville Archeological Site*. Listed 6/10/08.

Virginia, Westmoreland County. *Monroe, James, Family Home Site (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)*. Listed and approved 4/10/08.

Virginia, York County. *Whitaker's Mill Archeological Complex*. Listed 5/15/08.



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