

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

NEWSLETTER

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SOCIETY NEWS

NEWSLETTER

Now that summer is upon us again, the annual migration of students and researchers to backlots and empty fields is well underway. Hopefully this Newsletter has greeted your eyes near the beginning of the field season, rather than at its demise. Just to keep you up-to-date, elections for SHA officers will take place during the summer, presumably in July, so keep an eye out for the ballot which should be in your mailbox sometime soon. Also, keep in mind the 31 August abstract deadline for the 1980 SHA/CUA Annual Meeting to be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico on 8-11 January 1980. Also, the joint SHA/SPMA Conference will convene in Bristol, England on 20-26 September 1979. Finally, please note the upcoming deadlines for submission of news to the next few issues of the Newsletter:

SHA Newsletter Deadlines for the Next Four Issues

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Editor's Deadline for Receipt of News</u>
October 1979	28 August 1979
December 1979	30 October 1979
March 1980	29 January 1980
June 1980	22 April 1980

APPRECIATION

This February the SHA received a first royalty check for \$649.59 from Baywood Publishing Company, Inc. from its sale of Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, edited by Robert L. Schuyler. Bob had made an agreement that the royalties from the sale of this book would be used in varying proportions to support the following societies concerned with historical archaeology: Society for Historical Archaeology, Conference on Historic Site Archaeology, Society for Industrial Archaeology, Society for Post Medieval Archaeology and the Australian Society for Historical Archaeology. At this time the SHA should like to extend its appreciation to Bob for his generosity and personal concern for the Society and to the field of historical archaeology.

For those who have yet to obtain a copy, the following is provided: Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, Ed. Robert L. Schuyler. 304 pp., paper covered, Smythe sewn, illus., \$15.00 (plus \$1.50 postage), prepaid. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., P.O. Box 609, 120 Marine Street, Farmingdale, New York 11735.

NOMINATIONS FOR SHA ELECTIONS

Norman F. Barka, Chairman of the Nominations and Elections Committee, announces that the following persons have been nominated for election to the Executive of the Society:

For President-Elect:

DiAnn Herst, Chief Archaeologist, National Historic Parks and Sites, Parks Canada; Previously Head of Material Culture Research. B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach. Board of Directors, SHA, 1978-1980; Program Chairman, SHA Annual Meeting, 1977, Ottawa. Research Interests: Material culture research training programs, promotion of a broader approach to site development through material culture studies; underwater archaeology; historic preservation; research management.

Bert Salwen, Professor of Anthropology, New York University; Archaeologist, policy planning and education (part-time), Interagency Archeological Services. Ph.D., Columbia University, 1965. Program Chairman, SHA Annual Meeting, 1970; President, New York Archaeological Council 1974-75; Exec. Board Member, Assoc. for Field Archaeology, 1975-79; Exec. Board Member, Society of Professional Archaeologists, 1976-78. Research Interests: historical and prehistoric archaeology and ethnohistory of northeastern North America; conservation archaeology. Major publications: Archaeology in Megalopolis: Updated Assessment, 1979; Indians of Southern New England and Long Island (in Handbook of North American Indians, 1978); Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America (co-editor), 1977; Archaeological Reconnaissances North of the Brooks Range in Northeastern Alaska (co-author), 1973; European Trade Goods and the Chronology of the Fort Shantok Site, 1966.

For 1980-1982 Directors (2):

Roger T. Grange, Jr., Professor of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa. Ph.D., University of Arizona, 1962. Member, Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties Advisory Council, State of Florida, 1973-present; Member, Editorial Review Board, The Florida Anthropologist, 1977-present. Formerly Curator to Museum Director, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, 1955-64. Research Interests: historical archaeology, Plains archaeology, Florida archaeology resource management and museology. Major publications: Fort Robinson, Outpost on the Plains, 1965; Pawnee and Lower Loup Pottery, 1968; Excavations at Castle Hill, Newfoundland, ms. report 1971; Cumulative Seriation, 1977; Early Fortification Ditches at Ile-aux-Noix, Quebec, 1977; Excavation of the Porter's Cottage....1978.

Roberta S. Greenwood, Research Associate in Archaeology, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History and President of Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, Cal. A.B., Wellesley College, graduate studies at Boston University and UCLA. Fellow AAA and AAAS; SOPA. Editorial Advisory Board, ASCA; Regional Editor, American Archaeologist; California representative for COPA/SAA; Editorial Board, SHA, Instructor, International College; past officer of SCA. Research Interests: Mission studies, settlement of the west, social and technological interpretation of historic sites, field methodology, historic preservation. Major publications: "The Chinese on Main Street" (in Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America, 1979); Evaluation of Historic Resources, New Melones Lake Project, 1977; The Changing Faces of Main Street, ed., 1976; 3500 Years on One City Block, ed., 1975; The Chapel of Santa Gertrudis, 1968.

George L. Miller, Material Culture Researcher, Parks Canada. B.A., Wayne State University, 1973; Laboratory Curator, St. Mary's City Commission (1972-1976). Research Interests: 19th and 20th century material culture, community studies, economic history, ceramics and glass. Publications: Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics (in press); A Tenant Farmer's Tableware: Nineteenth Century Ceramics from Tabb's Purchase (1974); The Application of the South Mean Ceramic Date Formula to a Nineteenth Century Site (1971); Time Expended for Archaeological Excavation vs. Technical Analysis of Artifacts from the Franklin Glass Works, Kent, Ohio (1971).

John P. Wilson, Consultant for archaeological and historical research, Las Cruces, New Mexico. Ph.D., Harvard University, 1969. Research Interests: historical

archaeology, Spanish colonial and territorial Southwestern history, Southwestern prehistory, American military history, archival research, cultural resource management. Major publications: Military Campaigns in the Navajo Country, Northwestern New Mexico, 1800-1846, 1967; One Hundred Years Later: Excavations at Fort Fillmore, 1967; LA 2298, The Earliest Pueblito? (co-author), 1974; Historical Profile of Southwestern New Mexico, 1975; Fort George on the Niagara: An Archaeological Perspective (co-author), 1976; Fort Selden Development Phase II: Archaeological Investigations (co-author), 1977.

SHA members may offer additional nominations in accordance with Article V, Section 3 of the SHA Constitution. Such nominations should be received by Norman F. Barka, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185, on or before 16 July 1979.

1980 SHA/CUA ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology will be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, 8-11 January 1980, with the Hilton Inn as headquarters. As is the custom, the Conference on Underwater Archaeology also will convene at the same time. Please note that the meeting is January 8th through the 11th; not the 11th through 18th as listed (incorrectly) in the March Newsletter. Registration will begin on the afternoon of January 8th at 4:00 p.m.

Daily room rates have been specially discounted for our two groups: Single at \$33.00 per room; Double at \$40.00 (or \$20.00 per person); Triple at \$45.00 (or \$15.00 each); and Twin Quad at \$13.00 per individual. It will obviously be to everyone's advantage to bring a friend (or several) to help share expenses. It is hoped that these rates will encourage greater attendance and thus the probability of more good papers. They should also help promote student participation.

Second Call for Symposia Topics and Papers: This is the second official call for symposia topics and individual papers. Since this is being written only one week after the initial call, few have had time to respond. Thus, there is little to report at this time. Those considering delivering a paper or assembling a symposium should consult page 2 of the March Newsletter for additional information. Please remember that the 300 (or less) word abstract deadline is 31 August 1979. This early date for submission of abstracts is necessary, so that they can be assembled, printed and sent to the membership prior to the meetings. Individual and symposia abstracts for the SHA membership should be sent to: Albert E. Ward, SHA Program Chairman, Center for Anthropological Studies, Box 14576, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87191.

The same tight deadline and publication schedule is in effect for those wishing to present papers at the Conference on Underwater Archaeology. Those abstracts should be sent to: Calvin R. Cummings, CUA Program Chairman, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Box 25287, Denver, Colorado 80225.

Tours Being Developed: A number of tours are being developed for the membership's enjoyment while in New Mexico. More information and sign up slips will be sent in the preregistration packet. If there is anything else you'd like to see included, please contact the program chairman.

Premeeting Tours

- a) Taos Ski Package (#1)
Saturday through Tuesday,
January 5-8.
- b) Spanish Mission Ruins Tour
Tuesday, January 8.
- c) Acoma Pueblo & Mission Tour
Tuesday, January 8.

Post Meeting Tours

- a) Indian Pueblos, Santa Fe & Pecos
National Monument
Saturday, January 12.
- b) Taos Ski Package (#2)
Saturday & Sunday,
January 12 & 13.

Tentative Schedule: Below is a tentative schedule of planned events. When the schedule becomes finalized and registration forms are sent, additional information on tours, workshops, et cetera, also will be included:

Meeting Calendar

- a) Tuesday, January 8
Registration, 4 to 10 pm
Host Margarita Bar and Mariache Music

- b) Wednesday, January 9
Combined Morning Session:
Special SHA Guest Speakers: Ivor Noël Hume and
Charles DiPeso (CUA speaker(s) to be announced)
Afternoon: Presentation of Papers
Evening: Film Program and Workshops, 7 to 9 pm
Dance, Western Music or Mountain Jug Band, 9 pm

- c) Thursday, January 10
Presentation of Papers
Banquet: Cocktails 6 to 7 pm
Dinner 7 to 8:30 pm
Program 8:30 to 9:30 pm

- d) Friday, January 11
Presentation of Papers
SHA Business Meeting
Evening: Visit "Old Town" for Walking Tour,
Dinner and Shopping, 5:30 to 8 pm

REVISED CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

The following copy of the Society's Constitution and Bylaws was approved for publication at the 1977 Spring SHA Executive Board meeting. It incorporates the last version of the Constitution and Bylaws published in 1974 in the Newsletter (Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 3-9) together with all subsequently approved revisions (Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 14-15; Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 31-32; Vol. 9, No. 3, p. 11 and Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 13, 22).

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Article I - Name: The name of this organization shall be The Society for Historical Archaeology.

Article II - Purpose: The Society for Historical Archaeology shall be an educational organization to promote scholarly research in and the dissemination of knowledge concerning historical archaeology; to exchange information in this field; to hold periodic conferences to discuss problems of mutual interest relating to the study of historical archaeology; and to obtain the cooperation of the concerned disciplines for projects of research. The focus shall be the era since the beginning of explorations of the non-European parts of the world by Europeans, with prime concern in the Western Hemisphere. The Society may additionally concern itself with European, Oceanic, African, and Asian archaeology having definite bearing upon scholarly problems in the Western Hemisphere.

Article III - Powers: The Society shall have the power to receive, administer, and disburse dues and other grants to further its ends; to acquire, to hold absolutely or in trust for the purposes of the Society, and to convey property, real and personal; to publish reports, newsletters, bulletins, journals, and monographs; to affiliate with

other organizations in the pursuit of common aims, and to appoint delegates or representatives to such organizations; and to engage in such other activities as are in keeping with the purpose of The Society.

Article VI - Publications: The Society shall issue an official publication, entitled Historical Archaeology, and such other publications for which the Bylaws shall provide.

Article V - Membership: Section 1. There shall be two classes of membership: Individual and Institutional.

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

Article VI - Meetings: The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting and an Annual Business Meeting as provided in the Bylaws. The members of The Society present at an Annual Business Meeting shall constitute a quorum, but in no event shall a quorum consist of less than twenty-five (25) members whose dues are current and who otherwise are in good standing.

Article VII - Officers: Section 1. The officers of The Society shall be the President, President-elect, Immediate Past-President, Secretary-Treasurer, six (6) Directors, Editor, Newsletter Editor, and the Chairman of the Council on Underwater Archaeology, by virtue of his position. These officers shall constitute the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The President shall serve for a term of one (1) year and shall be the person elected the previous year as President-elect. The President-elect shall serve for a term of one (1) year before assuming the office of President. A previous President may be nominated for the office of President-elect. The Secretary-Treasurer and Directors shall serve for terms of three (3) years and shall be eligible for re-election. The President, President-elect, Secretary-Treasurer, and Directors shall be elected by the members in good standing through official ballots distributed and tabulated as provided in the Bylaws.

Section 3. The Editor and the Newsletter Editor shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. The Editor shall serve for three (3) years and the Newsletter Editor shall serve for a period to be determined by the Board of Directors.

Section 4. The new officers shall assume office at the close of the Annual Business Meeting and shall hold office until their successors are installed.

Article VIII - Amendments: Section 1. The Board of Directors or ten per cent of the members of The Society in good standing may propose that the Constitution and Bylaws be amended, repealed, or altered in whole or in part. The change may be effected by a vote of a majority of the members present at the Annual Business Meeting of The Society, or by a majority of votes of members by mail ballot to be returned within thirty (30) days of notification. Notification of the proposed changes in the Constitution and/or Bylaws must be distributed to the membership at least thirty (30) days in advance of any meeting where such changes will be voted upon.

Section 2. The Board of Directors may adopt additional standing rules in harmony herewith, but shall not alter the Constitution or any Bylaws adopted by the members of The Society.

Article IX - Dissolution: In the event of dissolution of this Society, either voluntarily or involuntarily, the members of The Society shall not be entitled to any of the assets, but the same shall be delivered over to or paid to a non-profit educational organization with objectives similar to those of The Society for Historical Archaeology. The recipients shall be determined by the membership of The Society if such dissolution is approved at a meeting of The Society; or by the Board of Directors if circumstances make a meeting of the membership impossible. Any provision herein

notwithstanding, distribution of such assets shall be subject to the control and approval of the appropriate court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BYLAWS

Article I - Membership: Section 1. Each Individual Member whose dues are current and who otherwise is in good standing shall be entitled to vote, hold office, receive publications, and in all other ways enjoy the privilege of full membership. Institutional Members are entitled to all mailings and publications of The Society, but may not cast a ballot in any election or meeting.

Section 2. The annual dues for membership shall be as follows:
Individual Member - \$10.00 and Institutional Member - \$20.00.

Section 3. The annual dues for all classes of membership may be changed by majority vote of the members attending the Annual Business Meeting or by mail ballot sent to all members in good standing. Any raise in dues must first be proposed by the Board of Directors and circulated to the membership at least thirty (30) days in advance of the calendar year in which the dues are to be raised.

Section 4. A member who has not paid his annual dues by September 1 of a calendar year shall be considered to have terminated his membership in The Society for that year, except when unusual circumstances make payment of dues by that date impossible in the judgement of the Board of Directors.

Article II - Meetings: Section 1. The Annual Business Meeting shall coincide with the Annual Meeting of the members which shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Board of Directors. Written notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be sent to each member of The Society at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date fixed for such meeting.

Section 2. All meetings of The Society shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order, except where the Bylaws of The Society supercede them.

Article III - Officers: Section 1. The President shall be the chief executive officer of The Society and as such preside over all meetings of the Board of Directors or members. He shall make certain that all orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors are implemented. He shall appoint the chairman and members of each standing and special committee from the membership of The Society. He shall have all other such powers not inconsistent herewith as shall from time to time be conferred upon him by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The President-elect shall perform the duties of the President in the event the President's absence or incapacity renders him unable to perform those duties and shall assist the President.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to make interim appointments to any office other than that of President in the event of a vacancy and shall perform other duties as specified in the Bylaws.

Section 4. The Editor shall be responsible for carrying out the publications program of The Society, in accordance with the publication policy established by the Board of Directors. There shall also be a Newsletter Editor, whose responsibility shall be to compile the Newsletter of The Society, and an Editorial Advisory Committee, consisting of not less than three (3) members.

Section 5. The Secretary-Treasurer shall maintain complete records of The Society and shall have the custody of all money and securities of The Society. He shall be bonded for the faithful performance of such duties in such sum as the Board of Directors may direct. He shall attend to the ordinary correspondence of The Society; keep regular books of accounts; submit a report of the financial condition of The Society at its Annual Business Meeting; and arrange for an annual audit of The Society's books by a certified public accountant. The Secretary-Treasurer shall turn over official papers of The Society to the Smithsonian Institution's Department of Anthropology Archives three (3) years after the date of such documents.

Section 6. The officers shall perform such other duties not

inconsistent herewith as required by the Board of Directors.

Article IV - Board of Directors: Section 1. The management and control of the property and affairs of The Society shall be entrusted to the Board of Directors.

Section 2. Two (2) regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held, one at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society and another at mid-year between the annual meetings of the membership.

Section 3. A special meeting of the Board of Directors may be called at any time by the President or upon written request of any three (3) Directors. The Secretary-Treasurer shall give at least thirty (30) days' written notice of the time, place, and purpose of such meeting.

Section 4. When a majority of the Board of Directors shall consent in writing to any action submitted to all Directors by the President, such action shall be valid corporate action.

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

Article V - Committees: Section 1. The standing committees of The Society shall be a Budget Committee, Nomination and Elections Committee, Site Destruction and Professional Standards Committee, Editorial Advisory Committee, and the Council on Underwater Archaeology. The committees and their chairmen shall be appointed by the President except that committee selection may be delegated by the President to the chairman of the committee; and except that the Chairman of the Council on Underwater Archaeology shall be selected by members of the Council.

Section 2. The Budget Committee shall annually recommend a budget for The Society.

Section 3. The Nomination and Elections Committee shall offer a slate for each elective office. The two annual Directors' vacancies shall be filled by the two (2) candidates receiving the highest number of votes. All members in good standing of The Society shall be notified of this slate by mail on or before September 15, and shall be offered an opportunity to make additional nominations. Such additional nominations shall be supported by five (5) voting members. Thirty (30) days after the initial notice of nominations has been mailed to all members, ballots shall be mailed to all members in good standing with indication of the date by which these ballots must be returned to be valid. This date shall be no more than thirty (30) days nor less than fifteen (15) days after the mailing of the ballots. All nominees shall be notified of the results of the election by December 1.

Section 4. The Site Destruction and Professional Standards Committee shall explore means of preventing site destruction and upgrading the professional quality of archaeologists in the field of historical archaeology. It shall serve as liason between The Society and like committees in other organizations.

Section 5. The Editorial Advisory Committee shall assist the Editor in reviewing manuscripts which have been submitted and determining their acceptability for publication.

Section 6. The Council on Underwater Archaeology shall promote a scientific approach to research, excavation, and preservation of underwater archaeological data; shall support the dissemination of these data and shall encourage interaction between professionals and non-professionals in the scholarly pursuit of knowledge. It shall serve as a liaison between The Society and the field of Underwater Archaeology.

Article VI - Finances and Conveyancing: Section 1. The fiscal year of The Society shall correspond to the calendar year.

Section 2. The funds of The Society shall be deposited in the name of The Society in such bank or trust company as the Board of Directors shall designate and shall be drawn out by checks, draft, or other orders for

the payment of money signed by the Secretary-Treasurer or by such person or persons as shall be designated by the Board of Directors.

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

Section 4. No financial obligations in excess of funds available in the treasury shall be assumed by the Board of Directors or by any officer in behalf of The Society except when approved by a majority vote of the membership of The Society present at the Annual Meeting; provided that for this section, estimated receipts from annual dues and other accounts receivable for the current year may be considered as available funds.

HERE AND THERE IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

CONFERENCES

Northeast Historical Archaeology Symposium: The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology held its Spring Symposium on 7-8 April 1979 at New Windsor Cantonment, Vails Gate, New York. Papers included:

- 1978 Excavations in the Dublin District of Paterson - Barry Brady.
- Archaeological Investigations at Stratton Tavern, Northfield, Massachusetts - John Worrell (Old Sturbridge Village).
- A Primer for Classifying and Dating 19th-Century Artifacts - Sherene Baugher-Perlin (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute).
- Archaeological Investigations at the Fort Herkimer Church - John L. Reese (Herkimer County Community College).
- Possible Hessian Remains at British Fort Butts, Portsmouth, Rhode Island - L.E. Babits (Brown University).
- Archaeological Investigation into the Drainage Systems at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland - Edward Rutsch (Historic Conservation & Interpretation, Inc.).
- A Review of Archaeological and Historical Research at Fort Chambly, Quebec - Gisele Piedalue (Parks Canada, Quebec).
- The Civilian Population at British Fort St. Joseph (1796-1829), St. Joseph Island, Ontario - Ellen Lee (Parks Canada, Ontario).
- Archaeological Investigation at Fort York - David Newlands (University of Toronto).

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, Spring Conference 1979: This conference was held on 6-8 April 1979 at the Museum of London, England. Its theme was "Recent Work in Post-Medieval London" and papers included:

- London Houses of the 16th and 17th Centuries - John Schofield (Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London).
- Sources for 17th-century Building History - Frank Kelsall (Historic Buildings Division, G.L.C.).
- Clerkenwell Workshops - Chris Ellmers (Museum of London).
- 19th-century Defence Works - Victor Smith.
- Civil War Fortifications - David Sturdy.
- Some Aspects of Victorian Theatre Archaeology - Colin Sorensen (Museum of London).
- The Hornworking Industries of London from the late 16th to the Early 19th Century AD - Philip Armitage (Department of Natural History, British Museum).
- Leaden Cloth Seals - Geoff Egan (Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London).

- English Tin-glazed Earthenware: Dated Examples and the Archaeologist - Louis Lipski.
- Coade Stone - Alison Kelly (City Literary Institute).

Conference on Historic Site Archaeology: The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology, chaired by Stanley South (Institute of Archeology and Anthropology), will hold its 1979 annual meeting in St. Augustine, Florida. The final date for this meeting, to be held this fall, will be announced later. A new publication in historical archaeology, Pattern and Meaning, an idea leaflet of the conference on Historic Site Archaeology has begun. This leaflet, to be issued quarterly, will include short articles synthesizing various aspects of current ideas being tested through historic site data. The leaflet, along with copies of The Conference Papers is available with membership in the Conference. Dues are \$8.00 per year and should be sent to Stanley South, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208.

WORKSHOPS

North Carolina National Register Workshop: A National Register Workshop for members of the North Carolina Archeological Council was hosted by the Archeology Branch, Division of Archives and History, in Raleigh on 16 March 1979.

The purpose of the workshop was to expose professionals to the historic preservation system, the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Register, and to provide specific information about how to nominate sites. It is anticipated that the dissemination of information about the National Register will result in an increase in archaeological nominations and in understanding and involvement by the professional community in North Carolina.

RELATED SOCIETIES

Tin Container Collectors Association: Looking for information on tin containers, their history, use, manufacture, histories of companies using them? Well, you might find it in Tin Type, the newsletter of the Tin Container Collectors Association. According to one reliable source, this newsletter contains some highly useful research information. Membership in the Association is \$15 per year, and you can write c/o P.O. Box 4555, Denver, Colorado 80204.

Archaeological Society of Virginia: Theodor R. Reinhart (College of William and Mary) has recently become editor of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The Q.B. is in its thirty-third year of publication and has published articles in historical archaeology since 1949 when L.F. Addington reported on a frontier fort near Nickelsville, Virginia. Through the years its contributors have included J.P. Harrington (pipe stem dating), Ivor Noël Hume (Colono-Indian ware), Lewis R. Binford (historic Nottoway and Weanock ceramics), and Iain C. Walker (clay tobacco pipes). Recent articles in the Q.B. of interest to historical archaeologists include those on the Pamplin clay tobacco pipe industry, 17th-century Virginia probate inventories, the application of the MCDF to a Virginia Scotch-Irish site, a new look at pipe stem dating, the excavation of a squatter's cabin near Williamsburg and a study of the bandolier cap.

The Society seeks to promote the study of archaeology and anthropology, "especially but not limited to the prehistoric and historic periods in Virginia," and welcomes article-length contributions that would interest its readers. Members of the Society receive four issues of the journal and four newsletters (edited by Mary C. Beaudry) each year. Information about membership and about purchasing back issues of the Q.B. should be directed to the editor or to Carl Aschman, Treasurer, 863 Eads Court, Newport News, Virginia 23602.

NEW INSTITUTIONS

Museum Institute for Conservation Archaeology (MICA): The University Museum of the

University of Pennsylvania has established MICA to offer public services in site management, investigation and conservation. By agreement with clients, reports can be published as University Museum Monographs through the Museum's Publication Services Division. Videotaped recording for public relations or other media communication can also be provided by MICA. MICA is fully staffed to provide a planning package detailing alternatives for land use which will meet Federal, State and local historic sites laws. The Director of MICA is Martin Biddle (Director, The University Museum), Managing Director is Joseph H. Hall IV and Senior Advisor is John L. Cotter.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Historic Archaeological Surveys: John Clauser, Division of Archives and History in Raleigh, is requesting information on methods and special problems related specifically to historic archaeological surveys. Anyone who has attempted to deal with historic archeological surveys is asked to send his/her ideas, comments, reports, etc. to John Clauser, Archeology Branch, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Archive of Pacific Northwest Archaeology: Have you conducted archaeological research in the Pacific Northwest? If you have, or if you expect to, the Archive would appreciate hearing from you. Manuscripts, published reports, newspaper articles, etc. pertaining to northwestern archaeology are being collected by the Archive so that future researchers might benefit from the knowledge of those who preceded. If you cannot provide original documents, the Archive is more than pleased to receive xerox copies. To date there are over 20,000 cross-indexed reference cards in existence, and the Archive can handle requests for specific information from legitimate researchers. If you have material to contribute, please forward it to the Archive of Pacific Northwest Archaeology, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Computerized Survey Forms: The Archeology Branch, North Carolina, Division of Archives and History, has recently completed a computerized historic archaeological site form (with a coding and explanation handbook). Comments on the forms are solicited since the form is still in the experimental stage. Anyone wishing to receive a copy should contact John Clauser or Tom Scheitlin, Archeology Branch, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

PRODUCTS OF INTEREST

Metal Alloy Identification Kits: Koslow Scientific Co. markets a number of small kits for quickly identifying various metals and metal alloys. Individual kits are available for brasses and bronzes, steels, nickel alloys, aluminum and aluminum alloys and plated metal coatings. Ordered as individual kits or as combination kits, the costs vary from \$65 to \$795. Brochures and price lists available from Koslow Scientific Co., 7800 River Road, North Bergen, New Jersey 07047.

CURRENT RESEARCH

NORTHEAST

Reported by John L. Cotter

DELAWARE

Colonel David Hall House: Cara L. Wise (Historical Archaeologist, Delaware Bureau of

Archaeology and Historic Preservation) has recently conducted test excavations at the Colonel David Hall House in Lewes, Sussex County, which is currently undergoing stabilization funded in part by an Acquisition and Development grant from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service through the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. This late 18th-century house had a cellar kitchen, the sand floor of which was sealed, apparently by a higher brick floor, between 1820 and 1830. An analysis of the artifacts in this sealed floor indicated a higher percentage of kitchen group artifacts than predicted by South for the Carolina Artifact Pattern, suggesting the presence of a special function association. Associated with the raised brick floor level is a ceramic drain or water pipe connected with a small reservoir. The function of this feature has not yet been determined.

St. Jones Neck Area: The University of Delaware Summer Field School in Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology will investigate a group of prehistoric and early historic (1660-1750) sites in the St. Jones Neck area of Kent County in order to gather data for developing predictive models of intra-site structure. This project is a continuation of the research on early historic settlement patterns conducted by the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation over the last several years. The field school will be partially funded by a Survey and Planning grant from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service through the Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and will be directed by Cara L. Wise.

MASSACHUSETTS

Rehoboth: The research program in historical archaeology and historical ethnography carried out by Leslie C. (Skip) Abernathy in Rehoboth is now concluded. Between 1975 and 1977, Abernathy worked with local historians and amateur archaeologists on a series of projects encompassing 300 years of history in the 54-square mile township. This work was supported by grants or in-kind services from the Rehoboth History Commission, the Rehoboth Bicentennial Commission, the Youthgrants Program of NEH, and the Anthropology Department, Brown University.

Approximately 200 historic period sites were recorded from three periods in the history of the township: 1) initial settlement, 1660-1740, 2) expansion to maximum subsistence level, 1740-1820, and 3) decline and retrenchment, 1820-1950. In addition, an architectural history survey recorded 208 houses, most of which dated before the mid-19th century. Several of these sites and houses have been nominated to the National Register.

Three reports are available at no cost to interested people. The Meeting House at Palmers River: 1719-1775 is the report of the 1974 excavation of an 18th-century meeting house, one of the first such investigations of a public ceremonial site in New England. This report is available from the Town Clerk, Rehoboth, Massachusetts 02769. Families, Social Organization, and Settlement Pattern: Historical Archeology and "The Community at Palmers River", a summary of Abernathy's dissertation, describes the close relationship found in the landscape between religious affiliation, marriage choices and farmstead location as revealed when a river drainage was initially occupied about 1700. Even the Babies: Changing Patterns of Settlement and Community in a Post-Climax Rural New England Township, 1770-1900 is a paper that extends the analysis of settlement pattern through the 19th century, and reveals that the concept of communities in a landscape remains strong. Both of these latter reports are available from Abernathy, c/o Arkansas Archeological Survey, Box 136, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601.

I-495 and Route 146 Research: The Public Archaeology Laboratory of The Department of Anthropology, Brown University reports major research and excavation within the 14-mile corridor of the future I-495. Four sites of the historic period lie within this impact area in southeastern Massachusetts - three farmsteads and a rural hamlet with a mill component.

During 1978, the Wilbore Site, a farm that existed in an isolated corner of the town of Taunton from ca. 1750 to 1806, was excavated, under the supervision of Stephen

Cole and Kathleen Bragdon, immediately prior to road construction. Its investigation will attempt the explication of the problems of rural settlement pattern and the depopulation of "marginal" lands in rural New England.

The mill complex in the vanished hamlet of East Norton, which existed from 1720 to 1975, contains within it the potential for addressing questions such as the extent of archaeological reflection of the effect of long-distance trade networks and the relationship of settlement pattern to industrial nuclei. The 1978 fieldwork was conducted by Joan Gallagher and William Stokinger.

Another highway project, an assessment of the archaeological resources of the soon-to-be-enlarged corridor of Route 146, the main route from Providence to Worcester, was completed on a Phase I level in May 1978. Manuscripts of the report are on file with the PAL, the contracting agencies of John Volmer Associates, the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Rowlandson Garrison House: Mapping and test excavations will be conducted during July and August at the site of the Rowlandson garrison house, South Lancaster. The investigation is a cooperative effort between Dr. Richard Michael Gramly, (Research Assistant at Peabody Museum, Harvard) and Atlantic Union College, owners of the historical site.

The Mary Rowlandson House was burned to the ground in an Indian attack during King Philip's War (1676-77). Twelve defenders were killed and 25 were taken captive and later ransomed. Among them was Mary Rowlandson. Her moving account of the sufferings she and her fellow captives endured was first published in 1682 and reprinted over 30 times.

The intent of the archaeological explorations is to establish the size of the site and the location of major structures and features. A test-pit at the location of the house revealed carbonized timbers, melted window glass, calcined bone, and ceramics turned to slag by the conflagration. Data from the 1979 field season will be used in planning future excavations of larger scale. Present indications are that the house was built some time after 1643, destroyed in 1677, and never reoccupied.

17th-Century Archeology in Boston: Under the combined sponsorship of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and Boston University, an interpretive program of documentary research and limited excavations is underway at three of the Society's oldest properties in the Greater Boston Area. These are the Cooper-Frost-Austin House in Cambridge (ca. 1690); the Robert Pierce House in Dorchester (ca. 1650); and the Peter Tufts House in Medford (ca. 1680). All properties are on the National Register of Historic Places, and the interpretation is being funded by the Grant in Aid Program of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, through the Massachusetts Historical Commission. The work has the multiple objectives of: 1) accelerating the interpretation program of the Society by intensively documenting, archaeologically and historically, three of its earliest properties; 2) better understanding patterns of sheet refuse disposal and helping to develop predictive models for the location of outbuildings and trash deposits in eastern Massachusetts; and 3) describing and predicting variations in material culture according to occupation and geographical location.

Site excavations were concluded in fall 1978, and historical and materials research will be completed by May 1979, at which time the final report will be placed on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. The work has been under the direction of David Starbuck (Department of Anthropology, Boston University), with Electa Kane, Myron Stachiw, Claire Dempsey, Bruce Fernald and Ellen Savulis (all of Boston University) being responsible for various portions of the research.

Richards Grant Project: The Dover Historical Society has completed its second field season of a comprehensive cultural resource survey. Aided by a Survey and Planning grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Society's "Richards Grant Project" is undertaking surface and subsurface testing, mapping and documentation of a 2100-acre rural area in which cultural occupation ranges from Late Archaic hunting and quarry sites through 18th-century farmsteads and 19th-century small industrial sites.

The project, directed by Electa Kane of Boston University's American and New England Studies Program and Robert Campbell of Dover, is focusing on developmental land use and settlement patterning in the area. A progress report on the first two field seasons is on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

The third season (1979) is concentrating on completing survey work and preparation of a multiple resource area nomination to the National Register. Long-range project goals include development of an interpretive educational program in conjunction with the neighboring Robert S. Hale Reservation.

Ipswich: A combined prehistoric and historic resources survey has been completed in Ipswich, funded by a Survey and Planning grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission to Boston University. Ipswich possesses probably the largest number of known prehistoric sites and standing 17th-century structures of any town in Massachusetts, yet no systematic survey of the town has heretofore been attempted, and sites are now being destroyed at an alarming rate.

Nearly 100 17th-century sites (standing houses, house foundations or relatively undisturbed house lots) were inventoried during the survey, which will permit tighter future monitoring of cultural resources in this area. The field work was conducted by Ellen Savulis and Victoria Kenyon (Boston University), David Lacy (University of Massachusetts - Amherst) and Virginia Schneider (Harvard University). The final report is on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Dorchester: Boston University has completed a systematic survey of 17th-century historic resources in the city of Dorchester with funding provided by the Massachusetts Historical Commission. The purpose of the Survey and Planning grant was to research 17th-century settlement patterns; to locate and define all foundations or features which still remain from the period; and most importantly to develop methodologies suitable for inventorying archeological resources within other urban areas in Massachusetts. Intensive surface and subsurface modifications within Dorchester during the 19th and 20th centuries made the survey a difficult one, and it was learned that post-17th-century construction removed practically all remains of the original settlement. The work was jointly carried out by Carol Zurawski and Lynn Whitney (both of Boston University).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Canterbury Shaker Village: The first field season of a projected three year survey has now been completed at Shaker Village in Canterbury. Combining social and oral history with historical and industrial archaeology, the project represents a collaborative effort between Boston University and Shaker Village Inc., which owns and oversees the village. The project is under the joint direction of David Starbuck (Department of Anthropology, Boston University), Margaret Smith (Director, Preservation Studies Program, Boston University) and John Auchmoody (Director, Shaker Village Inc.). While early stages of the project are geared towards data collection, the long-term objective is to prepare a master plan for the village's future development and preservation as a museum village.

For three months during the summer of 1978 a team of archaeologists, historians and preservationists worked at the village, inventorying deeds, photographs, maps and other documents, conducting preliminary interviews with the two remaining Shaker eldresses, and preparing detailed maps of the village's surface. The mapping survey is being accompanied by surface collections from foundations and other features, and virtually all significant cultural and natural features are being mapped. The maps are being prepared at a scale of 1:500, and ultimately base maps will be prepared for all culturally-modified areas within the original 4000-acre village. Funding for the first season was from a Survey and Planning grant from the New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office, and a progress report is now on file in that office.

Work anticipated for 1979 and 1980 will include completion of the series of base maps; the preparation of historical overlays for the maps, showing standing structures and land usages at several points in time; limited testpitting to determine the

village's below-ground research potential; the preparation of measured drawings of all standing buildings in the village (none has been mapped by HABS); the description of preservation needs for each standing structure; and the preparation of the final planning document which will determine the village's future direction. The final report will be on file at the New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office, and final drawings will be submitted to HABS.

New England Glassworks: Boston University has completed its fourth (1978) and final year of excavation of the New England Glassworks near Temple. The project is funded by the New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office, from the Grant in Aid Program of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, and is under the direction of Frederick Gorman and David Starbuck (Department of Anthropology). In operation from 1780 to 1782, the factory produced bottle and crown window glass. The archaeological remains of this rural site include foundations of the glasshouse and of the workers dwellings, together with industrial dumps and domestic refuse deposits. One quarter of a million artifacts are under curation and analysis.

Research is designed to investigate three aspects of early American glassmaking: 1) Determination of the physiochemical standardization of glass products will permit evaluation of the belief among historians that 18th-century glass production was haphazard and that product standardization was a 19th-century phenomenon. 2) Tabulation of potentially recyclable glass byproducts should permit inference about the variable efficiency of resource management. Different manufacturing errors evident in the waster fragments will be compiled to assess worker ineptitude. 3) Various kinds and amounts of clothing items, ceramics and remnants of foods that were consumed by the labor force will be studied to evaluate the historical supposition that early American glassmakers usually received highly remunerative wages for their labor. The final report will be completed in late 1979 or 1980.

NEW JERSEY

Raritan Landing: Joel W. Grossman and Rebecca Yamin (Rutgers University Archaeological Survey) report that subsurface tests, documentary research and the use of a ground penetrating radar survey at Raritan Landing have documented the complexity and boundaries of a significant, historic archaeological site at the corner of Landing Lane and River Road in Piscataway. Field investigations by the New Jersey Department of Transportation in 1977 and by the Rutgers Archaeological Survey Office in 1978 indicated the presence of the buried remains of a settlement across the Raritan River from the modern city of New Brunswick. Studies and map reconstructions done in the 1920s and 1930s by C.C. Vermeule, a Rutgers geologist and cartographer, showed a Revolutionary period port community, the Raritan Landing, in this location.

The Raritan Landing was the highest docking point on the Raritan River in the 18th century and served as an entry port for goods from Europe and the Caribbean as well as export produce from the Raritan drainage. The landing had begun as a cluster of warehouses between 1712 and 1720. At the time of the Revolution there were several large warehouses, two and three story brick and wood residences and an almost continuous line of business establishments, including the shop of a carpenter, a cooper, a shoemaker, a baker and a blacksmith stretching for 1200 feet between the river and the main overland road, now known as River Road. Together with its retail shops and a roadside tavern or two, the settlement represented a microcosm of Revolutionary Era social and economic activity.

Before the recent field investigations it was assumed that any remains of the 18th-century site would have been obliterated by dismantling and filling activities in the 19th century. The subsurface tests conducted by the Rutgers Archaeological Survey Office under the direction of Dr. Joel Grossman, however, demonstrated that there are deeply buried deposits of 18th- and early 19th-century architectural remains and cultural features sealed in situ beneath two to three feet of shale and clay fill.

The recent fieldwork was initiated due to impacts from construction of a large, regional sewer force main which would have cross-cut the Raritan Landing site. The site was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places on 29 March

1978. In order to develop an engineering plan that would minimize destruction to the historic remains it was necessary to clarify the relative location and density of the cultural deposits.

A newly developed ground penetrating radar 300 MGW antenna was applied to the Raritan Landing situation by a team from Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc., and their consultant, Bruce Bevan of MASCA. The site was probed for a total of 12 miles with intersecting scans across five-foot grid intervals. This new generation of antenna gives vertical profiles at near surface depths common in archaeological contexts, i.e. between five inches and five feet. Six different ranges of superimposed anomalies were identified throughout the site. A map was made using a six colour scheme to represent the various anomaly levels.

The polychrome map shows continuous anomalies in rectangular and square figurations in a one hundred-foot band parallel to Landing Lane extending from the river to River Road. It shows a similar band of anomalies in a strip along the southern edge of River Road. Documentary research had shown primary structures in these locations but the radar provided much more data on the structural complexity of the settlement including its secondary buildings. This previously unavailable increment in information provided a basis for defining a route of minimal impact as well as a target-specific mitigation program.

NEW YORK

Paul Huey (Chief Historical Archaeologist, Historic Sites Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation, Division for Historic Preservation) reports the following current archaeological research by the Bureau:

Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site, Fort Hunter, Montgomery County: Excavation and analysis of a sample of material excavated in 1976 at the Canal Store at Yankee Hill Lock on the enlarged Erie Canal (1847) has been followed in 1978 by test excavations to locate and sample the site of a house built between 1844 and 1847 by Garret V. Putman, the grocer who operated the Canal Store. In 1845 Putman filed a claim for damages to his property caused by construction of the enlarged canal, but it was decided that the benefits to Putman from having the new canal lock near his property more than reimbursed his losses. The Canal Store is still standing, but the Putman house burned in the 1940s. Although a new house was subsequently built on the site, testing revealed stone features, including a wall, and mid to late 19th-century artifacts.

Crown Point State Historic Site, Crown Point, Essex County: The English fortress at Crown Point on Lake Champlain built in 1759 and burned by accident in 1773 contains the standing ruins of two stone barracks buildings: the Soldiers' Barracks and the Officers' Barracks. The horizontal distribution of materials from backfill in a drain trench dug along the back wall of the Soldiers' Barracks in 1913 is being analyzed. This has revealed that the material evidently retains validity for comparative study of the different living units within the barracks for its entire length, as garbage debris was apparently discarded through doors and/or windows by the occupants. In 1978 sampling excavations were also undertaken in the fill in the drain trench dug about 1913 along the back wall of the Officers' Barracks. There were fewer artifacts than along the Soldiers' Barracks, but this may be partly due to the use of different fill from other sources by the 1913 excavators. Further artifact analysis will be necessary to determine whether valid data exists for a comparative study of the Soldiers' and Officers' Barracks. Meanwhile, new drain tiles have been installed in the trenches.

Other excavations at Crown Point investigated an area adjacent to the Grenadiers' Redoubt, built in 1759 on the ruins of a fortified windmill destroyed by the French in their evacuation and retreat. A lighthouse was built on the site in the 1850s, and this was remodeled in 1909 into the present Champlain Memorial. The excavations revealed scattered prehistoric occupations from the Archaic as well as Late Woodland periods. In addition, the excavations revealed a single trench of historic date that had been cut in a straight line across the point where the French windmill and English redoubt had been built, separating these sites from the Crown Point mainland. The

trench contained a carefully placed series of rocks in the bottom but no post molds. It is believed the rocks may have supported a wood sleeper beam or log that anchored a line of stakes or pickets. Artifacts in the trench included small cannon balls, small caliber lead bullets, scattered garbage bone, a sounding lead, and a small amount of broken glass. It is possible this trench is of French origin, but several other pits found nearby are evidently from Burgoyne's occupation in 1777, as indicated by military buttons of the 20th and 62nd Regiments, both of which came to Crown Point with Burgoyne's army. A new sewage filtration bed has been constructed in the excavated area.

Fort Ontario State Historic Site, Oswego, Oswego County: Archaeological work was conducted in order to assist in investigating a 19th century stone drain to determine if it was causing a washout problem. The present fort, begun in 1839 and strengthened in 1860, stands on the site of the previous Fort Ontario built in 1759 by the British. Overlooking Lake Ontario from a high bluff, across the Oswego River from the site of Old Fort Oswego, Fort Ontario was initially constructed in 1755 by the British but was destroyed by a French army in 1756. The excavations uncovered undisturbed rotted wood planking over deposits probably from the 1750s immediately adjacent to the 19th-century drain disturbance. The 18th-century fill contained military items, tools and ceramics. Fragments of delft punch bowls represented most of the ceramics, and it is possible this deposit dates from the destruction of the first British fort in 1756. The area, however, would have been in the bottom of the dry moat of the 1759 fort, where an engineer in 1763 noted an erosion problem and recommended that one foot of earth should be removed from the ditch. By this time, the dry moat at this corner of the fort had evidently been opened to the bluff for better drainage. Thus, it seems unlikely this area of the moat would have been deliberately filled at any time after 1759, at least until new construction began in 1839 with extensive fill deposition. The 19th-century stone drain was found to be in good condition, and it is supposed that unusually heavy rain and ground saturation in 1975 may have caused the ground water to seek its original outlet to the bluff from the pre-1839 moat.

PENNSYLVANIA

Barns Brinton House: John Milner Associates has undertaken several archaeological investigations at the Barns Brinton House, Chadds Ford, originally an early 18th-century tavern. The purpose of the work has been to provide specific information relative to questions which have arisen during the course of architectural restoration. Initial excavations for the Chadds Ford Historical Society were helpful in determining the level of historic grade surrounding the house and, subsequently, in locating and dating 18th- and 19th-century stone fences which once enclosed the site. Analysis of artifacts under the direction of Alex H. Townsend has revealed the presence of culturally stratified deposits dating to the early 18th-century tavern site occupation, as well as to subsequent residential occupations. Future excavations will seek to determine the location and identification of dependencies and other structural features once associated with the Barns Brinton House.

Fallsington: In cooperation with Historic Fallsington, Inc., Lu Ann De Cunzo and Douglas Sanford (Graduate Students, Department of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania) have produced an archaeological feasibility study of the late 17th-century Quaker community of Fallsington in Bucks County. The study provided an overview of the ecology, history and existing documentary sources concerning Fallsington as well as an inventory of its architectural and archaeological resources. Preliminary test excavations were also implemented. Recommendations were made concerning further research, particularly archaeological investigations involved with future plans for preservation at Fallsington.

RHODE ISLAND

Public Archaeology Laboratory: The Public Archaeology Laboratory of The Department of

Anthropology, Brown University, is pleased to announce the appointment of Nain Anderson as its director. Peter Thorbahn will continue to serve as principal investigator for prehistoric research. The appointment of principal investigator for the historic component will be made shortly.

Newport was the scene of a program of excavation of a group of privies associated with well-documented 18th- and 19th-century houses. Under the guidance of Stephen Mrozowski, the investigators will attempt to address the problems of the relationship of status to ceramic acquisition and the reconstruction of diet by identification of floral and faunal remains in flotation samples.

North Smithfield conducted a sewer construction project under the aegis of the Environmental Preservation Association that required archaeological investigation. William A. Stokinger, Leonard Loparto, and the Principal Investigator, Patrick Malone, excavated the structural features of a cotton mill/scythe factory that stood on the site from 1824 to the early 20th century.

Fort Butts, in Portsmouth, was excavated by Larry Babits during the early summer of 1978.

All artifacts and documentary material related to the above research are available at the Public Archaeology Laboratory of Brown University, 137 Waterman Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02912. Phone (401) 863-2380.

SOUTHEAST

Reported by Susan Jackson

NEW AREA COORDINATOR

For the past three years, Susan Jackson has done an outstanding job of soliciting and compiling news from the Southeast. This issue of the Newsletter represents the last Current Research contribution from Susan, and beginning with the October issue the new Area Coordinator for the Southeast will be Kathleen A. Deagan, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306.

FLORIDA

Kingsley Plantation: The Archaeological Research Section of the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties has recently completed Phase I of archaeological excavations at the Kingsley Plantation on Fort George Island. This site is administered as a State Historic Site by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks. Future excavations will explore some specific questions regarding construction chronology and problems of interpretation. Phase I of the excavation was carried out on a small parcel of the property which is to be covered by a new parking lot.

While Fort George Island does have aboriginal components, the excavations, directed by Carl McMurray and Marsha Chance, primarily involved investigation of the period 1790-1840. These are the years during which the site was owned by Don Juan McQueen, John Huston McIntosh, and finally Zephaniah Kingsley. The investigations took place at the extreme southern edge of the clearing around one plantation outbuilding and revealed that the parcel was probably a construction material stock pile and/or construction refuse disposal area.

Final report of the Phase I excavation is scheduled for completion 1 May.

Historic Capitol: Phase I excavations are nearly completed on the site of Florida's Historical Capitol by Henry Baker. Among other features, this phase of the research located two cisterns constructed in the 1840s and sealed in 1902. Phase II excavations, to begin this summer, will include salvage of one cistern while the second cistern will be left largely undisturbed. An interim report will be completed in July and a final report of both phases of the research will be released in the spring of 1980.

NORTH CAROLINA

U.S. 321 Survey: During a reconnaissance survey of the proposed U.S. 321 relocation supervised by Mark A. Mathis of the Archeology Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, two important historic archaeological sites were located. Both of these were determined to be eligible for the National Register and are in the process of being nominated. As presently perceived from communication with the Department of Transportation, an alternate route for U.S. 321 was selected in order to preserve Yoder's Mills, and the highway was redesigned to avoid ground disturbing activity at the Schenck-Warlick cotton textile mill.

Two weeks in March were spent compiling contour maps of individual features at these sites and collecting information for their nomination. John Clauser, Tom Hargrove, Mark Mathis, and Tom Burke (archaeologists, Archeology Branch) participated in the project.

The Schenck-Warlick cotton textile mill was probably the first textile mill in North Carolina and certainly one of the earliest in the South. Several features of the mill can be discerned today, including millraces, a dry millpond, roads, dam remains and structural rubble. The Schenck-Warlick mill built before 1816 has major importance in that it represents the earliest phase of industrialization in North Carolina.

Yoder's Mills was a small industrial community which began with the construction of a gristmill about 1869. Later construction included a sawmill and houses. By 1882 Reuben Yoder became part owner of the mills. In 1886 the mill complex was included on the Map of Catawba County. The complex was destroyed by the 1916 flood and never rebuilt. At least two dams remain at the site, one apparently used to provide water power for a gristmill and one for a sawmill. One section of the gristmill and fragments of a pieced grindstone with its iron band, along with chimneys, foundations, roads, millraces and sawdust cover 400 meters along the creek. Information on the site has included a description of a covered flume direct drive wheel, a water powered gristmill, and a privately-owned and operated electrical generating station. Yoder's Mill is significant because it serves as an example of the growth and consolidation which industry achieved by the 19th century in North Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Middleton Place Plantation: In November 1978, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology carried out exploratory archeological investigations at Middleton Place Plantation in Dorchester County. These excavations were conducted under the direction of Kenneth E. Lewis and Donald L. Hardesty. Because little documentary information exists concerning the actual layout of this 18th- 19th-century rice plantation and the different types of activities carried out there, the project was designed to provide basic evidence relating to the plantation's form and content. The excavations at Middleton Place were carried out by a stratified, systematic, unaligned sample of 58 5 x 5-foot squares laid out south and west of the main house.

The presence of a substantial quantity of Colono-Indian pottery at Middleton Place is also of interest. This unglazed earthenware has been found on many plantations of the colonial period and there is some evidence to suggest it was manufactured by black potters following West African ceramic traditions. Its widespread occurrence at Middleton Place and elsewhere may indicate that it played an integral role in food preparation during the 18th century.

The analysis of the Middleton Place data will continue through March 1979 and results will be compiled in a written report to be submitted next year.

GULF STATES

Reported by Wayne Roberson

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith Historic Site: A limited archaeological testing program was begun at the end of August 1978 in Fort Smith National Historic Site, Fort Smith, to locate portions of

the wall surrounding the second Fort. The National Park Service, Southwest Cultural Resources Center, Santa Fe, New Mexico conducted the testing on the walls which were constructed between 1839 and 1843. By the end of 1897, with the development of the city of Fort Smith, the walls surrounding the second Fort were removed. Recent land acquisitions for the existing National Historic Site required the present investigations to take place. Bruce A. Anderson, Research Archeologist, was successful in locating portions of the wall foundations in two of the areas tested. Plans for additional testing include a magnetic survey with a proton magnetometer.

Recent Statewide Developments: With the addition in 1977 of Skip Abernathy to the staff as historical archaeologist, the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program have been able to expand fieldwork and information programs in historical archaeology throughout Arkansas. Projects have taken Abernathy through 70 of 75 counties in the state. These projects include working with other Survey archaeologists on sites and artifact collections in their areas, advising on the archaeological potential of several restoration efforts, reconnaissance surveys at a number of state parks with historical themes, and examination of numerous vernacular structures. Among the latter projects were excavations at the Pemberton House (3LN96), constructed about 1850 in Lonoke County in the plantation country of the Arkansas River Delta and moved to the Arkansas Territorial Restoration in Little Rock in 1977, and excavation and controlled surface collection at the Wylde House (3SF179) in St. Francis County on Crowleys Ridge. Although the Wylde House was built about 1845, archaeological evidence indicates the site was occupied as early as the 1820s. Both structures are log, with end chimneys of brick, and an open central passage ("dog trot").

The Survey and the Historic Preservation Program are supporting research on a wide variety of topics relevant to historical archaeology. This activity includes the investigation of Caddo, Quapaw and Late Mississippian peoples in the early contact period, identifying the 18th-century French presence, recovering the extensive evidence of antebellum settlement in northeast Arkansas along the Ozarks Escarpment and on Crowleys Ridge, the recording of farmsteads that appear on General Land Office plats from the first half of the 19th century, the correlation with field data of farmsteads identified on Civil War era maps, studying a largely intact late 19th-century rural milling complex, and investigating numerous historical sites during CRM work.

Ridge House: Two stratified refuse filled cellars associated with the Ridge House (3WA252), a standing structure from the 1840s in Fayetteville, were excavated under the supervision of Clyde Dollar, David Stahle and David Journey. For his University of Arkansas M.A. thesis, Journey analyzed the faunal material under the supervision of Ray Medlock of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Three methods were used to estimate trends in the consumption of beef and pork, and the results were compared to time series census data. Greater quantities of pork were recovered in the lower strata, dated ca. 1860-70, whereas greater quantities of beef were recovered in the upper strata, ca. 1880-1900. Further information can be obtained from David Journey, c/o Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.

Dendrochronology in Arkansas: There is an ongoing investigation of tree ring data in Arkansas to better understand vernacular structures and to extend modern tree ring chronology into the past. David Stahle examined 24 historic log and frame buildings in the state by dendrochronology, with cutting dates ranging from 1824 to 1911. The dated construction timbers are white oak, short leaf pine, eastern red cedar and bald cypress. Modern stands of many other eastern species have also been dated. More information is available in Stahle's University of Arkansas M.A. thesis: "Tree-Ring Dating of Selected Arkansas Log Buildings", available for \$8.00 in reproduction costs from Stahle c/o the above address. The thesis will soon be published in the Research Reports Series of the Arkansas Archeological Survey..

Old Davidsonville State Park: In March 1979 the Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted seven days field research at the 35-acre townsite of Davidsonville (3RA40),

Randolph County. The site is on the Ozark Escarpment, beside the Black River, and near the major northeast to southwest route through Arkansas in the 19th century. Laid out in 1815, prior to the creation of Arkansas Territory in 1819, Davidsonville served as an important rivertown and county seat during early Anglo-American settlement. The townsite was abandoned by 1830, apparently due to a local rerouting of lines of communication. Davidsonville became a state park in 1957.

The field research, under the direction of Survey Archeologist Skip Abernathy and with crew members from several campuses in the state, consisted of auger transects, surface collection, limited test pits and mapping. This project expanded on the 1972 work of Sam Smith.

It is now possible to state three important conclusions about the site. First, the site is relatively intact, largely due to its rapid abandonment and to the conscious preservation of the site by property owners over several generations. Second, the 1815 Plat Map was used for correlation of documentary and archaeological data, providing for sensitive future planning and archaeology. Third, the town of Davidsonville, in spite of its early date and location on the western edge of the nation, demonstrates archaeologically that the townspeople were integrated into the transportation net that tied the Mississippi Valley to the production of goods and ideas on the eastern seaboard and across the Atlantic. This integration is indicated by the presence of window glass in all five structures identified, the prevalence of expected period pearlware types across the entire townsite, archaeological evidence permitting confirmation of a brick two-story courthouse on a substantial limestone block foundation, and the town plan itself, with the courthouse rigidly oriented to the "Shelbyville Square" grid plan.

A preliminary report on this investigation is now in preparation. A previously completed historical assessment of the Davidsonville site by Clyde Dollar will soon be published by the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

PACIFIC WEST

Reported by Paul J.F. Schumacher

CALIFORNIA

Martinez Adobe: Priscilla Wegars reported in February 1979 that since 1974 the Pinole Historical Society has been locating and excavating the remains of the Martinez Adobe in Pinole, Contra Costa County. This all volunteer effort, directed by Priscilla Wegars and Antone Cepernich, has recently been completed, and the report is now being written. Built about 1836, the Martinez Adobe, (not to be confused with the Vicente Martinez Adobe at the John Muir National Historic Site), was the home of Ignacio Martinez, former commandant of the San Francisco Presidio, Alcalde of San Francisco and grantee of Rancho El Pinole. The house was severely damaged by the 1906 earthquake and the remains were bulldozed about 1955.

The foundation walls were located and the structure measured approximately 40 by 42 feet consisting of one large and three small rooms. Artifacts reflect both the continuous occupation period of the house, 1836-1909, and the period after its abandonment. The most exciting aspect of the excavation was the discovery that the house had two foundations, one on top of the other, offset about six inches. Possible explanations for this phenomenon include collapse of the structure due either to a pre-1906 earthquake or substandard construction or secondly, the need to strengthen the foundation for the addition of a second story.

Shasta-Trinity National Forest: JoAnn Baxter (Archaeologist, National Forest Service, Northern California), has spent the last four years surveying 500,000 acres of the densely forested, mountainous wilderness in Northern California. She has recorded a 50-mile narrow-gauge railroad abandoned 60 years ago, a long forgotten mining town, old homesteads, two cemeteries of Chinese miners, 16 logging campsites, three mill sites and 97 wooden trestles of the La Moine Logging Railroad. The railroad operated from 1898 until it was abandoned in 1917, and at one site along the right-of-way five

19th-century railroad cars were located. The mining town consisted of cabins, a general store and a post office. Nearby was a stamp mill, rusting shovels and other mining equipment. One Chinese cemetery of the 1850s remains intact, with the bottles, pottery and porcelain objects still in place on the graves. The other cemetery dating to the 1850s-60s is close to an inhabited area and has been completely vandalized. One classic century-old hay and cow barn from the Jacob Bowerman Homestead has been recommended for the National Registry. At Preacher Meadow Campgrounds a number of unique towering pines were recorded. They are permanently scarred with deep elliptical gouges near the base of the trunks, and ethnographers have documented that a band of Wintu Indians, forced from traditional village sites by early settlers in the 1850s, took refuge in this area, becoming trapped during the severe winter, and subsequently staved off hunger by using the inner bark of such trees for food.

Sommerville: James Deetz (University of California, Berkeley) reports that he will be running a spring field course from 2 April for ten weeks to 18 June, a University Expeditions Intensive Field Program in June, and a summer field course from 25 June-17 August at Sommersville, Contra Costa County. The historic site to be investigated was a Welsh mining town, ca. 1855 to the early 20th century, located now in the East Bay Regional Parks.

Presidio of San Diego, Search for the Entranceway 1978-1979: Mesa College field archeology classes, under the Direction of Diane Everett-Barbolla continue their search for the Entranceway to the Presidio of San Diego. The Presidio location was first selected as a Mission site in 1769, and apparently no architectural plans for a Presidio were made. However, contemporary sources did identify locations within the area from the Entranceway. The goal for this season is to locate the entrance and map the location of buildings described by the sources.

Now in the middle of the third season, major architectural features have been identified, although proof of the entranceway location remains uncertain. A tile floor was excavated between two sandstone walls. Support holes (for a bench or bed?) lie 14 inches above this floor. Numerous interior cobble-wall foundations identify another tiled area as a complex of rooms, and the southern mound area is showing large amounts of adobe.

A trash pit continues to provide good stratigraphic data. This season, students and volunteers (under the direction of Paul Ezell) have recovered a complete roof tile, a gold-plated crucifix and pendant, a 1796 coin, animal and human clay figures, the complete firing mechanism from a flintlock rifle and painted Tizon-brownware. All artifacts, except those on display at the Serra Museum, are housed at the Mesa College laboratory.

Current research includes a majolica typology of 15 ware-types, shell identification and frequency distribution, Tonalá ware typology, Tizon brownware analysis and an eighth-inch screening process to recover fish bone and beads.

The project director is preparing an overview of the main architectural features of the site and a report on the first three seasons for the San Diego Historical Society and the Department of Parks and Recreation.

New Melones Mitigation Project: Julia G. Costello reports that the contract for the Cultural Resources Mitigation Project of the New Melones Lake Project was awarded in September by the Army Corps of Engineers to Science Applications, Inc., of La Jolla. The new completed dam is projected to flood some 20 miles of the Stanislaus River. Previous surveys have identified approximately 600 historic and prehistoric sites in the project area. Located in the western slopes of the Sierra foothills, former occupants include the Sierra Miwok Indians and historic gold-mining sites associated with the California Mother Lode (1848-ca. 1960). The sites are being addressed according to their elevation above sea level in compliance with the Corps' filling schedule for the reservoir. The new Principal Investigator is Jim Fitting. The co-P.I. for historic resources is Julia Costello and Harvey Crew is co-P.I. for prehistory, Historic research on these sites is being conducted by W. Turrentine Jackson and is supplemented by specific mining site interpretations by mining

consultants.

The first filling phase involves some 80 historic sites, including the town of Melones - an early ferry crossing and later company town for two 20th-century stamp mills. Discrete deposits of artifacts which can be associated with specific time periods and human activities are being sampled. A functional analysis of this material will hopefully produce artifact patterns for identifiable populations and time periods. More extensive excavations are being done on sites with little documentary information in order to determine cultural, temporal and ethnic identification. Linear sites such as flumes, roads and railroads are being assessed in terms of their relationships to other sites in and near the project areas.

The initial phase of this project ended in March and a preliminary Descriptive Site Report will be finished by July. A final synthesis monograph for the projected four phases of work will be completed at the end of the project.

SOUTHWEST

Reported by James E. Ayres

ARIZONA

Archaeological Research Services (Tempe): Lyle M. Stone has completed field activities at four historic site projects in Arizona.

Calabazas: This site, located in Santa Cruz County, consists of the partially standing remains of an adobe structure and stone masonry compound. Calabazas was established by 1760 as a Jesuit mission "visita" for the Pima Indians. The site was later occupied by Franciscan missionaries (1770s-1790s), Mexican ranchers (late 1840-early 1850s), and by U.S. military personnel (late 1850s). Under contract with the Arizona Historical Society, Stone and Edward M. Fortier have completed an archaeological test excavation program at the site designed to determine if sub-surface cultural remains were present which might be affected by proposed ruins stabilization measures. Based on this effort, ARS will be developing recommendations for ruins stabilization and prestabilization archaeology at the site.

Florence (A.J. Doran House): The Doran House, located at McFarland State Historic Park property in Florence, consists of the demolished ruins of an 1884-1968 adobe residence. Under contract with the Arizona State Parks Board, ARS has conducted test excavations at the Doran House site in order to determine its location, condition of sub-surface structural remains, and to develop recommendations for the disposition of the site. This information will be of use to the State Parks Board in planning the construction of a new archives building at the approximate location of the Doran house ruins. Archaeological features identified included segments of all external walls of the Doran house, a contemporary well, and additional foundation elements of unknown origin. It will be recommended that additional, full-scale excavations be performed at the Doran house site, and that the proposed archives building be erected at the same location as the original Doran house.

Jerome: Archaeological and historical research is continuing in the Town of Jerome. The most recent activities in relation to a proposed new water supply system for the Town have included the documentation and reporting of structural features such as stone masonry retaining walls and house foundations which may be affected by the construction of two large water storage tanks. Since Jerome (an historic copper mining community) is a National Register property, it has been necessary to carefully monitor all proposed construction actions which are being sponsored, in part, by the Farmers Home Administration. At present an area has been cleared from the perspective of cultural remains and it has been recommended that water tanks be constructed at this location. The next phase of this project will include an evaluation of cultural remains in relation to the proposed in-town water distribution system.

San Carlos: Full scale excavations at 30 archaeological sites (15 historic and 15 prehistoric) located on the San Carlos River north of San Carlos were concluded in December 1978. Archaeological data are currently being analyzed by the project's field director, Karin H. Ditzler. This study is being supported by the San Carlos Apache

Tribe as required by the Economic Development Administration which is sponsoring the construction of a dam on the San Carlos River. The historic sites, including both structural remains (dwellings) and surface concentrations of historic artifacts, were in use by the Apache at various times between about 1880 and 1920. The majority of sites were probably seasonal campsites which supported irrigation agriculture along the San Carlos River floodplain.

NEW MEXICO

Museum of New Mexico: The Museum of New Mexico, Anthropology Bureau, is currently working on an archaeological and ethnohistorical investigation of six historic sites located in the proposed right-of-way of the Interstate 25 Bypass at Las Vegas, New Mexico. The project supervisor is Steven Koczan; field supervisors were Robin Farwell and Steven Koczan; ethnohistorical investigations were performed by Dr. Frances Leon Quintana; the laboratory supervisor is William Doleman; and the principal investigator is David Snow. Funding for the project is being provided by the New Mexico State Highway Department.

The six sites being studied include: 1) a turn-of-the century dump for one or more Fred Harvey operations; 2) portions of the early 20th-century East Las Vegas city dump; 3) the remains of a middle 20th-century shepherd's hut; 4) an undated historic irrigation canal and remains of a barn or corral; 5) a 20th-century dump of butchered cattle bones; and 6) a 1930s house with a walkway made up of bricks from several different manufacturing companies (only the walkway was excavated). At most of the sites, artifacts were plentiful and almost five months were required to complete the artifact analysis.

The primary research goal is the study of excavated materials (especially refuse) as outputs of the changing Las Vegas cultural/economic system. Las Vegas began as a Santa Fe Trail supply stop and wool market, changed rapidly into a booming railroad town and trade centre, shifted to an agricultural economy, and finally slumped into an economic decline beginning in the 1920s from which it never really recovered. The effects and end products of these historical events on the refuse patterns of Las Vegas residents and industries should be reflected in the archaeological record and should be predictable. Other research goals include testing the effects of excavation methods on analysis results; studying the impact of differential preservation and decomposition rates on the resulting artifact assemblages; and development of a historic artifact type-collection to be stored at the Museum of New Mexico, Anthropology Bureau.

Field work and artifact analysis are complete. Data from the dump sites are being coded for computer analysis. In addition to the type collections an extensive artifact bibliography is being assembled. A final report is expected later this year.

UTAH

Utah State Historical Society: During the week of 7-14 January 1979, test excavations were conducted by the Antiquities Section, Utah State Historical Society for the Division of Parks and Recreation in downtown Salt Lake City at the site of Social Hall.

Social Hall was built in 1852 as a center for Mormon social activities. The adobe brick structure was conceived as a separate facility for nonreligious activity in the growing Mormon community. Social Hall served Salt Lake as a theatre for nine years beginning with the first production on 18 January 1853. During those years it was headquarters for territorial social functions, was used as a meeting place and dance hall, and was the site of several sessions of the territorial legislature. The structure was razed in 1922. The project was designed to provide architectural information to aid reconstruction of the structure at Pioneer Trails State Park. In addition, it provided limited data on the depositional sequence resulting from razing as practiced in the 1920s. A report entitled "Archeological Test Excavation at 42SL62 (Social Hall)" was submitted to Pioneer Trails State Park along with all artifactual remains.

The excavation at the Social Hall site marks the second historical archaeology

project undertaken by the antiquities section of the Historical Society. The first, at Chase Mill in Liberty Park, took place during the summer of 1978.

Chase's Mill: During the first two weeks of August 1978, test excavations were carried out by the Antiquity Section, Utah State Historical Society at Chase's Mill. This structure was reportedly built as a grist mill in 1852 and still stands today in Liberty Park, Salt Lake City. The testing was initiated to aid restoration of the mill by locating the position of the mill wheel. The stratigraphic profile exposed through excavation revealed a stone lining and fill sequence at the north end of the mill which was interpreted as features associated with the mill wheel tail race. In addition, the profile suggested that the basement (presently backfilled) was originally exposed on the west side.

CANADA: ATLANTIC REGION

Reported by Donald A. Harris

NOVA SCOTIA

Louisbourg: The 1978 season has seen the completion of the excavation of the Intendant's property situated in the east half of townsite block 2. Block 2 fronts on the quayside between the Frederick Wharf and the Intendant's Wharf. The buildings in this property consisted of a large storehouse, two storey residence and an extensive administrative complex on full cellars. All of the buildings were of masonry construction. The main result of this season's activities have been an amelioration of the assumed event sequence in the courtyard. During the forthcoming winter, artifacts recovered from the building areas, gardens, wells, latrine and cistern will be studied. Research will be completed on this important site by the spring of 1979. Staff archaeologist Richard Cox is assisted in this project by Charles Burke and Marc Lavoie.

The Block 16, lot B2 property was excavated during the 1978 field season by Andrée B. Crépeau. Built by a successful entrepreneur, Julien Fizez between 1737 and 1745, the 2-1/2 storey stone house sat on a full basement. It was utilized as a private dwelling, storehouse and auberge. After the siege of 1758 the building was occupied by the English but was destroyed by fire before 1768. During or shortly after the conflagration, the walls collapsed into the building in a domino fashion. This resulted in an uncommon wealth of architectural detail. Although the fire destroyed or damaged most organic and glass artifacts, the site has produced, besides architectural hardware, an abundance of English commemorative salt glazes and New England wares. Current historical research may tie the destruction of the building to a 1762 fire. A sealed English context of only four years would provide useful comparative data for Louisbourg and elsewhere.

Fort Sackville (Bd Cu-2): Marc Lavoie reports that Fort Sackville a star-shaped "piquet" structure was built in 1749 at the head of the Bedford Basin, fifteen miles north of Halifax. The fort, manned by 60 Rangers, mainly Mohawk Indians from New England, served as a British outpost to warn and possibly prevent Halifax from French and Indian attacks.

Although of prime importance in the infancy of the Halifax settlement, Fort Sackville became almost obsolete after the Acadian expulsion of 1756. However, the fort was maintained until 1798, and was ravaged by fire in the 1890s. In 1906 the land occupied by the ruins was subject to a private sale and has since been used as pasture land.

Excavations sponsored by Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia and directed by Professor Stephen A. Davis (Department of Anthropology, Saint Mary's University), were undertaken from September until December 1976, and resulted in the partial excavation of the fort's casemates. An artifact analysis was performed in 1977, and a manuscript report has been placed with the History Section of The Nova Scotia Museum.

Fort Sainte-Marie-de-Grace: Marc Lavoie reports that La Have (La Heve) was chosen as the site of a fort in the early 1600s, and in 1632 Isaac de Razilly and some 300 colonists and soldiers established themselves in La Have, building Fort Marie-de-Grace on a point of land overlooking the entrance of the harbour. However, because of financial setbacks the settlement was not occupied for a long period of time, and most of the colonists had moved to Port Royal in the Bay of Fundy by the mid-1640s. Later in 1652 Fort Sainte-Marie-de-Grace was completely destroyed by fire.

Continuous farming activity later took place from the mid-1700s until the early 1900s. In 1972 the Lunenburg County Historical Society became custodian of the Fort emplacement.

Archaeological excavations were undertaken from June until mid-September 1977. The project was jointly sponsored by the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism, The Nova Scotia Museum, and Saint Mary's University. The excavations were directed by Mr. David J. Christianson (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario). Erosion of the point (nearly 30 cm yearly) and continuous farming activity until the early 1900s were detrimental to the site. Few structural remains were unearthed except for the north wall of the chapel, now part of the Fort Point Cemetery, and a ten-meter black-soil intrusion in the native soil, indicative of a "piquet" structure running in an east-west direction at the southern extremity of the point.

The artifact analysis should be completed by September 1979. However, the pipe stem analysis has been completed using Bindford's "Straight Line Regression Formula". The measurable sample (51 stems) yielded a date of 1642.543. It is hoped that more information relating to the Fort Sainte-Marie-de-Grace occupation will be revealed when the artifact analysis is completed later this year.

CANADA: QUEBEC

Reported by Pierre Nadon

The St. Maurice Ironworks: The St. Maurice Ironworks, in operation between 1729 and 1883, are located near Three Rivers, midway between Montreal and Quebec city. The archaeological and historical research program is part of a Parks Canada site development plan. The summer of 1979 will end the excavation program.

The major components of this industrial village have been excavated, with more than 60 buildings located. Most reports are in French. Many have appeared in the Parks Canada Manuscript Report Series, and all are available at the Parks Canada Research section documentation centre in Quebec city. These include a variety of historical reports, excavation architectural report, studies on plant remains, a faunal analysis, a magnetometer survey report and a metallurgical study. Reports are complete on the blast furnace and moulding techniques. Structural studies on the two chafery forges are complete and a proper synthesis on wrought iron manufacture is forthcoming. The more important industrial artifacts have been restored and may be examined at Parks Canada labs in Quebec city. A report on the tools and products of the St. Maurice Ironworks is forthcoming.

Domestic components have been dealt with in a series of site reports, while pertinent information to all individual buildings is indexed. Reconstruction of objects found in situ is continuing. Analysis is viewed as an end product related to an integration of technological change and local behavior. All of the excavation has been video taped and some tapes have been edited (in English) for loan. For more information write to: Pierre Nadon, Project Director, P.O. Box 10275, Ste-Foy, Quebec, G1V-4H5.

Fort Chambly: This site is part of a chain of forts first established along the Richelieu-Champlain waterway by French troops in 1665-66, as a military base during the Indian wars. It underwent several reconstructions and transformations and was regularly occupied until 1851.

Intensive excavations of the fort and its immediate surroundings were conducted from 1976 through 1978. The next phase, which just started, is a three-year thematic analysis of the artifacts. Following this study, further excavations are planned to

locate and investigate remains of the French village (late 17th - early 18th century) and the military complex of 1812-14.

Archaeological data obtained so far, pertain to the location, the construction methods and the distribution of inside structures related to the three successive forts which occupied the site. The first two were rectangular palisade forts, only the second incorporate bastions at the angles. Stone foundations of various buildings were uncovered in association with each of these. In 1709, with the growing threat of English colonies in the south, a stone fort was constructed, the ruins of which are still visible today. Devoid of outside defensive works, except for a small ditch in front of the main gate, the fort was able to resist light artillery attacks. The continuous transformation of the most exposed curtain (facing the river) was ascertained during excavation by the presence of a maze of structural remains.

The restoration of Fort Chambly, due to begin this year, is aimed at recreating the fort as it stood towards the end of the French regime. The program will attempt to take into consideration the evolutionary elements demonstrated by archaeological research.

Quebec City: Field research about the Artillery Square, located in the northwest part of the upper town, is now ending, and preliminary excavation reports are completed. The main investigated area related to the Dauphine Barracks, formerly a complete Redoubt constructed in 1712, later occupied as a Mess for Royal Artillery Officers with gardens replacing the previous terraced bastion. The site was investigated both as an inventive early 18th-century work of fortification and as significant of the material culture of the higher class of the British army in the 19th century. From this last point of view, the discovery of a latrine related to the Mess (quite prolific in artifacts) was of special interest. Artifact analysis, conducted by main occupational periods, is just starting and a synthesis on the fortification is on the way.

Research on the ramparts surrounding the upper town started some years ago as an element of a restoration program. But it was soon evident the archaeological potential of the site could be not investigated in a proper way if not independently scheduled. Field research and structural interpretation of the northeast line of the ramparts facing the St. Laurent and St. Charles rivers are completed. They proved to be of special interest, documentary sources being not as detailed about the west line, and 150 years of evolution have been precised. Research on the western defensive line, facing the land, began in 1977. So far, only the north portion of the line, in front of Artillery Square, has been investigated. Both the main rampart, with its sally forts, and outer works proved to be relatively unchanged as erected by the French Engineers in the 1740-50s, in spite of later British repairings. Unfortunately, artifacts recovered were more often secondary depositions in filling strata rather than occupational depositions.

For more information on these military sites, write to Françoise Niellon, P.O. Box 10275, Ste-Foy, Quebec, G1V-4H5.

Parks Canada, Quebec, Material Culture Research: Collections disturbed by successive moves have been reorganized and reevaluated for their potential in completing inventories. During the 1978 season all inventories were pursued in the field in order to get a complete record of new artifact data. Also for the convenience of quickly recording artifacts, a systematic vocabulary of key-words relating to the function and use of artifacts was devised (Techniques, fonctions et usages des objets; Répertoire de mots-clés). All the significant artifacts encountered in the course of research have been described in detail and integrated into a central file. This file now contains 3,000 entries.

Beside the organization and description of the artifacts, many artifact studies have been started and completed by researchers with the development of historic sites in view. For the two main sites, Artillery Park and the Forges St-Maurice, the following reports have been written in 1978 and early 1979 by Céline Cloutier-Nadeau (La maison Francheville aux forges du St-Maurice), Pierre Giroux and Mario Savard (Etude du dépôt 18G33D, latrine du logis des officiers), Camille Lapointe (Etude d'un atelier de finition et d'assemblage de poêles et contenants de fonte aux forges du

St-Maurice), François Miville-Deschênes (La quincaillerie d'architecture de la redoute et des casernes Dauphine au parc de l'Artillerie), Marcel Moussette (L'histoire écologique des forges du St-Maurice), Katherine Tremblay (Etude du matériel archéologique... de la maison McKenzie, Parc de l'Artillerie) and Yves Tremblay (Etude de la maison dite du mouleur..., forges du St-Maurice). Important studies by Daniel Villeneuve on the tools used at the Forges St. Maurice and by Hélène Deslauriers on the residential sector of Artillery Park are also scheduled for the summer of 1979.

For further information, please contact Marcel Moussette, Parks Canada, P.O. Box 10275, Ste-Foy, Quebec, Canada, G1V-4H5.

CANADA: ONTARIO

Reported by Elizabeth Snow

Fort York: As reported in the Royal Ontario Museum Archaeological Newsletter (N.S. No. 164), archaeological investigations conducted by David Newlands at Fort York, Toronto, are nearing completion. In 1973 the Royal Ontario Museum, in conjunction with the Toronto Historical Board, began exploratory excavations at Fort York, a British military garrison built in the early 19th century. Two areas within the garrison were chosen for exploration: the area of the former Guard House and the eastern edge of the "Blue Barracks". The only structures remaining at the Guard House site were fragments of a flagstone floor of a second building built ca. 1871, the base of what was probably part of a fireplace and fragments of a wooden floor associated with an 1816 structure. At the "Blue Barracks" site, building foundations uncovered were found to be the westernmost edge of a barracks building built to the east of the "Blue Barracks" in the 1840s, rather than the hoped for eastern extension of the "Blue Barracks". A final excavation report should be completed by the fall of 1979.

CANADA: PRAIRIE REGION

Reported by John Combes

MANITOBA

The Forts Garry, Winnipeg:

Lower Fort Garry: Three months of excavations, supervised by Peter Priess (Parks Canada) and assisted by Kevin Lunn and Linda Sears, were undertaken to investigate the foundation of a previously unknown building and to test along proposed lines for utility installations within the fort walls. The foundation was that of a relatively small building which, because of its location, is suspected of being associated with the Big House. No information was recovered on a specific function or date. Testing associated with utility lines did not locate any structural remains. On-site inspection during installation of utilities, after the archaeological season, located the remains of two more previously unknown buildings.

Upper Fort Garry: An archaeology crew supervised by Peter Priess was loaned to the City of Winnipeg to carry out a one-week test excavation around the north gate, the only remaining structure at this site. Objectives were to investigate a reported below-ground cavity, determine the extent of structural remains in the ground and examine the condition of the below-ground stone work. It was established that no cavity existed. A variety of structural remains of the north palisade, construction details on the gate and information on post-HBC-occupation land use was recovered. A report on the excavations at Upper Fort Garry will be submitted for publication in Parks Canada's Research Bulletin.

York Factory National Historic Site: Archaeological research was initiated at York Factory in the summer of 1978 by Parks Canada, Prairie Region. A small crew (Jennifer Hamilton and Gordon Moat), supervised by Gary Adams, spent three months completing a surface reconnaissance and testing program at what is one of the most important sites of the North American fur trade. This was the major trading center and depot for the

Hudson's Bay Company from 1682 to 1957 on the west coast of Hudson Bay. Two major posts, of the five originally built, and one smaller site were located. Some erosion problems at these sites will probably mean continuing research. A report has been prepared for Parks Canada's Research Bulletin.

Gordon Moat is currently researching and seeking information on the occurrence of Carron stoves at both York Factory and other Canadian fur trade sites. Any information, either historical or archaeological, relevant to this study can be sent to him at: Archaeology Research Division, Parks Canada, Prairie Region, Main Floor, 114 Garry Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 1G1. A report on the Carron stoves from York Factory has been submitted to Parks Canada's Research Bulletin.

Fort Dauphin: The University of Manitoba field school, directed by Greg Monks and assisted by Sheila Bradford, excavated the site of Fort Dauphin, an early fur trading post. The objectives were to locate and assess the remains of the fort in order to lay the foundation for future work. A report of their activities is in preparation.

Churchill (Fort Prince of Wales): David Meyer and Urve Linnamea (Saskatchewan Research Council) under contract to Parks Canada, conducted a preliminary reconnaissance of the Churchill-Fort Prince of Wales region during the summer of 1978. Archaeological research was concentrated on historic and prehistoric sites of Indian and Eskimo origin situated on the peninsula which forms the west side of the Churchill River, from Eskimo Point north of Fort Prince of Wales II to First Burton Rock, approximately 13 km to the south.

Several historic Eskimo sites were located on the eastern shore of the peninsula and south of Fort Prince of Wales II. Tent rings - circular and bilobate, kayak rests, grave goods, caches and historic trade goods were recovered. In addition, two previously unrecorded Dorset dwellings, several Dorset hearths, and several possible Thule winter houses were located in the same region. The southern portion of the pre-dorset site excavated by R. Nash in 1968 was examined and artifacts were surface collected.

A separate survey crew was engaged to map and record the elevations of all of the pre-Dorset, Dorset and the five main historic site features found in the region extending approximately 6 km south of Eskimo Point.

Further south, in the region of Fort Prince of Wales I, a historic graveyard north of the fort was re-examined. To the northeast, a Chipewyan camp, consisting of numerous tent rings, was relocated and noted. Little of archaeological interest was found in the vicinity of First and Second Burton Rocks. A report on the season's work has been prepared for Parks Canada's Research Bulletin.

Linear Mounds: Leigh Syms, under contract to Parks Canada, Prairie Region, has completed a study of the linear mounds that are a part of concentrations of prehistoric burial mounds in Manitoba. Although recommendations have been made to declare a linear mound of significant historic interest, there was a paucity of information on the mounds and also insufficient data upon which to determine which mounds were important and what research and development programs needed to be initiated. The recently-completed study is a preliminary assessment from which to develop future plans. The objectives of the study included: an assessment of previous research and research orientations; tabulation of the number, distribution, nature (burial vs. ceremonial or linear vs. conical mounds), and cultural affiliation of the mounds; assessment of current state of the mounds as a result of cultivation, looting and excavations; accumulation of available data on previous research including local published data, unpublished archival data by researchers and relevant comparative data from other areas, and presentation of recommendations for future research and future public development.

Research was confined to southern Manitoba because the mounds are clearly artificial tumuli made by native peoples in the prehistoric period; mounds reported in and near northern communities are very shallow humps associated with historic burials and are often indistinguishable from local natural features such as old deadfalls (unless pointed out by local residents).

It is clear that relatively few mounds are of sufficient historical significance to be declared. However, there are several outstanding mounds and more work is recommended to provide further insights into their place in Canadian cultural history.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Arctic Project: The identification, recording and investigation of historic sites in the high arctic was continued by Caroline Parmenter, Marg Burnip and a crew from Parks Canada in the summer of 1978, the third year of this project. Investigations were initiated in order to rescue sites from destruction brought about by the recent increase in scientific and commercial activities in the high arctic. The project is assisted by the Polar Continental Shelf Project, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

To date, 25 sites have been investigated on Beechey, Devon, Baffin, Somerset, Melville, Cornwallis and Ellesmere Islands. The sites span a time period from 1824 to the 1920s and include: workshop and forge areas; camps; cairns; depots and caches left by such Arctic explorers as W. Parry, John and James Ross, John Franklin, Edward Belcher, George Nares, Adolphus Greely, Robert Peary, J.E. Bernier and Roald Amundsen.

Archaeological fieldwork in 1978 was concentrated at Northumberland House, Beechey Island, site of a depot built in 1854 by the Franklin search expeditions; at Fort Conger, Ellesmere Island, base camp for Nares in 1875-76, Greely in 1881-83, Peary in 1900-01, and others.; and at Fury Beach, Somerset Island, scene of Parry's 1825 shipwreck. During a helicopter survey of the north coast of Ellesmere Island, sites left by Nares, Peary and Godfred Hansen were located. Some of these sites, as well as the site at Fort Conger, are located within the proposed National Park to be located on northern Ellesmere Island.

Artifacts are well-preserved in the cold, dry, stable environment of the high arctic. Excellent examples of food containers from Briain, the United States and Denmark have been recovered. Heating and lighting apparatus, scientific and meteorological instruments and equipment designed for Arctic transportation have also been discovered. Analyses currently underway are concerned with distinguishing the adaptations, through time, of the various countries concerned to the Arctic environment, as reflected in both the original and recycled states of artifacts recovered.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan Department of Culture and Youth Research: Under the direction of Ian Dyck (Saskatchewan Department of Culture and Youth), assisted by Olga Klimko, the second season at Fort Carlton has recently been completed. These investigations were concerned primarily with explorations outside the reconstructed fort walls. This work resulted in locating four earlier phases of Fort Carlton and other outlying structures such as barns, a brick kiln, root cellars and trails. A report is in preparation. Diane Wilson was responsible for the archaeology within the fort walls necessary for the reconstruction of the Men's House.

Terry Gibson, under contract with the Historic Parks section of the Dept. of Culture and Youth, evaluated the resource base at Cannington Manor Provincial Historic Park. Some experimentation was done with magnetometry by Don Gendzwill (Saskatchewan Research Council) and the result of this work is in preparation.

Other sites investigated and inspected during 1978 include the Northwest Company's South Branch House I on the South Saskatchewan River, an 18th- and 19th-century independent fur trade post near Fenton Ferry, and Fort des Isles (1785-86) which was observed in 1940 by A.S. Morton as being undisturbed. It is currently totally under cultivation.

Dr. Dyck has also established a new manuscript series in archaeology and history, Pastlog. Number 1 is "Archaeological Resource Management in Saskatchewan, an Overview", by Tim E. Jones. Number 2 is by Alice B. Kehoe, entitled "Francois' House, an early Fur Trade Post on the South Saskatchewan River". Pastlog is for limited distribution only through request to: Ian Dyck, Supervisor, Archaeological Research,

Batoche National Historic Site: Excavations at Batoche were continued by Parks Canada under the direction of Paul Donahue, assisted by Dana-Mae Grainger, for the third consecutive year. The focus this year was on Batoche's store and house, and the surrounding yard areas. Exploration of military components outside the village nucleus and the ongoing survey for unrecorded prehistoric and historic sites was also undertaken.

More than 250,000 artifacts - all of those excavated - were coded and input to form part of the computerized data base. Some excavation results were: the realization that the foundation of Batoche's house was built in three stages with time lapses between each stage, rather than all at once as was previously assumed; the two foundations commonly referred to as Batoche's store and annex foundations also proved to be incorrectly identified. Both were annexes to the west side of the store. Excavation showed that all but the west wall of the store had been razed. Various activity areas such as middens, trash pits, an ice house and a possible animal husbandry area were found associated with the main structures. A report is forthcoming.

Fort Walsh National Historic Park: Archaeological research by Parks Canada, Prairie Region, at Fort Walsh, Cypress Hills, continued during the 1978 field season. The project was directed by Jeffrey Murray and assisted by Marc Lamontagne (Trent University), Alison Wylie (S.U.N.Y. Binghamton), Barbara Pickering (Simon Fraser University) and Patricia Filteau. The project is being conducted as the initial phase of a comprehensive public interpretive and commemorative program. Research emphasis during the 1978 archaeology program was primarily directed toward the preparation of an historical inventory of the 1600 acres of parkland in view of providing baseline data for future cultural resource management and planning. The park survey located 20 historic and prehistoric sites, approximately 19 historic trails, and 20 other features related either to the North West Mounted Police occupation of the area (such as the N.W.M.P. hay fields and gardens) or early 20th-century ranching activities. By demonstrating the impressive extent and variety of archaeological resources in the park, the survey has identified areas sensitive to visitor use and vandalism and has provided a basis for future research.

In addition, excavations were also continued at the N.W.M.P. post in order to salvage areas identified for reconstruction (the 1877 Commissioner's Residence) and to provide further comparative data for the investigation of socio-economic variability within the police force. A report on the season's work has been submitted for publication in Parks Canada's Research Bulletin.

Analysis of the ceramic artifacts from Fort Walsh has been undertaken by Jennifer Hamilton. A sample of 158 objects associated with 22 structures/features is being studied. Historic documents have been consulted for information pertaining to ceramic tableware and containers available during the late 19th century. These documents provide little information on the availability of specific ceramic types and it appears few ceramic objects were actually shipped to Fort Walsh, tinware being preferred. Company histories of ceramic containers labelled with product and manufacturer's name are also being researched. Some of these companies include: James Keiller and Sons, London; Lymanclare, Montreal and L. Warrock, Florida. Status-related structures are also being examined to determine if socio-economic distinctions are reflected in the distribution of function and decoration of ceramic tableware. As well, ceramic consumption patterns represented by function, ware type, decoration and manufacturer's mark are being studied to determine whether there was a change in selection during the fort occupation. Research is not complete; therefore, rigorous interpretation and conclusions are not yet possible.

Glass bottles recovered from Fort Walsh are being studied by Kevin Lunn as a means of observing the extent of socio-economic variability between enlisted men, NCOs and commissioned officers stationed at the 1875-83 N.W.M.P. post, as suggested in historic documentation. At present, general conclusions are that the diets, use of alcohol and purchasing powers/consumer preferences were different as determined through comparison

of bottle assemblages from seven structures and features associated with the three rank groups. The study also presents a descriptive report of Fort Walsh bottle types which should be of aid to others analysing late 19th-century bottles and provides information on previously unidentified bottles and markings.

Metal artifacts from the enlisted men's barracks built at Fort Walsh in 1879 have been studied by Gordon Moat. One objective was to interpret the structural details of the barracks through study of the artifacts and related information. More information on the construction and form of the barracks seemed to be available from historic documents and the field archaeology than the artifact study was able to provide. The artifact sample did, however, provide evidence of site use as a garbage disposal area after dismantling of the barracks in 1883.

Sharon Keen has initiated a study of the history of the technology of sealed metal food containers, from the 1830s on, with the goals of establishing chronologies as reflected in the size, shape, type of seal, etc. on metal cans, and of identifying functional inferences on container types as related to the contents. Following this research, the Fort Walsh metal artifacts will be examined.

YUKON

Dawson City, Klondike National Historic Site: The third year of archaeological research within the Klondike National Historic Site has been completed by Parks Canada. In the initial weeks of the field season Sheila Minni continued to direct the project; directorship was assumed later in the season by David Burley. Sharon Keen and Brian Ross, also from Parks Canada, were site assistants on the project. The 1978 program concentrated on service-oriented research excavation, associated with proposed development sites. Data collected provide an interpretive base for Parks Canada; as well, they will be used to address the issue of the development of the Klondike region within a socio-economic perspective. Problems to be addressed include: documentation of socio-economic phasing, principles of Dawson City settlement pattern and the relationship of Dawson City industry to the development of the Klondike.

Excavations were conducted on the Third Avenue Complex (Red Feather Saloon, Third Avenue Blacksmith Shop and Brown's Harness Shop), at the N.W.M.P. Fort Herchimer (Married Officers' Quarters, Hospital/Jail, Stable, and the Sergeant's Mess), the Government Reserve and the sites of Mme. Tremblay's Store and the Bank of British North America.

In addition to excavation procedures, a continuation of the historic resource inventory and a preliminary reconnaissance of the Yukon River between Whitehorse and Dawson City was carried out. A report on the season's work has been prepared for Parks Canada's Research Bulletin.

Kluane National Historic Park: In 1978 Parks Canada archaeologist Marc Stevenson and Marina McCready went to Kluane National Park, Yukon Territory, to record and assess historic resources. With the aid of a helicopter, they gained access to over 60 sites, most of which were placer gold mining operations dating from the late 1890s to the near-present. Photographs and sketches were made of all sites; artifacts were also collected from a number of sites. A report providing brief descriptions and recommendations for the sites has been completed. Those resources directly or indirectly threatened by or subjected to loss of information by natural and/or cultural agencies, and in need of further investigation, form the basis for next year's archaeological research.

Nahanni National Historic Park: During the summer of 1977 a preliminary archaeological reconnaissance was conducted in Nahanni National Park and vicinity by Charles Amsden, under contract to Parks Canada. The first objective of the study was the inspection of five visitor impact areas within the park and three potential development areas nearby. The second objective was to acquire sufficient knowledge of the park's archaeological resources to guide future, more intensive, archaeological examination there. The land survey followed the Nahanni River from Rabbitkettle Lake through Virginia Falls, the Flat-Nahanni confluence, Deadmen Valley and Nahanni Hotsprings to Nahanni Butte. The

Blackstone River and Netla River Uplands areas were also investigated. Helicopter surveys covered Yohin Lake, Upper Wrigley Creek, Sea Plane Lake and Wild Mint Springs. Cabins and caches related to relatively recent trapper-pro prospector activity were found in almost all areas; aboriginal sites of the prehistoric and early historic periods were found to be concentrated in the lowermost portion of the South Nahanni watershed.

The project was continued in the summer of 1978 with the objectives of: intensive survey and testing of the Yohin Lake area and Chimney Point site at the mouth of the South Nahanni River, and extensive survey along the Flat River. The results of the latter two objectives were the location of cabins, caches and isolated aboriginal finds along the Flat River, and the excavation of historic structures and associated artifacts and faunal material at the Chimney Point Site. When analysis of the last season's material has been completed, a report will be submitted to Parks Canada. A brief description of the 1978 survey results has been prepared for Parks Canada's Research Bulletin.

CANADA: WESTERN REGION

Reported by Donald Steer

ALBERTA

Mike Foresman (Archaeological Survey of Alberta) undertook two mitigative evaluations at the sites of Pasburg and Frank in Crows Nest Pass. Other work in the province included: the excavation of the Hudson's Bay Company post at Lac La Biche by Wayne Davis for the purpose of locating structures and assessing the resources located there; a resource assessment of Fort Chipewyan III directed by Rod Heintzman, under contract with the Archaeological Survey of Alberta; an impact assessment of the former railroad camp of Fitzhugh in Jasper National Park, done by Lifeways of Canada Ltd. under contract with Parks Canada, Western Region, and the completion of the second year of excavations at Buckingham House by the University of Alberta field school, directed by Tim Losey.

GLOBAL

Reported by Robert L. Schuyler

PACIFIC

Joachim de Brum House: In November and December 1977 Edward B. Jelks (Illinois State University), assisted by Juliet C. Jelks, supervised the stabilization of the Joachim de Brum house on Likiep Atoll in the Marshall Islands and inventoried the contents of the house and its outbuildings. The first site in Micronesia to be placed on the National Register, the house was built about 1900 by Joachim de Brum - copra plantation manager, ship builder, photographer of the local scenes and people and general Marshallese renaissance man. The house, which was closed in 1947, contained the original furnishings and thousands of unique artifacts including scientific instruments, voluminous library, shipwrights tools, thousands of glass photographic negatives and a treasure trove of natural history notes, personal correspondence, business records and other invaluable ethnohistoric documents. This work was funded through the National Register's matching funds program with contributions made by Illinois State University, the Marshall Islands District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Omnibus Bill: The "Omnibus Bill" of 1978 established the War in the Pacific National Historic Park on Guam and Guam National Seashore, to be administered in cooperation with the Guam government. Both areas contain historic archaeological resources, from WW II emplacements to historic village locations. On Hawaii, Honokohau historic settlement on the Kona coast was also considered in the HR 12536 legislation.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

Reported by Robert Grenier

FLORIDA

The Underwater Archaeological Research Section, under the direction of W.A. Cockrell (State Underwater Archaeologist, Florida Division of Archives) has conducted archaeological investigations into both historic period shipwreck sites as well as prehistoric drowned terrestrial sites during the past year.

Under the State of Florida's shipwreck contract program, seven salvage and nine exploration contracts were supervised by the Section during the 1978 season. As a result of the exploration contracts, two new shipwreck sites were recorded and the remains of a drowned terrestrial forest was discovered.

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society for Historical Archaeology is a non-profit scientific-educational organization which aims to promote scholarly research in, and the dissemination of knowledge concerning historical archaeology; to exchange information in this field; to hold periodic conferences to discuss problems of mutual interest relating to the study of historical archaeology; and to obtain the cooperation of the concerned disciplines for projects of research. The focus of interest is the era since the beginning of exploration of the non-European parts of the world by Europeans, with prime concern in the Western Hemisphere. The Society also concerns itself with European, Oceanic, African, and Asian archaeology having a definite bearing upon scholarly problems in the Western Hemisphere.

The Society invites the participation and support of all who share its interest in history as it emerges from archaeological research and the study of written records. Membership is open to both professionals and interested laymen. An application form is provided below for those wishing to join.

Society Officers for 1979: Lyle Stone, President; Norman Barka, President-elect; Kathleen Gilmore, Immediate Past President; Stephanie Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer; Ronn Michael, Editor; Lester Ross, Newsletter Editor; Margaret Kimball Brown, DiAnn Herst, Dick Hsu, Robert Schuyler, Elizabeth Snow and Curtis Tunnell, Directors; Reynold J. Ruppe, Chairman CUA.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

I hereby apply for membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology, as checked below. All memberships are for the calendar year, and include the annual publication HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY and the quarterly NEWSLETTER.

- () Individual \$10.00 U.S.
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THE SOCIETY FOR POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology was founded in 1967 to promote the study of the archaeological evidence of British and Colonial history from the end of the medieval period until the advent of industrialization. To achieve these aims, the Society holds weekend conferences in the spring and autumn at which papers are read, local archaeological material is discussed, and local sites and collections are visited.

The Society publishes Post-Medieval Archaeology, an annual journal, dealing primarily with the material evidence. It includes articles, short notes and reviews dealing with archaeological material and with related architectural, historical and industrial studies. Each volume contains a review of the past year's work in excavation and field survey providing as full a coverage as possible of all types of sites (military, ecclesiastical, domestic and industrial), as well as an annual survey of periodical literature noting post-medieval material from the British Isles, whether published separately or, as so often happens, as part of a report on a predominately earlier site.

The journal is issued paper-bound and averages 200 pages, 10 plates, and 50-60 line drawings. It is published every year in January and the dues for the following year fall due on the first of February.

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I wish to become - an ordinary member - \$ 8.00
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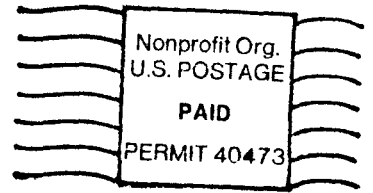
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