Victory

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act passed Congress and was signed into law by President Reagan. Two victory statements follow, the first by Loretta Neumann, Washington SHA Representative for Shipwreck Legislation, and the second by SHA President Garry Wheeler Stone.
Kitsos, Wil Steele, Gene Peters, Beth Norcross, Tom Williams, Tony Bevinetto, and many others.

Indeed, the success of this bill is due to so many people that to try to name them all would be unfair to some whom we might inadvertently overlook. This is also true of the many organizations who supported the bill. The list we compiled and handed out to Members of the House before they voted on the bill April 13 is reproduced on page 45. It did, indeed, make an impression on them that this bill has wide support from a diverse group of organizations. Special mention should be given, however, to the SHA, SAA, SOPA, DEMA, National Conference of SHPOs, Coastal States Organization, Preservation Action, National Trust for Historic Preservation, American Association of Museums, Underwater Society of America and Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology.

You are all wonderful. It has been a pleasure to work with you!

Loretta Neumann

May 2, 1988

Members and Friends:

Congratulations! The Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 was signed by President Reagan on April 28th. In the development of maritime preservation, April, 1988 will be a date to remember, a date comparable to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

We owe profound thanks to many--Senators, Members of Congress, the voters that elected them, and the many organizations that supported our efforts to have this legislation passed. However, without the Society for Historical Archaeology, it might not have passed. Until I became involved last year, I had no comprehension of how much time the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology and your officers were giving to this cause. They gave hundreds of hours to write, speak, and telephone on behalf of this legislation. I would like to mention especially the efforts of four persons. Barto Arnold and Anne Giesecke helped draft and redraft the original legislation and have worked for it tirelessly since then. Helen Hooper and Loretta Neumann, our professional lobbyists, fought for us with imagination and tenacity. Both gave many more hours than they billed us.

Our efforts are not yet over. We need to raise about three thousand more dollars in order to pay our lobbyist without sacrificing a publication or our reserves. Our fundraising got off to a great start at our January meetings, but it faltered in February as we turned our attention to Congress.

And while on the topic of Congress: do take Loretta's advice. If your Senator or Representative voted our way, write a note of thanks. We may need their help in the future.

Again, congratulations and thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Garry Wheeler Stone
President

1988 Contributors

INDIVIDUALS:

At 1988 Annual Meeting $2,163.

ORGANIZATIONS:

Council on Public Archaeology $2,300.
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Professional Archaeology $2,000.
Council of American Maritime Museums
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology $215.
Calvert Marine Museum
Council for Northeast Historical $100.
Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology $100.
National Conference of State
Historic Preservation Officers
Mary Washington College $50.

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Newsletter Editor: Norman F. Barka
Typist: Jean Melvin

Special News Editors:
Governmental Affairs: Ronald Antalone and Richard Wielbauer
Overseas Chinese: Paul Chase
Archeological Conservation Forum: Curt Moyer
Recent Publications: Robert Fryman
Urban Archaeology Forum: Susan Henry

Current Research Editors:
Northeast: Faith Harrington
Mid-Atlantic: J. Mark Wittofski
Southeast: Maurice Williams
Gulf States: Charles Orser, Jr.
Midwest: Vergil E. Noble
Central Plains: William Laas
Europe, Asia: Norman F. Barka
Mexico, Central and South
America: Janine Gasco

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1988

The Society for Historical Archaeology
3rd class postage paid at Ann Arbor, Michigan
BUSINESSES:

Cultural Resource Group
Louis Berger & Associates 500.
Research & Archaeological Mgmt. 150.
John Milner Associates 100.
Timelines, Inc. 25.
Karell Archaeological Services 25.

TOTAL $9,208.

Editor's Note: the Abandoned Shipwreck Act is reproduced in full on page 43.

1989 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

The First Archaeological Congress and the 1989 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held at the Baltimore Convention Center, Thursday, January 5, to Monday, January 9. The Archaeological Congress is sponsored by the Society for Historical Archaeology, Archaeological Institute of America, American Philosophical Association, and the American Schools of Oriental Research. Papers will be presented in interdisciplinary sessions by members from each of the participating societies.

The following Congress thematic sessions will be presented on the days indicated:

Friday, January 6. Morning: Opening Plenary- Archaeology Today. Afternoon: City Planning; Ethnicity and Chipped Stone; Landscape Archaeology: Case Studies; History of Archaeology; Graphic I Documentation in Archaeology: Shipwrecks.

Saturday, January 7. Morning: Materials Analysis; Landscape Archaeology: General Considerations; Politics and Power in Archaeology; Collecting and the Role of Museums in Archaeology; Continental Shelf Research, Prehistoric and Historic Resources; Archaeology and the Public. Afternoon: Current Issues in Archaeological Theory and Method; Diet and Food I; Colonization; Frontier; Ethnicity and Ceramics.

Sunday, January 8. Morning: Archaeology and the Text; Publishing I:Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction; Colonization: Acculturation; Underwater Archaeology: Recent Explorations; Death and Burial I. Afternoon: Shops of Exploration and Discovery Research; Current Developments in the Archaeology of Inundated Terrestrial Sites; Ethnicity: How Are Groups Organized?; Publishing II; NEH and Archaeology; Death and Burial II.


In addition to the Congress sessions, SHA members will present papers in regular SHA sessions. A list of the names of people who submitted abstracts for the 1989 meeting is presented on page 49.

NOMINATIONS FOR SHA ELECTIONS

Nominations for the 1988 election of SHA Officers and Board Members are as follows:

For President-Elect:

JUDITH A. BENSE


CARter L. HUDGINS

Carter L. Hudgins is currently Director of the Center for Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College where he holds the Prince B. Woodard Chair of Historic Preservation and is Chair of the Department of Historic Preservation. He received his B.A. from the University of Richmond, the M.A. in history and historic preservation from Wake Forest University and the Ph.D. in early American History from the College of William and Mary. Since 1980, Hudgins has taught graduate and undergraduate courses in history and historical archaeology at the College of William and Mary, Armstrong State College, the University of Alabama at Birmingham and Mary Washington College.

Between 1975 and 1980, Hudgins worked for the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology and directed major excavations at College Landing, Richneck Plantation, and Corotoman. Hudgins also has field experience in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Maryland, and is currently involved in the on-going excavation and study of Germanna, colonial Governor Alexander Spotswood's early eighteenth century plantation in Orange County, Virginia.
Hudgins has published reviews in American Antiquity, Historical Archaeology, Technology and Culture, and The William and Mary Quarterly. He is currently at work on a bibliographic essay for the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography that will analyze archaeology's contributions to the study of seventeenth and eighteenth century Virginia, a book to be entitled Preserving the Past for the American Association for State and Local History. An essay, "Robert 'King' Carter and the Landscape of Tidewater Virginia in the Eighteenth Century" is forthcoming (University Press of Virginia). Other publications include Salvage Archaeology at College Landing (1977), Archaeology in the King's Realm: Excavations at Robert Carter's Corotoman (1984), Patrician Culture, Public Ritual, and Political Authority in Virginia, 1680-1740 (1986), and Village Creek: An Architectural and Historical Resources Survey of Ensley, East Birmingham, and East Lake, Birmingham, Alabama (1984).

Hudgins currently serves as a member of the boards of Preservation Action, the Preservation Alliance of Virginia, the National Council for Preservation Education, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, and the Commonwealth of Virginia's Historical Records Advisory Committee. He is material culture editor of the Historian's Press, and is a member of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists.

For Board of Directors (1989-1991):

ANNE GIESECKE


GLENN J. FARRIS

State Archeologist II, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento; Ph.D. University of California, Davis; currently filling unexpired term as SHA Board member for 1986-88; Northern Vice President, Society for California Archaeology; President, Central California Archaeological Foundation; Pacific West Coordinator, SHA Newsletter; Conference Chair, 1986 Annual Meetings, Sacramento. Research interests: Russian-American Company sites on the Pacific Coast; contact period sites involving Native American acculturation in California; Spanish Mission sites; archaeological numismatics. Major publications: "Cash as Currency: Coins and Tokens from Yreka Chinatown" (Historical Archaeology, 1979); Coins and Tokens of Old Sacramento (Papers on Old Sacramento, California Archeological Reports, No. 19, 1980); "Fathoming Fort Ross" (Historical Archaeology 1983); "Chinese and Annamese Coins Found at the Woodland Opera House Site" (California Archaeological Reports, No. 24, 1984); "Ethnohistoric Accounts of the Indians of San Simeon Creek" (The Prehistory of San Simeon Creek: 5800 B.P. to Missionization (California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1986).

ALARIC FAULKNER


EDWARD STASKI


SHA MINUTES
THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
January 13, 1988


OLD BUSINESS
Approval of Minutes: Michael moved that the minutes be approved as published in the Newsletter (seconded Costello; carried).

1988 Conference (Hardesty): Advance registration is close to 400; about 700 are expected although the budget was based on 500. Contributions from the Bureau of Land Management (printing the program and other materials, postage, and travel for two speakers) and the University of Nevada-Reno (Hardesty's time and $750 toward the Historical Society reception) have been very important to the meeting's success.

1990 Conference (Hardesty): The Salt Lake City invitation is not viable. Hardesty has convinced the national Park Service and the Arizona State Museum to propose a co-sponsored meeting in Tucson, Arizona. General discussion ensued about the location, support, and the desirability for increased SHA flexibility in selecting a location. Michael moved to accept Tucson for 1990 (seconded Cresssey; carried).

1991 Conference (Lewis, Mouer, Slusser): A Steering committee of 16 archeologists, historic preservationists and others has invited SHA to Richmond in 1991. Information about proposed organization and a videotape from the Richmond Convention Center were presented. Stone moved to accept Richmond pending negotiation with the Conference Committee (seconded Beaudry; carried).

1992 and Later Conferences (Hardesty): Santo Domingo is still a possibility for 1992. Several invitations have been received for the 1993 meetings.

Secretary-Tresurer's Report (Rodeffer): The 1987 financial statements and a report of lobbying activities were circulated to the Board prior to the meeting. Rodeffer presented the proposed 1988 budget to the Board on behalf of the Budget Committee. She discussed the projected increased costs in printing and Business Office operations and presented the problems in projecting costs for the 1989 meeting and the lobbying effort for the Abandoned Shipwreck Act. Michael provided additional details about the increased printing costs. Considerable discussion ensued about ways to reduce printing costs, particularly in the Newsletter. Rodeffer stated that Special Publication #4 (Proceedings of the Boston Underwater Conference) has not sold well. The Board discussed marketing strategies and possible options, as storage is becoming a significant liability. Cresssey moved that Rodeffer be given carte blanche to discount Special Publication #4 as necessary (seconded Michael; carried).

The Minerals Management Service has requested SHA assistance in developing a symposium for the Baltimore meetings and ensuring that the results are reported quickly in the Proceedings. The Board was favorable to providing this assistance.

The Business Office has been functioning efficiently. Hardesty monitored the reports, visited the office once and identified no problems. Stone suggested the Business Office be thanked for its efficiency (referred to Resolutions Committee). Costello moved acceptance of the Business Office proposal for 1988 (seconded Stone; carried).

Editor's Report (Michael): The year 1987 was the most active publishing year for the Editor's office in the history of the Society. The full complement of 1987 publications was printed in addition to the Index 1967-1986 and the 1987 Underwater Archaeology Proceedings of the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference. Two publications also were reprinted. James Ayres was appointed an Associate Editor and several procedures policies were prepared for inclusion in the SHA procedures manual. Beaudry moved to approve the Editor's report (seconded Costello; carried). The Board requested that the Editor be complemented at two business meeting for his service.

Newsletter Editor's Report (Barka): Barka distributed the draft procedures manual for the Newsletter Editor. Four issues were printed in 1987; all were timely submissions from him, but the printer experienced significant delays with two. Barka announced changes in Regional Coordinators and stated he is looking for replacements for some areas.

Barka was concerned about the comment in the previous minutes that there was difficulty in getting information about the Women's Caucus published in the Newsletter. The delays were the result of procedural policy issues and not the fault of the Newsletter Editor.

Michael moved to approve the Newsletter Editor's Report (seconded Stone; carried).

Karklins was concerned about the number of typographical errors in the Newsletter and requested that the budget be increased to pay a proofreader.

Nominations/Elections Committee (Stone): Mary Beaudry was selected President-elect, and Ronald Anzalone and Elizabeth Reitz were chosen as Directors. Glenn Farris will fill Mary Beaudry's unexpired term. The proposed amendments on the ballot were approved by a margin of 6:1.
The Board discussed the composition of the Nominations and Elections Committee and the difficulty the newest members have of describing responsibilities and choosing candidates that will complement the existing Board. Costello moved the Committee include an appointee at the discretion of the President and that the Procedures Manual will be worked on in this area and discussions with the Board be on the January meeting agenda (seconded Beaudry); carried.

Michael moved that the only nominees for Board positions for 1989 be from Canada, have underwater interests, or be from the Western U.S. (seconded Beaudry). The purpose is to have geographical and topical representation on the Board consistent with the diversity of the membership. Carried following discussions about the implications of the motion.

Employment Coordinator (Lewis): Lewis presented statistics for the seventh year of her operation. She has more resumes on hand but no good handle on placement. Most jobs she has are in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic; 1987 saw a substantial increase in permanent jobs. The service seems to work and people seem to appreciate it. Costello moved to accept Lewis' report (seconded Stone; carried).

International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (Cressey): A charter for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage is being drafted. Participants discussed the universal principles forming the basis for this charter. Presentations by American archaeologists on different professional societies and the role of Federal, State and local governments indicated the great diversity and lack of concerted direction for American archaeology. Cressey suggested that we sponsor a plenary session about institutional structure dealing with archaeology for the 1989 meeting. Various options were discussed.

Fund Raising (Cressey): Cressey had discussed fundraising for the Shipwreck Act with professional fundraisers. If we want to fundraise successfully, we must develop goals for the project and work with professionals on an issue that "sizzles." Scott indicated this does not always produce the desired results. Michael stated that SAA is reassessing the liability insurance coverage for any part of the SHA bill that is the result of SAA actions. The motion was carried; Michael and Rodeffer voted nay.

Harrington Award (Karklins): The presentation is on schedule.

Society of Professional Archaeologists (Greenwood/Arnold): Membership is 528; since the historical archaeology grandfather clause came to an end last fall there was much activity. SOPA has written a letter to the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers suggesting that archeological staff be SOPA qualified. This is under consideration.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (Johnston): New officers: Paul Johnston, Chairman; John Broadwater, Vice-Chairman; Ann Giesecke, Secretary; George Fischer, Treasurer. The Proceedings for the 1987 meeting have been completed. Michael stated that the approach to putting it together worked well with Alan Albright.

Legislative Affairs (Woods): Woods has been the point person for the Abandoned Shipwreck Act. The bill passed the Senate on 19 Dec. 1987 despite two last minute holds. We must now get the House to accept S858 without amendment through two committees. Grass roots pressure must be activated again. Loretta Neumann and Woods were complemented for their efforts. Hardesty had appointed Arnold to serve as liaison with Foresight on this legislation, and he has done an excellent job.

Woods stated that they expect it will cost about another $10,000 to get the bill passed. This is in addition to the $15,000 allocated to the 10th Congress during our last meeting that is now exhausted. Woods stated that it is clear that they will be able to get the bill passed this Congress and the funds are imperative.

The Board considered various options for raising the $10,000 needed in a very short period: soliciting organizations, individuals, and corporations; passing the bill at the business meeting, and matching funds. Costello moved to commit raising directly or indirectly $10,000 (seconded Beaudry). Rodeffer and Michael were concerned that this meant that SHA would be responsible for any part of the $10,000 not raised; based on the results of the last fundraising effort SHA would have to cover more than half of the amount. Michael was against putting it in the budget as a line item. Costello stated that we have substantial assets that could be liquidated to cover the costs. Others felt that we were making significant progress toward raising the money and the risk was minimal. The motion was carried; Michael and Rodeffer voted nay. Board members will meet informally to discuss fundraising strategies this evening. The Board raised $538.00 in passing the hat in advance of the business meeting.

1989 Meeting (Comer/Peters): Considerable discussion focused on the program and the general confusion about the relationship between the Congress and SHA portions of the meeting. The meeting will include both a Congress-wide program and an SHA program. Abstracts for Congress papers are due 1 February 1988 and the call for papers was sent out in December. The call for papers for the SHA program has not gone out, but will be sent out by Comer as soon as possible. Announcements will be made and forms circulated at the Business meeting. Abstracts will be due 1 April 1988. Abstracts already submitted to meet the 1 Oct.
1987 deadline will not have to be resubmitted. Comer
will serve as the broker between the Congress and
SHA programs. The Congress program will be
completed by mid-March.

The SHA program abstracts are expected to be
part of the Congress abstracts. These will be sold
separately; cost must be identified for members in
advance.

Rodeffer and Barka discussed the proposed budget
for the Congress. The current proposal would have
SHA commit nearly $13,000 in advance for meeting
start-up costs. The Congress Budget Committee is
scheduled to meet in early February and the Board
must decide what is acceptable.

Arnold asked how the jurying of the papers would
be done in accordance with the recent amendment. No
budget has been provided for this work. Further
discussion was deferred to the evening meeting of the
Conference Committee to be chaired by Marley Brown.

National Council on Public History (Hordes)
Hordes is Chairman of the Cultural Resource
Committee. The NCPH was formed in 1979 and now
has 1,100 members; they focus on the application of
historical skills in the public and private sector. Their
principal purposes are to foster the development and
enhancement of the CRM movement especially in the
Federal government and to support historians in this
endeavor. They publish Public History News and the
journal Public Historian and have been active in
lobbying efforts, including the Abandoned Shipwreck
Act.

They have been actively seeking revisions to
agency regulations to address proper interdisciplinary
investigations and trying to sensitize cultural resource
managers to the need for historical research. Progress
has been difficult. They also have been trying to
enhance communication with other professional
organizations, like SHA, on common issues to explore
ways to more effectively advance common interests.
He invited the participation of SHA in their annual
meeting in Denver on March 1-6, indicating that CRM
and preservation issues constitute about one-half of
the program. He suggested establishing some type of
formal relationship and encouraging greater participa-
tion of historians in interdisciplinary sessions. Adams
suggested considering a joint meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:22 p.m.
Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING

15 January 1988

The meeting was called to order by President
Donald Hardesty in the Bally Grand Hotel, Reno,
Nevada, at 4:00 p.m. on January 15, 1988. A quorum
was present.

The Harrington Award was presented to Edward
Selks, following an introduction by Michael Wiant of
the Illinois State Museum.

OLD BUSINESS

Approval of Minutes (Hardesty): George Quimby moved
the minutes be accepted as published (seconded Charles
Cleland; carried).

1988 Conference (Hardesty): A total of 604 people are
registered. Banquet tickets are still available. Comments about the meeting should be given to
Hardesty or Bill Adams.

1989 Conference (Comer): The first Archaeological
Congress will be held January 5-9, 1989, at the
Baltimore Convention Center as a joint meeting of the
SHA, A 1A, APA and ASOR. The combined societies
have over 13,000 members. The Program Committee
consists of Barto Arnold, Marley Brown, and Elizabeth
Comer. Eighteen Congress sessions have been
suggested, and ideas for others are encouraged. Abstracts for Congress papers are due 1 February 1988.
The Program Committee will meet in mid-March to
decide which papers will be selected for the Congress
program. Each Society will have its own program in
addition to the Congress sessions. Paul Inashima will
chair the SHA Program. The call for papers for the
SHA part of the program will be mailed shortly;
deadline is 1 April 1988. The papers will be juried for
the first time. Final selection of papers will be made
by 1 June; the program and abstracts will be printed in
October. Local activities will include a reception at
the Walters Art Gallery, and possibly at the B&M
Museum and Fort McHenry.

Other Conferences (Adams): The 1990 meeting will be
held in Tucson, Arizona, with George Teague serving as
coordinator; 1991 in Richmond, Virginia; 1992 in Santo
Domingo.

Nominations and Elections Committee (Stone): Nearly
700 ballots were submitted. Mary Beaudry was selected
President-elect, and Ron Anzalone, Elizabeth Reitz and
Glenn Farris, Directors. Changes to the by-laws
passed by a 5:1 margin. Since these changes connect
the ethics statement to the activities of conference
program chairpersons, they will affect future meetings
and publications.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report (Rodeffer): The Society
is in good financial condition. Total operating income
was $83,315.49 and expenditures/accounts payable of

In 1987 SHA established a separate publications
account to ensure that back issue sales and donations
could only be used for printing, storing, selling and
advertising publications. Total income in 1987 was
$10,512.73, expenditures $10,477.65.

During 1987 one of the Society's primary goals
was to obtain passage of the Abandoned Shipwreck
Act. The Society raised a total of $7,548.41 from 10
professional societies, 7 cultural resource management
firms, and 112 individuals, but expended $3,316.06
during the process for a net gain of $4,232.45. Total
expenses for lobbyist services and travel were

Editor's Report (Michael): See Board meeting minutes.
Newsletter Editor's Report (Barka): See Board meeting

7
Ann Giesecke, who drafted the initial shipwreck legislation in 1982, believes that the SHA must participate in the political process. She agrees with the spirit of the resolution but not the amount.

Kathleen Deagan stated that we must join the battle to save sites, especially since they form the basis for publications. Although she agreed that the SHA cannot commit large sums indefinitely, she believes that to tie ourselves to a single percentage is a mistake.

Charles Cleland stated that we must preserve the flexibility of the elected Board to address the issues and requested a no vote on the resolution.

The resolution failed following a hand vote.

Schuyler stated that two workshops were held at this conference that charged substantial fees. He wants to ensure that costs are kept down so students and those on fixed incomes can continue to participate. He presented a second resolution:

Be it resolved that fees for all scholarly activities at or in any way associated with the annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology be covered by the general registration fee; that there be no separate additional or special fees for such activities.

(Seconded Roberta Greenwood).

Subsequent discussion indicated that tours would be excluded since they are not scholarly activities and roundtable lunch fees are excluded since they are per diem costs. Mary Beaudry stated that it was wonderful that people devoted an entire day to giving workshops and providing a special opportunity. Individuals must make the choice if they can afford to go. Stone stated that it is increasingly common for national societies to include training sessions before and after meetings for the convenience of people attending the conference. Costs of our workshops are modest compared to organizations like the Association for Preservation Technology. Adams stated that a fee will probably need to be charged to cover the cost of the hotel room. The resolution was carried, although it in no way reflects on the excellence of workshops.

Announcement: The ACUA is considering a tradition to elective membership that will be discussed in an open session on January 16 at 5:00 p.m.

Resolutions: Glenn Farris offered the following resolutions on behalf of the Board:

1. Considering the firm and resolute leadership he has provided to the Society, be it resolved that the Society wishes to express its deep and lasting appreciation to outgoing Immediate Past President Karlis Karklins. Be it further resolved that the Society has benefitted greatly and will sorely miss the contributions, not to speak of lively participation, of its three outgoing Board members, Julia Costello, Marley Brown and ACUA representative Barto Arnold.

2. In grateful recognition of long years of dedication resulting in a smooth running and increasingly professional organization, be it resolved that the
Society expresses its deepest thanks to Secretary-Treasurer, Stephanie Rodeffer and her able right hand, Mike Rodeffer; to Journal Editor Ronald Michael; and to Newsletter Editor Norman Barka for the past and happily continuing service.

3. Whereas the Society for Historical Archaeology at its 21st annual meeting has been welcomed, amazed, and amused, not to say, blown away, by the "Biggest Little City in the World," Reno, be it resolved that the Society expresses its thanks and sincere appreciation of the work of its host institutions: the University of Nevada/Reno, the Nevada Historical Society, and with special thanks to the Bureau of Land Management, Nevada State Office.

Deep thanks go to Conference Chair, Donald Hardesty, who in taking on this role sacrificed his chance for his presidential free room; to SHA Program Chair Eugene Hattori; to CUA Program Chair James Delgado; to Christine Fey who handled much of the organization and finances aided by members of the Anthropology Club of UNR, and notably, to Carol Ruppe for her 13th year as Bookroom Organizer.

Schuyler moved that the meeting be adjourned (seconded Paul Schumacher; carried). Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
18 January 1988

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society for Historical Archaeology was called to order by President Garry Wheeler Stone at 6:08 p.m. at the Bally Grand Hotel, Reno, Nevada, on January 17, 1988. Present: Ronald Anzalone, Norman F. Barka, Mary C. Beaudry, Marley R. Brown, III, Julia Costello, Pamela Cressey, Kathleen Deagan, Glenn Farris, Roberta Greenwood, Donald Hardesty, Paul Johnston, Ronald L. Michael, Elizabeth Reitz, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Douglas D. Scott, Garry Wheeler Stone, Ann Yentsch.

OLD BUSINESS

Procedures Manual (Hardesty): Scott will be correlating comments and synthesizing the manual into a complete draft for circulation. Board members should submit comments by 1 March and the draft should be circulated before the mid-year meeting.

Long Range Planning (Costello): The committee will consist of Beaudry, Costello, Rodeffer, and Bert Salwen. Others are welcome. Beaudry was concerned that planning was always relegated to last priority; all confirmed their support of the long range plan. Stone promised this would be in the forefront of business for the mid-year meeting.

Third World Publications (Hardesty): Schuyler was asked several months ago to develop procedures to address this continuing problem. He suggested an individual SHA member could select an institution not currently subscribing; Secretary-Treasurer could offer the gift of the complete back issues set if the library will establish and pay for the continuing membership and then bill the sponsor member. An announcement should be printed in the Newsletter. Hardesty moved we accept this proposal (seconded Cressey). The Board discussed the definition of "Third World" and how costs would be established. The motion failed.

Hardesty moved that we accept Schuyler's proposal with changes to eliminate Third World and add 40% discount on publications (seconded Beaudry; carried).

Public Education (Brown): Stone and Hardesty expressed appreciation for the poster and handsome form produced by the Public Education Committee. Brown has been working in three areas: 1) curriculum development, by organizing a task group to address what SHA can do in this area; 2) education in museums through contacting Michael Hammond; 3) promotion through effective use of the media. He hopes to identify a task group to work on this.

NEW BUSINESS

Shipwreck Legislation Fundraising (Cressey): When the Board last met we had raised $602; her goal was to triple funds/plges before the end of the meeting. We have $3,215. Cressey outlined the commitments to contact potential supporters discussed in the committee meeting.

Womens Caucus (Yentsch): The group voted to form a caucus; anyone who is interested can join. The structure will be informal for the next year; Billee Hoornbeeck will Co-chair. The group will focus on the archaeology of women and women in archaeology. They would like support for three activities: 1) surveying the field to define what people are being paid and their educational background; 2) a short column in the Newsletter; 3) quarterly Newsletter handled by Martha Zierden. The Board generally discussed the use and construction of the survey.

1988 Budget: The proposed budget allocates 63% to publication and 17% to the business office, 5% to liability insurance, 8-12% to lobbying and the remainder to Board expenses for mid-year meeting. Stone moved the acceptance of the proposed budget (seconded Anzalone; carried).

1989 Conference Jury: Comer suggested that people to jury the 1989 papers should be selected from the following list: Ann Giesecke, Mark Leone, Ron Anzalone, Timothy Riordan, and Richard Hughes. Hardesty moved to accept this list (seconded Cressey; carried).

1990 Conference: Stone believes that a single person should negotiate with hotels for the conferences. Stone requested authorization to negotiate with Mike Rodeffer to do this for 1990 meeting and forward. Michael moved approval of Stone's suggestion (seconded Hardesty; carried).

ACUA By-Law Changes (Johnston): The by-laws will be changed to accommodate ACUA election. Three
members will be rotated off every year beginning in 1990; terms will be four years. The Nominations Committee will include the Immediate Past Chairman and a senior and junior member of the Council. Farris moved to accept this as draft to be worked on by the mid-year meeting (seconded Michael; carried). Stone appointed a committee of himself, Beaudry and Johnston to prepare language for the mid-year meeting. Stone stated that the open public discussion of this matter with ca. 100 people present, had 2/3 in favor and 1/3 abstained. He complimented all involved for a fruitful process.

Membership By-Laws Change (Hardesty): Calvin Cummings proposed the establishment of a joint membership class. Farris moved to accept the report (seconded Beaudry; carried). Stone appointed Scott, Rodeffer and Farris to consider the relevant issues and report at the mid-year meeting.

Distinguished Service Award (Hardesty): Robert Schuyler had proposed the establishment of a distinguished service award. The Board discussed whether the proposal met our needs. Stone appointed Cressey to chair a committee of Anzalone, Scott and Schuyler to make a recommendation to the Board.

Archaeology Guide Proposal (Deagan): She proposed the development of a series of guides to the historical archeological literature pertaining to the immigrant experience in America designed to organize what we know and to make the information available to both historical archeologists and those in related fields. She suggested we concentrate on the Hispanic American experience in the Southeast and Circum-Caribbean area for our Quincentennary project.

Michael stated that the Editorial Advisory Committee wholeheartedly endorsed this concept, but would like to work out more details. Hardesty moved to commend the idea to the Editorial Advisory Committee for consideration (seconded Beaudry; carried). Michael suggested it be funded from the publications account. Deagan volunteered to do one; a general editor likely would be identified. Deagan believes this type of publication is salable outside historical archaeology and could be a money-making proposition.

Lobbyist Appreciation: Hardesty moved that the Board send Helen Hooper a letter of appreciation for her activities (seconded Stone; carried). Scott stated that written thanks should be sent to individuals named in the meeting resolution. Stone will prepare letters.

1989 Meeting: Rodeffer reported that AIA had not included the Societies' initial contributions in the budget. Barka reminded the Board if there is a deficit, SHA will have to provide proportional funds to cover it. Hardesty moved that we expect to be paid back initial investments before profits are distributed (seconded Michael; carried). Rodeffer will attend the February meeting of the Finance Committee.

American Antiquity Manuscripts: Cressey stated American Antiquity is soliciting historical archaeology and preservation planning manuscripts.

Reception: Michael moved that the Board consider hosting a reception for all past Board members and officers as many people are unaware of their service (seconded Hardesty; carried). This probably would be done in 1990.

New General Accounting Office Report: Anzalone announced this publication on problems in preserving and protecting Federal archeological resources was available and should be referred to a committee for consideration.

Membership Committee: This includes regional coordinators Dick Hsu, Doug Scott and Gerry Gates. A few State coordinators need to be identified, particularly in the Plains States. All have back issues of the journal and order forms to send to regional meetings.

National Register Bulletin on Evaluating Historic Archeological Properties: Cressey, Anzalone and Rodeffer have significant problems with it. Cressey will circulate it through the Site Destruction and Professional Standards Committee. Scott moved that it be referred to the Committee for action (seconded Beaudry; carried).

1988 Conference: Hardesty stated they had 610 registrants and should come out well financially.

Committee Appointments (Stone): see Newsletter, Vol. 21, No. 1.

Mid-Year Meeting: The mid-year meeting will be June 11-12, 1988, in Alexandria. Rodeffer requested that committee reports be circulated in advance.

Hardesty moved that the meeting be adjourned (seconded Johnston; carried). The meeting was adjourned at 8:05 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.

PEOPLE

[A new column, featuring information about people].

St. Mary's City: Historic St. Mary's City, the State outdoor living history museum at the site of Maryland's 17th century capital, recently welcomed aboard five new professional staff members. In the Department of Interpretation, Melissa S. McGinnis is the Director, Dorothy D. Wenzel is Chief of Exhibition Areas, Donna Kay Biggs is the Coordinator of Agricultural History, and Robert Shaw is the Coordinator of Natural History. In the Department of Research, Silas D. Hurry is the new Archaeological Laboratory Curator. The former Archaeological Laboratory Curator, Henry M. Miller, is the new Director of Research.

Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, South Carolina: Christopher Amer has been named Head of the Underwater Archaeological Research Division of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. He replaced Alan Albright, who retired after 17 years of service to pursue research.
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Interpretive Research Program (NEH): The Interpretive Research Program of the Division of Research Programs, the National Endowment for the Humanities, wishes to announce the annual application deadline of October 1, 1988, for projects beginning on or after July 1, 1989, and of October 15, 1989, for projects beginning on or after July 1, 1990. Funding is available for up to three years of collaborative research in any field or fields of the humanities. Draft applications may be sent to the program for staff comments any time up to August 15. The Projects category supports collaborative research primarily in history, anthropology, literature, philosophy, musicology, art history, archaeology, religious studies, and the social sciences that employ interpretive rather than quantitative methods. A second category of support, Humanities, Science and Technology, supports collaborative research that draws on the theories and methods of the humanities to study current or historical issues in science and technology. For more information about the Projects category, please write or call Dorothy Wartenberg or David Wise at (202) 786-0210; for Humanities, Science and Technology, write or call Daniel Jones or Elizabeth Arndt at the same number. The address of the program is: Interpretive Research Program, Room 318 IR, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506.

The Federal Archeology Report: The publication and distribution of the Federal Archeology Report is the latest attempt to improve communication within Federal archeology and to let those outside the Federal system know about some of the activities within it. The initial mailing list is to Federal Historic Preservation Officers, Federal archeologists in headquarters, regional, state and local unit officers, State Historic Preservation Officers, State Archeologists, etc. Others may contact the address below to have their names added to the mailing list. The Report will be produced several times per year to announce activities and meetings and to distribute information on topics of interest or concern. Contact: Federal Archeology Report, Juliette G. Tahar, Editor, Archaeological Assistance Division (436), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, 1100 L Street, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

The Society for the Archaeology of World War II: The focus of this new society will be the anthropological study of World War II, especially in studies of material culture. Another major concern will be historic preservation. No geographical boundaries are contemplated. The present members are interested in North American sites, as well as those in the European and Pacific theaters of action. For information contact: Dr. Doug Scott, SWWII, 1920 B Street, Lincoln, NE 68502; or Dr. Raymond W. Wood, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Missouri, 210 Switzler Hall, Columbia, MO 65211.

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORTS

ARPA Amendments: The Archeological Resource Protection Act Amendments of 1988 (H.R. 4068) were introduced on March 2 by Rep. Sam Gejdenson (D-CT), co-sponsored by Rep. Morris Udall (D-AZ). Senator Pete Domenici (D-AZ) introduced a similar bill in the Senate (S.1314). The House bill would amend the definition of "archaeological resource." According to the bill, "The term 'archaeological resource' means any physical evidence of sites, structures, or objects used by humans and the conceptual content or context of an area. For purposes of this paragraph, the conceptual content or context is the associations of the archaeological site structures or objects, or portions or pieces thereof, with each other or biological or geological remains or deposits. Nonfossilized and fossilized paleontological specimens, or any portion or piece thereof, shall not be considered archaeological resources for purposes of this Act unless found in an archaeological context. No item shall be treated as an archaeological resource for purposes of this Act unless the item is at least 50 years of age."

Historical Preservation Revamp Efforts: As reported in the March, 1988 Newsletter ("New Preservation Initiatives," this column), a number of legislative proposals are under development.
- H.R. 3964, introduced by Rep. Bruce Vento (D-MN), would reorganize the historic preservation program, and include designation of the National Park Service as an independent agency.
- The Historic Preservation Forum, a coalition of preservation organizations and agencies that includes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Park Service, the National Steering Committee of Statewide Organizations, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Action, and the Society for American Archaeology, has developed an outline proposal to upgrade the protections afforded historic properties under Federal law (draft Endangered Historic Properties Act of 1988). That bill would seek to amend the Historic Sites Act of 1956 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 with a number of mechanisms to provide special protection to "nationally" significant resources, including NPS issuance of temporary or permanent "protection orders" for such sites. The coalition is attempting to develop a bill for introduction sometime during the current Congress.
- Senator Wyche Fowler (D-CA) has introduced a broader bill in the Senate, the American Heritage Trust Act of 1988 (S.2199), with similar organizational and funding provisions to the various House bills.
Given the election year situation, it is unlikely that any real action will occur on these bills in the near future, but supporters emphasize their intent to build a strong foundation for the 1989-1990 sessions.

Revisions to Rehab Tax Credits Proposed: Finally, since the 1986 changes to the IRS code introduced a limitation on the use of historic preservation tax credits, the NPS reports that use of the credits dropped 35 percent from FY 1986 to FY 1987. As indicated in the Washington Post, it is expected that the decline will accelerate over the next few years. The reason for this is the application of the passive income loss rule to the credit, limiting the use of the credit to offset taxes on income from other sources. This has made the credit unattractive to the investors who traditionally have invested in historic tax credit projects. Sen. Danforth and Rep. Kennelly have introduced legislation (S. 2115 and H.R. 4048) to change the application of the passive activity rules, a move welcomed by the preservation community.

LITIGATION

New Orleans Aquarium: On March 25, the National Trust joined the suit in the case of Vieux Carre Property v. Brown. The litigation involves a suit against the Army Corps of Engineers for construction of the proposed New Orleans Aquarium and Riverfront Park along the Mississippi in the Vieux Carre Historic District, a National Historic Landmark. The permit was issued under the Corps' nationwide permit conditions, which provide for the automatic issuance of a permit when the proposed activity meets certain conditions. It was a Nationwide Permit that allowed salvage of the DeBeaak shipwreck off Lewes, Delaware. Nationwide Permits do not have provisions for Federal compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, although Corps rules allow individual Corps District discretion on the question of whether to force a given project to go through a more rigorous individual permit review. Plaintiffs contend that the permit should not have fallen within the nationwide category and that the Corps should have complied with Section 106. The U.S. District Court had previously ruled for the Corps, and the plaintiffs hope to have that decision reversed in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

G-O Road Decided in Supreme Court: In a split 5-4 decision, the Supreme Court has ruled that the Forest Service may proceed with plans to build the long-disputed Casquet-Orleans (G-O) road into the Siskiyou National Forest in California. Local Native American groups had contended that the road would traverse sacred lands; Justice O'Connor's majority opinion argued that the Constitution does not protect that form of freedom of religion. For further information or a copy of the opinion, contact Sonia Tamez, Forest Planning Coordinator, Region V, USDA Forest Service, 630 Sansom Street, San Francisco, CA 94411; tel. 415-556-9407.

SITE PROTECTION

Slack Farm, Kentucky. Archeologists continue their salvage excavations at the Slack Farm Site near Uniotown, in southwestern Kentucky, where hundreds of Indian burials were disinterred last winter by an alleged commercial grave-robbing operation. The incident was discovered and reported to Kentucky State Police in December, 1987, and as a result ten men from Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois were indicted by a Union County grand jury for the desecration of a place of burial. The site is a large late Mississippian and Protohistoric village. In addition to the burials, historic artifacts recovered suggest that inhabitants of the site had indirect contact with the British or French.

The recovery of human remains and scientific information is being supported by a combination of Federal, State, and private efforts. Primary funding is through a Historic Preservation Fund supplemental grant to Kentucky from the National Park Service. Other funds include a grant from the National Trust, a state Historic Preservation Grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council, and a grant from the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University. In addition, professional archeologists, anthropologists, and students from the University of Kentucky, University of Louisville, Murray State University, Indiana University, University of Southern Indiana, and the private sector have all donated their time in the recovery and documentation effort. Hundreds of hours of fieldwork have also been carried by volunteers under professional supervision.

For more information, contact David Pollock, Kentucky Heritage Council, at 502-826-4556.

National Archeological Database. The National Park Service is proceeding with plans for NADB development over the next year and a half. There will be workshop meetings as this goes to press during May in San Francisco and Denver, and presentations were planned for SAA in Phoenix in April. Current plans call for an operational prototype to be tested with three agencies with National, regional, and local archeological management concerns during the Fall of 1988. For further information, contact Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Chief, Archeological Assistance Division, NPS, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7121; tel. 202-343-4101.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Artifact Inventories, ca. 1900 sites, Alaska/Pacific Northwest: I need artifact inventories from excavations of western Euro-American sites dating between 1880 and 1930, for a comparative study of turn-of-the-century assemblages. I am particularly interested in unpublished manuscripts, theses, or reports which have not received wide distribution. The inventories would be most useful if all material culture was recorded, and if they include sherd counts. If you can provide information on how to obtain copies, please contact Catherine H. Blee, 4900 Knox Court, Denver, CO 80221.

Desperately Seeking Dumps: Researcher is in need of any and all data pertaining to late nineteenth through twentieth century domestic and quasi-domestic trash deposits. Such deposits today are often referred to as
indiscriminate or illegal dumps for materials usually destined for a landfill.

This study is being conducted for the Virginia Department of Waste Management, Division of Litter Control and Recycling. The purpose of the study is to attempt to identify possible behavioral patterns that may exist in the cause of this activity. It is anticipated that law enforcement and educational efforts will be targeted towards any patterns that are produced.

The researcher is primarily interested in the composition, location and age of such sites that researchers may have documented. Since little research has been conducted in this area, any information will be greatly appreciated. Contact: David E. Rotenizer, Director, Montgomery County Office of Environmental Conservation, P.O. Box 1010, Blacksburg, VA 24063-1010.

FIELD SCHOOL
Silver City Field School: The Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology and the Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho, are jointly conducting an archaeological field school in historical archaeology at Silver City, Idaho, with the assistance of several other sponsors and supporters. Located in the Owyhee Mountains in southwestern Idaho, Silver City was a gold and silver mining town beginning in the mid-1860's; at its peak in the mid-1870s its population included some 700 Chinese. The work will consist of archaeological excavation, field laboratory experience, and evening lectures. Either undergraduate or graduate anthropology credit may be obtained. Session 1 will run from 5-25 July, and Session 2 from 26 July - 14 August; one or both sessions may be taken. For more information contact Roderick Sprague, Director, Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843, (208) 885-6123.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
Reported by Lynne G. Lewis

Reminder: All correspondence for the Clearinghouse for Employment Opportunities should be addressed to: Lynne G. Lewis, Montpelier, P.O. Box 229, Montpelier Station, VA 22957-0229. Telephone: 703-672-2726 to leave a message. DO NOT send Clearinghouse mail to SHA offices.

Employment Seekers: Send one copy of your resume, including a daytime telephone number, along with a cover letter stating any preferences such as region, type of job or duration of job to the above address. Once received your resume is placed on file, and as jobs open that fit your qualifications and requirements, notice of these will be sent to you. It is also possible that you may be called by a prospective employer. It is up to you to respond to the notice, following normal or specified application procedures.

Last Chance: Due to the recent increase in postage, people with resumes on file that have not been updated since 1985 or earlier will be removed from the file unless I hear to the contrary by 31 July 1988.

Employers: If a position must be filled immediately, call and a check through the files may provide some leads. Otherwise, send a position description and note any relevant requirements such as regional experience or specialized skills. Copies of the description will be sent to qualified prospects. An application deadline or notification once a job is filled would be appreciated.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT: COLLECTIONS MANAGER/ARCHAEOLOGY - The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Office of Archaeological Documentation seeks a highly-qualified and experienced collections manager for a two-year appointment. Within the framework of the Foundation's overall collections policy, the successful candidate will develop a comprehensive program of archaeological collections management, including a computer-based cataloguing system interactive with the Foundation-wide cataloguing system, and a plan for the design and phased implementation of a new collections storage facility. This collections management program will be developed in coordination with a number of Foundation departments, including Information Systems, Conservation, and Archaeological Research.

Colonial Williamsburg seeks candidates with at least three years of previous full-time registrarial or collections management experience, as well as working knowledge of archaeological materials from the 17th through the 20th centuries. This experience must have involved the use of computerized systems in a museum or related institution. Working knowledge of such systems is required, as is programming ability with microcomputer data base management programs. A general knowledge of museum conservation practices and archaeological field and recording experience is desirable.

Salary range of $23,025 to $36,825 commensurate with experience plus excellent benefits.

Send resume and letter of application by June 30, 1988, to Employment Specialist, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, P.O. Box C, Williamsburg, VA 23187.

PAST CONFERENCE
On March 24-26, 1988, the 22nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology was held in Redding, California. The relatively low number of papers devoted to historical archaeology was certainly a by-product of the recency of the Reno meetings of the SHA. In fact, attendance at the Redding meeting was certainly diminished by the number of absent historical archaeologists. Perhaps it is fortunate that the SHA meeting next year will be on the East Coast. The following current research papers were presented:
Bale Grist Mill SHP, Napa County:
"Reconstruction Efforts at Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park" by Carlyls Gilbert, Department of Parks and Recreation.

The Department of Parks and Recreation has been involved in archaeological research efforts associated with the restoration of Bale Grist Mill since 1975. These efforts included recording the water system, documenting the architectural evolution of the complex, recording prehistoric archaeological sites in the area, and developing a program to mitigate impacts to these sites during mill restoration. Reconstruction of the mill building began in 1979 and has been substantially completed. A partial reconstruction of the overhead flume system supplying water to the wheel was completed in 1987. A summary of these efforts, with a focus on the flume reconstruction, is presented.

"New Prehistoric and Historic Perspectives at CA-NAP-328, Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park." by Susan H. Alvarez, John F. Hayes, Adrian Praetzellis and Mary Praetzellis, Sonoma State University.

Stratigraphic excavation beneath the granary building and recently recovered historic data, when combined with materials from previous Department of Parks and Recreation cultural resource studies, have provided new insights into the history of the Bale Grist Mill. Archaeologists uncovered the remains of an early blacksmithing shop, probably associated with the original construction in about 1847. Historic survey records and newspaper articles suggest that the abundance and control of water—to run the mill, as well as to power a machine shop, supply a blacksmith, and a dairy, and to irrigate a large orchard—made the exploitation of water possible by the manipulation of water.

Mono Basin:
"Historic Northern Paiute Winter Houses in Mono Basin, California: An Examination of Cultural Persistence and Architectural Uniformity" by Brooke S. Arkush, University of California, Riverside.

During the summer of 1987, two historic Mono Basin Paiute winter houses, or wikiups, were excavated at CA-MNO-2122, an extensive Late Prehistoric/Historic period fall/winter encampment in the Mono Lake Basin of eastern California. Additionally, another historic wikiup 9 km northwest of CA-MNO-2122 was photographed and informally recorded. All three structures share numerous architectural features that provide unique insights into aspects of cultural persistence and uniformity among the Kuzedika Paiute some 50 years after Euro-american settlement in the region.

Point Lobos, Monterey County:
"Was this really a Portuguese Whaling Cottage at Point Lobos?" by Herb Dallas, Jr., Department of Parks and Recreation.

Archaeology can serve as a tool to dispel popular myths. During the restoration of a building at Pt. Lobos State Reserve, the Department of Parks and Recreation undertook a salvage excavation under the building referred to as the "Whaler's Cottage." Our preliminary findings refute the notion that the building was built by either Portuguese or Japanese whalers. In fact, the evidence indicates that the building could have been built by the Chinese and later occupied by the Japanese and even the U.S. Army. Archaeological evidence refutes the popular myth and has led to a renaming of the building as the "Cottage." We will examine the history of the building and offer evidence to refute the myth.

John Marsh House, Contra Costa County:
"Pre-Restoration Architectural Investigation at the John Marsh House" by Kathleen Davis and Glenn Farris, Department of Parks and Recreation.

Archaeologists at the California Department of Parks and Recreation are becoming increasingly involved in the investigation of historic structures. Techniques for conducting this "vertical archaeology" have been refined. This paper focuses on the methods used and the findings reached at the John Marsh House with comparisons and contrasts to the work done at the Bidwell Mansion (Chico) and the Stanford House (Sacramento).

Marin County:
"Reconstruction of Natural and Cultural Landscapes: Analysis of Diseños and Expedientes." by Faith L. Duncan, University of Arizona.

The by-products of the land grant petitioning process between 1822 and 1846 in Marin County included maps and written descriptions. These documentary sources, known as diseños and expedientes, respectively, accounted for most of the lands that are presently within the county boundaries. They are extensive spatial and substantive databases for examining the processes of exploration, land use, and settlement during this time period, and for addressing the archaeological sensitivity and significance of unsurveyed areas in the region. Initial analysis of diseños/expedientes has sought to define available data types, and assess the hypotheses concerning the pace and tempo of cultural and ecological change in this area after contact.

Santa Cruz Mission, Santa Cruz:

Infrared thermography as a remote sensing technique has been used and has shown promise in two of three areas of the Santa Cruz Mission where foundations and other features were probable. Possible reasons for the difficulty of use in the third area and questions of the procedure are discussed.

Santa Cruz Mission Adobe, Santa Cruz:
"Finding the Rodriguez Cookhouse at Santa Cruz Mission Adobe" by Karen Hildebrandt and Edna Kimbro, Department of Parks and Recreation.

In the transition from Mexican to American California, the cooking area moved indoors, but a number of the old California families evidently held onto the notion of an outdoor cookhouse well into the American period. In this case, we are finding the evidence of the Rodriguez family cookhouse which was erected immediately behind, but detached from, the converted Neophyte Mission quarters which they had purchased for their home. The physical evidence for the kitchen will be buttressed with a broader historical research
into the types of cooking facilities which could be expected through comparison with other places in California, the Southwest, and other parts of the former area of Northern New Spain.

Modoc National Forest:
"High Grade Mining District: Modoc National Forest" by Gerald R. Gates, Modoc National Forest.

The High Grade Mining District on the Modoc National Forest, located in the extreme northeastern corner of California, was the scene of Modoc County's 20th century "Cold Rush." Mining activities occurred from 1905 to the mid-1920's, with sporadic searching for the "Mother Lode" continuing to the present. The Modoc National Forest is conducting a cultural resource inventory of the area in preparation for proposed timber sale activities. This presentation will discuss the history of the mining district and the Forest Services' program of inventory, evaluation, and management of this historic resource.

Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park, Tulare County:
"Research on Laura Smith's Place: History from World War I, Artifacts from World War II" by Betty Rivers, Department of Parks and Recreation.

Both the problems and the advantages of recent-past archaeology were highly evident in the Smith lot project at Col. Allensworth State Historic Park. Laura Smith's place encapsulates much of the history of Allensworth, a planned Black community which flourished in the southern San Joaquin Valley from 1912 until around 1920, but was occupied continuously until the 1970s.

FUTURE CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

Workshop in Zooarchaeology: SMU Fort Burgwin Research Center, Taos, New Mexico, on July 31 to August 6, 1988. The course will provide intensive instruction in modern techniques of faunal analysis. Participants will receive lectures on zooarchaeological method and theory, key osteological characteristics for identifying vertebrate remains in North America and interpreting ecological conditions present in the past on the basis of faunal remains. Professor Stanley Olsen will conduct the workshop. Tuition/fees ($300), room/board ($224). For more information contact: Dr. Patricia Crown, Dept. of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.

International Committee of Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM) within ICONOS: First International Symposium, September 12-16, 1988, Stockholm, Sweden. The subject of the symposium will be "Archaeology and Society, Large Scale Rescue Operations-Their Possibilities and Problems." The work at the Symposium will be organized in working groups according to three main themes: Strategic aspects on rescue operations; the Practical Work; and Theoretical matters. For further information contact: Riksantikvarieambetet/Archaeological Heritage Dept., Box 5405 S-114 84 Stockholm, Sweden.

Rensselaerswyck Seminar on "Domestic Life in New Netherland" on September 17, 1988. This one-day seminar will be of special interest to museum planners by featuring concrete information on the New Netherland kitchen, house interiors, birth and child rearing, bookkeeping and accounting systems, small town trades and domestic strife. There will be two speakers from the Netherlands. For brochure and registration form write to: New Netherland Project, New York State Library, CEC 11D35, Albany, NY 12230.

Smoking Pipe Conference: to be held at the Rochester Museum and Science Center, Rochester, New York, on June 10-11, 1989. It is the purpose of this conference to bring together individuals who can review from both archaeological and ethnographic contexts new evidence relative to smoking pipe trade relationships, religious practices, manufacturing techniques and designs in eastern North America. An emphasis will be placed upon discussion of both native and European-made pipes among the iroquois including the occurrence of the kaolin trade pipe. Potential speakers are asked to submit no more than a 200 word typed abstract by November 1, 1988. The preliminary program will be set by January 1, 1989. Contact: Smoking Pipe Conference, c/o Charles F. Hayes III, Research Director, Rochester Museum and Science Center, 657 East Avenue, Box 1480, Rochester, NY 14603.

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: the 22nd annual meeting will be held in Quebec City, Quebec, from October 14 to 16, 1988. This meeting will be jointly hosted by Environmental Canada-Parks, Laval University, and the City of Quebec. The conference will include guided tours of archaeological sites and research facilities in addition to presented papers on subjects of interest to historical archaeology of the Northeast, that is from Labrador to Virginia. If possible, papers will be grouped according to thematic affinity. Speakers are also strongly encouraged to consider submitting their papers for publication in an upcoming issue of the Council's journal, Northeast Historical Archaeology.

The all-day Saturday and Sunday morning sessions will be held within the heart of the walled City, within walking distance of hotels and bread-and-breakfast places. For further information, contact Pierre Beaudet, CNEHA Conference Chair, 840 Sir Adolphe Routhier, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada G1S 3P3.

Presenting the Past: Media, Marketing, and the Public: October 12-14, 1988, at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. This program has been organized around some of the issues of special concern that emerged at the first conference in October, 1987: attracting and keeping the public interest, with emphases on the use of media, on marketing strategies, and on working with the public. Sponsored by the University of Minnesota, Center for Ancient Studies and the National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division. For further information contact: Leslie Denny, Professional Development and Conference Services, University of Minnesota, 220 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Dr. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Federal Archeology Program Coordination Workshops: September 12-16, 1988, at the Southwest Cultural Resources Center, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and October 24-28, 1988, at the Mather Training Center, Harper's
Ferry, West Virginia. An objective of the Archeological Assistance Program is to improve Federal agency archeological programs through interaction, exchange of information, and identification of common problems at the national and regional levels. Cooperation between Federal and State agency personnel as well as other professionals concerned about public archeology is essential to implement appropriate activities. This workshop is designed to present information about successful approaches to these activities at the national and regional levels and focus on interagency coordination. The workshop is open to all qualified applicants, including Federal or State agencies and private organizations. Send application requests to: Dave Dahlen, c/o Mather Employee Development Center, P.O. Box 77, Harper's Ferry, WV 25425.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS


This study is based on the work of three classes in Methods and Problems in Historical Archaeology given by John L. Cotter in 1973-4 and the 1977 analysis of artifacts by Jiyul Kim with reference to Stanley South's Carolina Pattern of domiciliary artifacts.

Note: an exhibition of artifacts excavated from the Walnut Street Prison Workshop site will be open to the public at The Athenaeum through September 1, 1988. The Athenaeum is open Monday through Friday, 9-5.

Kelly, Kenneth G. 1988 - A Bibliography of Caribbean Archaeology. 68 pages with 770 references on prehistoric and historical archaeology of the West Indies; photo copied, bound with cover. $10.00 postpaid. Make checks payable to: Department of Anthropology, Order from: N. Barka, Dept. of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

Miller, Naomi F. and Irene Good. 1988 - Bibliography of Archaeological Studies of Historic Sites. To receive a copy, send $1.00 in cash or a check payable to The University Museum. For a machine readable copy in the original PBS (Personal Bibliographic Software) format and as a Microsoft Word text file, send a 400k or 800k 3.5" diskette with an appropriate return package and postage. Requests should be addressed to: Naomi F. Miller, University Museum-MASCA, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Hallaran, Kevin B. and Philip J. Wilke. 1987 - The Valley View Mine and Mill Site, Castle Mountains, San Bernardino County, California: An Historical Documentation. Univ. of California Riverside, Archaeological Research Unit, No. 874, April. 44 pages, 31 figures. Available from the Archaeological Research Unit, Univ. of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

This report focuses specifically on filling gaps in the history of the Hart Mining District. Little attention has been given to the mines and mills, the activities involved in their operation, and their history of ownership, employment, florescence, and decline. The report's purpose is to document a chapter in the history of the California Desert which has received little formal attention, but that is represented almost everywhere gold ores have been discovered. Understanding the workings of sites such as Valley View is essential to understanding the character of towns and camps such as Hart, Crescent, Old Ivanpah, and a host of others so important in the recent history of the Desert West.


The skeletons of 17 Blacks slaves were excavated from an unmarked 18th C. cemetery in Monserat. A pharmaceutical phial found with one of the probable coffin burials bears the inscription OCT 29 1751. The date on the phial, skeletal analysis and ethnohistorical records suggest the skeletons are those of Black slaves, possibly from the nearby Bransby Plantation. Evidence of pathological conditions include enthesopathies, osteoarthritis, anemia, malnutrition, a high incidence of fractures and one possible case of lepromatous leprosy.


An archaeological salvage project at the Harney site, Monserat, recovered parts of ten human skeletons from burials exposed in trenches dug by construction workers during excavation of a house foundation. Several burial patterns were discernible despite the disturbed nature of the site and incomplete condition of its skeletons. The patterns include placement of bodies in graves dug to a rock stratum underlying the site, interment in a west-headed direction, and arrangement of the corpses on their backs with legs extended. Recovered artifacts indicate this unmarked and unrecorded cemetery was used at least in the later 18th C. and possibly longer.

Green Glazed Wares: Alison T. Stinger of the Ceramics Analysis Laboratory at Portland State University reports on further work on the white bodied porcelains that have pale green glazed exteriors. The rims may be white, brown, or pale green. Often these wares have Chinese appearing marks on the bases inside the footing. These green glazed wares are included in many Overseas Chinese site assemblages. At the 1986 SHA Conference, initial analyses were reported identifying many of these wares as of Japanese manufacture. This was based partially upon the inspection of one specimen by Jay Frierman, plus a semi-quantitative examination and comparison of the results with those of eighteen known Japanese and Chinese ceramic wares. Since that time, green glazed wares from sites in Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada have been examined by the quantitative method of elemental dispersive X-ray, via the Kevex 7000. The EDX results have been compared to those obtained from Japanese porcelains recovered from actual kiln sites. Through the examination of over fifty specimens it has been established that more than 95% of these green glazed wares are of Japanese origin.

Coins as Gambling Counters: In a new article on Chinese brass coins, Neville A. Ritchie and Stuart Park argue that these coins probably were used within Overseas Chinese communities principally in gambling games. Their paper, "Chinese Coins Down Under: Their Role in the New Zealand Goldfields," appears in Australian Historical Archaeology, Vol. 5, pp. 41-48 (1987). They describe all of the 307 Chinese "cash" and the 43 European coins from the excavated Overseas Chinese sites in the New Zealand goldfields. Only seven of seventeen excavated rural sites contained "cash," and 90.3% of the specimens came from urban or commercial sites. Two concentrations, of 210 and 26 "cash," were found in one burned Cornwall Chinatown hut, and these account for 83.3% of all specimens. Previously, Park has published on a hoard of 34 Chinese coins found under the floor of a building in the region, "Chinese Coins in New Zealand," New Zealand Numismatic Journal, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 55-61 (1980). Although legal tender in China, "cash" had only a tiny value. They argue that for use in commerce inside Overseas Chinese communities, great numbers would have been necessary, and only a few are present at sites either in New Zealand, or in the United States where no project has recovered more...
A Wong. San Francisco, second annual volume of research papers from the Hong Kong. The claim that they were found along the Lower Columbia River from Seattle, Washington 98115). This third volume of the organization of the OCRC, but also observes that much of the discipline's findings have not been incorporated into the recent plethora of historical analyses. (The Editors invite the submission of archaeological contributions for consideration in future volumes.) A brief article by Paul Bowman describes the restoration of a surviving temple with its many associated artifacts from Merced, California. It is being established as a County museum exhibit by volunteers and anthropology students from the local college. A wide variety of topics is included in this year's volume: legal history and oral history topics, early literary efforts; the social awakening and the education of Chinese American women; genealogy and Chinese surnames; and an assimilationist's history of the CACA. Of special interest to archaeologists are:

- "Chinese American Studies: A Historical Survey" by Him Mark Li;
- "A Chinese Laundryman Fights Back: Case of On Re Byron Mark" by Gregory Y. Mark;
- "Chinese Traditional Religion in North America and Hawaii" by L. Eve Armentrout Ma;
- "Restoration of a Taoist Temple" by Paul Bowman; and
- "Vallejo's Chinese Community, 1860-1960" by Laura Wong.

The Annals of the Chinese Historical Society of the Pacific Northwest, 1985-1986 has now been published and is available for $20.00 (6202 25th Avenue, N.E., Seattle, Washington 98115). This third volume of the Society's research publication series has 196 + vii pages, with six major articles on the Chinese in the Pacific Northwest, in America, and in China. Of special interest is the article on the early Chinese along the Lower Columbia River from 1870 through 1900 by Chris C. Friday, and an article reproducing the "International Chinese Business Directory of the World for the Year 1913" for the Pacific Northwest by Margaret Willson and Jeffery L. MacDonald.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION FORUM**

Reported by Curt Moyer

One inquiry which is consistently addressed to me concerns the availability of archaeological conservation training. The question is a cogent one, which the conservation profession itself has been rather fitfully addressing for a number of years now. The hard facts are these: there are very few full-fledged programs granting degrees in archaeological oriented conservation; most of these programs focus more upon fine or decorative arts than upon archaeological materials; and the number of places available is very limited, leading to high fees and intense competition for admission. This situation, despite much discussion and hand-wringing, has not changed much for nearly a decade now and looks likely to persist for some time.

Fortunately, not everyone seeking conservation training is interested in a degree and career in conservation. For most practicing archaeologists, concern for conservation training centers around immediate problems and short-term conservation needs. A frequently encountered situation in my experience is the secondment of one of the lab staff to conservation duties because of an unexpected find of well-preserved artifacts in a feature such as a well, or a decision to mount an exhibition, or the "beefing-up" necessary to meet the requirements of a new contract or client. Such instant promotions then bring requests for training or information, which could best be met by quick, non-degree granting, technically oriented programs. Unfortunately, very few programs exist, for reasons outlined below.

The resulting situation is one in which demands are being made which pull in two very opposite directions. On the one hand, an increase in full-time, degree granting, career oriented, explicitly archaeological conservation education seems warranted. Many students of my acquaintance have been interested in and are quite capable of pursuing careers in conservation, only to be discouraged by the lack of opportunities. If more such places were available, they undoubtedly could be filled. On the other hand, there is an even greater demand for short-term, accessible, practically oriented technical training in conservation, which would allow a person with minimal preparation to obtain a basic background in simple, standard techniques. Into this breech steps the conservation establishment and the realities of the conservation situation.

The conservation profession is very concerned about standards. Professional, scientific conservation is only a few decades old, and has been gradually replacing a traditional, craft oriented and non-academic body of predecessors. As a result, the profession is sensitive to any appearance of casualness in training, treatment practices or scientific norms. The resulting educational standards, which the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property (NIC) embodied in a 1984 proposal for a suggested curriculum in...
Ethnographic and Archaeological Conservation, are extremely high. These standards or similar ones are supported implicitly throughout the conservation profession.

The NIC envisions an exhaustive graduate training program with strong pre-requisites in anthropology/archaeology, chemical and physical sciences, art history and studio art. The four-year program would entail a c.60 hour, four semester lecture and lab course, emphasizing material sciences, conservation theory, the study of conservation materials and methods, and pre-industrial technologies both theoretical and applied. This would be followed by two consecutive one year internships. Certification through such a program would ensure the high qualifications which the profession wishes to encourage.

It would also ensure that the need for archaeological conservation in the real world would never be met. Not only would many people be daunted by the expense and complexity of such a program—an easily twice that of most MA programs—but, more importantly, those who completed such a course would not likely be willing to perform, certainly not as a career, the work for which there is the most pressing need: short-term, technical "production" work on repetitive, decidedly unglamorous artifacts. The type of job for which the hypothetical lab staffer mentioned earlier would be promoted is unlikely to attract such a highly qualified person.

Similar problems are associated with currently existing programs. These full fledged, degree granting programs are as follows: the Winterthur program, at Winterthur, Delaware, associated with the University of Delaware; SUNY in Cooperstown, New York; NYU in New York City; Queen's University in Toronto, and the Institute of Archaeology in London, associated with the University of London. Winterthur has a very highly regarded program in objects conservation, which entails minimal specifically archaeological training, but which offers the possibility of exposure to archaeological problems through internship. For the most part Winterthur emphasizes decorative arts objects as conservation subjects. The Cooperstown and NYU programs are also well thought of, but emphasize fine arts objects, chiefly painting and sculpture, almost exclusively. Queen's University has an ethnographic/archaeological program in conservation which offers the most explicit training in the subject in North America. Finally, the conservation program at the Institute of Archaeology is the largest of its kind, and offers a three year degree program (BSc) and a one year certification program. This is the most specifically archaeologically oriented course available. The complication presented by an overseas program are obvious, and places are limited, but all the people I know who have participated in the Institute's program praise it highly.

To a certain extent all of these institutions, and particularly those in the United States, emphasize objects as works of art rather than as elements of archaeological data. Even when they intend to be archaeological in emphasis, they lean towards what I call the "King Tut" school, in which quality of materials, and workmanship, uniqueness of provenance or historical associations, and aesthetic content are given a primary consideration. The reality of North American historical archaeology, in which objects are fragmentary, repetitious, and frequently downright ugly, deriving their value from the bits of information which they may contain, from the small clues which they can provide to complete the big picture, even from their being anonymous members of a statistical universe, is absent. None of these programs is itself associated with an active historical archaeology program either in the form of an on-going excavation or even as an analytical collection. This is a crucial, even a fatal, flaw in my opinion. It can be, it is true, made good by internships, but I fear the opportunities and the desire for students from these programs to participate in real "dirty ball" (excuse my French) archaeology are very rare. Graduates of these programs have been prepared to deal with glamorous, prestigious objects typical of large, metropolitan museums. Their training emphasizes meticulous documentation of each object and highly individualized approaches to treatment programs. When confronted with dozens of fragments of concreted iron, corroded brass buckles and buttons, flaking faunal bone and unidentified whatzits, they tend to become depressed and irritable. When told that these are the results of the first two weeks survey, and that there will be more of the same all summer, they begin to explain the impossibility of doing any "real" conservation on such a scale, and at such a speed.

(For reasons of libel law, and in an attempt to retain the few friends I have left in the conservation world, I must here add the disclaimer that not all graduates of these programs are described by the above!)

Now, however, let us reverse our viewpoint 180 degrees. Suppose that you are in the emergency room with a nasty trowel wound in your hand. The bleeding is under control, but stitches will obviously be necessary. You hear two nurses consulting behind the curtain.

"You know, doctors charge so much for every little thing. And they're always complaining about the lab facilities, never fancy enough."

"Don't I know it! And it's just a little cut on the hand."

"Well, I just can't see paying for a fully trained professional. We can't afford the delay anyway. Let's get Bob to do it, he's not real busy."

Imagine your feelings when a bright and cheerful orderly bustles in with a surgical needle and thread and asks if you're good at threading needles since he can't see well in this light. This, let me assure you, is exactly how your artifacts feel when you promote someone from the lab or the field to be conservator.

The medical analogy is not as extreme as it sounds. There are some distinct parallels between medical and conservation training, which have a direct bearing on the educational situation. Both medicine and conservation seek to reverse or halt symptoms of physician change which, because we dislike them, we label "disease" or "deterioration". In fact, these changes are expressions of the operation of physical and chemical systems of great complexity, based upon the composition and functions of the objects in
question and of their articulation with their environments. The changes which we seek to control are not, by and large, caused by any single, simple factor, but by the workings and interactions of the entire systems to which they are connected. Actions affecting the symptoms (just knock it off!) may not have any long-term benefit if they do not affect the system which is causing the symptom. Obviously, the human body is an extremely complex system, more so than any single archaeological material, but think of the systems involved in ferrous metals, copper alloys, lead alloys, glass, ceramics, stone, wood, leather, shell, bone, textile fibers, even dyestuffs and foodstuffs. The breadth of artifact and non-artifact materials dealt with in modern archaeology is only one of the drawbacks to a "quick and dirty" training program. Unless your site, or your conservation problems, include only iron, or only bone, this breadth cannot easily be shuffled off.

Furthermore, as is the case in medicine, the ways in which symptom systems and "cures" interact varies, both subtly and profoundly, on a case-by-case basis. A method which worked fine yesterday may fail today, not because of any fault of the procedure, but because the interaction of symptoms and systems is somewhat different and so treatment must be varied accordingly. Coping with this phenomenon is a function both of knowledge of the systems involved and of familiarity with the range of various symptoms which these systems express. This last is acquired in a purely time-based fashion, the result of looking at, handling and intervening in dozens, hundreds of conservation situations over a period of time. It is a skill, an "intuitive" knowledge which cannot be quickly taught (if it can be taught at all) or quickly learned, and it is the reason behind those two year conservation internships in the NIC program, as well as being behind the long grueling internships and residencies of medical practice.

Conservation treatment procedures are not unduly complex. Anyone with a modicum of co-ordination and experience at handling materials--a model plane hobbyist or a good cook--can perform virtually any normal treatment procedure. The trick is in the decision making underlying the intervention itself--familiarity with the archaeological material at hand, recognition of the type of symptoms present and any variations from the "norm" of the problem, knowledge of the range of interventions and materials which are applicable to the problem and appropriate to the present variation, the ability to adjust these "standard" methods and materials to fit the problem as exactly as possible--all of this precedes and completely governs the actual intervention. Of course, during treatment the situation may change drastically or slightly, new evidence may come to light, or a previously unsuspected dimension of the problem emerge. Then horses must be changed in mid-stream, and the whole procedure reiterated, with the added complication that the aborted intervention must be compensated for where necessary. After jumping through all these hoops, painting some plastic onto an artifact looks easy. No matter how simple the intervention, it depends upon a knowledge of systems and symptoms which cannot (entirely) be learned from a book, an article, or any number of books and articles. This, in the long run, is what makes quick, accessible training courses a practical difficulty as much as any abstract desire to establish high standards.

So we know such short courses are hard to find; but are there any? Here we can unhesitatingly reply with a qualified "kind of". There are a number of conservation courses at the undergraduate level, some being more theoretical and some more practical in application, which come and go as available expertise and student interest dictate. We will not try to list them, as many which I have heard of over the years doubtless are no longer offered, and others have probably sprung up. I suggest you consult recent college catalogues at your library to find any locally available courses. The Getty Conservation Institute in Malibu, CA, has recently begun a series of one week archaeological training courses in field conservation. These may be expanded to include some lab conservation. Conservation training is one of the major functions of the GCI and more training ventures (I hope) along these lines may be expected from them in the future.

At the graduate level there are only two courses with which I am very familiar, although there may well be others of which I am not aware. These are at the Institute for Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University, taught by D. Hamilton, and at William and Mary, taught by yours truly. Both of these courses emphasize that the training offered is preliminary, introductory and not designed to produce certified conservators. They are designed, as much as anything, to orient practicing archaeologists toward the issues, jargon and limitations of conservation. And yet, due to the lack of any better alternative, several graduates of these courses have gone on to practice conservation either full-time or as a major component of their archaeological careers. A few students that I know of have gone on to attend the full degree programs, but most have simply jumped in and kept their heads above water until they finished learning to swim on their own. Experience is really the only way, in the end, to learn conservation.

How does any of this apply to the situation of the recently promoted lab staffer? Not very satisfactorily: to resume the gloom of my first paragraph, formal training opportunities, either at an advanced or at an introductory level, are very few. One of the best bets is to find a conservation lab in your field of interest and volunteer for a while. This will provide some orientation and experience, but such labs are not thick on the ground, and this doesn't help you if your own lab is slowly sinking under the weight of unattended artifacts awaiting conservation. A better bet, if just as long term; put some pressure upon the powers-that-be to establish and help fund regional centers where conservation services can be contracted out, allowing you to send you lab staff back to pot washing where they belong.

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM

Reported by
Susan L. Henry
1989 SHA-Baltimore Plans: A symposium entitled "Assessing Significance in the Urban Environment" has
been developed for the 1989 SHA meetings in Baltimore. Organized by Judy Bense, the symposium will address important issues associated with evaluating and managing archaeological sites in the urban setting: contexts and criteria for decision-making; research themes; age, integrity, and quantity of data as factors affecting significance determinations; public perceptions of significance; influencing local officials; and the role of the National Register. Key to the success of the symposium is the compilation of information of these issues from a variety of urban areas. Symposium participants intend to synthesize this information in order to present comprehensive discussions of the issues. Your input is important! Please send your comments by August 1, 1988, to Judy Bense (Director of Cultural and Archaeological Research, University of West Florida, 11000 University Parkway, Pensacola, Florida 32574-5751). Be sure to check the October issue of this Newsletter for the preliminary meeting program (assuming the symposium is approved), and plan to attend - it promises to be very thought-provoking and timely. Additional urban-related sessions are anticipated.

Contribute to the Forum! The Urban Forum is only as helpful as the contributions made to it. More and more urban archaeology programs are being established all the time; and these "newcomers" can benefit tremendously from the experiences of established programs. I encourage those of you in experienced programs to take a few minutes to send in some information -- on whatever topic (what would you have liked to have known when your program was young)? - - that can help the new programs. If you are planning, or have just started, a new urban program, send in questions, pleas for help, and every attempt will be made to get answers for you.

SPECIAL REPORTS
PREPARING SLIDES FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LECTURE
William Hampton Adams

While the quality of slides accompanying meeting presentations has improved steadily over the past two decades, the use of slides by most archaeologists has yet to become truly effective. This brief article suggests ways in which more effective communication can be accomplished using slides. Nice looking slides will not turn a meaningless paper into a meaningful one, but poor slides have always detracted from good papers. This article will focus on the technical details of producing and using slides, and will only briefly touch upon delivery of the paper itself. There are numerous books on public speaking; for a general discussion see Bruhns (1984).

Planning months in advance is essential. Do not use slides if the paper is being written enroute to the meeting! This is rarely successful. For that matter, do not write the paper enroute to the meeting. Remember that an oral presentation and a written one are totally different vehicles of communication. A paper written for a journal or excerpted from a report becomes a tedious, boring presentation when delivered orally. A few people can do it successfully, if they have mastered both aspects of communication, but the average speaker would be well advised to rewrite a text completely, stripping the text down to a few essential details. Basically, three kinds of slide talks can work:
1. using the slides as note cards, memorizing the talk completely;
2. having written notes about each slide;
3. writing a complete text, with slide changes marked in the text.

Each of these can be effective under different circumstances. In part, the success depends upon your style of delivery and the amount of time you are willing to put into practicing the delivery. No one gives a really good paper without practicing it many times. Those smooth, seemingly effortless, talks were achieved only through careful planning, experience, and practice. Always. Using the slides as note cards can be the most effective, but it requires that you practice giving the talk dozens of times; besides that problem, the greatest danger is in having a slide cause you to digress, and thus exceed your allotted time slot - a cardinal sin. For most people, having written notes about each slide will be the most effective. You still have to practice, but you have the security of having the notes to read. The third way is not recommended for most people. One tends to try to include too much information in too short a time. The advantage, if one writes well, is that one can be explicit and elegant without recourse to memory and by pacing the reading speed consistently, arrive at the end of one's time slot on time. Some of the worst (and best!) slide talks use this method.

Early in the planning stage ask yourself, why are you using slides? Are they really necessary to convey the message of the talk? Or are the slides merely window dressing? Maybe you wish to give the audience something to look at instead of you. It is comforting to think that everyone is looking at the slides, and thus not seeing your sweating out your paper. Do not count on it! Many people ignore the slides, because they really are interested in what you have to say. The worse the slides are, the more they are ignored. When the slides are really bad, the audience ignores the speaker. Bad slides insult the audience. While it may not be intellectually fair to do so, when someone obviously has not put any effort into the slides, people tend to think the research itself was just as sloppy.

Allow plenty of preparation time. I find that roughly 30-40% of my time is spent writing the paper, with the remaining 60-70% being spent assembling slides, making new ones, and reorganizing the talk after practicing it several times. One slide talk took four of us approximately 800 hours of time making the slides and organizing them. By carefully crafting each slide to make a single, specific point, we were able to show 625 slides in one hour and twenty minutes using two projectors and a dissolve control unit. It worked. But such an effort required many months of planning by skilled photographers. The rule of thumb one should always follow is at least 30 seconds per slide. In a 20 minute slot do not attempt to show more than 40 slides; in most cases only 20-30 slides is best. Time how long each slide must be up on the screen in order for the average person in the
audience to comprehend why you are showing that particular slide. Busy slides with lots of visual clutter need more time to find the subject amidst all that noise. Tableau and graphs may need 3–5 minutes for people to understand. You, as the author, know all about it presumably, but it is new to the audience and they need the time to understand it.

Keep it simple. The best slide contains one subject only. Field photographs are a problem, because often they contain several subjects. Try to take your field photographs next year with close-ups of stratigraphy, artifacts, features, so that you do not have to spend time pointing out that the little fuzzy thing in the background is what you are really concerned with in this talk. If it will confuse people, consider not showing a slide. Maps and charts in a published report usually are too cluttered with data to use in a slide without simplifying it. When reading, people can study the table for as long as they need; in a slide you determine their time available, but not their comprehension speed. Eliminate extraneous clutter on the original or use Kodalith slides, blacking out that clutter and coloring in the subject (see below for details on this).

Keep the equipment simple. Kodak carousel projectors are the standard ones provided at meetings. Buy your own carousel tray (get the 80 slide one, since higher capacity ones jam very frequently). If you bring your slides to the meeting in a box or plastic slide sheet, take them to the audiovisual preview room provided by the conference and make sure they are put in correctly. By the way, never pack your paper or slides in checked baggage. More than one speaker has neglected this rule. Do not use two projectors until you have mastered using one—your talk is twice as bad otherwise. Generally, two projectors merely confuse the audience, since only one can be viewed at a time anyway. Dissolve control units provide visual elegance, but require twice as much time spent in preparation. They are too easy to get out of sequence, since every other slide goes in each carousel. Forget about using overhead transparencies and opaque projectors—they work in a classroom, but are ineffectual in a professional setting. That equipment generally will not be provided at professional meetings due to limited demand and considerable expense. If you insist on using either, plan on bringing your own equipment.

Besides bringing your own carousel tray (with your name on it in large letters), other items can make your talk go smoother. First, always put a nickel in the tray, so that if a slide jams, you can use it to release the tray. Practice doing this, because sooner or later you will have to do it under pressure. Put a fingernail clipper in the tray also; use it to clip the corner on a bent slide after it jams. Other items suggested include a small flashlight by which to read your manuscript (since so many podiums have no lights, inoperative lights, or ones which shine on the screen), a folding pointer, an extension cord for the remote control, a "cricket" noisemaker to signal the projectorist for slides; it goes off when the remote control goes out, an electrical extension cord, and a spare bulb for the projector. If you can do so, bring your own projector as a backup. I have had two projectors explode in one week when their heat filters shattered the entire internal lenses. Murphy's Law must be obeyed. Anything which can go wrong will eventually go wrong, given sufficient numbers of talks you give. Assume that everything and anything can go wrong and plan for contingencies. For example, someone forgets to put a screen in the room, so tape or pin your hotel room's sheet there while someone is trying to get a screen; usually your talk will have ended before the screen arrives. Know where the room's light switches are located and which control what. Try to keep some light on in the room. Is the podium on a raised stage? How many steps are there? How much room do you have behind you? Always go into the room before you speak and check it out. Stand at the podium and figure out how to turn on the lights and microphone. Get a feel for being there and anticipate problems.

Select your slides carefully. Which slides best provide the audience with the supplemental data to accompany your talk? Which topics require new slides be produced? For now, let us focus on the latter. First, choose the kind of film to be used. Four basic films exist for slides: color positive, black and white positive, orthographic, and diazo. The latter two are not used by many people, but they should be.

Most everyone is familiar with color positive films like Kodachrome and Ektachrome used for slides. These are used outside in the field fairly well, but based upon their use of slides, few people seem to know that work inside requires adjustments. First, fluorescent lights must be turned off in a room, otherwise these films shift color and have a green cast. Second, when photographing maps, charts, photographs, text, etc. (but not artifacts) always overexpose by one f-stop over what a gray card indicates is the correct exposure. A gray card can be purchased at a camera store or you can substitute they gray cardboard from pad of paper (this cardboard is a little lighter grey, but it works anyway). The seemingly correct exposure using a gray card and through the lens metering will expose the grays perfectly. However, since you are trying to show black on white background you must slightly overexpose it. High contrast slides project better than ones with lots of grays. This is one of the most common mistakes in slide production. Examine your slides; if the black ink on an original map is gray on the slide, and the background is off-white or gray, it simply will not project as well—it cannot be read as far away or as easily. Black and white positive film (or reshooting a negative with negative film) produces excellent black and white slides of maps and tables, but few people use this anymore due to difficulty in finding processors.

Kodalith orthographic film provides the highest contrast of any film, for it has no gray tones, only black or white. Resolution is sharp. It can be used as a negative film, or copied onto itself to provide positive slides. The advantages of it are many. First, the contrast is so great that the slides can be shown in rooms with poor lighting, even ones with sunlight hitting the screen. Second, it is fast to process and dry. I have actually shot, developed, mounted, and hand colored a 36-exposure roll in less than an hour, in my office. The only major drawback is that the film is very expensive. An overexposure or underexposure of 1/2 an f-stop can sometimes make it useless. Even illumination is essential. Use an incident light meter to obtain even lighting across the entire area being photographed. This film is best used for title slides, maps, and tables. Tables which cannot be read beyond the front row.
using normal slides can often be read in the back row using Kodalith. Dust spots can be touched up using an opaquing solution and fine brush. Color can be added two ways. Colored acetate can be mounted with the film to provide single colors. Use thick acetate sheets only—the thin ones catch fire in the projector! Another way, which takes some experimenting to get right, is to use a water soluble felt tip pen to color a part of a map or table. Immediately use a wet, fine-tipped brush to wash the color evenly. It works, but takes some practice to get right once it is projected. Be conservative in the amount which is colored and in the colors chosen. Some colors project well, others are hideous. If you use gold or yellow for the most important, then red, then green or blue, the eyes will follow in that order.

Diazo film is hardly ever used in archaeology, since you have to create a Kodalith version first, then contact print onto diazo. The film is developed in ammonia. The advantage is that the image is sharp and a variety of colors can be used, for example green letters on red background.

Title slides provide the audience with titles, important new phrases or words, site names, major points of text, and so forth. Use them sparingly and they are effective. Use no more than two fonts. Helvetica and other sans serif fonts project best and should be used for longer text.

To judge whether or not your slide of a map, chart, or a title slide will be readable, tape the original to a wall and holding a 3" by 3" card at arm's length step back until the card just barely covers the information. Try reading it. If you can do so it probably will be readable in the average classroom.

An effective slide presentation requires work. The objective is to communicate visually that which cannot be done orally. Failure to follow the above usually results in talk which would have been better without slides at all. By taking a little extra time to prepare your slides you will have a much stronger presentation. If you have ever had to apologize for your slides, or have ever told the audience that they probably cannot see something but ... then you should learn how to make better slides.


THE ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAM

Francis P. McManamon
George S. Smith

Report Contents

The Secretary of the Interior is required by the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 to report to Congress on Federal archeological activities and to make recommendations as to changes or improvements needed. This responsibility has been delegated to the National Park Service, where the report is prepared by the Archeological Assistance Division under the direction of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist.

Information concerning Federal archeological activities for FY 1985 and FY 1985 has been collected, compiled, analyzed, and evaluated. A draft of the annual report is being prepared and should be available to the public by this summer. The report discusses the development, purpose, and structure of the Federal Archeology Program, and outlines responsibilities, major legislation, rules and regulations, policy statements, and guidelines. Data collected are presented and discussed under four major headings: activities and cost, archeological resource base, vandalism and looting, cooperation and public awareness. Specific examples of Federal archeological projects and recommendations for improving Federal archeological activities are included. Preliminary analysis of data collected on vandalism and looting are presented below as an example of report contents.

Vandalism and Looting of Archeological Sites on Federal Land

Incidents

Data from the largest Federal land managing agencies for FY 1985 indicate there were over 430 incidents of vandalism or looting of archeological sites reported on Federal lands. This includes both casual, possibly unintentional destruction of resources, as well as systematic commercial looting of valuable artifacts for sale. The United States Forest Service (FS) reported nearly sixty times more incidents of vandalism or looting than the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), more than seven times more than the NPS, and over twice as many as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). It is likely that this disparity results from two factors. First, the agencies are responsible for different amounts of acreage, those with more land are likely to have more archeological sites and greater amounts of vandalism and looting occurring. Another factor, however, may be that the FS has a more effective system for monitoring its archeological sites and damage to them.

Comparison of the acreage controlled by these agencies shows that the FS has approximately 191 million acres, the FWS has approximately 87 million acres, the NPS approximately 75 million, and BLM approximately 320 million. If looting is distributed relatively evenly and at the rate indicated by the FS data, the FWS would have had about 100 incidents, the NPS about 90, and the BLM 390 incidents. Thus, it is possible that the reported incidents for FY 1985 may represent only one quarter or less of the actual incidents of vandalism or looting, if the FS data is accurate. Given the remoteness of many archeological sites, the relatively infrequent security inspections that many agencies can provide for known archeological sites, and the fact that the majority of Federal land has not been examined for archeological resources, we can be certain that the reported incidents do not represent the true extent of the problem.

Within the Department of Defense, the distribution of reported cases of looting is very disproportionate among the services. The Corps of Engineers which controls relatively little acreage, has reported the greatest number of cases. The Air Force which controls much of the land within Defense reported no cases. This may not be the actual situation regarding the occurrence of archeological vandalism and looting on Department of Defense lands.
The FY 1986 data show a sharp increase among major land managing agencies to 615 in the number of reported incidents of vandalism or looting. All agencies except the FS show this increase which probably is due to more effective reporting and increased cooperation between agency archeologists and law enforcement officers. The increase also probably reflects the heightened concern about the problem of vandalism and looting that has developed recently.

The increase in reported incidents is not accompanied by similar increases in the number of citations or arrests for vandalism or looting or in prosecutions or convictions of these crimes. The reported incidents of vandalism or looting increased by 42% while the number of arrests or citations for these activities declined by almost 50% (71 in FY 1985, 42 in FY 1986). Prosecutions or convictions remained at about the same level during both years.

Prosecutions

The limited extent to which vandalism and looting are being discovered and prevented through law enforcement is evident from the data collected for the annual report to Congress. Of the 432 incidents reported for FY 1985, only 15% were discovered in time for an arrest to be made or a citation issued. Less than half of the arrests or citations resulted in any criminal convictions and only about a third of the convictions were for felonies. It is important to note that convictions have been made using a variety of statutes in addition to ARPA. It appears that in certain situations law enforcement officials have found other statutes easier to prosecute under than ARPA. For the FY 1986 data the discrepancy between reported incidents and citations or arrests is even larger.

These numbers must be interpreted with caution because some of the information about convictions is from cases that originated in earlier fiscal years. However, the general trends and relationships seem clear. Very few incidents of vandalism or looting are discovered in time to apprehend vandals or looters, much less prevent the damage to the archeological sites. Moreover, the trend seems to be that the situation is becoming worse. The ratio of incidents to arrests/citations is actually declining, perhaps reflecting the increasing workload on law enforcement officers in the field.

Methods used to Improve Archeological Law Enforcement

Techniques used by Federal agencies to improve archeological law enforcement during FY 1985 and FY 1986 included education, monitoring and surveillance, and interagency cooperation. Reported education and public awareness techniques included lectures, press releases, ARPA enforcement information, and posters and site tours. Several agencies established access restrictions to archeologically sensitive areas. Site security has been aided by posted signs, fences and patrols. In addition some agencies used site inspections, the monitoring of off-road vehicles, and surveillance equipment such as remote sensing and aerial reconnaissance to monitor land units and sites. By far, the most prevalent of ARPA enforcement strategies has been the use of cooperative agreements between Federal, State, and local authorities, and public interest groups for surveillance of archeological sites.

Information

For additional details or background information on vandalism and looting contact Dr. Bennie C. Keel, Assistant Director, Archeology and Departmental Consulting Archeologist on or Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Chief, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service. For information on the annual report to Congress on Federal archeological activities contact George S. Smith, Staff Archeologist, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Editor's Comments: several changes have been made for this section of the Newsletter.
- A new area has been added. Janine Gaco was recently appointed Coordinator for Mexico, Central and South America. Readers working in these areas are encouraged to send Jan information about their research projects. Contact: Janine Gasco, Social Process Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.
- New Coordinators have been appointed for the following areas:
  for the Central Plains (Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri) - William Lees, Kansas State Historical Society, 120 W. 10th St., Topeka, Kansas 66612. Phone (913) 296-2625.
  for the Gulf States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas) - Charles E. Orser, Jr., Dept. of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803. Phone (504) 388-5942.
  for the Midwest, was listed in the March Newsletter. His correct number is as follows: (402) 437-5392. Also a site name was misspelled in this same issue. For Quiatenon was wrongly put as Fort Quiatenon.

- Corrections: an incorrect telephone number for Vergil Noble, Coordinator for the Midwest, was listed in the March Newsletter. His correct number is as follows: (402) 437-5392. Also a site name was misspelled in this same issue. For Quiatenon was wrongly put as Fort Quiatenon.

NORTHEAST

Reported by Faith Harrington

MASSACHUSETTS

Old Sturbridge Village: As part of an ongoing study of the transformation of the Central New England countryside during the early 19th century, Old Sturbridge Village researchers completed the fourth and final season of excavations in the agricultural/crafts neighborhood of Barre Four Corners, Massachusetts.

During 1825, Cheney Lewis, a shoemaker and farmer, built a house in Barre Four Corners on a one acre lot across from the Bixby home. There he lived, practicing his craft until 1866, when he sold the property to Chauncy Hemenway. Chauncy raised a
large family in the house until it was destroyed by fire in February of 1901. The remains lay largely undiscovered until this past summer, when it became the focus of the 1987 Old Sturbridge Village Field School in Historical Archaeology. Eight students, seven volunteer staff, and directors David Simmons and John Worrell, spent six weeks exploring the yard space of Bixby's nearest neighbors.

Test probing of the homelot and mapping of the structural remains upon the triangular parcel were followed by intensive excavations in the side and rear yards and within the interior of Lewis's shoe shop. The archaeological evidence informed us not only about the Lewis and Hemenway use of yard spaces, but provided details on site activities before and during the house's construction. Like the Bixby site, the Lewis parcel also appears to have been subject to an earlier agricultural phase, having been cleared first by burning and then harrowed. The site was downslope from the Bixby lot, a situation turned to advantage by the builders of Lewis' house and barn. The structural foundations were built beginning near the ground surface, the surrounding area being raised, leveled, and provided drainage by over 1000 cubic yards of cobble and bounder fill, which formed an apron around the buildings. Excavation, together with study of early photographs, suggests that the first complex included the house, New England barn, and a "ten footer" shoe shop. Early additions extended the immediate living area of the house and connected it with both the barn and, via a woodshed, with the shop. Trafficways in the vicinity of those additions were documented archaeologically.

While much of the recovered data related to the catastrophic 1901 fire, including shutter pintles and other hardware made by Bixby for his neighbor, little sheet refuse from the Lewis occupation was found. The striking dissimilarity in appearance of the Lewis and Bixby yard spaces during their first years in Barre Four Corners—the one relatively devoid of trash, the other having still been a primary receptacle for household refuse, is a telling indication of changing concepts of acceptable behavior in the neighborhood. It appears that the Lewises had adopted a more modern mode of waste disposal and aesthetic concern for the yard a number of years before these ideas had taken hold across the road.

During the summer of 1987, we also completed detailed mapping, recording, and excavating of the Emerson Bixby homelot. Through meticulous stratigraphic separation, we were able to phase a number of features and strata in the front yard (18th-century roadbed, quarrying activities, site burn-off, early agricultural outbuildings) and in the side yard (early barn/shed complex and its relationship to the house and additions and to a series of early yard surfaces).

The recovered material culture assemblage from both the Bixby and Lewis sites has undergone initial processing and descriptive information has been entered into several computer databases—a general one for all material culture, and two extensive files for ceramics (now containing data on over 11,000 sherds from the Bixby site) and for the physical and chemical properties of soil samples. Systematic analysis of these data is proving very productive, helping to elucidate the patterns of structure and site use during an important period of changing material and social expression in Barre Four Corners.
consolidation of earth involved in terracing activities over time. A total of 9 trenches were excavated into both the main and half terraces yielding 18th through 20th century artifacts and information on filling and grading episodes through time. Further archaeological work on the terraces and orangery are planned for the up-coming field season as part of the overall restoration of Mount Clare to its original 18th century elegance.

Historic St. Mary's City: Prior to the rehabilitation of the museum's ca. 1840 Brome-Howard house, the Research Department of HSMC completed a surface collection and test excavations under the structure. The surface collection produced a rich variety of early 19th century material associated with the plantation owner, Dr. John M. Brome. It included 15-20 complete or nearly complete ceramic and glass vessels dated to the period 1840–1860. About 1860, the house foundation was closed off and the trash deposit was sealed for almost 130 years. The ceramics include several dateable transfer print patterns, early white ironstone forms and a copper luster cup. The vessels are almost all cups and saucers. The glass sample includes early pressed glass tumblers and a lacy glass, pedestaled dish made in the 1830s.

Excavations under the house added significant data on the middens surrounding the Country's House (1635-ca.1700) and on the construction of Pope's Fort (1645-1650). The excavations confirmed that no palisade existed on the west side of the fort. The exact nature of the defenses on this side of the fort are still not determined but several more post holes were noted in the area where the palisade trench should have been. Excavations under the kitchen of the Brome-Howard house also revealed a portion of the original tile flooring (ca.1840) and contributed to the understanding of the house's construction. The project was completed in February 1988 under the direction of staff archaeologist Timothy B. Riordan.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington County: Phase III investigations were completed to preserve the endangered portions of three 18th- and 19th-century farmsteads located in Florence and Mansfield Townships, Burlington County. MAAR Associates, Inc. of Newark, Delaware, conducted these archaeological and architectural investigations to mitigate adverse construction impact from the Burlington County Solid Waste Management Facilities Complex.

As early as the late 17th-century, farmsteads were being constructed on land patents by Quaker and non-Quaker English families along Assiscunk Creek. By the latter part of the 18th-century, new farms were well-established on subdivided land tracts along inland roadways. Earliest residences were on a temporary type - single-story log or frame with loft; but by the late 18th- and early-19th century, hall and parlor, two-story frame houses were built reflecting the increased economic stability of the farms. Subdivision of land tracts continues through the 19th-century with parcels given in inheritance or sold-off. In the 20th-century, many of these farmsteads remain, with preserved histories of their social, economic and architectural development.

Two extant hall and parlor farmhouses of the Scattergood and Bunting families were endangered and architectural recording was conducted. Measured drawings and photographic records were undertaken to document the architectural and stylistic detail of two standing late 18th-/early 19th-century houses. Results of the farmhouse studies were used to determine their places in the development, economic, and social history for the community and/or region. The associated outbuildings were recorded also.

Previous Phase II investigations at the Bunting Farmstead had indicated that an earlier building was present. Archaeological testing between the farmhouse and Assiscunk Creek located the remains of probably three buildings, one which is likely a late 17th-century residence. A 1693 Irish Halfpenny and 187 imprinted lead window came were recovered from structural loci. After consultation, the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders set aside the area as an historical preserve and the excavation was closed.

Construction threatened the buried remains of the first kitchen, ca.1800-1860, for the Quaker Scattergood farmhouse and unidentified building remains in the backyard. No family history could identify the backyard building. The kitchen loci were excavated and foodway artifacts and flora/fauna remains were recovered from heavily disturbed contexts. Preliminary socio-economic interpretations indicate that the family was financially secure, being able to purchase popular ceramic wares and patterns of the day. The Quaker prohibition of alcoholic beverages and tobacco smoking appears to be reflected by the paucity of artifact types associated with these practices. Dietary patterns indicate meat consumption of local domestic pig (Sus scrofa) and fowl (Gallus sp.), with subsistence supplemented by the purchase of oyster (Crassostrea virginica) and hard-shell clam (Mercenaria mercenaria). The consumption of shellfish has been recorded at other contemporary farm sites in the area.

Excavation of the backyard building exposed the preserved remains of a 15 x 20 ft. above-ground structure that appears to have had two sequential functions, kitchen and woodworking shop, the latter following rebuilding after a fire. Contrasting the artifact patterns from the kitchen, there is a reduced frequency of tea service and decorated dishes, which indicates that the building may not have serviced family members but may have been used as an auxiliary kitchen for preparing and serving hired farm workers. Presence of personal grooming and hygiene among clothing artifact types may result from the building being used as a residence for an undetermined period of time. Above a level of burned wood and artifacts, woodworking tools were recovered which relates to the Scattergood family's documented involvement in carpentry.

An 18th-century farmhouse, the Ivin's family homestead, is being preserved by avoidance; however, construction endangers a section where outbuildings were located. Two archaeological deposits possibly related to outbuildings were identified in the area scheduled for construction. Two architectural methods appear to have involved the use of stone footers and post-in-ground construction. Based upon artifact patterns and food refuse, it appears that one of the buildings may have been involved with food preparation and service activities. Food waste disposal practices indicate that an effort was made to control refuse.
discard. This is thought to be indicative of 19th-century refuse disposal patterns, whereas 18th-century sites are frequently associated with a disposal practice involving the indiscriminate discarding of waste materials.

Monmouth County: In 1987, MAAR Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase III Data Recovery Investigation at the site of a proposed mail facility located near Red Bank in Monmouth County. The investigation was conducted on behalf of the U.S. Post Office, pursuant to Phase I and II surveys which had resulted in the identification of a National Register eligible historic archeological site dating to the 18th-century. The site was first settled in 1747 by one Joseph Allen, who moved there from Long Island, New York, with his wife and three children. It was continuously occupied by the Allen family until 1805, when the last surviving member of the family died and the property was acquired by the Covert family. Excavations at the site identified several in-ground features, including a small house (20 x 20 ft.), a summer kitchen/smokehouse, a small barn, a privy and several small refuse pits. The assemblage of artifacts recovered in the features consist of a typical cross-section of materials recovered at other mid-to-late 18th-century farmsteads in New Jersey; these include creamware, coarse and refined earthenwares, stoneware, and a few porcelain vessels, as well as artifacts relating to other functional groups such as architecture, personal items, arms and food remains. Noticeably absent from the assemblage were items relating to the consumption of alcohol and smoking, which provides strong confirmation for the Allen family as being practicing Quakers.

Although many topics were considered in the original research design, those concerning farmstead evolution and the effects of historic events turned out to be the most interesting. It has been postulated that farmsteads in New Jersey underwent an evolutionary process. The process started with the clearing of the land and the construction of a temporary shelter which was then replaced by a more permanent shelter and possibly a few outbuildings, once the farmstead became established. The second shelter was then replaced by a relatively more substantial house and variety of specialized structures once the farmstead moved from a subsistence-based economy to full participation in a market economy. This evolution does not appear to have taken place at the Allen farmstead, and the data obtained from both the archeological excavation and the documentation indicates that the Allen family fell on hard times. The cause of this decline is probably directly tied to the gradual disappearance of all the male members of the family from the farmstead. Joseph Allen and his wife both died ca. 1760, leaving the farm to their children; the two brothers, in turn, both disappeared during the American Revolution, leaving their sister Lydia Allen as the sole occupant of the farm after 1775.

Documents indicate that one of the brothers may have survived the war and had settled in New Brunswick, which may mean that this particular branch of the Allen family supported the King during the war. Final confirmation of the economic hardship suffered by the Allen family as well as the possibility of a family split, owing to different allegiances during the American Revolution, may be found in the will and testament of Lydia Allen. In the will she pleads with her neighbors, the Coverts, for Christian burial, in exchange for her "bedstead and spinning wheel," her last remaining possessions having any value.

PENNSYLVANIA

Baltimore District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Several undertakings are being conducted in Pennsylvania which involve historical properties. As part of the Lock Haven Flood Protection (LFP) project, cultural resource studies of the 1834-1880 Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and three historic districts are being prepared. Cultural resource studies of 10 rural 19th-century farmstead sites and one rural village site have been initiated in conjunction with the Cowanesque Lake Modification project in north-central Pennsylvania. The Wyoming Valley Pennsylvannia LFP project on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River will involve studies of a number of 18th-century frontier forts as well as historic residential, commercial, bridges, and industrial resources. Archaeological testing of Harrisburg's post-Civil War industrial and manufacturing sites will be undertaken as part of the Paxton Creek channel modifications project.

Philadelphia: The first archaeological site in the city to be designed by the Philadelphia Historical Commission under it's preservation ordinance, the Hertz Lot, is located along Philadelphia's waterfront, bounded by Delaware Avenue, Callowhill Street, Water Street and Vine Street. The Commission, in conjunction with the Philadelphia Maritime Museum, with funding provided by the William Penn Foundation, completed excavations at the Hertz Lot on December 24, 1987. The site offered a rare research opportunity to examine Philadelphia's colonial waterfront, as previous construction of I-95 precluded the examination of most of this waterfront by archaeologists. While information on wharves and land engineering techniques of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was sought, the site's location in the Northern Liberties, just beyond the city limits, with its broad, sandy shore, had made it ideal for the ship building industry. Research indicated that ship building probably started before William Penn's arrival, with the West shipyard in 1676. Shipyards continued to operate as a major activity of the block for most of the 1700s. The threat of development, not of the West shipyard directly but of a major portion of the remainder of the site, brought about test excavations in September of 1987. With the location of two wharf walls, or bulkheads through backhoe testing, the excavation was expanded.

A crew of six archaeologists, under the direction of Carmen A. Weber, excavated from October through December to uncover the remains of four wharves and a slipway. In addition to these maritime features, recovered artifacts include items such as a boat makers rule, a wooden handled chisel, numerous leather shoes, wood debris, brass pins, and various types of buttons. The artifacts are currently undergoing analysis at the Anthropology Laboratory at Temple University. A private consultant, Tamsen Fuller, is conserving wood and leather artifacts. The artifact collection will be housed at the Philadelphia Maritime Museum upon completion of our analysis. The wharves, and particularly the slipway, were extensively mapped and
photographed during excavation. These features, recorded to Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards with the help of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service, provide significant information on wharf construction and land engineering techniques of early Philadelphia.

Two of the four bulkheads appear to date to between 1750 and 1800. These bulkheads, constructed of logs, formed walls parallel and perpendicular to the shore. To form half lap joints, the logs were trimmed only at their ends, with a wooden tree nail, or trunnel, used to hold the logs in place. Sand and gravel fill, with scattered artifact deposition, created a flat, usable surface. Many of the logs of the earliest bulkhead were robbed out; reuse of these logs was indicated in another bulkhead. These logs also retained their bark, helping to identify many of them as varieties of pine.

Adjacent to the eighteenth century bulkheads was the excavation’s most important find - a ship’s way. Two parallel tracks, made of pine logs, sloped down towards the water along the side of the bulkhead. The grooves in these tracks, or ways, were probably for some type of wheeled carriage, or cradle, used to pull vessels in and out of the river. We exposed 83 feet of this ship’s way during our excavation. Artifacts found in the river bottom silt in between and on top of the ways dated the way to the early 1800s. The wrought iron spikes used to hold logs together in scarf joints and at various other crucial points support this date. Preliminary analysis of the dimensions of the way indicate sloops and shallops of approximately 50 feet in length were serviced here. These vessels were among the most common on the river then, used for ferrying goods and a variety of other activities. This ship’s way appears to illustrate a marked change in maritime technology. The date and the method of its construction (as part of a permanent dock or wharf) indicates its importance in the transition from eighteenth century temporary slips built for specific vessel launches, to mid to late nineteenth century permanent marine railways built for vessel launches and repairs. Research continues on comparing our slipway to other contemporary docks, wharves and ways along the East Coast.

The remaining bulkhead located in our excavation illustrates wharf technology of the early to mid nineteenth century. These bulkheads, built of faced logs held together with spiked common scarf joints, are more finely finished than their earlier counterparts. This change from the earlier use of half lap joints to common scarf joints may come from the application of ship building techniques, where use of the scarf joint is common, to wharf construction.

An interim report is currently being prepared as artifact analysis and research continues. Anyone interested in receiving more information on the excavation, or in sharing research related to this topic, is encouraged to contact Carmen A. Weber at the Philadelphia Historical Commission, 1313 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, PA 19106, (215) 686-4583.

Philadelphia District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: has been conducting cultural resources investigations at two major reservoir modification projects in northeastern Pennsylvania, a region for which very little archaeological information is known. At the Francis E. Walter Dam and Reservoir Modification Project along the Lehigh River Basin in Carbon, Monroe, and Luzerne Counties, the Corps has discovered the Stoddartsville Historic District, a 19th-century industrial village built around the development of navigation on the Lehigh River, and outlying farmsteads and mill sites. At the Prompton Dam and Lake Modification Project along the Lackawaxen River Basin in Wayne County, research has uncovered a National Register eligible historic district at the Village of Aldenville, a mid-19th-century tanning and lumbering site with associated outlying historical and industrial archaeological sites. Work is continuing at both project areas.

VIRGINIA

Farmindell Plantation, Prince George County: During the spring and summer of 1987, archaeological investigations continued at Farmindell Plantation 44PC62 (Heretick site). Fieldwork is under the direction of Senior Archaeologist Donald W. Linebaugh with the assistance of a very dedicated volunteer group.

A shovel test was conducted in the east side yard of the present dwelling. The test indicated a brick cellar feature approximately 20 by 24 feet in dimensions.

In midsummer 1987, limited testing of the feature was started. Two 5x5 foot test units were positioned to investigate the northeast and southeast corners of the structure. These tests revealed a brick cellar with a floor of 9x9 inch red brick tiles at approximately 3.25 feet below the present surface. The cellar is filled with large sections of fallen walls and architectural remains.

While the analysis is still underway, it appears that the cellar is a 17th century feature connected with the first or second owner of the property, Robert Bolling (1646-1709) or son Drury Bolling (1695-ca.1728). Artifactual remains from the fill of the brick structure date to ca.1750, indicating that the cellar was probably filled during the tenure of Theodoric Bland, Jr. (1761-1790).

Plans for the 1988 season include the completion of the cellar test units begun in 1987. Shovel testing will continue in the front and west side yard of the present house. Suzanne Erena joins the project in 1988 as the Director of Historical Research. A report on the 1986-87 investigations is scheduled for completion in the fall 1988.

Hampton University Sites: Under the direction of Marley R. Brown, III, and funded by Hampton University.

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, in conjunction with the Hampton University Museum, has been carrying out archaeological field research on the university campus since October of last year. Phase III excavations on two aboriginal sites and one 17th century domestic complex have taken place ahead of extensive development plans by the university scheduled for spring of 1988.

The late Middle Woodland base camps (44HT36 and 37) were uncovered by Phase I and II testing done by the Tidewater Cultural Resources Center last summer, and the Phase I1 work completed by CWF in December. Analysis has not been completed, but preliminary investigations which included the excavation of nearly
70 aboriginal pits, varying in depth from 0.5 to 5.5 feet, has indicated that the features appear to be the result of digging clay for pottery manufacture.

The 17th century colonial domestic complex, HT55, was first located during a V.R.C.A. survey of the area in 1979 and 1980. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation began Phase III excavations in late December, 1987 and will be continued through April, 1988. Two earth-fast structures, one containing a brick cellar, several fence lines, trash pits, and a well have been located and are in the process of excavation. Artifacts recovered from features excavated thus far seem to indicate a domestic complex of middle class means dating from the 1620s or 1630s and lasting into the third quarter of the 17th century.

Structure 1 - Remains of an earth-fast, 3-bay dwelling approximately 15' by 30' containing a brick-lined, tile-paved cellar on the west end, have been excavated. The 8 by 15 foot (interior measurement) cellar had two entrances with brick steps, one from the interior of the house and another from a bulkhead on the north side of the structure. A 24 by 24 foot fenced enclosure or lean-to with trench-laid sills was located on the south side of the building. Although there appears to be no evidence for a chimney, it probably was placed on the west side.

Structure 2 - Another earth-fast structure, indicated by approximately 40 post holes, was located adjacent to and west of Structure 1. What appears to be a fence trench connected the two buildings, indicating that they were likely contemporary. The four-bay earth-fast structure measures approximately 30 by 92 feet. Judging from the post hole arrangement, it apparently had a porch or lean-to affixed to its north and west sides. The chimney was probably on the west side as well.

Fences - The area containing the two structures was fenced in by an apparent trench-fence on the west side running for 92 feet, nearly the entire length of the excavation. Another slot-fence appears to have been fabricated of up-right planking which would stand perpendicular to the 92-foot fence and extended 54 feet to the west.

The entire complex appears to be fenced-in by a worm-type fence which runs the length of the site along the north side. It turns and proceeds south for 24 feet at which time it seems to form a loose enclosure located to the northwest of the housing area.

A triangular shaped slot-fence was located on the east side of Structure 1, contained two gates and enclosed an area of about 260 square feet.

Trash Pits - Several trash pits were associated with the occupation of the complex. The largest two were located just north of the cellar. A substantial amount of rubble in the top layers of the pits seems to indicate that they were probably continuing to receive debris up until the time of the destruction of the site. The pits contained mostly domestic trash, probably associated with the occupation of the complex and dating from the late 1620's to the mid-17th century.

Well - A well was located approximately 24 feet from the southwestern corner of Structure 2. A preliminary look at the artifacts recovered from the well indicate it was probably used as a trash receptacle during the third quarter of the seventeenth century. It contained, among other important finds, the earliest taurus skull found thus far in the Chesapeake region. Faunal remains from the well are extensive and will hopefully become quite informative during analysis.

Analysis of the features and artifacts recovered will be conducted with themes including a comparative study of vernacular architecture and settlement patterns in Tidewater, material culture patterns (especially in light of the site's proximity to a contemporary church), and foodways. Foodways analysis will include period use of the ample marine environment surrounding the Hampton area. A full report will be available by the end of this year.

Iron Industry in the Jefferson National Forest: Under the direction of archaeologists Michael B. Barber and Perry A. Tourtellotte, work has continued on 19th-century iron working sites. One furnace, Roaring Run in Botetourt County, has been placed on the National Register while historic documentation is being gathered on three others - Glenwood Furnace (Botetourt County), Catawba Furnace (Craig County), and Raven Cliff Furnace (Wythe County). Public interpretation is being implemented at Roaring Run Furnace and is planned for Raven Cliff Furnace.

Research has also continued on the furnace supporting colliers' industry. Numerous colliers' "pits" have been inventoried and two excavated. Producing charcoal to fuel the stacks, the colliers' pits in Virginia were normally 30-40 feet in diameter and marked by a build-up of ash and charcoal. Distribution appears to be in small clusters which one collier could fire and maintain at the same time. Plans call for dating the larger pieces of charcoal recovered from excavation through dendrochronology.

James Madison University Archeological Research Center: From December 1987 through April 1988, a field team from JMUARC under the direction of Clarence R. Geier and T. Ted Cromwell conducted a Phase II significance evaluation along a seven-block corridor on the south side of Duke Street in Alexandria, Virginia. The report concluded remains of early 18th-century residential structures and three mid-nineteenth-century Civil War structures were identified. The two domestic structures include preserved remains of the house foundations as well as large portions of the back and side yards. The three Civil War structures were part of the U.S. military railroad complex. Some sections of the cultural strata were preserved, as were the post patterns of these frame structures. Both the early nineteenth-century and mid-nineteenth-century cultural features are being recommended for Phase III excavation. The project is funded by the Virginia Department of Transportation.

In March of 1988 archaeologists from JMUARC concluded Phase II excavations funded by VDOT at the Hipkins Site (44RD30) in Richmond County on Virginia's Northern Neck. The site, occupied from the late seventeenth century through the early twentieth century, is located along Route 3 where is crosses Totuskey Creek. Documentary research revealed that there was a ferry crossing the creek from the late seventeenth until a bridge was built ca. 1770. In the late eighteenth century, a tavern was operating at the site, and from the 1790s through the early twentieth century there was a store. Research on the site will focus on the importance of the site's location at the junction of land and water transportation routes and
the socioeconomic history of the site. The recent Phase II work was directed by Donna J. Seifert and Craig Lukezic; Martha McCartney conducted the documentary research. Phase III work is planned for May 1988.

State Funding Increased for Preservation: Virginia's FY 1988-1990 budget contains welcome news for preservationists, as the Commonwealth will substantially increase funds for new preservation activities. Governor Gerald L. Baliles included over $1.6 million in new funds for preservation in his budget message sent to the General Assembly in January. This additional money supplements the existing programs of the Division of Historic Landmarks and the Department of Housing and Community Development. Funding for all of these programs was encouraged by the Governor's Commission to Study Historic Preservation, which submitted its initial report to Governor Baliles last November.

The largest single portion of the new funds will be used for a state grants program for preservation projects. A sum of $500,000 will be available each year for restoration and renovation activities. This is the first time a large grant program for "bricks and mortar" work will be in place in Virginia since the cutback in federal preservation grants in 1981. In response to a call for a regional preservation office for historic preservation, $139,000 was appropriated for each year to fund a pilot regional preservation center under the auspices of the Division of Historic Landmarks. The budget will also include $150,000 each year for a Division of Historic Landmarks salvage archaeology program, $75,000 each year for a survey of state-owned historic landmarks, and over $40,000 each year for additional design assistance under the "Main Street" program, which is administered through the Department of Housing and Community Development. State funds were also approved for a number of individual preservation projects.

Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks: State Archaeologist M. Catherine Slusser announces that a new report is available at no cost to anyone interested. Titled, "The Year In Review: A Summary of Archaeological Activities at the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, 1987", the report describes the programs and accomplishments of the Division's archaeological staff for 1987. In addition, program statements have been developed for the following: Laboratory and Curation Program; Threatened Archaeological Sites Research and Salvage Program; and Human Burials. Anyone wanting copies of above is asked to write or call Dr. Slusser at the following: Division of Historic Landmarks, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219, (804) 786-3143.

WEST VIRGINIA

Shepherdstown: Dr. Charles Hulse of the Department of Anthropology at Shepherd College (WV), has been involved in the analysis of pottery from the Weiss pottery site which was excavated in 1986. The Weiss pottery site is the oldest in West Virginia and was in operation by 1801 and remained in production until the Civil War. The analysis is concentrating on developing a chronological typology of redware produced at the site. In addition to the pottery analysis, students at the College assisted with the test excavations of about 20 historical sites within Shepherdstown during 1985 and 1986. These studies are also continuing. Persons interested in these studies can contact Dr. Hulse at (304) 876-2511.
Martin Site: In March 1987 the site of Hernando de Soto's 1539-1540 winter encampment was discovered in Tallahassee. During fieldwork from May to December, 1987, under the co-direction of B. Calvin Jones and Charles R. Ewen, nearly 1,200 square meters of land were excavated across a 1.2 acre tract prior to its development. The project resulted in the excavation of 1,960 separate proveniences producing an estimated 40,000 artifacts. With the help of dozens of volunteers, the artifacts were cleaned and made ready for analysis.

Analysis is presently underway in a laboratory established at the site. The artifacts are being classified and quantified using a data-coding system developed at the San Luis Archaeological Project for the Bureau of Archaeological Research. Once entered into a microcomputer, the data can be manipulated using dBase II, a widely available database management program.

To date over 300 proveniences have been analyzed and have already produced some interesting discoveries. These include the identification of a green variant of Columbia Plain majolica (AD 1492-1550) not previously reported from Florida and a new variety of punctated aboriginal pottery which appears to be unique to the site.

The property is currently ranked 10 on the State Conservation and Recreation Lands committee acquisition list. Negotiations are currently underway to secure the property for development into an historic park.

San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site: Dr. Gary Shapiro continued to direct excavations at the mission church of San Luis during the fall of 1987. The ruin of the wattle and daub building was found to be 21 meters long by 9 meters wide, with the long axis oriented from northwest to southeast (83.5 degrees west of north). The main entrance is thought to have been in the southern wall facing the town plaza. Evidence of both burned and unburned clay flooring was found within the building. Significant soil disturbance, encountered at the north end of the building, is believed to be the result of early treasure-hunting activities. Since the size and orientation of the church had been determined, investigations were concluded, and all units have been backfilled, except those being used for public interpretation.

In the spring of 1988 the first large-scale investigation of the village portion of the site was begun. Initial study of the area in 1984 located a deeply stratified trash pit (1.4 meters below surface), which yielded large amounts of Spanish and Indian artifacts. The upper strata of the pit contained large quantities of daub suggesting a nearby structure. To date, two large areas have been opened. The first surrounds the trash pit, which is oval in shape and measures 6 by 4 meters. The second area of excavation has exposed a variety of post molds, post holes and wall trench features that may represent several structures. This spring's field season will end May 27th with work in this village area continuing into the next field season.

The work at the San Luis site is funded by the Florida Department of State and the Florida Conservation and Recreation Land Trust Fund. Investigations of the church and village were funded in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Savannah River Valley: Chester B. DePratter, South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archeology, is currently involved in two research projects relating to colonial period Indian populations in South Carolina. He has just completed preliminary documentary research on the historic Indian occupation of the Savannah River Valley. That valley, uninhabited from the mid-15th to mid-17 centuries, was successively occupied by the Westo, Shawnee, Apalachee, Apalachi­cola, Yuchi, and Yamacraw in the period from 1660 to the American Revolution. This documentary research, to be published in a synthesis of Savannah River archaeology by the Savannah River Plant Archaeo­logical Research Program, will form the basis for a field project directed to locating and testing sites occupied by these immigrant groups.

A second research project currently being conducted by DePratter involves the role of the slave trade in disruption of southeastern Indian societies in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. This trade, centered in Charles Town, involved sale, and in many cases export, of large numbers of Indians from across the region.

TENNESSEE

University of Tennessee: Two historical archaeology field projects were conducted by the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in 1987. In April, testing began at the Gibbs Site (40KN124), a standing log house built in 1792 by Nicholas Gibbs, a German immigrant. Field work ended in July with laboratory analysis continuing through 1988. The Nicholas Gibbs Association requested that the department begin testing the site to locate outbuildings that were associated with the Nicholas Gibbs occupation. The field work was under the supervision of Charles H. Faulkner with students in an undergraduate archaeology research class and volunteers providing the labor. Excavation at this site was an excellent opportunity to continue our research on early domestic sites in the Knoxville area, and would provide our first comparison between a German-American site and several previously excavated Anglo-American house sites.

After systematic coring of several areas where informants and surface evidence indicated the locations of former outbuildings, two areas were chosen for testing with 3' x 3' units. One unit was placed in a deep ashy midden that produced numerous faunal remains and later eighteenth century ceramics. Nine units transected an area where an early structure was anticipated. No definite structure was found, but six postholes from early fences and a possible open shed were discovered in this area. Ceramics from a gully filled with domestic debris gave a mean ceramic date of 1833.

Analysis of the Gibbs site artifacts is still in progress; however, a preliminary study of the ceramic assemblage indicates 37% is lead-glazed redware, a much higher percentage of this ware than has been found at any of the Anglo-American house sites in the Knoxville area. Also, surface treatments such as slip-decoration and vessel forms like plates and a posset cup occur in this assemblage but not at the other sites. Until additional excavation is conducted
at this site in 1988, it is unclear if this high percentage of redware is due to a preference for this ware by German-Americans in this area, a specific function for this ware on certain areas of the Gibbs site, or simply greater availability of redware in the Gibbs neighborhood.

In September, the Blount Mansion Association requested that the department conduct a preliminary test for evidence of an original porch of “piazza” on the rear of Blount Mansion, the late eighteenth century home of William Blount, Governor of the Southwest Territory. Carried out by students and volunteers under the direction of Charles H. Faulkner, the excavation was co-ordinated with an architectural study of the rear wall of the Mansion. Although recent landscaping has badly disturbed the rear yard, a test trench in an area expected to reveal porch support piers produced no evidence of a porch foundation. The architectural study was also equivocal as to the presence of an eighteenth century porch. It is now believed such a structure may have originally been on the front of the Mansion.

In addition to the two above historical projects, excavation by the Department of Anthropology and UT Transportation Center from September through November on the Aenon Creek Site in Maury County produced evidence of a historic component. Principal investigator and field supervisor on this Tennessee Department of Transportation contract for Phase III mitigation on the General Motors Saturn Corporation Plant connector highway was Charles Bentz. Charles Faulkner conducted the study of the historic component.

The Saturn Parkway Site was largely a Middle Woodland habitation site, but an early nineteenth century component was indicated by a surface scatter of domestic debris. These artifacts were collected in a controlled surface collection. They were concentrated around a shallow historic feature that might have been beneath a dwelling. The artifacts are still being analyzed at this time, but our preliminary interpretation is that this was the site of a slave cabin.

MIDWEST

Reported by
Vergil E. Noble

ILLINOIS

American Resources Group: Several projects involving Historic period sites were conducted in 1987-1988 by American Resources Group, Ltd. (ARG), a contracting firm in Carbondale. Most of the efforts were focused in the Shawnee Hills of southern Illinois, specifically, Marion County and Lake Shelbyville in Shelby County. ARG personnel conducted a cultural resource survey of 922 hectares of land exchange parcels and timber sales tracts in the Shawnee National Forest for the USDA-Forest Service. Twenty-two historic sites were recorded, the majority of which were occupied during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In addition, five rock piles that probably represent the result of field clearing activities were recorded. A report of the investigations authored by Ronald E. Pulcher, Mary R. McCorvie, and Brad Koldehoff is on file at the office of the Shawnee National Forest, Harrisburg, Illinois.

Archaeological investigations at the Old Landmark (11MR54), an early to mid 19th-century tavern located on the old St. Louis-Vincennes Trace (now U.S. Route 50), are currently being conducted by ARG personnel for the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT). Preliminary archival research indicates that the tavern was owned and operated by Benjamin Vermillion at least at early at 1823 and perhaps earlier. Samuel Young, a Revolutionary War veteran who had traveled with George Rogers Clark across southern Illinois on the march from Kaskaskia, Illinois, to Fort Sackville (Vincennes, Indiana) in 1779, purportedly settled at site 11MR54 in 1811. The tavern site is situated at a fort in the old trail, with the southern branch terminating at Kaskaskia and the northern branch at St. Louis. A report of the investigations by Mary R. McCorvie and Mark J. Wagner will be submitted to IDOT later this summer.

Other historic archaeological field work in Illinois currently being conducted by ARG staff includes archival research and detailed pedestrian survey of the Lithia Springs Chautauqua, Lake Shelbyville, for the St. Louis District, Army Corps of Engineers. Founded by a Unitarian minister, Lithia Springs was an independent chautauqua that operated from 1891 to 1921. This project is part of a larger historical interpretive program for the Lithia Springs Chautauqua, which will include a hiking trail and interpretive signs. A historical documentation report prepared by Mary R. McCorvie is on file at the Lake Shelbyville Management Office, Shelbyville, Illinois.

In 1984, ARG personnel conducted Phase III archaeological investigations at 3 mid-19th-century Upland South farmsteads in Perry County, Illinois. All were located within a mining area owned by Consolidation Coal Company of St. Louis. A report of these investigations was published in 1987 and includes site plans, artifact and faunal analyses, and conclusions concerning the Upland South cultural tradition in 19th-century southern Illinois. A comparison with other historic farmsteads in Illinois, the Midwest, and the Southeast is also presented. The report is available from American Resources Group, 127 N. Washington, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, for $10.00 plus $1.50 postage and handling.

MICHIGAN

Downtown Detroit: Gilbert/Commonwealth Associates of Jackson is currently involved with construction monitoring and archaeological salvage of a city block area in downtown Detroit. The work is being privately funded by the block developer, John Madden Company of Englewood, Colorado. Owing to the extensive development that took place on the property after 1850, sensitivity zones potentially containing archaeological remains were limited to sidewalk frontages and back lot areas flanking the alley. Beyond those zones, virtually the entire block had been gutted by basement structures.

From the outset, the scope of investigation was directed toward answering specific questions relating to the determination of original surface depths, as well as the identification and recording of architec-
tural/archaeological features, such as foundation and cellar locations, sheet midden, and privy deposits relating to the pre-1810 use of the property. Additionally, a major element of the project was directed toward the identification of surviving remains associated with St. Anne's Catholic Cemetery, which occupied a portion of the block between ca. 1706 and 1817/18.

Since only a minute fraction of the original groundscape was believed to yet remain, the investigation program was envisioned primarily as a testing operation that could serve to provide valuable data on depth variables. Those data, in turn, could be extended into the surrounding street system. The basis underlying this approach stemmed directly from the fact that the original town plan, as it existed throughout the 18th century, was completely modified after the fire of June, 1805, which leveled the entire town. Subsequent implementation of the Woodward Plan in 1806-07 created a block system overlapping the pre-fire street arrangement on an oblique angle of about a 35 degree variance. Thus, it is very likely that a significant portion of the original community remained below the pre-1805 community, the Madden property represented the last block area that, at this late date, offered any potential for determining the original surface level, the likely depths of cellar and privy features, and depth levels associated with the St. Anne's burials extending into the surrounding street system.

Field investigation of the site was conducted from August to October, 1986, with Gilbert/Commonwealth staff member C. S. Demeter acting as Principal Investigator and Field Director. The project Manager was D. J. Weir. Feature areas examined at that time include the edge element of St. Anne's Cemetery and a cellar backfilled during the immediate post-fire period. Another feature incompletely investigated is identifiable as a stratified living floor containing elements of a wooden plank floor overlain by a veneer of ash, presumably representative of the 1805 fire itself. This was capped by a mason's lime mortar and stone staging floor. Also of notable potential was the rebuilding phase for the community during the years preceding outbreak of the War of 1812. It is anticipated that this later feature will be examined more thoroughly during the spring of 1988.

MINNESOTA

Voyageurs National Park: Archeologist Jeffrey Richner of the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) directed a six-person crew during five weeks of survey and testing in Voyageurs National Park. The park is located near International Falls, Minnesota, along the U.S.-Canadian border. This fieldwork is part of a multi-year effort to inventory sites along the major lake shorelines in the park. Unusually low water levels in the summer of 1987 contributed to survey success. Twenty-two new sites were recorded, and testing was undertaken at an additional six previously known sites. Test excavations at four of the sites greatly expanded present knowledge of poorly documented 18th- and 19th-century aboriginal occupations within the park. A sample of artifacts representing early French influences in the region was collected.

One of the most important discoveries was the presence of a paleosol horizon across several islands in Lake Kabetogama. This surface has significant implications for site distribution and preservation within the park. The project also included survey of several proposed campgrounds and picnic areas on Rainy and Kabetogama lakes.

CENTRAL PLAINS

Reported by
Robert Bray

KANSAS

Mahaffie House and Farmstead: The Kansas State Historical Society and the City of Olathe, Kansas, are joint sponsors of a research project at the Mahaffie House and Farmstead in Olathe. The Mahaffie house is operated as a city museum and includes the site of an 1850s farmstead and a standing 1880s stone farmhouse and outbuildings. The project is directed by Society archeologist William B. Lees and will focus on the site of the 1850s dwelling and outbuildings and is designed to obtain information needed for reconstruction and interpretation. An important component of this project is also public outreach. Labor for the project will be provided entirely by volunteers, with education for non-participants being provided by tours, lectures, and media coverage.

NORTHWEST

Reported by
Priscilla Wegars

IDAHO

China Mountain: The Payette National Forest is seeking experienced and inexperienced volunteers for an archaeological excavation of features and structures associated with Chinese terraced garden developments along the South Fork of the Salmon River. Work will begin on Monday 20 June 1988 and continue until Monday 4 July 1988, weekends included. Volunteers may work as little as one day; college credit for longer terms is available through the University of Idaho. For more information contact Jeff Fee or Larry Kingsbury, Payette National Forest, P.O. Box 1026, McCall, ID 83638, (208) 634-8151

ALASKA

Reported by
Ty L. Dilliplane

Bristol Bay: Archaeological survey and intensive testing was carried out by Berkley B. Bailey (Univer-
foundations, a stone foundation and chimney, a from the 1984 work. By the end of the season the during the course of the survey. These features included large collapsed wooden structures, earthen concentrations, wharf and bridge pilings, and the ruins of two small boats. However, the majority of features (n=208) found were pits of various shapes and sizes. Mapping of the cultural features was continued from the 1984 work. By the end of the season the entire downtown section had been mapped. This was the section of town that had been laid out on a grid pattern during the gold rush. In addition, sections of the military reservation and uptown Dyea were also surveyed. Uptown Dyea is another commercial section of town that fronted Trail Street, also known as the Chilkoot Trail, and was only roughly grided out during the gold rush.

The archaeological grid was extended 1100 meters through dense forest, reaching a point of 1650 meters north and 350 meters east of the main datum established on the southern edge of town. Eleven 1 by 1 meter test pits were excavated through a very shallow and widely scattered cultural deposit. Occasional concentrations of artifacts were found near building locations. Surprisingly, two pits placed in the military reservation were totally unproductive and further work is needed to explain this anomaly.

Work planned for 1986 included the continuation of the Dyea townsite survey and the beginning of an intensive survey of the Chilkoot Trail.

SOUTHWEST

Reported by

James E. Ayres

ARIZONA

S.P. Railroad Station: Archaeological Research Services, Inc., in conjunction with the architectural firm of Gerald A. Doyle and Associates, has recently completed the background research and fieldwork aspects of an historic archaeological program at the city-owned site of ca. 1880 Southern Pacific Railroad Station/Hotel in Yuma. This study, directed by Lyle M. Stone, is being sponsored by the City of Yuma, which is planning the reconstruction of this major structure as a focal point for the development of Yuma Crossing Park. The park contains, as well, National Historic Landmark structures and remains associated with the mid-to-late 19th century Yuma Territorial Prison, Fort Yuma (on the California site of the Colorado River), and Yuma Quartermaster Depot.

The program of fieldwork was designed to expose and document subsurface architectural and other cultural remains associated with the depot structure. A total of 26 test trenches were excavated (using a combination of backhoe and hand labor), and resulted in the definition of spread wall brick/lime mortar masonry foundations representing each wall and all corners of the building. Future investigations at the site may involve the excavation of a basement, outhouses, and associated outbuildings. A technical report of findings is being prepared for submission to the City of Yuma.

Gila River Farms Expansion: Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd. (ACS) of Tempe, under the auspices of the Gila River Indian Community and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is conducting investigations of a dairy and several secondary trash deposits surrounding Butte camp, one of two camps which comprised Camp Rivers, a World War II Japanese-American internment camp, located on the Gila River Indian Community. At the time of its occupation, August 1942 to November 1945, Butte Camp housed approximately 12,000 Japanese-Americans. The 1988 fieldwork, to be conducted by Monique Sawyer-Lang under the direction of Dr. Richard Effland, Jr., will involve collection and
analysis of materials and will focus on quantification and classification of artifacts found within the context of the historic scatter surrounding Butte Camp. This investigation will provide information relating to Japanese-American material culture during the encampment, information which might not be readily available from existing documentation.

Mission San Xavier del Bac: After 1691, Mission San Xavier del Bac became an important outpost of the Spanish empire. The surviving mission church, which dates from the later eighteenth century, represents one of the most important examples of baroque architecture in the United States. As part of the development of a new museum complex, archaeological testing was undertaken in a large room (measuring 10 by 5 meters) adjacent to the nave of this building. Since 1797, this room has been protected by a massive, vaulted, masonry roof, which is suspended over 5 meters above its floor. Excavation revealed a series of sealed, stratified surfaces that dated to between 1700 and 1900. Removal of the upper floor revealed the original ground plan of the room, which was apparently intended for use as a refectory or a chapter house. The wall of an earlier building, constructed out of adobe bricks, was discovered beneath the construction level of the last church (begun about 1785). Because of the unusual protection afforded by the roof and the dry desert climate, a wide variety of otherwise perishable organic materials were recovered. These included a fragment of a carved and painted gourd vessel, cloth, wood, wheat, maize, beans, and straw. Other artifacts discovered included animal bones, stone projectile points, fragments of copper vessels, several hundred sherds of Indian pottery, a few specimens of maiolica, glass and shell beads, the iron blade of a knife, and a bronze button. Many of these items will be exhibited in the completed museum. The archaeological project was headed by Jack Williams in cooperation with Ivonne De La Cruz and Anita G. Cohen, all of Tucson.

Plan 6 Mitigation: This project, technically known as the Historical Archaeological Studies for the Regulatory Storage Division of the Central Arizona Project, is in its second of three years. The project is studying 50 sites related to dam construction activities from the 1890s to 1940s. Sponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and conducted by Dames and Moore of Phoenix, the project has received considerable visibility in recent months through symposia at the SHA annual meeting in January, 1988, and the Public History Conference in Denver in March, 1988; displays at Arizona Archaeology Week in late March and at the SAA meeting in Phoenix in April; and a poster session at the SAA. Papers and presentations have been given to local Arizona organizations, BOR, SAA, and are under consideration for the 1988 AAA and 1989 SHA meetings. Presently, artifact data entry is nearing completion and interpretation of over 140,000 artifacts from the 895 features is underway. Technical descriptions of the features and historical contexts of the 50 sites are being developed. Ancillary reports of surveys of hydraulic mining systems and river ranches and homesteads related to the project are drafted. The second annual report is due in October 1988. The historical research team is currently preparing syntheses of histories of the seven dam areas under study, which will be integrated with the archaeological data in an interpretive volume.

NEW MEXICO

Trujillo Site: In February 1988 the Research Section, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, began excavation of a Territorial Period house located near Abiquiu in the Chama River Valley of north-central New Mexico. The Trujillo house is an eight room C-shaped adobe structure, which was occupied during the last half of the 18th century and abandoned around 1900. Internal features include traditional corner fireplaces as well as fireplaces set into false corners created by construction of a short wing-wall near the centers of interior walls. Varying internal wall thicknesses suggest several periods of construction, with the house reaching its current size and form by increments.

A trash-filled borrow pit located a few meters north of the house has yielded a considerable number of artifacts and subsistence-related materials. The borrow pit appears to have originally been used as a source for the adobe used in constructing the house, and later as a handy trash pit. Artifact analysis has not yet begun, but initial inspection of materials indicates that locally made Hispanic wares as well as late Jicarilla Apache micaceous wares and Euro-American ceramics are present. Analysis of bone and macrobotanical samples should provide considerable subsistence-related information.

Excavations are continuing under the direction of James L. Moore, and are expected to be completed in April. At that time, examination of a nearby Spanish Colonial Period site under the direction of Jeffrey Boyer will begin. Though little is currently visible on the surface of this site, it is thought to be the location of one of the earliest Spanish settlements in this part of New Mexico.

CANADA-ONTARIO

Reported by
Jon K. Jouppien

Gordon House, Amherstburg: Last season archaeological investigations were conducted in conjunction with the subsequent relocation and stabilization of the Gordon house. The excavations were conducted by the London-based firm of Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates, Inc. The archaeological work was undertaken to make way for the construction of a new motel on the former house-site.

Located on Dalhousie St. (now at the corner of Dalhousie and Murray St.), in the town of Amherstburg, the Gordon house is one of Ontario's oldest extant dwelling structures. The town of Amherstburg, situated about 12 km. southeast of Windsor was a key station on the St. Lawrence/Great Lakes transportation network, and a significant garrison community during the War of 1812. The town began to develop in 1796, around Fort Amherstburg or Fort Malden as it later became known during the American occupation. Today Amherstburg has one of Ontario's few niches of
architecture and related resources, dating from before the War of 1812. The Gordon house, namesake of the garrison’s senior officer who resided there, was also believed to have been used as a mess. The more than 3,000 artifacts recovered are ample evidence of these domestic activities.

The firm of Mayer, Phil, Poulton and Associates successfully solicited labour in a local newspaper to form the core of their field-crew. Unfortunately, time did not permit an opportunity to locate the sites of known outbuildings which included stables and a storage shed. The project was financed by $5,000.00 allotted by the town, as a mandatory condition prior to the receipt of a $45,000.00 grant from the Ontario Heritage Foundation to the Town to undertake the building stabilization. The final analysis will reveal information regarding the life-ways of the Gordon house occupants which will hopefully be incorporated into the architectural and historical interpretation of this project.

Hamilton-Wentworth Archaeological Foundation: Rita Michael reports the formation of an important new organization, the “Hamilton-Wentworth Archaeological Foundation.” The Foundation was established last year to provide a voice to speak on behalf of rapidly dwindling archaeological resources in one of Canada’s largest industrial/urban districts, the Greater Hamilton metropolitan area. In addition the formation hopes to initiate research projects, take contract assessment, mitigation and excavation work.

The Foundation is inter-disciplinary in nature and supported by a wide cross-section of Hamilton based groups including heritage and historical societies and McMaster University. In the future the Foundation will offer training programs dealing with topics such as techniques in field archaeology, archaeological lab procedures and other topics of historic and anthropological nature. Their first newsletter will be printed this summer.

For further information contact, Rita Michael at (416) 524-1384.

CARIBBEAN

Reported by
David R. Watters

ANTIGUA

Dr. Lydia M. Pulsipher (Associate Professor of Geography, University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and Dr. Conrad M. Goodwin have just completed an initial survey of the cultural resources associated with the Betty's Hope Estate on the eastern Caribbean island of Antigua. Between c.1660 and c.1960 Betty's Hope existed as one of the island's most prominent estates. Owned by the Codrington family for nearly all of that 300-year period, the remains of the estate today are owned by the government which wants to develop it into an island educational, interpretative, and visitor center. The project is under the auspices of the Ministry of Economic Development, Department of Tourism and the Historical and Archaeological Society of Antigua and Barbuda.

The pilot study focused on archaeological remains, documentary research, and oral histories. Beneath the dense acacia that covers most of the site lie the ruins of two windmill towers, the factory complex (boiling house, curing house, and still house), the great house and several associated dependencies, two laborers' villages (both pre- and post-emancipation), water catchment and cistern complexes, roads, fields, ponds, gardens, and other estate features. Scattered surface artifacts indicate a date range from 17th-century earthenware sherds to post-World War II bottle glass fragments. The Codrington papers comprise, perhaps, the most extensive single collection of West Indian plantation documents in existence, and include several maps of the estate from 1710 to the beginning of the 20th century. Several informants from nearby villages were born or worked on the estate until the 1960s and have memories of their grandparents who labored there in the latter 19th century.

Plans are being developed for a short field season during the late summer of 1988, and more extensive fieldwork during 1989 and 1990. The long-range research focus will be on changes in social relationships, in the agric-industrial complexes, in the domestic complexes, in ecology, and in the processes that formed and altered the site's archaeological record.

BARBADOS

From the 1650's to 1834, tens of thousands of slaves died in Barbados, for a time England's wealthiest and most populous New World colony. The vast majority of these slaves were buried in unmarked sugar plantation cemeteries. In the early 1970s, excavations at Newton plantation's cemetery yielded the remains of 104 individuals interred from about 1660 to 1820--the largest and earliest group of Africans and African-descended slaves yet excavated from undisturbed contexts in the New World. Analyses of Newton's skeletal and cultural materials over the years have demonstrated the value of slave cemeteries for shedding light on the biological and cultural history of early Caribbean black populations.

Under the overall direction of Jerome Handler (Southern Illinois University) and with Michael Conner (Kampsville Archaeological Center) as the Field Director, a ten week bioarchaeological project took place in Barbados during the summer of 1987. Primarily supported by the National Geographic Society with supplementary funding from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the major objective of this project was to locate new sugar plantation slave cemetery sites and to recover skeletal and artifactual remains that could ultimately be used to expand the Newton findings and to test hypotheses raised by these findings. Utilizing knowledge gained from the Newton research, archaeological survey and testing focused on five sugar plantations with histories extending deep into the slave period and for which there existed strong oral or historical evidence for slave cemeteries. This research, however, failed to discover traces of any cemetery or recover any contextual evidence of human remains.

The failure to find the expected raises a variety of questions relating to archaeological methodology and the nature of Caribbean slave cemeteries and burials. A report, in preparation, discusses the background to
the research, how and why the five plantations were selected, and details the archaeological work conducted; the report also incorporates oral and historical evidence relating to the five plantations, and attempts to account for the failure to locate burial sites. Finally, the report will consider some more general historical and anthropological issues with respect to unmarked Caribbean slave cemeteries, the problems of locating them, and how, in areas that have undergone prolonged intensive cultivation, they can offer unique non-disturbed archaeological contexts for the investigation of early slave populations.

PUERTO RICO

In March of 1988, MAAR Associates, Inc., under the direction of Catherine N. Shelton, Research Associate, and Linda S. Robinson, Project Consultant, conducted a cultural resources survey for the Department of the Army, Jacksonville District, Corps of Engineers, along a 1000 ft. transect of the River Santiago in Aguadilla, and a Determination of Eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for site N-6, a sugar factory located approximately 200 ft. north of the river transect.

Surface survey, shovel testing and examination of river bank profiles did not reveal any evidence of prehistoric or historic sites in the river transect, deemed an area of low archaeological potential based on other findings from Eastern Puerto Rico.

Site N-6, the Central Triunfo, now lies in ruins. It was a working sugar factory for a 15 year period, from 1917 to 1933. Two railroad bridges are associated with the Central, the concrete footers from a collapsed railroad bridge, and an iron and wood truss bridge listed on the Inventario de Ingeniero y Industria that still stands.

Most metal and machinery have been stripped from the Central building, and various structural features remain intact on the site. Several prefabricated workers' houses thought to have been associated with the Central also remains near the site. The Central, destroyed by hurricanes in 1928 and 1932 and sold at auction in 1933, was built at a time of local centralization and revival in the Puerto Rican sugar industry. The mill used steam to grind cane; but other portions of the processing, such as the use of a furnace and train system, were probably more similar to earlier practices on the islands than to more modern, highly mechanized processes, requiring a greater capital investment than was available at the time. The Triunfo Central is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places because of its place in the history of sugar production in Puerto Rico.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Coakley Bay, St. Croix: During the summer of 1987, MAAR Associates Inc., conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey on a 111.76 acre tract of land located at Coakley Bay. The survey was authorized by Peter Ross of Development Consultants on behalf of the owners of a residential development proposed for the property. The project was undertaken by Kenneth Baumgardt, Research Associate, and Wayne Mellin, Field Supervisor. The survey resulted in the discovery of six historic sites or site components and the relocation of aboriginal site 12Vm1-2 within Estate Coakley Bay. The historic sites or components reflect the cultural changes which took place during the period of Danish sugar cane plantations ca. 1733-1917. The area progressed from three small plantations into the larger Estate Coakley Bay which continued to function until the demise of the Danish sugar industry.

Three domestic sites containing ceramics dating to the second quarter of the eighteenth century were located. Such early undisturbed sites are rarely found on St. Croix. Two of the sites were located in the western third of the project area within an area which was originally owned by Madame Elizabeth Potter in 1741. The third site is in the eastern third of the project area within a plantation owned by William Thayer before 1750. Based upon evidence observed during the survey, it appears that these sites may provide information concerning early building patterns, material culture, dietary patterns, among other aspects of life ways of the first lasting settlements on St. Croix.

Two areas containing mostly Afro-Cruzan ceramics sherd, probably also dating to the eighteenth century, were identified. One of these sites is small and also contained some European ceramics. It was located on a large salt pond and may have been part of the Potter plantation. The other site, located on plantation land owned by James Barrow in 1740, is the largest Afro-Cruzan site to have been identified. This site covers 14 acres and includes artifact types which had been misidentified fifty years ago as deriving solely from a prehistoric occupation. No plantation scatter was located during the survey, but cartographic evidence shows that the Barrow plantation core would have been located on the south side of the road, near the worker's village. Limited testing indicates that these sites are significant and contain information concerning an unrecorded era in Cruzan history including information on house patterns, ceramic vessel types, dietary patterns, and refuse patterns. A large complex of ruins are located in the north central part of the project area at Estate Coakley Bay. These include a significant number of standing structures dating from the eighteenth through the nineteenth centuries. These are the architectural remains of the plantation core of Estate Coakley Bay. The plantation was operated as a sugar cane plantation until the mid nineteenth century, when prior to its demise it was converted into a cotton plantation. Artifacts collected during the survey reflect occupational history with a direct correlation to the recorded history of the site. In association with the plantation core is a large workers' village, with seventeen observable structural remains. Material evidence collected during the survey indicated that the workers used European goods, as well as locally made Afro-Cruzan wares. The plantation complex, including residential area, mill area, and workers' village, are all in a good state of preservation and could provide much information concerning material culture, dietary patterns, refuse patterns, as well as agricultural alterations forced on the planters following historic events.
St. Croix: A Phase I and limited Phase II archaeological survey was conducted on a tract of land located on the south shores of St. Croix, during June, 1987. The survey was conducted to satisfy Coastal Zone Management regulations concerning the Palm Shores development of Estate Diamond-Keturah, a former colonial sugar plantation. The survey was conducted by MAAR Associates, Inc. of Newark, DE. The goal of the investigation was to locate and identify any cultural resources which might be present in the area to be impacted. The Phase I survey included a thorough background study of documents pertaining to the historical land use of the project area as well as a study of aboriginal settlement patterns and a review of known sites in the area.

The ruins of the plantation house complex and the sugar factory are visible and archaeological evidence of the occupations of the site are intact. The Great House, adjoining outbuildings, cemetery, former slave village, and various other structures pertaining to the growth and processing of sugar cane were located. This plantation site contains a wealth of architectural and archaeological information. In addition to the integrity of the extensive cultural remains, there is also an outstanding correlation on this site between archaeological data and historic documentation.

Historical research in the Danish and U.S. National Archives by George Tyson, Project Historian, has established that Diamond-Katurah is one of the best documented of all West Indian plantations. In addition to the rich demographic and economic data found in tax and probate records, the archives contain detailed plantation accounts, journals, daybooks, inventories and correspondence related to the estate for the period between 1770 and 1870. The eighteenth century records could well be the most extensive and detailed of their kind in existence.

The uniqueness of available documentation, coupled with the archaeological and architectural remains, establishes Estate Diamond-Keturah as one of the leading sites in the Virgin Islands, possibly even in the Caribbean, for future ethnohistorical research into topics such as Caribbean plantation life, slavery practices, and the Afro-Cuzan culture.

In addition to the Estate Diamond-Keturah plantation site, an historic site at Vaghus Point was located. The survey and excavations revealed a short-term residence was occupied, apparently for use by a watchman under the employ of the Danish Custom's Office. This site appears to be a rarity in that it is both non-agricultural and non-urban. In addition, the site could contribute valuable information about colonial customs service, a virtually unknown subject. Since the site would have been occupied by Danes, cultural remains there could illuminate the relationship of Danish Material culture to the essentially British/African cultural traditions prevailing in the plantations.

Blissard Estate historic site was also located on a hilltop within the Diamond-Keturah plantation but outside the project area. Archaeological field work also identified a previously unrecorded aboriginal occupation site at East Vagus Point on flat ground above Manchineel Bay. The site appears to be free of historic disturbance and testing revealed evidence of both Ostionoid and Elenoid cultural use of this area.
The Moquegua Bodegas Project (Peru): The Moquegua Bodegas Project, directed by Prudence M. Rice (University of Florida), is an investigation of the ruins of wineries (bodegas) in the Moquegua valley of far southern Peru. These wineries were established as part of initial Spanish Colonial settlement of the valley in the mid-16th century, and manufacture of wine and brandy was the area's economic mainstay until the end of the 19th century. The project is directed toward determining the economic, technological, and historical factors influencing the establishment and functioning of the wine-making industry. Of particular interest are processes whereby indigenous cultural patterns—especially highland-lowland trade—were integrated with new Spanish elements.

The project began with two short seasons of survey in 1985 and 1986, with the aim of recording the locations of bodega ruins and inventorying the large earthenware jars (tinajas) used for fermentation and storage (see P. Rice, "The Moquegua Bodegas Survey", National Geographic Research 3(2):135-138(1987). The third season, summer 1987, was devoted to shovel testing and mapping of a sample of sites, and excavations at one bodega ruin.

A total of 30 bodega locations have been identified in the narrow, 28-km-long valley, primarily on the sandy slopes at the margins of irrigated agricultural land. Although many bodegas have been completely destroyed, those in good condition consist of multi-roomed adobe structures with cane roofs and several open courtyards. Many of the sites have both residential and "industrial" areas, the latter characterized by distinctive facilities associated with wine- and brandy-making, including: lagares, stone-lined tanks for crushing grapes; large rooms housing rows of tinajas, partially buried in the earth; and falcos or distillery apparatus. In addition, numerous large kilns are presumed to have been used in firing the tinajas.

Nearly 1400 tinajas have been inventoried. They are noteworthy in part because of their size: up to nearly nine feet in height (depth) and estimated to hold an average of 400-450 gallons of liquid. The tinajas are also of interest because of their dates and inscriptions, including names of saints and places. Dates on in situ tinajas range from 1550 to 1853, with approximately 60% having dates in the last half of the 18th century, a boom time for the Moquegua viticultural industry.

During the 1987 season, 27 of the better-preserved bodegas were shovel-tested to identify locations of 16th century remains. Thirty bodegas were mapped with a laser transit. Locumbilla bodega was selected for excavation on the basis of shovel tests and documentary evidence reporting its existence by 1605. Sixteen units were excavated at Locumbilla, the most interesting findings being a burned feature with a radiocarbon date calibrated to AD 1630 +/- 60, and a buried kiln (see P. Rice and G. Smith, "Fruit of the Vine: The Spanish Colonial Wine Industry in Moquegua, Peru", paper presented at SHA meeting, Reno, 1988).

During the upcoming 1988 season, project personnel will carry out additional excavations at Locumbilla in the area of the kiln, and excavate a second bodega site, yet to be selected. The Moquegua Bodegas Project is sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Maya-Spanish Contact in Sixteenth-Century Belize: Though most archaeological work in the Maya lowlands has focused on the centuries prior to the Classic Maya collapse in the ninth century, there has been, in recent years, a waxing interest in the Postclassic and Conquest periods. A project directed by Elizabeth Graham of the Royal Ontario Museum at the site of Negroman-Tipu in Belize is the brainchild of anthropologist Grant Jones, now at Davidson College in North Carolina. Jones' ethnographic research on the Maya in Belize triggered an interest in the nature of Maya-Spanish contact in a region which British tradition had held was not only largely devoid of an indigenous population, but had seen little in the way of Spanish incursion. (Jones' ethnohistoric research was later to document, as does the archaeological evidence, that the Spanish had indeed made their presence felt in Belize. More significant is the fact that the Spanish were expelled by the Maya in a rebellion that perhaps can be classified as one of the few successful indigenous efforts to overthrow Spanish control).

Archaeological excavations were carried out at Tipu in the hope that we would be able to characterize, at least in part, the nature of Maya-Spanish contact in a region that was clearly beyond the pale of direct Spanish authority and influence. What we have learned, based on artifact analyses so far, is that the community on which we have focused dates to the earlier period of Spanish contact recorded in the documents, from 1544 to 1638. During this time, the Maya seem to have adhered to Christian practice, if the burials are good indication. Burial positions are Christian and offerings are virtually absent, though grave goods in the form of jewelry and other adornments are relatively abundant. Our best, but not sole, indicators of the sixteenth-century Colonial presence are glass beads, which are found as necklaces or other adornment almost exclusively in children's burials. There are clear indications in the form of at least one cache, a "pagan" ritual platform, and numerous "idols" that the Maya adherence to Christianity was peppered with Precolumbian practices—or perhaps it was the other way round.

In addition to religion and ritual, we are also attempting to assess data from middens that suggest the persistence of indigenous trade networks in the face of Spanish disruptions, and the data from the burials that suggest a population relatively free of infection, anemia or trauma.

Though no further field work is currently planned at Tipu, analysis of the excavation data is proceeding, as is Jones' synthesis of the data from the ethnohistoric documents. Publications and papers on the work at Tipu are listed below. Artifact collections are temporarily housed at the Royal Ontario Museum, except for the pottery that is being analyzed by Dr. Prudence Rice, the project ceramicist, at the Florida State Museum at Gainesville.

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS


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The excavation of two sites in southern Ghana was directed by Christopher R. DeCorse during 1986 and 1987. The first of these projects was carried out at Elmina, the African settlement located next to Castle Sao Jorge d'Mina, the earliest of the European trading posts established in sub-Saharan Africa. A small excavation was also undertaken at the site of Daccubie, an early nineteenth century Danish plantation.

Nine months of excavations at the site of Elmina were concluded in December 1986. The site presents a very interesting case from both historical and archaeological perspectives. An African settlement existed at Elmina prior to the foundation of Elmina Castle by the Portuguese in 1482, but the town expanded rapidly as a result of its advantageous trading position. European records, which provide only a limited picture of the African town, depict the growth of a dense settlement along the peninsula in front of the Castle. Elmina's growth continued after the capture of the Castle by the Dutch in 1637. The settlement was noted for its masons and by 1700 the town boasted as many as 1000 stone buildings. Population estimates for the eighteenth century range between twelve fifteen thousand inhabitants.

Elmina was one of the major trading stations on the West African coast, with the ships of many nations calling there to trade in gold, slaves and other commodities. The destruction of the town came on June 13, 1873, as a result of conflict with the British. The Dutch cession of Elmina castle to the British in 1872 was not recognized by some sections of the town and after a final ultimatum, the British bombarded the settlement from the Castle, neighboring Fort St. Jago, and a number of armed canoes in the Benya River. The old town was razed and the area used as a parade ground. A new settlement was established to the north of the Benya River.

The town site has remained largely undisturbed since the nineteenth century, providing a unique opportunity for studying the archaeology of the settlement. More than thirty structures have been located on the basis of surface indications and the excavations of over 200 square meters. The excavated material ranges in age from the pre-contact period to 1870s, but the majority dates to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Artifacts include a wide range of locally produced material, as well as trade items of American, Chinese, European, and possibly South African origin.

The data recovered supplements the limited documentary information on life in the town and helps define the nature of acculturation within the context of early European contact and trade. Multi-storied, dressed stone buildings and a myriad of imported goods demonstrate the impact of external influences. However, the overall pattern remains dominantly African, as evidenced by such phenomena as the continued prevalence of bowls rather than plates, grinding stones, and the continued practice of burial within the house. The information also provides one source of comparison with New World studies of the African diaspora.

A small excavation at the Daccubie plantation in the Akwapim Hills was carried out during March of 1987 by field school students from the University of Ghana, Legon. Daccubie and some of the neighboring plantations are quite distinct from the slave plantations of the New World as they developed, at least in part, as a response to the abolitionist movement. Theoretically, crops supplied by the slave plantations would be grown by free laborers in West Africa thus making slavery unnecessary.

Although operating for only four years prior to its destruction by the Asante in 1811, Daccubie was among the most productive of the plantations founded in southern Ghana. The plantation was established at the instigation of Danish Governor Schonning who directed the planting of more than 50,000 coffee trees and other useful crops. The plantation included a stone house for the overseer, which was surrounded by the houses of the African workers.

The ruins of the stone house, though heavily overgrown, remain quite substantial today. Excavation indicated that the roof of the plantation house was of timber and clay ("wattle and daub") construction similar in technique to examples found at other coastal sites. No traces could be found of the African settlement which once surrounded the house. Perhaps clearing of the thick vegetation that surround the site would reveal additional features.

Further information about the Daccubie and Elmina excavations can be found in Nyame Akuma: Newsletter of African Archaeology, volumes 28 and 29, 1987, or contact Mr. DeCorse at the Institute of Archaeology, 288 Kinsey Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, California, 90024.

UNDERWATER NEWS
Reported by
Toni Carrell

GEORGE R. FISCHER

In March of 1988, after more than twenty seven years of service, George R. Fischer retired from the National Park Service under a medical disability (disintegrating vertebrae in his neck). He retired from the position of Supervisory Research Archaeologist at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, Florida.
Fischer is the "father" of the National Park Service Underwater Archaeology Program. Fischer began building awareness, support, and understanding of underwater archaeology within the NPS, to the archaeological community, and to the American public around the Nation in 1967. His early activities and actions in the emerging specialty of doing archaeology underwater provided the foundation upon which today's National Park Service Submerged Cultural Resources Program is built.

Fischer is one of the Founding Members of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology.

At the same time that he retired from the NPS, Fischer also stepped down from his role as Underwater Archaeology Research Coordinator for The Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter, a position he filled continuously since 1972.

Toni Carrell, archeologist, NPS Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, was selected as the Underwater Archaeology Research Editor for The Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter, in March of 1988 to fill the position left vacant by George Fischer's resignation.

MASSACHUSETTS

One of the great eras in the history of America's early maritime trade with Asia will be featured with the opening of the Asian Export Art Wing of the Peabody Museum of Salem on May 14. The new wing houses the world's single most important collection of decorative and useful objects made in China, Japan and other Asian countries over the last 5 centuries for export to Western markets. The collection will prove to be an international resource for maritime scholars.

MICHIGAN

A short documentary, entitled "The Wreck of the Rockaway: An Archeological Study" is now available. Data recovery, history, and methodology employed to excavate and conserve the remains of the late 1800s schooner-scow is presented in the 30 minute program. Copies of the videotape may be purchased directly from Lake Michigan Maritime Museum, P.O. Box 534, South Haven, MI 49090 at a cost of $35.

JAMAICA

Port Royal: This summer Dr. D. L. Hamilton, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, will conduct his seventh year of research at Port Royal. Since 1981, Dr. Hamilton has conducted field schools and research on this sunken city. During this period he and his students have excavated the remains of several buildings and have recovered thousands of associated 17th century artifacts. Artifacts as mundane as nails and as exotic as Chinese porcelain "fu" dogs have been recovered from the site. The earthquake and resultant tidal wave that destroyed the city on June 7, 1692, caused the formation of an artifact assemblage representative of all aspects of a 17th century English colonial town. In contrast to most comparable terrestrial sites, a catastrophic site such as Port Royal allows archaeologists a unique opportunity. They can examine the daily activities of a community of people through the scientific examination of an almost intact cross section of material culture and archaeological features in use at a particular time and place.

Excavation of the sunken city of Port Royal is a joint project between the Jamaica National Heritage Trust, Texas A&M University and the Institute of Nautical Archaeology. More information about Port Royal and graduate studies at Texas A&M can be obtained by writing to Dr. D. L. Hamilton, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

Pedro Bank: During May 1987 archaeologists, directed by James M. Parrent, Research Associate/Archaeologist, Texas A&M University, conducted a limited excavation of an historic shipwreck site located on a reef structure at Pedro Bank. Pedro Bank is a large area of reefs and shoals about 45 miles south of Jamaica. Pedro Bank lies within Jamaican territorial water because of its close proximity to several cays historically claimed by Jamaica.

Archaeologists recovered a significant number and variety of diagnostic artifacts from the site and reached the conclusion that the site represents the remains of one of four Spanish merchant ships that sank on June 2, 1691. The lost vessels were part of the Spanish Armada y Flota de Tierra Firme sailing to Spain from Cartagena via Havana. Artifacts recovered included flintlock pistols packed in cocoa beans, over 300 optical lenses, hundreds of bundles of needles, silver plates, silver coins with dates of 1686, 87 and 89, and a gold coin with no date but of the reign of Charles II of Spain (1666-1700). Archival research on the 1691 fleet is continuing with the expectation that archaeologists will be able to identify which ship the site represents.

Further surveys are planned for Pedro Bank and archival research is being conducted on other ships reported to have been lost there. Research at Pedro Bank is a joint venture between the Government of Jamaica (Jamaica National Heritage Trust), Tryall Associates Ltd. and Texas A&M University. For more information contact James Parrent, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

TURKS & CAICOS/BAHAMAS

Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research (INA): Since 1982 the Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research Team of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, has been searching for and excavating shipwreck sites from the earliest years of Spanish explorations in the New World. The objective of this research is to locate, excavate and analyze archaeological examples of the quintessential exploratory vessel type, the caravel, dating from the period between the 1492 discovery of the New World by Columbus and the 1519 voyage of Alonso Alvarez de Pineda which demonstrated that the Caribbean Sea had no outlet to the west.

Under the direction of Donald H. Keith, the Team has investigated seven early shipwreck sites since 1982: the Molasses Reef Wreck, Turks and Caicos Islands; the Hightborn Cay Wreck, Bahamas Islands; the Bahia Mujeres Wreck, Quintana Roo, Mexico; Isabela Bay, Dominican Republic; Caracol Bay, Haiti; and two locations in Panama, Puerto Belo and Rio Belen. Most of the Team's efforts since 1986 have been devoted to
excavation and analysis of the as yet unidentified Molasses Reef and Highborn Cay Wrecks, and surveys for the Caravel Gallega which Columbus abandoned in the mouth of Rio Belen in 1503. A long-term, extensive search for clues to the identities of the Molasses Reef and Highborn Cay Wrecks is being undertaken by archival researcher Denise C. Lakey.

The Molasses Reef Wreck has been excavated and the artifact assemblage is undergoing conservation and analysis under the supervision of Bruce Thompson at the Team's Texas A&M University headquarters. Upon completion of this project in 1989, the artifacts will be returned to the Turks and Caicos Islands where they will be exhibited. No coins, navigational instruments or other dated artifacts have been discovered, but the presence of Palmetto Ware on the site implies that that ship sank before the Lucayan Arawaks became extinct, i.e., before 1520. Unfortunately, owing largely to the environment in which the ship sank, very little of the ship's hull was preserved.

The Highborn Cay Wreck was heavily salvaged in the late 1960s, at which time all diagnostic artifacts were removed and disbursed among the salvors. No exact date can be assigned to the site, but notes and a simple site plan made by the salvors show that its original artifact assemblage was virtually identical to that of the Molasses Reef Wreck. The Team test excavated portions of the Highborn Cay Wreck in 1986 and discovered that the bottom of the ship's hull was preserved beneath the intact ballast mound. The preserved hull remains were sufficient to enable the Team's ship reconstructor Tom Oertling to build a model of the ship's midsection and to estimate the vessel's original dimensions at: length overall = ca. 19 m, maximum breadth = ca. 6 m, and depth of hull = ca. 3.0-4.25 m.

The Team plans to complete laboratory work on the Molasses Reef Wreck in 1988 and to conduct a three-month remote-sensing and geomorphological survey of Rio Belen in an effort to locate the remains of Columbus' Gallega.

NPS SUBMERGED CULTURAL RESOURCES UNIT (1987 ANNUAL REPORT): This unit is unique in the Southwest Cultural Resource Center due to its Service wide responsibilities. The primary mission of the team is to conduct management-oriented research on underwater archeological sites in the National Park System, and to provide park managers with diving/training support services. Team members conduct operations in park areas that are designed to address the full range of submerged cultural resources management concerns, from basic inventory and evaluation to compliance and protection. The Southwest Region Diving Officer and the Blasting Officer functions also presently reside in this unit. The unit is composed of three Underwater Archeologists, a Research Diving Technician, and a Secretary. Because it is the only underwater archeological team in the Federal Government, the mandate of the unit includes rendering assistance to the National Historic Landmark program and occasional consulting with other agencies and governments on a cost reimbursable basis.

The Submerged Cultural Resources Unit has taken a leadership role in the development of submerged cultural resources management models, including models for the nomination of shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places, and non-destructive documentation of underwater sites. The unit also initiated a program called "Project Sea Mark" through which Navy divers may concentrate their training activities on carrying out underwater historic preservation tasks in National Parks.

In 1987, the unit finalized the Submerged Cultural Resources Study of Isle Royale National Park. This major work on the shipwrecks and other submerged cultural resources of the park was printed and distributed through the Government Printing Office in May 1987.

An overview of field operations conducted and other services rendered by the unit in FY 1987 is presented below.

Field Operations

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area--Rocky Mountain Region: An evaluation of the present condition, rate of deterioration, and the potential for long-term preservation of the sternwheeler CHARLES H. SPENCER was completed. Documentation of the vessel, including photographs, video tape, and mapping was undertaken by SCRU with the assistance of other personnel from the Southwest Cultural Resources Center and park staff from Glen Canyon and Lake Mead. A report resulting from this field effort, "Submerged Cultural Resources Site Report: Charles H. Spencer's Mining Operation and Paddle Wheel Steamboat," has been completed and printed by the Government Printing Office.

Pictured Rocks National Recreation Area--Midwest Region: Following participation in a workshop on Management of Submerged Cultural Resources, sponsored by the Midwest Regional Office, a preliminary examination of selected shipwrecks was completed on lands adjacent to the park. The preliminary examination was undertaken to gain a better understanding of the nature and condition of shipwreck resources on State of Michigan Shipwreck Preserve lands in anticipation of a cooperative protection agreement between the state and the park and to provide the park additional information for their interpretive programs.

War in the Pacific National Historical Park--Western Region: A sampling survey of Asan Invasion Beach from the shoreline to 1/4 mile offshore was completed. A team of park divers and VIP divers swam contours, completing a 60% visual examination of the bottom. While very little war material was observed, with the exception of remains of an amphitrack, a considerable amount of unexploded ordnance was recorded. The latter was video taped and locations provided to EOD personnel and ordnance identification experts.

USSA ARIZONA Memorial and Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark--Western Region: SCRU personnel, in conjunction with US Navy Reserve Units, completed mapping operations on USS UTAH. In addition a mooring chain survey of USS ARIZONA for an engineering safety study was completed. A reconnaissance of Kalaupapa NHP on Molokai was also conducted with the assistance of the Navy during this field session.
Golden Gate National Recreation Area--Western Region:
Unit personnel, in association with the Service Maritime Historian and a local Navy Reserves detachment, conducted archeological reconnaissance dives in the area of Fort Point, Tennessee Cove, and Alcatraz. This was done to initiate a long term relationship between the park and the navy Reserve diving community in the San Francisco area. As a result of this project the Navy has indicated a willingness to devote 50% of their active duty training weekends to tasks identified by the park Superintendent.

Cape Cod National Seashore--North Atlantic Region: A 3-week project was conducted in September to begin the assessment of the park's submerged cultural resources. The project was a reconnaissance level evaluation of known sites and conditions for future remote sensing survey. A team of US Navy reserve Mobile Diving and Salvage Divers participated during a 10-day portion of the survey. Park and U.S. Navy divers were deployed on known shipwreck sites and on anomaly areas delineated by the magnetometer operations. Offshore sites and wrecks in Provincetown harbor were documented. Two new wrecks were located during the magnetometer operations and were also documented and added to the park's inventory.

Fire Island National Seashore--North Atlantic Region:
A 1-week survey was conducted to evaluate the conditions for remote sensing and diving field operations within the park. Two known sites were visited and a magnetometer run was done up and down the length of the island.

Biscayne National Park--Southeast Region: A 1-week evaluation of a wrecksite damaged by a ship grounding on Ledbury Reef in Biscayne National Park was conducted in July. The site was determined to be a post-Civil War sailing vessel that was carrying a load of construction materials, including more than 75 barrels of Portland Cement. The site is being considered for an interpretive trail. Funding for the project was from a fine levied by the State of Florida against the vessel that ran aground on the reef.

Consulting Services to Other Agencies
US Navy: US Navy Reserve Units, under the direction of SCHR Archeologists, participated in the documentation of KIZUGAWA MARU, a WWII water tanker sunk in Apra Harbor. The Reserve Units activities in Guam met their active duty training requirements while providing historic preservation assistance to the Government of Guam.

Government of Guam: At the request of the Government of Guam, a training course in underwater archeological techniques was conducted for SHPO representatives of several Micronesian islands including Guam, Palau, Kusaie (Kosrae), Rota, and Saipan. The course was conducted in association with the Guam Office of Historic Preservation. The focus of the field work portion of the course was the documentation of ARATAMA MARU. Assistance was also provided in the completion of a National Register of Historic Places nomination form for this WWII transport.

Rota: At the request of the representative of the SHPO of Rota, Toni Carroll and Ken Vrana, examined the remains of SHOUN MARU, and two unidentified wrecks in Sasaunaya Bay. Following reconnaissance, the unidentified wrecks were determined to be Auxiliary Submarine Chasers sunk on June 15 and 17, 1944, by TF 58 aircraft. All sites were photographed and videotaped.

Palau: At the request of the representative of the SHPO of Palau, Ken Vrana visited Palau and videotaped several WWII shipwreck sites. This reconnaissance trip provided basic information on water conditions and site integrity in anticipation of future assistance and assessment work for the Historic Preservation Office.

Columbia River Maritime Museum: Dan Lenihan, in association with Larry Nordby from the Center and James P. Delgado, Service Maritime Historian, documented the remains of the Hudson Bay Co. resupply ship ISABELLA on the Columbia River bar off the coast of Oregon. This was done at the request of the Pacific Northwest Regional Director and the entire operation was coordinated by Regional Archeologist Jim Thompson. A newly developed underwater computerized mapping system was used effectively during this project.

Bermuda Maritime Museum: Larry Murphy rendered assistance to the Bermuda Maritime Museum by helping train members of an Earthwatch project, led by R. A. Gould, in shipwreck mapping, which was used to document the ironclad HMS VIXEN.

State of Maryland: Larry Murphy participated in a project in Maryland in conjunction with the National Geographic Society that tested remote sensing instrument profiles for documenting shipwrecks in very low visibility conditions.

THE ABANDONED SHIPWRECK ACT (S.858)
This Act may be cited as the "Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987".

SEC.2.FINDINGS.
The Congress finds that-
(a) States have the responsibility for management of a broad range of living and nonliving resources in State waters and submerged lands; and
(b) included in the range of resources are certain abandoned shipwrecks, which have been deserted and to which the owner has relinquished ownership rights with no retention.

SEC.3.DEFINITIONS.
For purposes of this Act-
(a) the term "embedded" means firmly affixed in the submerged lands or in coralline formations such that the use of tools of excavation is required in order to move the bottom sediments to gain access to the shipwreck, its cargo, and any part thereof;
(b) the term "National Register" means the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C.470a);
The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall within nine months after the date of enactment of this Act prepare and publish guidelines in the Federal Register which shall seek to:

1. Maximize the enhancement of cultural resources;
2. Foster a partnership among sports divers, fishermen, archeologists, salvors, and other interests to manage shipwreck resources of the States and the United States;
3. Facilitate access and utilization by recreational interests.

(c) the terms "public lands," "Indian lands" and "Indian tribe" have the same meaning given the terms in the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll);
(d) the term "shipwreck" means a vessel or wreck, its cargo, and other interests;
(e) the term "State" means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands; and
(f) the term "submerged lands" means the lands-
1. that are "lands beneath navigable waters," as defined in section 2 of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301);
2. of Puerto Rico, as described in section 8 of the Act of March 2, 1917, as amended (48 U.S.C. 743);,
3. of Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa, as described in section 1 of the Public Law 93-435 (48 U.S.C. 1705); and
4. of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as described in section 801 of Public Law 94-241 (48 U.S.C. 1681).

SEC.4. RIGHTS OF ACCESS.
(a) ACCESS RIGHTS.- In order to-
1. clarify that State waters and shipwrecks offer recreational and educational opportunities to sport divers and other interested groups, as well as irreplaceable State resources for tourism, biological sanctuaries, and historical research; and
2. provide that reasonable access by the public to such abandoned shipwrecks be permitted by the State holding title to such shipwrecks pursuant to section 6 of this Act, it is the declared policy of the Congress that States carry out their responsibilities under this Act to develop appropriate and consistent policies so as to-
   A. Protect natural resources and habitat areas;
   B. Guarantee recreational exploration of shipwreck sites; and
   C. Allow for appropriate public and private sector recovery of shipwrecks consistent with the protection of historical values and environmental integrity of the shipwrecks and the sites;
(b) PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS.- In managing the resources subject to the provisions of this Act, States are encouraged to create underwater parks or areas to provide additional protection for such resources. Funds available to States from grants from the Historic Preservation Fund shall be available, in accordance with the provisions of title I of the National Historic Preservation Act, for the study, interpretation, protection, and preservation of historic shipwrecks and properties.

SEC.5. PREPARATION OF GUIDELINES.
(a) In order to encourage the development of underwater parks and the administrative cooperation necessary for the comprehensive management of underwater resources related to historic shipwrecks, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall within nine months after the date of enactment of this Act prepare and publish guidelines in the Federal Register which shall seek to:
1. Maximize the enhancement of cultural resources;
2. Foster a partnership among sports divers, archeologists, salvors, and other interests to manage shipwreck resources of the States and the United States;
3. Facilitate access and utilization by recreational interests.

(b) Such guidelines shall be developed after consultation with appropriate public and private sector interests, including the Secretary of Commerce, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, sport divers, State Historic Preservation Officers, professional dive operators, salvors, archeologists, historical preservationists, and fishermen.
(c) Such guidelines shall be available to assist States and the appropriate Federal agencies in developing legislation and regulations to carry out their responsibilities under this Act.

SEC.6. RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP.
(a) UNITED STATES TITLE.- The United States asserts title to any abandoned shipwreck that is-
1. embedded in submerged lands of a State; or
2. embedded in coraline formations protected by a State on submerged lands of a State; or
3. on submerged lands of a State and is included in or determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register.
(b) The public shall be given adequate notice of the location of any shipwreck to which title is asserted under this section. The Secretary of the Interior, after consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, shall make a written determination that an abandoned shipwreck meets the criteria for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under clause (a)(3).
(c) TRANSFER OF TITLE TO STATES.- The title of the United States to any abandoned shipwreck asserted under subsection (a) of this section is transferred to the State in or on whose submerged lands the shipwreck is located.
(d) EXCEPTION.- Any abandoned shipwreck in or on the public lands of the United States is the property of the United States Government. Any abandoned shipwreck in or on any Indian lands is the property of the Indian tribes owning such lands.
(e) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.- This section does not affect any right reserved by the United States or by any State (including any right reserved with respect to Indian lands) under-
1. section 3, 5, or 6 of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1311, 1313, and 1314); or
2. section 19 or 20 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 414 and 415).

SEC.7. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.
(a) LAW OF SALVAGE AND THE LAW OF FINDS.- The law of salvage and the law of finds shall not apply to abandoned shipwrecks to which section 6 of this Act applies.
(b) LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.- This Act shall not change the laws of the United States relating to shipwrecks, other than those to which this Act applies.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.- This Act shall not affect any legal proceeding brought prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

Passed the Senate December 19 (legislative day, December 15), 1987.
ORGANIZATIONS WHO SUPPORTED PASSAGE OF S.858 UNAMENDED*

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology
American Association of Museums
American Association for State and Local History
Archaeological Institute of America
Association for Great Lakes Maritime History
Calvert Marine Museum
Conference on Michigan Archaeology
Council of American Maritime Museums
Diving Equipment Manufacturers Association
Governor, State of Texas
Governor, State of North Carolina
Governor, State of Florida and Entire Florida Cabinet
Houston Archaeological Society
National Association of Attorneys General
National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
National Governors Association
National Trust for Historic Preservation
National Parks and Conservation Association
National Maritime Historical Society
National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Partners for Livable Places
Penobscot Marine Museum, Maine
Preservation Action
Society of Professional Archaeologists
Society for Historical Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Texas Historical Commission and Texas Antiquity Committee
Texas Archaeological Society, Council of Texas
Archaeologists, Texas Association of Museums, Attorney General of Texas
U.S. Department of the Interior
Underwater Society of America
Underwater Archaeological Society of Maryland
U.S. Chapter, International Council on Monuments and Sites
Vermont Divers, Inc.

*Note: This is just a partial list, since a number of National organizations are coalitions which represent hundreds of state and local organizations throughout the United States.
WOMEN'S CAUCUS GROUP LIST

The list presented on the following pages is the result of a meeting of the Women's Caucus Group held at the 1988 SHA meeting in Reno, Nevada. The purpose of the list is to stimulate and facilitate communication among archaeologists regarding women's issues and research. The group will also produce a newsletter for circulation to individuals on the list. Additions and corrections to this list should be addressed to:

Carmen A. Weber
5404 Tennis Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19120

New entries should include your name, position/affiliation, mailing address, phone (if you wish) and research interests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>POSITION/AFFILIATION/ADDRESS</th>
<th>RESEARCH INTERESTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEAUDRY, Mary</td>
<td>216 Highland Street, West Newton, MA 01965</td>
<td>Texas Slave Plantations, Ceramic Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSTELLO, Julia</td>
<td>Box 288, Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245</td>
<td>History of Archaeological Techniques, Landscape, Antebellum South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIS, Irene G. A.</td>
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<td>Prehistoric and Contact Period Archaeology, Human Ecology, Applied Paleoecological Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeCUNZO, LuAnn</td>
<td>Clio Group, Inc., 3512 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19104</td>
<td>Women's Roles, Production Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DERRY, Linda</td>
<td>Archaeologist/Project Manager, Alabama Historical Commission, 719 Tremont Street, Selma, AL 36701</td>
<td>Urban Archaeology, Preservation Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNCAN, Faith L.</td>
<td>726 38th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94121</td>
<td>Women and the Frontier, Women and Mining Camps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRIMES, Kimberly</td>
<td>Assistant Curator of Archaeology, The Charleston Museum, 360 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC 29401</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARDESTY, Don</td>
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<td>HENRY, Susan L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOORNBEEK, Billee</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUDGINS, Carter L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
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<tr>
<td>KING, Julia</td>
<td>Regional Archaeologist&lt;br&gt;Jefferson Patterson Park &amp; Museum&lt;br&gt;SR #2 Box 50A&lt;br&gt;St. Leonard, MD 20685&lt;br&gt;(301) 586-0050</td>
<td>Identifying Ordinary People in History Through Archaeology</td>
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<tr>
<td>KROUP, Ben A.</td>
<td>New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation&lt;br&gt;Bureau of Historic Sites&lt;br&gt;Peebles Island&lt;br&gt;Waterford, NY 12188&lt;br&gt;(518) 237-8643</td>
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<td>LEONE, Mark</td>
<td>Department of Anthropology&lt;br&gt;University of Maryland&lt;br&gt;College Park, MD 20742&lt;br&gt;(301) 454-6972</td>
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<td>LITTLE, Barbara</td>
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<td>SPENCER-WOOD, Suzanne</td>
<td>Visiting Research Scholar Wellesly College Center for Research on Women 81 Highland Avenue Arlington, MA 82124 (617) 643-4371</td>
<td>Women and Consumer Choice, Domestic Reform</td>
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<td>STEWART-ABERNATHY, Judith C.</td>
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<td>Family History</td>
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<td>YENTSCH, Ann</td>
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<td>ZIERDEN, Martha A.</td>
<td>Curator of Historical Archaeology The Charleston Museum 360 Meeting Street Charleston, SC 29403 (803) 887-3305</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRACTS RECEIVED FOR THE 1989 SHA MEETING

Listed below are the names of people who submitted abstracts for the 1989 SHA meeting in Baltimore. This list does not include any of the abstracts which were submitted to and accepted for the Archaeological Congress. Abstracts submitted for the 1989 SHA Annual Meeting are currently undergoing peer review under the newly implemented standards of the Society by-laws. As soon as all of the abstracts have been reviewed, individual program participants will be notified of their acceptance through their respective session chairman. Authors of abstracts not accepted for presentation during the 1989 meeting will be separately notified. A total of 348 abstracts have been received for inclusion in the SHA program.

Abel, M., etc.
Adovasio, J.M., etc.
Ahlund, M., etc.
Alden, H. A.
Alexandrowicz, J. S.
Alford, M. B.
Ambler, J. R.
Anzalone, R.
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Balkwill, D., etc.
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Beasley, T. F.
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Bowditch, J.
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Bream, J. W.
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Bright, L. S.
Broadwater, J. D., etc.
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Brown, G.
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Brown, S.
Buckles, W.G.
Bump, H.
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Carrell, T.
Cederlund, C. O.
Charlton, T.
Childs, T., etc.
Clark, W.E.
Cleland, C.E.
Cleveland, A., etc.
Cohen-Williams, A.G.
Comer, D.
Cook, L.
Cooper, D. J.
Costello, J.
Cowin, V.
Crass, D.
Cremin, A.
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Cressey, P.
Cronenberger, R., etc.
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DeCorse, C.
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Delgado, J. P., etc.
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Denton, M.
DePaoli, N.
Dirkmaat, D.
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Dunbar, J. S.
Dutton, D.
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Edwards, A.
Einarsson, P. L.
Elia, R.
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Elliot, D.T.
Ellis, G. D.
Englebert, P.
Ernest, J.H.
Esarey, M.
Etherington, S.
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Fithian, C. H.
Fitts, R.K.
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Fitzsimons, G.
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Foster, K. J.
Fournier, P., etc.
France, E.D.
Fratt, L.
Friedlander, A.
Gallagher, J.
Gallagher, J., etc.
Garant, J.M.
Garrison, E. G.
Garrow, P.
Gasco, J.
Gaynor, J.B.
Kelso, G.K., etc.
Kimmel, R.
King, C.D.
King, J.A.
Klein, M.
Klein, J.J., etc.
Klein, T.H.
Kochan, J.L., etc.
Koski-Korell, D.
Kraemer, E., etc.
Kryder-Reid, E.
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Kuttruff, J.T.
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Larkin, J.
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Martin, C.
Martin, P.
May, R.V.
McBride, W.S., etc.
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McCarter, S.
McCarthy, J.P., etc.
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McGuire, R.H.
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Miller, G.L.
Miller, O.
Miller, H.M.
Mires, P.B.
Mitchem, J.M.
Moir, R.W.
Moore, D.D.
Moore, G.L., etc.
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Moyer, L.D.
Moyar, J.T.
Mueller, J.W.
Myers, Emlen, etc.
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Nawsey, M., etc.
Neiman, F.D.
Nelson, D.E.
Neufeld, D., etc.
Neuwanger, B.
Newell, M., etc.
Norman, J.G.
Oertling, T.J.
Olsen, C.
Opperman, A., etc.
Ostrogrorsky, M.
Ottesen, A.I.
Outlaw, Alain C.
Pagano, D.N.
Parna, A.
Parrent, J.M.
Parrington, M., etc.
Peebles, C., etc.
Pena, E.S.
Pendergast, D.M.
Penderly, S.R.
Pepper, S.K.
Peterkin, E.W.
Peters, K.S.
Peterson, L.A.
Pierce, C.A.
Pittman, W.E.
Pogue, D.J.
Poirier, D.A.
Pope, E.
Pott, K.
Potter, P.B.
Potter, S.R., etc.
Pousson, J.F.
Praetzellis, M.
Priess, P.J.
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Quinn, K.
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Reineohl, G., etc.
Reitz, E.J.
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Riordan, T.B.
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Rogge, A.E., etc.
Rosioff, J.
Ross, A.
Ross, L., etc.
Rostenstein, D.S.
Rothchild, N.A.
Roveland, B.E.
Rovner, I.
Rust, W.F.
Rutsch, E.
Saguto, D.A.
Saltus, A.R.
Samford, P.
Sanford, D.W.
Sarsfield, J.P.
Savullis, E.
Scarborough, V.
Schofield, G.J.
Schuyler, R.
Schwartz, S.J.
Scott, D.D.
Scott, E.M.
Seifert, D.J., etc.
Sempowski, M.L.
Shackel, P.A.
Shackelford, K.L.
Shapiro, G., etc.
Shepard, S.
Shillik, K.
Shlasko, E.
Shomette, D.G.
Simmons, A.H.
THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society for Historical Archaeology is a non-profit scientific-educational organization which aims to promote scholarly research and the dissemination of knowledge concerning historical archaeology; to exchange information in this field; to hold periodic conferences to discuss problems of mutual interest relating to the study of historical archaeology; and to obtain the cooperation of the concerned disciplines for projects of research. The Society is also specifically concerned with the identification, excavation, interpretation, and conservation of sites and materials on land and underwater. 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 and Board Members for 1988: Garry Wheeler Stone, President; Mary C. Beaudry, President-Elect; Donald L. Hardesty, Immediate Past-President; Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer; Ronald L. Michael, Editor; Norman F. Barka, Newsletter Editor; Paul F. Johnston, Chairman, Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology; Glenn J. Farris, John R. White, Douglas Scott, Pamela Cressey, Ronald D. Anzalone, Elizabeth J. Reitz, Board of Directors

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 two issues of HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, four issues of the NEWSLETTER, and one Special Publication.

Please Check One:

____ Individual $30.00  ____ Sustaining $50.00
____ Student (Full-Time) $25.00  ____ Patron $100.00
____ Institutional $50.00

Name __________________________________________________________ (please print or type)

Address __________________________________________________________________________

City __________________________ State __________ Zip Code ______

Make checks payable (in U.S. funds) to:

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Mail to:
The Society for Historical Archaeology
P.O. Box 231033
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523
COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) is a nonprofit organization which aims to stimulate and encourage the collection, preservation, advancement, and dissemination of knowledge and information concerning the practice of historical archaeology in the American Northeast (United States and Canada). The Council is concerned with the entire historical period, from the initial contact of Old and New World peoples during the age of European expansion and through the Industrial Revolution.

The Council invites the participation and support of avocational, student, and professional archaeologists, historians, material culture researchers, preservationists, and all others who share its interest. All memberships (except for Life Memberships) are for one year (October to October) and include subscription to the Journal Northeast Historical Archaeology and a special rate for meeting registration. The annual meeting is held each October, providing opportunities to give papers, exchange ideas, and discuss current research. The journal, now in its 13th volume, offers a means of publishing the records of fieldwork and research results in historical archaeology in the Northeast as well as works of more general interest.

----------------------------------------------

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

( ) Individual  $10.00   ( ) Life  $200.00
( ) Student  7.50   ( ) Non-Profit Institution  20.00
( ) Joint*  12.00   ( ) Business  30.00
( ) Fellow*  25.00

*Joint membership is for any two people at the same mailing address. Such members receive only one copy of publications.

**Fellow is open to all who feel a primary commitment to Northeast historical archaeology and wish to help support the Council's activities at a higher voluntary membership rate.

NAME: _____________________________________________

ADDRESS: _____________________________________________

________________________________________

Make checks payable in U.S. funds to: CNEHA

Mail to: Elizabeth Crowell, CNEHA Treasurer
Apt. 205
3338 O Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

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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.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY FOR POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

I wish to become a member of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology and enclose the appropriate subscription for the current year ending 31 January 1989.

I undertake to contribute to the assets of the Society in the event of its being wound up during the time I am a member or within one year after I cease to be a member for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Society contracted before I ceased to be a member and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributions amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding one pound (£1).

Signature __________________________________________________ ___

Name (Please Print) ____________________________________________

Address ______________________________________________________________________________________ ___

Type of Membership: (tick as appropriate)

Ordinary ($16.00) ______
Student or Retired ($8.00) ______
Joint ($18.00) ______
Institutional ($25.00) ______

Please note that the Society's year runs from February 1st in one year to January 31st in the next. Thus payment on February 1st 1988 will cover membership for the following 12 months and entitlement to volume 22 of the journal Post Medieval Archaeology which will be published early in 1989.

Make checks payable to:
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The aim of the group is to promote the study of finds from sites dating principally from AD700-1700, by holding meetings to discuss, view and identify finds, and by encouraging research on finds of that period. Datasheets on particular categories of objects are produced from time to time, giving up-to-the minute accounts of current research along with extensive bibliographies. Efforts are also made to co-ordinate finds terminology.

Meeting are held twice a year and focus on a variety of themes related to the interpretation of finds, including their use to illustrate technological and social history. The inaugural meeting was held at Norwich Castle Museum in July 1983. Subsequent meetings have concentrated on finds from monastic site (at Leicester), crafts in Viking and medieval York (at York), antiquarians and their collections (at Peterborough), lead and pewter objects (Museum of London), finds from Hamwic (at Southampton), horse equipment (at Oxford), games and musical instruments (at Cambridge) and dress-fittings (at Lincoln). Every attempt is made to avoid any regional bias and to make the Group's meetings accessible to the widest possible membership.

Membership is open to all interested in finds of the period, and members will receive at least three Datasheets each year. For titles already in print see overleaf. Offers to contribute new Datasheets should be made to the editor, Arthur MacGregor, at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford OX1 2PH, U.K.

Information on the Group may be obtained from the Secretary, Dr. Sue Margeson, Castle Museum, Norwich NR1 3JU, U.K. Available from the same address are extra copies of the current year's Datasheets, price £1 each; back numbers of Datasheets for new members are obtainable at the special rate of £1 for each year of issue.

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1989 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS  
(See information in this issue)

WHEN: 5-9 January 1989  
WHERE: Baltimore, Maryland  
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