

# The Society for Historical Archaeology NEWSLETTER

NORMAN F. BARKA, Newsletter Editor  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA 23185

VOLUME 22

NUMBER 2

JUNE 1989

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Office so their publications can be directed to them. Thank you.

Marie C. Mathison  
Lisa C. Knightlinger  
Patricia E. Green  
Kenneth S. Wild, Jr.  
William Tolin Gay  
Charles E. Simpson

## CORRECTION NOTICE

In the last issue of the SHA Newsletter the name for William N. Still, Jr. was incorrectly listed in the Editorial Advisory Subcommittee on Maritime Archaeology.

## 1990 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Planning and preparation continue for the 1990 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, to be held January 10 to January 13 at the Tucson Conference Center in Tucson, Arizona. At this time all abstracts are under review for acceptance into the program. This review process should be completed by August 15. A preliminary program should appear in the October issue of the Newsletter.

## NOMINATIONS FOR SHA ELECTIONS

Following are the nominations for the 1989 election of SHA Officers, Board Members, and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology. In addition to their biographies, we have appended the nominees' answers to three questions posed to them by the Nominations and Elections Committee. Nominations for the 1989 election of SHA Officers and Board Members are as follows:

For President-Elect:

J. BARTO ARNOLD, III  
State Marine Archeologist, Texas Antiquities  
Committee, Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas.

## EDITOR'S COMMENT

This edition of the Newsletter has been produced by Guest Editor Mark Wittkofski of the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. The Editor, who is on research leave, wishes to thank Mark for all the time and effort he has put into the current issue.

## LOST SOULS

Editor's Note:

If anyone knows the whereabouts of any of the following people, please contact the Society's Business

M.A., University of Texas at Austin, 1973. SHA: ex-officio member board of directors 1982-1987, Editorial Advisory Committee 1983 to date, chairman underwater archaeology program 1978 and 1989 meetings; assistant secretary/treasurer Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) 1985-1987 and secretary/treasurer 1987-1989, chairman Advisory Committee on Certification of Marine Survey Archeologists 1976-1977, 1979-1980; member Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology 1978 to date, chairman 1982-1987; member National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's U.S.S. Monitor Technical Advisory Committee 1977 to date; member National Trust for Historic Preservation Committee on Marine Archaeology 1987 to date; member Maryland Governor's Advisory Committee on Maritime Archaeology 1987 to date; member Advisory Committee regarding establishment of National Center for Applied Conservation Technology 1987. Experience: excavation crew, George C. Davis Site (41CE19, Caddoan mound site), University of Texas at Austin 1970; conservator Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, conservation facility 1971-1972; assistant state marine archeologist Texas Antiquities Committee 1972-1975, state marine archeologist 1975 to present. Research Interests: underwater archaeology, remote sensing, computer applications, and cultural resource management. Major Publications: Nautical Archaeology of Padre Island (with Robert Weddle), Academic Press, 1978; Documentary Sources for the Wreck of the New Spain Fleet of 1554 (with David McDonald), 1979; Proceedings of the Ninth Conference on Underwater Archaeology, 1978; four other monographs and over sixty journal and proceedings articles.

1. What qualities and experience do you possess from which the SHA can benefit?  
 Public service and dedication to the archaeological profession are central foci of my career. A state employee since 1972, I have taken seriously my responsibility to preserve and manage archaeological resources for the benefit of the citizenry. One of my major interests is the publication and exhibition of the findings of agency-

sponsored research. Another professional concern involves active participation in the affairs of professional societies, particularly the SHA, ACUA, and SOPA. Such service advances the cause of archaeology. It builds an archaeological society's inner strength, making it easier to project shared goals and values to the country at large. An example is the sustained eight-year campaign for enactment of federal shipwreck legislation led by the SHA. Along with a number of other people, I take some credit for leadership in that effort.

2. What are the most important functions of the SHA?

The most important functions of the SHA are its maintenance of high-quality mechanisms for reporting research results (the journal and annual meetings), its addressing of organizational concerns, and its devotion to public education.

3. In what direction should the SHA be evolving?

The SHA should work to improve itself both qualitatively and quantitatively. For example, with the concentrated long-term attention to passage of the shipwreck bill, the SHA reached a certain level of maturity as a professional organization. We also need to enhance our participation with other archaeological societies in issues of mutual concern. A step in the right direction would be the reinstatement of a formal liaison-group for national archaeological societies. Qualitatively, the SHA needs to build its membership. A large membership means a larger budget to accomplish the goals the SHA sets for itself. Additionally, the Society must continue the struggle against the plundering of archaeological sites, and the sale of artifacts on the antiquities market. Further, the SHA should encourage scholarly publications in greater quantity, and perfect methods for reviewing papers to be delivered at meetings. I promise to seek the involvement of the officers, board, and membership in working on society business, and encourage a dedicated participation in society affairs.

Published Quarterly in March, June, October and December  
 Subscription Rate: Individual (\$30), Student, full-time (\$25), Adjunct (\$20), Sustaining (\$50), Patron (\$100), Institutional (\$50). All U.S. funds.

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Business Address: The Society for Historical Archaeology, P.O. Box 231033, Pleasant Hill, California 94523. (New Subscriptions, Changes of Address, Subscription Fulfillment Matters).

1989

The Society for Historical Archaeology

3rd Class Postage Paid at Ann Arbor, Michigan

## JULIA G. COSTELLO

Partner in consulting firm and Instructor at Columbia College, in the foothills at California's Sierra Nevada. M.A., University of Denver, 1972; Ph.D., University of California, Santa Barbara, expected 1989. SHA: Editorial Advisory Committee 1989; SHIA Board of Directors, 1985-1987; SOPA Certification Committee 1986-1987; California State Historical Resources Commission, 1979-1984, Chair 1981. Experience: Director of historic sites research, New Melones Lake Project 1978-1980; Director of excavations, Santa Barbara Presidio 1974-1977; staff member of excavations in Lebanon - University of Pennsylvania Museum, A.U.B., Dept. of Antiquities 1972-1973. Research Interests: Spanish colonial economic adaptations, Asian immigrant sites, mining cultures and technologies, ceramic analysis. Major Publications: Sourcebooks on Hispanic California documents and archaeology, Garland Press, 1990; Regional editor for Spanish California, overview and contributed article in Columbian Consequences, SAA/Smithsonian Institution Press, 1989; Santa Ines Mission Excavations 1986-1988, Coyote Press, 1989; A Catalogue of [Asian] Artifacts ..., Institute of Archaeology, UCLA, 1988; "Burials from the Santa Barbara Presidio Chapel," Historical Archaeology 21:1(1987); Excavations at Mission San Antonio 1976-1978, Institute of Archaeology, UCLA, 1985; Melones: A Story of a Stanislaus River Town, US Bureau of Reclamation, 1983; Articles in popular journals: Pacific Discovery (1989), Pacific Historian (1986); Archaeology (1981).

1. What qualities and experience do you possess from which the SHA can benefit?

My past experience on the SHA Board and involvement in various SHA committees have made me familiar with the diverse aspects of the society. As chair of the first Long-Range Planning committee, I have particularly had an opportunity to look ahead and see what directions the Society might take. Recent completion of several projects should also allow me adequate time to devote to this office.

2. What are the most important functions of the SHA?

The most important functions of the SHA are to disseminate information on advances in method and theory on historic sites archaeology and to facilitate communications between people interested in the field. The major vehicles which accomplish this are the Journal, the Newsletter, and the Annual Meetings. Ancillary to this is promoting the interests of SHA with colleagues and the public through networking with other societies, encouraging popular publications, and advocating appropriate legislation.

3. In what direction should the SHA be evolving?

Our evolution toward improved performance of the functions discussed above is well under way. However, we rely on volunteer efforts from our members that are not inexhaustible, and our finances are finite. It would be beneficial to adopt some specific goals, for both committees and for the society as a whole, on which we could focus our resources. I would suggest the following goals for consideration: (1) obtaining a wider marketing for our publications; (2) achieving greater visibility for historic sites archaeology in the profession; (3) taking the lead in developing specific historic sites research questions and in promoting comparative and synthesis studies; (4)

increasing our influence in setting standards for historic sites research with federal and state agencies. Establishing specific goals and steps for achieving them, would provide continuity for the Society's efforts, making our work more productive and our accomplishments greater.

## For Board of Directors (1990-1992):

### DAVID VINCENT BURLEY

Assistant Professor, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia. Ph.D., Simon Fraser University, 1979, M.A., (University of New Brunswick, 1975. Past President, Canadian Archaeological Association; C.A.A. Federal Heritage Advisory Committee; Editorial Board, Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology. Formerly Head of Research, Archaeological Survey of Alberta, 1981-1984; Senior Research Scientist, Saskatchewan Research Council, 1980/1981; and Research Archaeologist, Canadian Parks Service, 1978-1980. Research interests: historic sites archaeology (fur trade, culture contact, theory); cultural resource management; western North America; Pacific Coast. Major publications: Seneweleets: Archaeology, History and the Nanaimo Coast Salish, Memoir, Royal British Columbia Museum (in press); Function, Meaning and Context: Ambiguities in Ceramic Use by the Hivernant Metis of the Northwestern Plains, Historical Archaeology (1989); Historical Archaeology and the Cognitive Paradigm, Western Canadian Anthropologist (1985); Ecological Impact of the Fur Trade on the Micmac of Northeastern New Brunswick, Ethnohistory (1981); Marpole: Anthropological Reconstructions of a Prehistoric Northwest Coast Culture Type, Simon Fraser University Press (1980).

1. What qualities and experience do you possess from which the SHA can benefit?

Over the past 8 years, I have served in various executive positions with the Canadian Archaeological Association. These have given me a background in and appreciation for the role of a professional organization such as the SHA in research and advocacy. Through previous employment, I have been involved as a manager and researcher in a variety of areas integral to historical archaeology and historic sites development. These include work on several development projects throughout western Canada and the Yukon Territories, as well as cultural resource management and public archaeology programs in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In an editorial capacity, I have formerly served as Newsletter editor for the Canadian Archaeological Association, and editor for the Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional Papers. I presently sit on editorial boards for Simon Fraser University and the Western Canadian Anthropologist.

2. What are the most important functions of the SHA?

I believe the most important functions of the SHA to occur in two areas. Foremost, I see the organization as taking a lead role in the conduct of historic sites archaeological research. This includes a dissemination of knowledge through the journal and annual meeting, and the establishment of research standards and ethics. The second function is that of political advocate. Recent SHA lobbying efforts have illustrated the effectiveness of this role in the heritage preservation of shipwrecks. With continued government emphasis upon fiscal restraint, I

believe such a role will become even more crucial in the immediate future.

3. In what direction should the SHA be evolving?

In terms of future direction, I would like to see the SHA play a greater part in a co-ordination of research interests. This could be accomplished through a larger number of accessible workshops and study groups at our annual meeting, as well as the preparation and publication of a research interest directory. Second, I believe the SHA could and should act as an information facilitator for the teaching of historical archaeology at the university level. This again could be accomplished through the co-ordination of workshops and special publications. I also believe we should develop a recommended standard for subject matter content. Finally, I believe the SHA must continue to play the role of political advocate in the interests of its membership and the heritage preservation movement in general.

**DENA DOROSZENKO**

Currently Archaeology Co-ordinator for the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Toronto. M.A. Anthropology, University of Toronto, 1984; Ph.D. Candidate Anthropology, University of Toronto, expected 1990. Thesis title: Residential Patterning on Historic Urban and Rural Domestic Sites in Ontario. President, Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society 1984-1988; Director, Foundation for Public Archaeology 1986-present. Project Director, Southwest Campus Project, University of Toronto 1985-1986; Program Director at the Burr House and Montgomery's Inn 1985-1986, Foundation for Public Archaeology; Project Director, Spadina Archaeological Project for the Toronto Historical Board, 1982-1983. Consulting Associate, Archaeological Services Inc., 1985-1987. Research interest: Urban archaeology in the Northeast; archaeology of historic domestic sites; cultural resource management; economic scaling of ceramics; historic faunal analysis; landscape archaeology. Publications: Author of numerous unpublished archaeological license reports including: Spadina Archaeology 1982 and 1983 Field Reports. The Archaeology of 19th Century Toronto. in Archaeology of the Toronto Region. Submitted to Occasional Publications of the Toronto Chapter No. 1. The Ontario Archaeological Society, Toronto, 1989. A Manual for Archaeology on Ontario Heritage Foundation Properties, Volume I: Field Recording Procedures and Volume II: Lab Manual, (in preparation, Ontario Heritage Foundation 1989).

1. What qualities and experience do you possess from which the SHA can benefit?

Since 1978, I have had the opportunity to work for federal agencies (Parks Canada), provincial agencies (Ontario Heritage Foundation), municipal agencies (Toronto Historical Board), heritage organizations (e.g., Ontario Archaeological Society), and a private consulting firm, resulting in the accumulated experience of participating and directing a wide variety of archaeological research projects across the Province of Ontario in the private and/or public domain. During 1984 through 1988, as President of the Toronto Chapter of the OAS, I was directly involved in policy development within a provincial volunteer organization. In addition, I have experience in public archaeology through the development and operation of "day programs" on archaeological sites in conjunction with several Toronto area school boards.

At this time, as head of the archaeological research program within the OHF, my responsibilities include the design and implementation of archaeological research programs focused on the wide range (over 30 properties) of provincially and/or nationally significant historic sites that fall under the purview of the Foundation. Specifically, this has involved determining the impact of restoration and/or development on the archaeological resources of each property; supervise and/or advise and guide archaeological consultants; direct all aspects of site salvage and excavation; participation in education, promotion and interpretive planning on each site; and the development of policy related to archaeological research and collections management within the Foundation.

2. What are the most important functions of the SHA?
  - a. The dissemination of information on historic archaeology in North America and abroad.
  - b. Bringing to public attention the need for the protection of archaeological heritage by highlighting the valuable resources that are being threatened by development or worse, by looting.
  - c. Lobbying government agencies to provide adequate legislation to ensure the conservation of archaeological resources.
3. In what direction should the SHA be evolving?
  - a. Encouraging educational programming on an international level regarding the protection of archaeological sites by continuing to develop partnerships with volunteer and/or equivalent professional organizations in other countries.
  - b. Developing professional standards for the recovery and interpretation of both archaeological and archival data related to historic sites.
  - c. To continue to lobby federal, state, and provincial government bodies for increased protection of archaeological resources.
  - d. To consider developing educational materials for the general public on archaeology in their community, state and/or province which emphasizes the importance of archaeological heritage as a non-renewable resource and the need for its protection.

**JUDY D. TORDOFF**

Associate Environmental Planner - Historical Archaeologist, California Department of Transportation, Sacramento. M.A. Anthropology (Human Osteology), Michigan State University, 1973; Ph.D. Anthropology (Historical Archaeology), Michigan State University, 1983. SOPA - Standards Board Alternate. Field experience in the Great Lakes region, the midwest, southeastern U.S., Oregon and California. Employment includes university programs (teaching, research, and contract archaeology), private consulting firms, and state agencies (California Department of Parks and Recreation and Department of Transportation). Research interests: mining sites, ethnic adaptations; fur trade studies; material culture studies. Major publications: The Stanislaus Testament: Culture Change in the Central Sierra Nevada, 5000 B.C.-A.D. 1950, with M. Moratto and L. Shoup (National Park Service 1988; chapters synthesizing historical archaeological research on the New Melones Archaeological Project); Excavations at Thirteen Historic Sites in the Cottonwood Mining District (U.S. Army Corps

of Engineers 1987); An Archaeological Perspective on the Organization of the Fur Trade in 18th-Century New France (Ph.D. dissertation 1983).

1. What qualities and experience do you possess from which the SHA can benefit?

I think the breadth of my experience is the strongest asset I would bring to the SHA board. I've worked both teaching and advising undergraduate anthropology students. I've also worked professionally as a private consultant, for archaeological contracting firms, and for state agencies. These positions have allowed me to experience the research and preservation processes from several different perspectives. They have provided me with a balanced view of the profession, and of the kinds of situations and problems we all face.

2. What are the most important functions of the SHA?

We have two primary functions, one internal and one external. The former is to provide a forum for and encourage communication between historical archaeologists; to set professional standards and goals for all to maintain. The latter is to reach the public, through education, participation and legislation, in order to promote better understanding, acceptance and support for those standards and goals.

3. In what direction should the SHA be evolving?

Internally, I think we have to continue to define our goals and priorities, for both research and preservation. Externally, we need to become more politically active, at all levels of society and government. Our strong support for legislative action on preservation issues should continue. But if our ultimate goal is to learn about and understand the past, and save what we can, we have to have the support of that portion of the population who are neither historical archaeologists nor legislators. We must therefore all be advocates, locally as well as nationally. The SHA can take the lead in this by suggesting and promoting ways to reach the public, and making our goals both understandable and positive.

#### JAMES A. TUCK

University Research Professor, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, Ph.D., Syracuse, University, 1968. President, Canadian Archaeological Association, 1972; Editor, Canadian Journal of Archaeology 1986-1991; Fellow, Royal Society of Canada. Research interests: prehistory and early history of northeastern North America, esp. Atlantic Canada. Major publications: Onondaga Iroquois Prehistory: Ancient People of Pan au Choix; An Archaic Sequence from the Strait of Belle Isle, Labrador (with Robert McGhee); Newfoundland and Labrador Prehistory; Maritime Provinces Prehistory; Red Bay, Labrador: World Whaling Capital A.D. 1550-1600 (with Robert Grenier).

1. What qualities and experience do you possess from which the SHA can benefit?

Research interests and experience in prehistoric and historic archaeology; administrative experience at university level; lobbying experience at Provincial and Federal levels.

2. What are the most important functions of the SHA?

Exchange of scholarly information; protection of cultural resources; encouragement of the development of professional standards among all persons and institutions dealing with cultural resources.

3. What direction should the SHA be evolving?

The present course of the SHA seems to me to be the correct one. Some increased effort might be made to make government and the private sector aware of the value of the process of archaeology to cultural tourism. In these days of decreasing research funding this avenue seems to offer the promise of providing increased research funds for archaeology.

#### For the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology

##### PAUL F. HUNDLEY

State Underwater Archaeologist, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland. ABD, Western Australia University (Dissertation topic: United States Navy between 1801-1814), M.A., Texas A&M University, 1980, Vice-President of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (1982-1985), West Australia Governor for Australian Association of Maritime History, Research interests: Ship reconstruction and naval architecture, historic watercraft restoration. Publications: The Potential of Historic Watercraft in Analysis of Shipwreck Sites (Proceeding of the Third Annual Seminar on Maritime Archaeology, 1987); Kashmiri Watercraft and their Construction (Proceedings of the Seminar on Indian and South East Asian Shipbuilding, 1986); The Griffon Cove Wreck: A Case Study in Reconstruction of Timber Hull Remains (1983).

1. What qualities and experience do you possess from which the SHA can benefit?

Those people who know me say that I remain amazingly calm and level-headed in all situations. This trait has allowed me to work well with everyone I have had the opportunity to be associated with. I believe that it will also be a benefit in serving as an officer of the Society for Historical Archaeology. The time that I have spent overseas has shown me that there are alternatives to the way in which archaeology is practiced in the U.S. and viewed by the general public and legislators. This experience was the driving force in my decision to return to the United State and take my current position as State Underwater Archaeologist for Maryland. It is also the reason I wish to stand for office in the SHA.

2. What are the most important functions of the SHA?

The most important functions of the SHA are to:

- Bring professionals together to share information and enter into meaningful debate about the development of the field.
- Provide a clearinghouse for information and a network of support when situations demand response by the archaeological community.
- Develop the framework in which archaeologists will be able to more effectively involve the public in their work and communicate the importance of this field to their life.

3. In what direction should the SHA be evolving?

The SHA should be coordinating the effort by archaeologists to broaden their base of support and funding. The recent changes in legislation have given us the opportunity to widen the scope of our field from what it was in the past. The publicity surrounding this legislation has raised public awareness of archaeology and aroused an interest in the field. It is up to the practitioner to take advantage of this situation and make the most of it.

**JACK IRION**

Archaeological Manager, GAI Consultants, Inc., Monroeville, Pennsylvania. M.A., the University of Texas 1973, Ph.D. (candidate), Institute of Latin American Studies, the University of Texas at Austin. Certification: Society of Professional Archaeologists, Pennsylvania Archaeological Council. Research interests: Confederate coastal defense, steamboat construction and technology, 19th-century canals, remote sensing, colonial maritime history and archaeology. Publications: "The Forty Cannon Wreck, Chinchorro Banks, Quintana Roo, Mexico," International Journal of Nautical Archaeology (1980); "Amateur Nautical Archaeology in Central America," Proceedings of the XIV Conference on Underwater Archaeology (1984); Archaeological Testing of the Confederate Obstructions, 1Mb28, Mobile Harbor, Alabama, prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile (1985); "The Confederate Brick Fleet of Mobile", Proceedings of the XVI Conference on Underwater Archaeology (1986); "The Excavation and Recordation of Lift Lock No. 4 and a Weigh Lock on the Pennsylvania Main Line Canal," Proceedings of the XVIII Conference on Underwater Archaeology (1988).

1. What qualities and experience do you possess from which the SHA can benefit?

I have benefitted in my career from a wide range of experience including academic and contract work both on land and underwater in the U.S., Central America, Europe and Asia Minor. I believe this has given me a unique perspective on the benefits of cooperation between archaeologists of all disciplines and the pitfalls of focusing too narrowly on any one specialization. One of the strengths of the SHA is the union of many different talents, specialization, technologies and research areas. As a member of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, I would continue to encourage and work towards strengthening these bonds.

2. What are the most important functions of the SHA?

This year may be the most important in the ACUAs brief history. With the passage of the Shipwreck Protection Act, states which had not previously paid much attention to shipwrecks in their waters will not be faced with the task of developing measures to protect them. The ACUA is in an excellent position to assist and advise them in this task and to have a major impact on underwater archaeology for decades to come. I believe my experience in federal compliance archaeology and actual "hands-on" experience in conducting underwater archaeological projects for the Corps of Engineers would be of benefit to the ACUA in this role.

3. What direction should the SHA be evolving?

The ACUA should seek to increase its role as the official mouthpiece for the underwater archaeological

interests. It should offer assistance to states in formulating archaeological guidelines and establish contacts in the media to serve as expert spokespersons.

**DANIEL KOSKI-KARELL**

Founder of the National Institute of Archaeology (1987) and chief benefactor of its endowment. President of Karell Archeological Services (1980-present), a consulting firm conducting underwater and terrestrial investigations of historic period and prehistoric cultural resources. President of the Karell Institute (1976-present). Holds B.A. from Cornell University, and M.A. from the Catholic University of America. Past working experience includes Federal and State bureaucracy, academia, museology, private enterprise, commercial diving, and the U.S. Army (partially-disabled Vietnam Veteran). Membership: SHA, Society of Professional Archeologists, Society for American Archaeology, Archaeological Institute of America, National Trust for Historic Preservation, U.S. Naval Institute, Disabled American Veterans, the Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery, National Maritime Historical Society, Institute of Nautical Archaeology, and nearly twenty other archeological and historic preservation organizations. Financial contributor to SHA's lobbying for the 1988 Federal Shipwreck Law. Married and the father of five children. Former U.S. National Champion in Rowing.

Answer to Questions:

In place of individual answers to the questions, I wish to make the following statement on an issue of substantial importance to SHA and its membership.

In a recent letter to SHA's President, the Director of Massachusetts' Executive Office of Environmental Affairs charged that "SHA...works against the free flow of information," is "fostering the elitist image of the professional archaeological community," and "serves to discourage the cooperation and participation of the...general public." I ask the membership of SHA, What the Hell is Going On? We, as members of SHA, are hard pressed to defend ourselves from such charges because we have let a small minority manipulate us into condoning discrimination and censorship. I say it is time for us collectively to look into this matter and decide once and for all whether we support openness in scholarly research and basic Constitutional freedoms, or whether we will continue to allow an organized and vocal minority make us parties to the promotion of censorship, bigotry, and discrimination against sincere and decent SHA members who have been singled out for "punishment." The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology needs members who are defenders of the freedom of scholarly research, and if elected I will be one.

**LARRY V. NORDBY**

Director, Branch of Cultural Research, National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Member of the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, National Park Service. M.A., University of Colorado, 1974. Executive Committee, ASCA and Board of Directors, SOPA. Underwater activities include membership on the Archeological Documentation Subcommittee, U.S.S. Monitor Project and the Task Force for developing Guidelines for Nominating shipwrecks to the National Register (Bulletin 20). Principal Investigator for Padre Island shipwreck survey of 1984, 1985, Nordby has also mapped shipwrecks and the

submerged components of terrestrial sites, in Lake Superior, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Oregon, Washington, and Florida and produced published maps for most of them. He developed a method for underwater stabilization of the masonry in prehistoric sites in Arizona and Utah. Research interests: intrasite proxemics, behavioral modelling of shipwreck sites, and identification of activity areas. Underwater publications: Preliminary Reports on the Padre Island Archeological Survey (SHA proceedings, 1986, 1987); Archeological Documentation, Anthropological Orientation, and USS Monitor; (SHA Proceedings 1988); Modelling Isabella: Behavioral Linkages Between Submerged and Terrestrial Sites (SHA Proceedings, 1988); Preliminary Experiments in the Structural Preservation of Submerged Anasazi Units (Final Report of the National Reservoir Inundation Study, Vol. II, 1981); and co-author of Underwater Components of Land-Based Sites and other Submerged Cultural Resources (Submerged Cultural Resources Study: Isle Royale National Park 1987).

#### CURTISS ERHART PETERSON

Project Director, National Center for Maritime Preservation Technology, Annapolis, Maryland. BA, University of Florida, 1963; ABT, University of Florida. Has been a conservator specializing in conservation of maritime materials since 1971 with the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Research interests: Conservation of Maritime Material, Maritime Preservation, Small Craft. Major publications: "New Directions in the Conservation of Archaeological Wood" in Archaeological Wood, American Chemical Society Books in press; "Conservation of the Monitor's Anchor," Monitor Publications Series, 1987. "Conservation of the USS Monitor: Plans and Considerations," Proceedings CUA 1987.

1. What qualities and experience do you possess from which the SHA can benefit?

With the increasing realization of the value of material culture as data and of the necessity to conserve excavated historic materials, it will benefit the Society to have someone trained in the theory and methods of both archaeology and conservation on the ACUA. As someone who has had archaeological training and considerable experience in conservation of maritime materials I believe I can bring a needed perspective to the Council.

2. What are the most important functions of the SHA?

The most important function of the SHA, especially for underwater archaeology, is providing a forum for the development of theory and reporting research in the form of the annual meeting and publication of the proceedings thereof. The SHA is the principal, and for underwater archaeology, the only, major professional academically oriented meeting and publication forum available in the New World.

3. In what direction should the SHA be evolving?

The SHA should be evolving in the direction of promoting increased sophistication in research designs to make better use of the decreasing national archaeological data base. The SHA should also concern itself with the care of excavated materials and excavation records, much

of which are in public ownership. This material and data constitutes, and will continue increasingly to constitute, the only sources of archaeologically derived data available for certain types of sites.

#### SHELI O. SMITH

Nautical Archaeologist, currently filling temporary position of Asst. State Underwater Archaeologist, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland. Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1986. Chair, MAHRI; Co-founder of Underwater Archaeological Consortium; member of SHA underwater archaeology publication committee. Research interests: Closed communities at sea; naval architecture of merchantmen in the Americas; and educational outreach programs pertaining to maritime archaeology. Publications: Archaeology in Solution: The Proceedings of the Conference of Underwater Archaeology, Sacramento, California (Co-editor, 1988); La Grange: A California Gold Rush Legacy (Co-author, 1988); "Life at Sea," The Sea Remembers (1987).

1. What qualities and experience do you possess from which the SHA can benefit?

I have been working in the field for the past 15 years accumulating experience around the country and abroad. I have worked for museums, academic institutions, contract firms, and government agencies. I believe my working knowledge of archaeology and the various aspects of our profession gained from my various work experiences would benefit the SHA as we move forward and confront the questions and issues of the future.

2. What are the most important functions of the SHA?

The SHA is one of the few forums available to our profession which facilitates dialogue among colleagues, networking, and continued education from within the peer group. These functions are invaluable to members.

3. In what direction should the SHA be evolving?

I believe that the SHA should continue to utilize the forum already created to encourage all its members to push and extend our frontiers of knowledge, utilizing common standards, of which we can all be proud. As anthropologists/archaeologists, wet or dry, it is essential that we strive to share our interests and knowledge by integrating them into the daily lives of everyone through outreach programs and modern technology. The SHA has already laid much of the groundwork toward these goals, it is up to us to enhance what we already possess.

#### MELANIE JEAN STRIGHT

Chief Archaeologist, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Washington, D.C. Formerly staff archaeologist for the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Regional Offices of the Minerals Management Service; and District Archaeologist for the Rawlins District of the Bureau of Land Management, Rawlins, Wyoming. Research Interests: Inundated Prehistoric Sites; Marine Remote Sensing; and Sea Level Change. Major Publications: Evaluation of Archaeological Site Potential on the Gulf of Mexico Continental Shelf Using High-resolution Seismic Data, in Geophysics 51(3):605-622 (1986); Human Occupation of the Outer Continental Shelf During the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene: Methods for Site Location, in

Geoarchaeology 1(4):347-364 (1986); Inundated Archaeological Sites of the North American Continental Shelf, in Archaeological Geology, Geological Society of America's Decade of North American Geology series (in press).

1. What qualities and experience do you possess from which the SHA can benefit?

My work on the continental shelf has equipped me with an understanding of the applications of modelling and remote sensing to large-scale archaeological reconnaissance, regional approaches to research questions, and techniques of non-destructive archaeology. My experience has also given me an understanding both of submerged and terrestrial resources, the relationship between the two, and the legislation and programs which support offshore and onshore historic resources.

2. What are the most important functions of the SHA?

The Society for Historical Archaeology should function as a focal point for information on research, methods and technology in historic archaeology. It should also serve to define the major issues affecting historic archaeology and facilitate contact between researchers of like interests.

3. In what direction should the SHA be evolving?

The Society for Historical Archaeology should concern itself with increasing public awareness of the value and non-renewable nature of historic sites; with particular emphasis on reaching school children. Research interests of SHA members should be listed to facilitate contact and interchange between members, and a list of members willing to speak at public engagements should be publicized.

## SHA MEETING MINUTES

### MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

5 JANUARY 1989

President Garry Wheeler Stone called the meeting to order at 9:12 a.m. in the Potomac Room, Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland. Present: William H. Adams, Ronald Anzalone, Norman Barka, Mary Beaudry, Marley Brown, Elizabeth Comer, Pamela Cressey, Glenn Farris, Mac Goodwin, Christopher Hamilton, Donald Hardesty, Paul Johnston, William Lees, Lynne Lewis, Ronald Michael, David Muncher, Elizabeth Reitz, Michael Rodeffer, Stephanie Rodeffer, Douglas Scott, Catherine Slusser, Garry Wheeler Stone, Dave Switzer, John White.

Opening Remarks (Stone): Society members should congratulate themselves on a very successful year with the Abandoned Shipwreck Act.

Employment Coordinator (Lewis): Most of the 120 jobs listed were in the Mid-Atlantic region. Mark Hackbarth has requested that we publish an announcement about a job center union that identifies pay scales and possible benefit packages in the Newsletter. Cressey moved to approve the request with Lewis and Barka to serve as a

committee to do the negotiating (seconded Scott). Cressey suggested this issue should be addressed under long range planning. Lewis asked the Board to find a new Coordinator by January 1990.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report (S. Rodeffer): The Society is in good shape financially despite major commitments to the lobbying effort for the Abandoned Shipwreck Act. The Society has cash assets of \$45,222.22 and investments of \$94,273.84 in its operating account and cash assets of \$5,484.87 in the publication account.

Membership reached an all time high of 2026, the number of publication orders increased by nearly 75%, and the income from publication sales is up 82%. The Society received a purchase order for \$15,000 from the Minerals Management Service to support participants in the Congress session entitled "Continental Shelf Research, Prehistoric and Historic Resources" largely due to the efforts of Ed Friedman and Barto Arnold.

Rodeffer presented the revised 1989 operations and publications budget for consideration by the Board. The Board discussed the likelihood of the Congress making a profit for the Society.

Business Office Report (M. Rodeffer): The Business Office has functioned well during 1988. The mail machine has streamlined the operation and allows more effective tracking of postage costs. The redesigned renewal notice with peel off labels also has increased efficiency. Publication notices enclosed with the ballot have sold many proceedings and indexes. The hotel negotiations for the 1990 and 1991 meetings went well. Stone noted that he had heard no complaints about the Business Office in the past two years.

Editor's Report (Michael): Historical Archaeology 22:2, Special Publication Series 6 and the 1988 Underwater Archaeology Proceedings were published and copy for Historical Archaeology 23:1 sent to the printer. To accommodate the increasing number of manuscripts, Glenn J. Farris and Daniel G. Roberts were added as Associate Editors. This increase in manuscripts indicates we must consider publishing a third journal.

Further expansion of the number of editors will threaten the quality and consistency of individual publications. We need a professional editor who is also a historical archaeologist to perform the last stage of copy editing and check the page proofs for errors. Sarah Turnbaugh is being considered. Michael suggested a salary of \$12.00 per hour plus telephone and postage costs based on a sample of the arrangements of similar organizations and contacts with journalism schools.

The draft for the first Quincentennial publication that will become the model for the series is being reviewed and funds have been set aside for publication.

A third journal cannot be produced before 1990. Composition and printing will cost around \$10,000 and a dues increase would be necessary. Other organizations like SAA are now seeking papers in historical archaeology. More and better manuscripts are now being generated. The Society needs to be in a position to acquire and publish those manuscripts in a timely manner.

Stone complemented Michael and the Associate Editors on the fine job they do.

Newsletter Editor (Barka): The Society published 188 pages in reduced format. Printing has averaged six weeks.

Several new Coordinators have been added and Barka is trying to encourage news from around the world. Barka now has desktop publishing capability. Mark Wittkofski will be assembling the June Newsletter.

Kathleen Gilmore will send memorial announcements of those other than past presidents and Board members for publication in the Newsletter. Reitz moved that the Newsletter editor with the help of those he wants draft a memorials format for our review at the midyear meeting (seconded Anzalone, carried). Reitz moved that for inclusion in the March Newsletter, memberships must be received in the Business Office by 15 January (seconded Barka, carried).

Conference Committee (Adams): The SHA Conference Handbook was completed by Adams and Lester Ross and distributed to program chairs for the 1989-1992 meetings. The Board directed Adams to have symposia organizers check off whether presenters are members/non-members. Johnston stated ACUA would like a checkoff for whether the paper meets SHA's ethical standards.

1989 Congress (Comer): One concern of the Congress organizers was the large number of SHA papers that expanded the number of planned sessions. Comer complemented Paul Inashima and his committee on their selection of papers to be presented. The break-even point for the meeting is 2500; preregistration already is at 2700 and a large on-site registration is expected.

Information on the Saturday public education session was sent to all history/social studies teachers in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and Washington, DC. Publicity has been good; Maryland Governor Shafer, Senator Sarbanes and NPS Director Mott will be present for the opening. Approximately 350 volunteers are involved in the on-site work.

1990 Meeting, Tucson (Rodeffer/Adams): George Teague is Conference Chair; Edward staski, program Chair; Toni Carrell, underwater Program Chair; Susan Brew, Local Arrangements Chair. The meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn on Broadway, January 10-13. Other details are being developed.

1991 Meeting, Richmond (Slusser): Preliminary hotel negotiations are complete and the Society's hotel negotiator (Mike Rodeffer) helped the organizers secure more favorable rates and benefits. The meeting will be held January 9-13.

Eight concurrent sessions are being considered, but the committee would prefer to only run six. The Board agreed this was acceptable. The program chair would prefer to have mostly predetermined sessions with established themes, reserving only one track for contributed papers. A Saturday afternoon plenary session highlighting Civil War archaeology and site preservation is being planned to draw in the public and increase their awareness of the benefits of professional archeological investigations. The Board endorsed this idea as consistent with our long range planning goals in education.

Slusser requested that the Harrington Award be presented in Richmond because of Pinky Harrington's work in that area. Anzalone moved a single case exception to the Harrington Award schedule (seconded Scott, carried).

1992 Meeting (Adams): Santo Domingo is unacceptable and the Board discussed what other options might be

acceptable, including Quebec City, Puerto Rico, Tampa, St. Augustine, Miami, Jacksonville, US Virgin Islands or Antigua. The Board was interested in meeting in a place with a Spanish connection. Mac Goodwin will explore the Antigua option and Adams will investigate Jacksonville.

1993 Meeting (Lees): The Kansas State Historical Society has offered to sponsor the 1993 meeting in Kansas City. They propose to use their in-house staff, who have substantial experience in arranging meetings. Lees presented a preliminary plan for the meeting. Beaudry moved to accept the proposal (seconded Michael, carried).

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) (Johnston): The ACUA discussed the relationship between the guidelines for juring papers for the 1989 meeting and the Society's ethical statement to try to clarify the issues. ACUA saw no problem with the guidelines. Anzalone stated he felt the guidelines did not provide sufficient information to accept or reject papers and additional guidelines are necessary. The Board discussed the level of detail necessary for the guidelines and the relationship of an individual's conduct to membership in the Society.

An ACUA Nominating Committee has been formed to solicit nominees, collect statements and forward names for the SHA ballot. ACUA also provided input to the proposed National Park Service Guidelines for Submerged Cultural Resources and intends to review future drafts.

ACUA will review individual state's submerged resources legislation with an eye toward changing those laws that advocate commercial exploitation of wrecksites and other underwater resources. Discussion also will focus on publishing, marketing, and distributing the annual Underwater Proceedings.

Wydah Paper (Hamilton): Hamilton presented a written statement to the Board to clarify his views on the conduct of archaeology at the Wydah site and the implications of the Board denying him permission to present a paper on this topic at the 1989 meeting. He also highlighted certain points in his statement during an oral presentation. Principal issues in the oral presentation included the relationship of the Society's ethical position to archeological work done in accordance with cultural resources laws and regulations; the value of information independent of the ultimate disposition of recovered artifacts.

Board comments on Hamilton's presentation addressed the concern that the sale of the Wydah collection is contrary to the Society's ethical position, that presentation of a paper at the meeting could be viewed as SHA endorsement, and the relationship between individual and project adherence to the ethical position of the Society. Anzalone stated that one approach to considering these issues is in the context of the new Abandoned Shipwreck Act.

Stone thanked Hamilton for sharing his observations with the Board.

Professional Standards, Site Protection, and Government Affairs Committee (Stone): The Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 was signed by the President on April 28, 1988 marking the end of many years of lobbying by the SHA. The Committee was involved with the Wydah presentation (see above) and provided comments to the National Park Service on implementing regulations for the Abandoned Shipwreck Act.

Mark Leone testified on behalf of the SHA before the House subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands on behalf of amendments to strengthen the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. SHA joined the SAA, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers in signing letters requesting larger appropriations for anti-looting law enforcement and subscribed \$500 toward the SAA's project, "Saving the Past for the Future." SHA supported Udall's legislation to renew funding for historic and open space preservation.

SHA comments on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Proposed Archaeological Resources Protection Act amendment were generally critical of the proposed amendment and supporting policy, fearing it would institutionalize conflict between archaeologists and Native Americans rather than limit conflict and build partnerships.

Stone and Anzalone emphasized the need for SHA to become a serious advocate for historical archaeology and support this effort financially. They also stressed the need for SHA to be able to respond quickly to legislative issues.

Government Affairs (Anzalone): Archaeological Resources Protection Act amendments have been signed by the President that reduced the felony to \$500, restated the substance of Executive Order 11593, and identified areas with sites and potential superior sites.

The legislative taking of Manassas passed as an amendment to the Tax Corrections Act, and the area is now owned by the Federal government. He anticipates pressure in the next Congress to address protection and National Park Service buffer problems. Several pieces of legislation are pushing a number of comprehensive changes to the historic preservation program.

The National Park Service is trying to encourage State Historic Preservation Officers to use the National Archaeological Database. The National Register Bulletin on Historical Archaeology has been substantially rewritten and is expected to be circulated for review by late February. The principal target audience is prehistoric archeologists.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has issued several recent policy statements on: 1) tribal sovereignty and participation on the Section 106 review process, as the context for trying to develop Programmatic Agreements to have tribal preservation officers assume many of the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Officers; 2) decrying pothunting and supporting various approaches to reducing and discouraging it; 3) treatment of human remains and grave goods. Staff were directed to draft an amendment to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

The Board may wish to urge the President to appoint an archaeologist to the Advisory Council since no current members are archaeologists.

The Board discussed the SAA's project, "Saving the Past for the Future." SAA is trying to raise \$190,000 to hold a conference of experts on looting, produce publications and a video, hold a plenary session at SAA and prepare a traveling exhibit. SAA should be commended for this effort. Although SHA pledged \$500 for support, \$5000 is necessary to be a participant. Discussion related to defining objectives for long range planning in this area and the regularization of funds in the budget to address these types of activities. Michael reminded that the Society has been developed and administered from the beginning to produce publications and hold an annual meeting. Dues

have never been predicated on the regular participation in other types of activities.

Business Office Oversight (Beaudry): She visited the Business Office in June, reviewed the databases and the physical plant. Beaudry stated that the Business Office appeared to be efficient and organized.

Nominations and Elections Committee (Beaudry): Ballots were mailed out, received and counted by the Business Office. A total of 638 ballots were received. The new officers are: Roderick Sprague, President-elect; Glenn Farris and Alaric Faulkner, Directors. Constitutional amendment Section V-1, and By-laws changes in Sections I-1 and V-6 passed overwhelmingly.

Public Information Committee (Brown): Brown stated that Cressey had prepared an excellent long range plan for public information. The Committee deals with three broad areas: education, relationship to the museum community and public relations in general. Martha Williams has organized the morning session of the teacher workshop at the Congress. She also will be taking the lead in assembling a group to work on guides to resources and curricula in archaeology for teachers.

Michael Hammond, now the Director of Old Salem, will represent SHA in meeting with the American Association of State and Local History, museum associations and similar organizations. He will focus on ethics and artifact acquisition.

The Society needs someone adept at dealing with the media to assist us with public relations.

The Society will need to prioritize activities over a five year period and many coordinators will be needed. Brown hoped that goals could be defined for many of these action steps by the mid-year meeting.

Awards (Scott): Scott presented some general information on the cost of various types of awards. Michael moved acceptance of the Awards Committee report with implementation next year (seconded Reitz, carried). A June Newsletter announcement is planned.

Long Range Planning (Beaudry): Beaudry distributed a document in its formative stages. Discussion was deferred until 10 January.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:01 p.m.

#### SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

6 JANUARY 1989

The Annual Business Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Sheraton Inner Harbor, Baltimore, Maryland, was called to order by President Garry Wheeler Stone at 5:23 p.m. on January 6, 1989.

Memorial for Bert Salwen: Bob Schuyler read a memorial to Bert Salwen, Professor of Anthropology, New York University, and Past-President of SHA, who passed away on December 25, 1988. Schuyler suggested that the best tribute to Bert Salwen was to encourage New York

University to create a senior position in historical archaeology in his honor.

## OLD BUSINESS

Nominations and Elections: Mary Beaudry announced the election results (see Board Meeting minutes) and thanked all candidates. Adjunct (joint) memberships were approved in this election and begin immediately.

Conference Coordinator: Bill Adams introduced Conference Chairs for Tucson, Richmond, and Kansas City for a brief presentation (see Board Meeting minutes). He thanked Mike Rodeffer for conducting hotel negotiations in Tucson and Richmond.

1989 Congress: Elizabeth Comer, SHA Representative to the Congress Program Committee, thanked SHA Program Chair, Paul Inashima, and his committee; Barto Arnold, Underwater Program Chair; Kristin Stevens and her Committee for Local Arrangements. Their efforts have brought the Congress to fruition. The Congress was made possible by the enormous number of volunteers.

Preregistration was 2700 and the on-site registration total has not been finalized. The Congress was set to break even with a registration of 2500. The education session on Saturday should bring in a number of teachers from Maryland and the surrounding area.

Comer said that the Congress has resulted in the transmission of a number of good ideas from one Society to another. She hopes that if it is successful, that we consider a second Congress in another five years. Stone recognized the enormous job Comer has done with the Congress and expressed the Society's thanks.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA): Barto Arnold announced the signing of the abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 by the President in April 1988. He acknowledged SHA's leadership in this campaign and thanked the membership for their help.

Paul Johnston announced that the ACUA is making the transition to an elected body. Barto Arnold will chair the Nominating Committee that also includes Anne Giesecke and George Fischer. Members were requested to provide suggestions for nominees to the Committee members by noon Saturday. See Board Meeting minutes for additional ACUA information.

Secretary-Treasurer: Stephanie Rodeffer reported that the Society is in good financial condition. Income during 1988 was \$102,651.45 with expenditures of \$103,515.64. The Society currently has cash assets of \$50,707.09 and investments of \$94,273.84.

Membership reached an all time high of 2026 and publication sales increased 82%, principally because of the addition of the Index and Proceedings to our offerings.

SHA has received a \$15,000 purchase order from the Minerals Management Service for support of the "Continental Shelf Research, Prehistoric and Historic Resources" symposium at the Congress and publication of the results in our Proceedings series.

Newsletter Editor: Norman Barka announced the addition of Janine Gasco, Patrice Jeppson, and Charles Orser as Newsletter Coordinators. See Board Meeting minutes for other information.

Editor: Ronald Michael stated that publications are on schedule and many more manuscripts are being submitted (See Board Meeting minutes for details). The Editorial Advisory Committee has recommended that the Board convert Historical Archaeology to a triannual. The Society will issue its first Quincentenary Guidebook: Archaeology and the American Immigrant Experience in the Southeast, including an overview of the status of archaeology and a comprehensive bibliography, in 1989. Michael thanked the Editorial Staff including Roderick Sprague, Bill Turnbaugh, Sarah Turnbaugh, Donna Seifert, Jim Ayres and the Editorial Advisory Committee. It is largely due to their completely voluntary efforts that we have publications.

President's Report: Stone stated that membership, manuscripts and the status of the Society have increased significantly during the past year. The Society plans to increase publications, enhance its participation in the arena of national policy, and conduct more outreach efforts. This will have financial implications probably in the form of a dues increase. This will help assure the prominent position of the Society as an advocate of historical archaeology. We will all need to plan for the future.

Stone thanked everyone for their support and introduced Mary Beaudry, the new President.

## NEW BUSINESS

Beaudry thanked Stone for his work on behalf of the Society.

Membership Renewal: The Membership list will be published in the March Newsletter. Renewals must be received by January 15, 1989 to be included in the list. Beaudry reminded members to submit news to Norm Barka by January 20.

Employment Opportunity Coordinator: Beaudry announced that Lynne Lewis, who has served in this position for eight years, would like to step down. This position is an opportunity to provide an important service for the Society and fellow archaeologists.

Resolutions: Pam Cressey offered the following resolutions on behalf of the Society:

Be it resolved that the Society wishes to express its deep and lasting appreciation to outgoing President Garry Wheeler Stone for encouraging political action and development of the Society's long range planning; for chairing meetings in a firm, yet gentlemanly manner; and for being a most eloquent spokesman for the profession.

Be it further resolved that the Society has benefited greatly and will miss the contributions of its two outgoing Board members, John White and Immediate Past President Don Hardesty, and the Society thanks Glenn Farris, who will return to serve a three year term, for his service on the Board in 1988.

At this noteworthy occasion of the First Joint Archaeological Congress, be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology at its 22nd Annual Meeting appreciates the welcome extended by the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore and the snowy weather that has encouraged us to stay at the Congress rather than partake of the City's culture and food.

Be it further resolved that the Society expresses its thanks to the other cooperating organizations—the American Philological Association, American Schools of Oriental Research and the Archaeological Institute of America in joining with us in this endeavor.

Be it further resolved that the Society thanks the Honorable Paul S. Sarbanes, the Honorable William Donald Shafer and the Honorable William Penn Mott for opening the Congress and supporting archaeology.

Deep thanks go to the Congress Co-Chairs, Elizabeth Anderson Comer and Martha Jankowsky, the program committees within each Society chaired by Timothy Gregory (AIA), Erich Gruen (APA), Paul Inashima (SHA) and J. Barto Arnold III (SHA Underwater) for the momentous event.

Special thanks also go to the local committee co-chairs, Diona Buiton-Oliver, Joy Freymon and Kristen Stevens Peters, and to the Conference managers Joan Bowen and Lauren Butler.

The Society particularly appreciates the support of 350 volunteers, local universities and businesses, the National Park Service, and the Walters Art Gallery in making the Congress a success.

Resolutions were seconded by Peter Schmidt and carried unanimously.

John White moved for adjournment (seconded Peter Schmidt; carried). The meeting was adjourned at 6:09 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephanie H. Rodeffer Secretary-Treasurer

## MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

8 JANUARY 1989

President Mary Beaudry called the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society for Historical Archaeology to order on January 8, 1989 at 6:05 p.m. at the Sheraton Inner Harbor, Baltimore, Maryland. Present: William Adams, Ronald Anzalone, Douglas Armstrong, Norman Barka, Mary Beaudry, Marley Brown, Glenn Farris, Alaric Faulkner, Donald Hardesty, Dick Hsu, Paul Johnston, Ronald Michael, Elizabeth Reitz, Stephanie Rodeffer, Douglas Scott, and Garry Wheeler Stone.

### OLD BUSINESS

1989 Congress: Approximately 3500 were registered. Farris questioned the application of the one paper per person rule and observed that this was particularly bad in the underwater sessions. Brown stated that the organizers believed no one should be turned away. Beaudry said she already has heard complaints about having only six concurrent sessions in Richmond.

Nominations and Elections (Hardesty): The Committee presented the following slate: President: J. Barto Arnold III and Julia Costello; Board Members: David Burley, Dena Dorozenko, Judy Tordoff, Jim Tuck. Johnston presented the six ACUA candidates: Jack Irion, Larry Nordby, Curt Peterson, Kenn Pott, Sheli Smith, and Melanie Striaght.

Hardesty will reconfirm SHA candidates and Garry Stone will assume responsibility for assembling biographical data. Biographical information for all candidates will be printed in the June Newsletter and will not accompany the ballot.

1992 Meeting (Armstrong): He offered Jamaica as the site of the 1992 meeting, suggesting Ochos Rios, one of the first cities of the Americas. He and Jim Parrent would be willing to investigate possibilities. Brown, speaking for Edward Harris, suggested Bermuda. Adams will send conference manuals to all interested parties and will begin narrowing the field.

Membership Committee (Hsu): Annually the Society loses about 200 members who do not renew; over the past five years this is around 1000 people. The Board discussed the success of the tear-off brochures sent out by George Miller, reprinting needs, exchange of advertising and measures of success for various techniques to increase membership. The Board also addressed past problems with meeting participants not being members. Hsu will develop short range goals for advertising.

Budget Committee (Rodeffer): Rodeffer presented the Budget Committee's amended budget for 1989. Three sources are available to pay for activities not covered by the basic operating funds: assets, annual meeting, fundraising. Dues could also be raised. Deficit financing is not acceptable. Cressey stated that fundraising could be considered as soon as long and short range plans are well enough developed. Michael moved to accept the budget as amended (seconded Scott; carried).

Procedures Manual (Scott): The Manual should be distributed in February to all current Board members. The notebook approach should allow changes to be made easily. Scott felt that the effort was worthwhile and should be very helpful particularly to candidates for office.

Publications Marketing (Reitz): Reitz requested general guidance from the Board on several options being considered for marketing, like a display at the American Colleges and Libraries meeting. Board members felt working through library organizations would not be profitable. Farris suggested having an organization like Coyote Press sell our publications. Johnston reiterated his offer for Proceedings advertising.

Stone stated that SHA should continue to produce the Proceedings. Michael said that we are losing 50% on the sale of all 1988 Proceedings. Johnston said he was disappointed that the Business Office had not followed through by contacting museums as that was their primary outlet for quantity sales.

ACUA has been investigating the possibility of joint publications with the Maryland Historical Trust, which may be willing to absorb some production costs. Printing 250 copies of each Proceedings will mean a minimum cost of \$18.00 per volume. The Board agreed that the Society should at least break even on Proceedings sales. Stone moved we delegate to the Editor the responsibility for setting the price of the 1989 Proceedings so in his best judgment the Society can break even (seconded Cressey; carried).

Long Range Planning (Beaudry): She had distributed a draft long range plan based on the mid-year meeting and the Board considered the education goal and objectives prepared by Cressey. Discussion concentrated on the relationship of archeologists to the media and the involvement of a number of Society members in managing and executing the defined tasks. Cressey will develop a proposal regarding the media for consideration at the mid-year meeting and serve as a member of the Public Education Committee.

Cressey requested that the Budget Committee conduct a study to address long term costs, consider having a paid Executive Director to ensure that committee work is done, increase the President's budget, put a lobbyist on a retainer for informing us when to act and then carrying out Board requests. The Budget Committee will prepare a study for the mid-year meeting.

The Board considered the importance of publishing a third issue of Historical Archaeology in 1990 and options for obtaining the funds to do so. Stone moved that Historical Archaeology be a triannual publication (seconded Michael). Johnston expressed concern about the Society's disinterest in continuing to publish the Underwater Proceedings but increasing the journal to a triannual. Stone stated that the issues are different because the Proceedings is not jured and is not supplied to the entire membership. The motion was carried with three nays.

Harrington Award: Awards to Bert Salwen and Carlisle Smith will be given in 1990.

Committee Appointments (Beaudry): See March Newsletter.

Mid-Year Meeting: May 6-7.

Johnston moved that the meeting be adjourned (seconded Anzalone; carried). Adjournment at 9:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,  
Stephanie H. Rodeffer Secretary-Treasurer

#### PEOPLE

New Mexico Historical Review's: John P. Wilson, Las Cruces, New Mexico, has received the New Mexico Historical Review's annual award for the best article to appear during the year. His article, "How the Settlers Farmed," was published in 1988.

In April 1989, the Friends of the Branigan Library of Las Cruces cited Wilson as the Las Cruces author of the year for his history of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Old Salem: Michael Hammond, the Director of Archeology at Old Salem, has been appointed the museum's director, effective April 1. The appointment was announced by William T. Alderson, the president of Old Salem Inc., which operates the restored town. Hammond will continue directing archeology at Old Salem, where he has been on the full-time staff since 1984.

Old Salem Inc. operates the restored 18th-century Moravian town of Old Salem, sometimes known as Historic Old Salem; and the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, which is also located in the historic district.

Under a reorganization a year ago, Hammond was appointed acting director of Historic Old Salem. In announcing Hammond's permanent appointment, Alderson said, "[He] has taken on more and more responsibility and has proven over and over what a good manager he is, in addition to his already demonstrated accomplishments as a scholar. . . . His new appointment is in recognition of his past services and in anticipation of his future contributions to the restoration, interpretation and maintenance of our restored Moravian town."

Hammond received a B.A. from Northwestern University and his master's and doctorate from Columbia University. He is a part-time assistant professor of archeology and anthropology at Salem College. Hammond's field work includes sites in England, Lebanon and Israel.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Park Service Issues Shipwreck Guidelines: On April 4, 1989, the National Park Service issued the advisory guidelines required under the Abandoned SHipwreck Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-298). The guidelines are to assist State and Federal agencies in developing legislation and regulations to carry out their responsibilities under the act. Under the Act, the United States asserts title to certain abandoned shipwrecks and then transfers title to the State in or on whose submerged lands the shipwreck is located. The Act enables the States to manage those abandoned shipwrecks pursuant to historic preservation laws rather than admiralty laws.

In developing the guidelines, the Service gave full consideration to ideas, comments and suggestions provided by over 295 public and private sector interests, including sport divers, diveboat operators, commercial salvors, archeologists, historic preservationists, and government agencies (Federal, State and local). The Service has issued proposed guidelines for public review and comment. An unusually long comment period of 180 days should enable the various interest groups sufficient time to obtain, review, meet and discuss the proposed guidelines.

As required by the Act, the guidelines were published in the Federal Register (54 FR 13641). Persons who wish to receive a copy of the proposed guidelines should send their name and mailing address to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. The deadline for submitting comments to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist is October 2, 1989.

National Endowment for the Humanities: The Interpretive Research Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities welcomes applications for collaborative or multi-year projects that cannot be accomplished through individual one-year fellowships. All topics in the humanities are eligible, and projects are expected to lead to significant scholarly publications. Awards usually range from \$10,000 to about \$150,000 for up to three years' duration, depending upon the size of the project. The deadline is October 15, 1989, for projects beginning no earlier than June of the next year.

For application materials and further information write or call: Interpretive Research, Room 318, Division of Research Programs, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506, Phone: 202/786-0210.

Reference Materials Awards: The National Endowment for the Humanities Reference Materials program supports projects that organize essential resources for scholarship and improve access to information and collections. Awards are made in two categories: Tools and Access. Dictionaries, historical or linguistic atlases, encyclopedias, concordances, catalogues raisonnées, linguistic grammars, descriptive catalogues and data bases are eligible in the Tools category. Archival arrangement and description projects, bibliographies, bibliographical data bases, records surveys, cataloguing projects, indexes and guides to documentation are eligible in the Access category. The new deadline for both categories is September 1, 1989 for projects beginning after July 1, 1990. For more information, write Reference Materials, Room 318, NEH, Washington, DC 20506.

H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust Grants for Archaeological Field Work in Latin America: The H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust announces its grants program for archaeological fieldwork in Latin America for 1990. This program will fund three to four scholars to conduct archaeological research in Latin America. Applications for dissertation research will not be considered. The maximum amount of the award is \$8,000. The deadline for submission is October 30, 1989 and notification of the award will be made in January of 1990.

For complete information write Dixon R. Brown, Trustee, H. J. Heinz III Charitable Trust, 600 Grant Street, Suite 4400, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219.

Call for Archaeological Research Proposals: The Center for Field Research is accepting archaeological research proposals for review. Approved proposals are funded by our affiliate, EARTHWATCH, a private not-for-profit research and educational organization. All funds are derived from the contributions of participating volunteers selected from EARTHWATCH membership. All research proposals must therefore include a significant role for volunteer fieldworkers.

Preliminary proposals may be made by telephone or by a detailed two-page letter sketching the scholarly background of the research, the goals of the proposed project, the need for volunteer fieldworkers, and an estimated budget. Upon favorable review, full proposals, to be submitted not later than one year prior to the projected start of fieldwork, will be invited. All full proposals are subject to independent peer review.

The Center will consider proposals for prehistoric, historic, and underwater archaeology anywhere in the world and we especially encourage proposals for research in the following regions: North America, Mesoamerica and the Central American Intermediate Area, Scandinavia, Central and South Asia, the Pacific Rim, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Inquiries and applications may be directed to: James A. Chiarelli, Program Officer for Archaeology, The Center for Field Research, 680 Mt. Auburn St., P.O. Box 403C, Watertown, MA 02272, Phone (617) 926-8200 or (617) 926-8532 [Fax].

Royalty Check: The Society is pleased to announce receipt of an eleventh royalty check for \$368.59 from sales of Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, ed. Robert L. Schuyler, \$24.95 plus \$2.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., 26 Austin Avenue, Amityville, NY 11701).

Exhibit Available: "The Wreck of the Rockaway: An Archaeological Study". Follow the history of the scow schooner Rockaway until her sinking in 1891 off the coast of South Haven, Michigan. Go underwater with the archaeology team and discover the intriguing process used to study the wrecked ship. Learn about surveying, mapping, recovery, conservation and interpretation. See the ship as it lies on the bottom of Lake Michigan. Fifteen framed panels measuring 30" x 40" each with photographs and printed titles and labels. Perfect for hanging in museums, libraries, universities, schools and other sites like shopping malls, businesses. Low rental fee, accompanying printed handouts, complimentary documentary videotape, manual of conservation treatments, press kit including glossy photographs, packs easily in two cases which ship via UPS. For information contact: Lake Michigan Maritime Museum, P.O. Box 534, (Dyckman Avenue at the Bridge), South Haven, Michigan 49090, Phone (616) 637-8078.

San Agustin Institute: The San Agustin Institute of Marine Archaeology, based in the San Francisco Bay Area, is seeking to expand its staff and membership with individuals interested in developing marine archaeological projects on the Pacific coast. This non-profit, all volunteer, educational organization is in its second year and currently in the process of designing long range goals for maritime research and preservation in California.

The institute is named after the earliest recorded ship wrecked on the west coast, a relic from the province of history which may soon be lost to treasure hunters. The institute was founded to act as means of countering the continual loss of important historical resources, such as the Manila galleon - San Agustin.

Qualified archaeologists and students are invited to help the institute shape the future of marine archaeology on the Pacific coast. Anyone wishing a newsletter or more information should write to institute director Alan Raymond, Ph.D., 209 Porto Bello Village, 7 Embarcadero West, Oakland, CA 94607, or to Operations Director Marco Meniketti, 101 Sunny Hills Dr. #66, San Anselmo, CA 94960.

## REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Cemetery Research and Historical Mortuary Behavior: I am compiling a bibliography on mortuary behavior in historical America as part of a continuing research project, and am seeking reports of archaeological investigations of historical cemeteries. I am particularly interested in bibliographic citations (as well as availability and cost if known) of publications, reports, conference papers, theses, dissertations, notes, etc., reporting on material culture from the grave (coffin types, construction techniques, coffin

hardware and glass view plates, articles interred with the deceased, evidence of clothing, grave orientation, grave markers, etc.), and physical anthropological observations of decedents. References to more general works on death and burial in historical America are also appreciated. Please address any information or correspondence to: Edward L. Bell, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 80 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02116.

### FIELD SCHOOL

Warren Field School: The University of Idaho will conduct an historical archaeological field school at the former town of Warren near present-day McCall, Idaho. The major objective is a Chinese general store that burned while fully stocked and occupied in this former gold mining town. There will be three weeks of intensive excavation and evening lectures with an emphasis on Chinese-American sites and artifacts. It will be held July 10-28. Cost is for tuition (undergraduate \$53.25 per credit, graduate \$70.25 per credit) and nominal food cost sharing. Preference will be given to anthropology and history majors and currently employed school teachers. Write for applications and information before June 15 to Roderick Sprague, Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843.

### FUTURE CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

New York State Archaeological Association: The New York State Archaeological Association will hold its 75th Diamond Jubilee, April 12, 13 and 14, 1991 in Rochester, New York. Chairman for this event is Charles F. Hayes, III, Rochester Museum and Science Center, P.O. Box 1480, 657 East Avenue, Rochester, New York 14603-1480; telephone (716) 271-4320. Co-chairman is President Robert Gorall, Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter, 2990 Tyler Road, Newark, New York 14513; telephone (315) 331-4005.

Smoking Pipe Conference: the Smoking Pipe Conference will be held at the Rochester Museum & Science Center on Saturday and Sunday, June 10-11, 1989. Sessions will be held on Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and Sunday from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00. Registration is necessary. Deadline for registration is June 2, 1989. Check-in will begin on the day of the conference at 8:00 a.m.

The conference registration fee is \$20.00. This includes refreshments and copies of abstracts. The Saturday evening dinner is \$15.00 additional.

The hotel listed below has agreed to hold rooms until May 26, 1989. Please make your own reservations and let them know that you are attending this conference.

East Avenue Inn, 384 East Avenue, Rochester, NY 14607, Phone (716) 325-5010; single, \$58.00; twin, \$64.00; airport transportation; within three blocks of the Rochester Museum.

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

American Canal Society  
1989 - The American Canal Guide, Part 4: West Virginia, Kentucky, and the Ohio River. Copies of Part 4 are available at \$3.00 from Keith W. Kroon, ACS Sales, 2240

Ridgeway Avenue, Rochester, NY 14626. Also available are copies of Part 1 (The West Coast), \$1; Part 2 (North Carolina to Florida), \$2; and Part 3 (The Lower Mississippi and Gulf States), \$3. Membership in the American Canal Society, including a subscription to the illustration quarterly American Canals is \$12 a year to the Secretary, Charles W. Derr, 117 Main Street, Freemansburg, PA 18017.

At least every two centuries, a country must take stock of her historic resources: what there once was, what is still left, and what can be saved and put to good use for future generations. The American Canal Guide, Part 4: West Virginia, Kentucky, and the Ohio River is the latest edition of the American Canal Society's contribution to the American Bicentennial, an ongoing series of regional inventories and field guides to the historic canal resources of North America.

Part 4 of the Guide covers the history, remains, and potential for parks, recreation, and navigation of the 241 known historic lock sites on 2100 miles of a 17 river navigation. These include the Ohio River; the Monongahela and West Fork in West Virginia and Pennsylvania; the Little Kanawha, Kanawha, Elk, Coal, and Guyandotte rivers in West Virginia; The Big Sandy on the Kentucky-West Virginia border; and the Licking, Kentucky, Green, Rough and Barren rivers in Kentucky. The 24-page Guide has 35 maps and illustrations, ranging from a postage stamp view of Monongahela Lock 5 to a photo of the first all-concrete river lock in the country, and perhaps in the world, built in 1896 on a branch of the Green River.

Foster, John M., Roberta S. Greenwood and Anne Q. Duffield  
with contributions by A. George Toren and Gwendolyn R. Romani

1989 - Work Camps in the Santa Ana River Canyon. Greenwood and Associates. Infotec Research Incorporated. Copies available through U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, P.O. Box 2711, Los Angeles, CA 90053-2325.

This is a report on test excavations and historical research conducted at four historical sites within the area of the Seven Oaks Dam above the city of Mentone, San Bernardino County, California. The investigation confirmed that one site (CA-SBR1-5500H) contained an intact and important deposit related to the development of powerhouse facilities. Two additional work camps had existed at CA-SBR-5503H. Construction related to hydroelectric power development was responsible for the buildings at this site. The discards at CA-SBRk-5501H represented deposit by one or more domestic units. They could be dated but not associated with known individuals or sites. The study concluded that CA-SBR-5500H and CA-SBR-5503H are significant sites which meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Greenwood, Roberta S., John M. Foster, and Anne Q. Duffield; with contributions by Gwendolyn R. Romani, A. George Toren, and Sherri M. Gust.

1989 - The First Historical Settlement in Los Angeles County: Investigations at Whittier Narrows. Greenwood and Associates. Infotec Research Incorporated. Copies available from Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 2711, Los Angeles, CA 90053-2325.

CA-LAN-1311H had been identified as the possible setting of Mission Vieja, the first location of Mission San Gabriel in the years 1771-1775, on the basis of Indian artifacts observed along with historical materials on the

surface. Test excavations disclosed the presence of an intact prehistoric occupation with radiocarbon dates of 580 ± 240 BP, characterized by milling stones, with flaked tools and debitage and a light density of marine shell. An historical feature contained a domestic assemblage with early nineteenth-century ceramics. There were no religious articles, eighteenth-century artifacts, or structural remains which could be associated with a mission establishment.

Testing at La Merced, WN-3, located the adobe's stone foundation and a number of trash deposits containing cultural materials of the mid-nineteenth century.

The historical research added details to previous studies, including demographic data about the numbers of Indians and Chinese in the vicinity, maps showing the density of early settlement in the area, survey notes describing La Merced and the Basye adobe complexes, and census rolls which provide further insight into occupations, origins, and settlement patterns.

Horne, Jonathan

1989 - English Tinglazed Tiles. Contains some 800 illustrations covering 250 years of production. L39/\$69 plus p. & p. (UK L2, overseas L3 or \$5). Published by Jonathan Horne, 66c Kensington Church Street, London W8 4BY.

Tinglazed earthenware was first made in England in 1567. It is known that 'Paving Tyles' were being made from this early period and continued to be produced for the next one hundred years. It was not until the middle of the 17th century that the use of tinglazed wall tiles became popular in England and at first these demands were fulfilled from Holland. London potters began to make these tiles from about 1680 onwards and other centres of production at Bristol and Liverpool were soon to follow suit. The trade in tiles flourished throughout the 18th century, the English products being notable for the wide variety of designs; the Liverpool factories in particular proved to be a source of new techniques and innovations which outstripped their Dutch competitors. The tiles in this book have been gathered together over a ten-year period from numerous sources which include the Lipski and Hodgkin collections; added to these have been generous loans from museums and private individuals. It is hoped that this catalogue will prove an invaluable source of reference for the further research into English tinglazed tiles.

Orr, David G.

1989 - "Historical Archaeological Museum Interpretation: An Exemplary Course" is now available as a Hagley Paper. The booklet is available free of charge from the Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807. Inquiries will be answered by calling (302) 658-2400, extension 243.

This 24-page booklet describes an N.E.H. funded course developed and taught at Hagley in 1985 and 1987. It includes a syllabus, course description, reading list, and bibliography for the course, which is especially suitable for inclusion in the curricula of museum training, historical archaeology and public history programs. The author is a staff archaeologist with the National Park Service office in Philadelphia.

Russell, James R.

1989 - Three Garden Buildings by Thomas Wright in Stoke Park, Bristol. Privately published by the author and avail-

able from him at 3 Priory Avenue, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol BS9 4DA at a price inclusive of postage and packing (U.K. only) of L2.20.

James Russell, of the Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society, has written about Wright's work in the mid eighteenth century as an architect and landscape designer at Stoke Park, Bristol. The publication describes the results of excavations on the Rotunda and contains plans and elevations of the various other monuments including a Tomb and Obelisk. A reconstruction of the vista from Stoke Park House in the 18th century is also given.

Singley, Katherine

1988 - The Conservation of Archaeological Artifacts from Freshwater Environments. Copies are available through the Lake Michigan Maritime Museum, P.O. Box 534, South Haven, Michigan 49090, Phone (616) 637-8078; 1-4 copies @ \$15.00 ppd. and 5 or more copies @ \$9.00 ppd.; 8 1/2 x 11", 97 pages, 40 photos and figures, Appendices.

A clear and concise evaluation of procedures used to treat and conserve cultural materials recovered from freshwater archaeological sites. Focus is on the case study of a 19th-century Great Lakes schooner Rockaway (1866-1891) administered jointly by the Lake Michigan Maritime Museum, the Michigan Bureau of History and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

Sterling Historical Society

1989 - The Sterling Cotton Manufacturing Company, the history of the Sterling Connecticut mill, 1810-1980. The book is priced at \$10.00. Available through Sterling Historic Society, R.D. Box 443, Moosup, Connecticut 06354.

Based on correspondence between the original builders and owners, Providence, R.I. investors, and their agent at the mill, many details of the building, equipping and managing the mill and the company store give an interesting picture of the industry at that period. Bills of lading, invoices, personnel records and payrolls were included in the family papers found by a member of the Sterling Historical Society. The originals were given to the Connecticut Historical Society for preservation.

The mill was operated until 1874, spinning and weaving cotton, and then remained vacant until 1880. At that time it was purchased by the Sterling Dyeing and Finishing Company by a group of local men, based on the discovery by James Pike of an unsurpassed, at that time, process of dyeing a fast black. Pike's father had worked for the original owners as dyer in 1811/12 and later introduced both chlorine bleaching process and the production of Pyroligneous Acid, a chemical useful in the, then, textile industry. His son later worked in the chemical works.

The print works were very successful, indicated by financial records and shareholders accounts as well as advertisement and newspaper clippings. Its financial success was such that it was purchased from the original owners by the United States Finishing Company, a large concern comprised of several similar plants with headquarters in New York.

The mill was greatly enlarged and operated successfully until 1954. The United States Finishing Company was then liquidated and smaller textile operations were carried on until 1980, at which time it was destroyed by fire.

Not included in the book, but of possible later interest, are numerous copies of correspondence giving an

insight into the industrial and social activities of the 1700s to 1920...largely in New England, but also an account of the founding of The New England Orchard in California.

Thomas, David Hurst, editor  
1989 - Columbian Consequences, Volume 1: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands West. Available from Smithsonian Press, \$50.00

This first volume of a projected three volume series includes an introductory chapter by Thomas, eleven chapters on the Southwestern Heartland, seven more chapters on Texas and Northeastern Mexico, and twelve chapters on the Californias. These chapters derived from papers presented at the 1988 Annual Meetings of the S.A.A. in Phoenix. They provide an extensive coverage of cultural interaction on the Spanish northern borderlands ranging from the Texas and Mexican Gulf coasts to the Russian enclave in northern California.

Tuck, James A. and Robert Grenier  
1989 - Red Bay, Labrador: World Whaling Capital 1550-1600. 72 pp., 60 full-color illustrations, 10 line drawings, 155-lb. weight coated paper in an 11 x 8 1/2 inches landscape format. Smyth sewn binding with covers of Cornwall CIS 12 pt varnished paper bearing a version of Richard Schlecht's painting of a whale hunt appearing in National Geographic Magazine 168(1), July 1985. Published by Atlantic Archaeology, Ltd., St. John's, Newfoundland. Sole USA distributor Persimmon Press, 118 Tillinghast Place, Buffalo, N.Y. \$14.95 plus postage and packing.

A highly readable account of 13 years of archaeological research on land and underwater. Remarkably preserved artifacts of 16th-century European industry in northern North America. An important reference for students of American archaeology, history, and sea lore. Lavishly illustrated with photographs and specially commissioned artwork.

Wood, Peter H., Gregory A. Waselkov, and M. Thomas Hatley, eds.  
1988 - Powhatan's Mantle: Indians in the Colonial Southeast. June ca. 551 pages. 7x10 in. general introduction, section introductions, notes, index, 14 black and white illustrations, 13 maps, 1 graph, 1 chart. CIP LC 88-20630. \$50.00 Cloth (4745-1)(WOPOW).

The traditional story of colonial America includes few southern Indians besides the Virginia chief Powhatan and his daughter, Pocahontas. But today's interdisciplinary scholarship is changing that narrow view. Historians are delving into French and Spanish as well as English sources, and anthropologists are studying fresh evidence on the diverse Indians who dominated much of the Southeast in the colonial era. Powhatan's Mantle: Indians in the Colonial Southeast contains twelve original essays highlighting new approaches and current work by some of the foremost scholars in the field.

Part of the book's fascination is its broad geographic scope. The opening essays by Helen Hornbeck Tanner on Indian communication networks and by Peter Wood on population change cover the entire South, from the Ohio River to the Gulf Coast and from the Sea Islands to East Texas. Other authors focus on specific areas, such as Amy Turner Bushnell (Florida), Daniel Usner, Jr. (Louisiana), and Stephen Potter (Virginia). Several contributors discuss a specific Indian nation - Patricia Galloway (Choctaws), James Merrell (Catawbas), Thomas Hatley (Cherokees) - and one scholar, Martha McCartney,

concentrates on a single individual, Queen Cockacoeske of the Pamunkeys.

Pieces by Marvin Smith on interior migration and Vernon James Knight, Jr., on the symbolism of Mississippian mounds reach back to evidence from the sixteenth century and earlier. Others, such as Gregory Waselkov's innovative essay regarding maps drawn by southeastern Indians, concentrate on the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The editors provide an informed preface and suggestive introductions to the book's three thematic sections. Combining ethnohistory, archaeology, anthropology, cartography, and demography, Powhatan's Mantle provides a provocative introduction to the dramatically changing world of southeastern Indians during the colonial era.

Peter Wood teaches history at Duke University and is the author of Black Majority (1974), Gregory Waselkov, an expert in Indian archaeology, is an assistant professor of anthropology at the University of South Alabama. Environmental historian Thomas Hatley holds a forestry degree from Yale and is completing a doctorate in history at Duke University.

Rhodes, Diane Lee  
1988 - Archeological Investigations in Skagway, Alaska, Volume 3: The Mill Creek Dump and the Peniel Mission. United States Government Printing Office, Denver. 570 pages with tables and illustrations. Copies are available through the Technical Information Center, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 12795 W. Alameda Parkway, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Colorado 80225.

In 1983 and 1985, the National Park Service carried out archeological investigations at the Peniel Mission, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska. These investigations were initiated to determine the extent, integrity, and significance of subsurface cultural resources uncovered by utilities work in the area.

The testing uncovered several features and numerous Gold Rush period materials that had been dumped into an abandoned branch of Mill Creek. Large quantities of food and beverage-related artifacts and structural materials and a few personal items and activity-related artifacts were found in the dump. This dump was covered over by fill just prior to construction of the Peniel Mission in 1900, effectively creating an encapsulated deposit of relatively short duration. Modest numbers of artifacts, deposited as sheet trash, were recovered from the post-1900 strata. Included in the post-1900 collection were structural materials resulting from the renovation of the Peniel Mission in 1937. It is probable that the recovered architectural materials also include items related to the Gold Rush period structures formerly located adjacent to the Peniel Mission.

This report, Volume 3 of a series on the archeology of Skagway, Alaska, outlines the research rationale for the project, and presents the physical setting and historical background of the area. Site stratigraphy and the artifact findings are discussed in some detail. The more than 38,000 recovered artifacts include a wide variety of both structural and nonstructural items and organic materials. Analysis of these materials provide a good comparative sampling of Gold Rush period artifacts from an urban setting, and concludes that the trash deposits primarily represent Skagway's bustling urban business center, hotels, and saloons. The post-1900 materials reflect Skagway's "new morality" with reduced numbers of saloons, less conspicuous consumption, and harsh economic

conditions. The research also focused on: documentation of the material culture of the period; delineation of the processes that shaped area land use; and an examination of the cultural change and cultural process involved in the birth and evolution of the city of Skagway, including the creation of the dump.

Society for Clay Pipe Research has recently published 'Clay Pipe Research, Volume 1'. Over 100 pages with many illustrations. Available from Reg Jackson, 13 Sommerville Road, Bishopston, Bristol BS7 9AD. Price (including postage and packing) £9.00 in the U.K. and £10.00 elsewhere.

It contains articles by Society members on: clay pipes from Durham, East Anglia and Stockholm; strikes and wage disputes within the British clay pipemaking industry; the Viner pipemaking family of Bristol; the Parke pipemaking family of Gateshead; the history of the Crowned L mark of Gouda; the eighteenth-century pipemakers of York; and clay pipe moulds from Dartford Museum.

## VIDEO

**Finders-Keepers: Preserving Great Lakes Shipwrecks**  
Association for Great Lakes Maritime History, Lake Michigan Maritime Museum, P.O. Box 534, South Haven, MI 49090. Ten minute VHS video; illustrations by Emerson B. Royjkenes. Tapes @ Member price \$25.00 postpaid and non-member price \$35.00 postpaid.

Explains the preservation ethic endorsed by the Association for Great Lakes Maritime History and other Great Lakes preservation groups. Puts the task of preserving Great Lakes shipwrecks on a broad individual and institutional level, as seen from the viewpoint of sports divers.

The perfect short tape to show the public, dive community, students and your own friends. Produced by the Association for Great Lakes Maritime History and funded in part by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

**The Wreck of the Rockaway: An Archaeological Study**  
Lake Michigan Maritime Museum, P.O. Box 534, South Haven, MI 49090. Thirty minute VHS format. Tapes @ members' price \$29.95 and non-members' price \$35.00.

Follow the meticulous work of the Lake Michigan Maritime Museum team which has administered the archaeological study of the 19th century Great Lakes schooner, Rockaway (1866-1891).

Learn how archaeologists determine if a site should be studied, what questions the study will answer and how strategy is planned and the main tasks decided. Discover what was known about the Rockaway before she sank.

See how a site is photographed and cleaned; how artifacts are tagged and their location recorded; how artifacts are recovered and conserved; and how the ship's remains are measured and recorded.

**A good teaching tool**, excellent for the university or high school classroom. of interest to a broad segment of the public as a historical program or as a Great Lakes adventure with an important lesson, the value of saving Great Lakes shipwrecks for the information they contain.

## URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM

Reported by  
Susan L. Henry

Archaeologists working in and for cities are becoming increasingly aware that citizens have an intense interest in archaeology and care very much for their historic and prehistoric resources. This public interest and value is more and more playing a role in how we as archaeologists and as members of the community carry out our professional responsibilities. Martha Zierden of the Charleston Museum (360 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC 29403) offers the following summary of the interface between professional archaeology and the public.

### "Urban Archaeology and Public Significance"

"Public archaeology" is an increasingly common phrase used by historical archaeologists. This term usually evokes images of an archaeology class for school children, a small booklet summarizing a larger technical report, or an exhibit of excavated materials. But what aspects of the past, knowable through archaeology, are interesting or "significant" to the public? Members of the Urban Archaeology Group tackled the topic of urban site significance in an SHA symposium in Baltimore. Various aspects of site significance were discussed, including research themes, age, integrity, quantity, National Register eligibility, and public significance. In her paper, Verna Cowin suggested that when highly visible urban archaeology projects are accompanied by interpretive programming, the public becomes aware of the significance of buried resources and how these resources can be used to contribute to urban history. The list of successful programs is growing, and cities as diverse as Pittsburgh, Alexandria, Pensacola, Toronto, Annapolis, and Charleston have initiated a variety of efforts.

In many cities, this has tangibly increased public appreciation and support of archaeology. In Charleston, modest archaeological projects have been voluntarily funded by private developers, restoration architects, preservation groups, and even private citizens.

But there is another side to public significance, articulated by the Fairfax County (Virginia) Heritage Resource Management Plan, edited by Susan L. Henry. This document suggests that public concerns should be considered alongside National Register criteria when discussing significance. For example, a Civil War earthwork that has been subjected to extensive relic hunter activity retains little archaeological integrity and would probably not meet the National Register criteria. The local community, however, may care very strongly for this landmark, which should therefore receive consideration for preservation under local guidelines.

Two examples involving Charleston's African-American community can be cited. The Charleston Museum conducted an historical archaeological Survey of the black community and associated urban sites in 1987. We were urged to consult community members, and this association proved to be mutually beneficial. In particular, they suggested a number of research areas important to the local community, and our study was expanded to include these. A better publicized event concerns the Slave Mart Museum. This institution was owned and operated by private citizens for many years. Two years ago, the

by-now elderly owners closed their small museum and proposed to sell the collections. Even though the current structure post-dates any public sale of slaves on the property and the collections are uneven in their provenance and association, the structure and collections are considered highly significant by community members, as it is one of the few facilities focusing on this aspect of Charleston's past. In response to this public concern, the City has purchased the building and is working to acquire the collections.

Urban archaeologists are working toward involving the public and raising their appreciation of archaeological resources. As planners and protectors of our heritage, archaeologists must also be sensitive to the public's views on the importance of resources in their local communities.

### SPECIAL REPORT

Editor's Note: The following papers were presented to the Archaeological Congress in Baltimore, Maryland, Sunday, January 8, 1989 in a symposium titled, Publishing I: Challenges and Innovations, organized by John L. Cotter. Most of the session's papers will be printed in this volume and the subsequent issue of the Newsletter. The remaining two papers, "Publishing Preparation: Getting It Done," George F. Bass, Texas A & M University and "Publishing With The Macintosh," Alaric Faulkner, University of Maine will be printed elsewhere. The reason these papers were included here is to remind each of the SHA's members of their responsibility for publishing archaeologically-retrieved data.

#### Publishing: The Bottom Line - Challenges and Innovations

John L. Cotter  
University Museum, University of Pennsylvania

As the 21st century nears, a revolution is overtaking publication of research data. The objective of this panel is to present the various approaches of its members so as to utilize their experience and expertise in the art of getting data published. The bottom line of this subject is that the purpose of investigation is primarily publication, although it is sometimes limited to information of value primarily and even solely to project developers who have paid for the work in whole or in part, with or without government aid. A good report can usually transcend this limitation.

What constitutes publication? Is it necessarily a written report available to anyone who can purchase it as a single publication or a journal article? Or can it be data supplied by a computer printout, with photographs, diagrams, and maps, which can be transmitted by wire anywhere in the world? Certainly the first step is a bibliographical reference to the report, whether it is published formally, or is an unpublished report deposited in an academic, commercial, State Historic Preservation Office, or other government or non-government repository, including public libraries, university, civic, of the Library of Congress. Such bibliographical service should be available in all fifty SHPOs, and all of them need to be collated by a central

office, which could be the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, or the Library of Congress.

There are opportunities for those who teach and direct fieldwork to see that their students are involved in submitting preliminary reports to media of various kinds. Students can be instructed in the art of presenting information, with illustrations, at symposia, in papers for credit, and for "in house" publications by academic departments and for publication by local and state archaeological societies.

A problem with formal publication is the failure of authors, including recognized academic scholars and investigators, to write good English, follow publication guidelines, and produce a finished, well-illustrated manuscript, and find—short of publication—a suitable repository where a copy of the report can be had, and bibliographical references to nail it down.

Those who have the best record for publishing are usually the ones who make writing and editing a given and inescapable commitment to fieldwork and research, and include publication costs in their funding. This panel reflects that commitment.

#### Where Historical Archaeologists Are Publishing

Kathleen Deagan,  
Florida Museum of Natural History

There is probably not a person here who hasn't had a few panicky moments over the impossible quantity of literature we are both obliged and expected to "master". This problem is becoming extremely difficult to access a major part of current writing and reporting in historical archaeology. Much of the work is being reported in grey literature, or in-house, limited circulation sources, as well as in an ever-expanding variety of specialized historical, archaeological and geological publications.

These observations and the following brief discussion are based on an admittedly limited analysis of historical archaeology publications samples compiled with the assistance of Dr. Bonnie McEwan. The sample, which was constructed as part of a separate project, is nevertheless useful in helping to define trends in the publication of historical archaeological research results. This has long been recognized by John Cotter and others in the decades-long historical archaeology bibliographic project as a necessary part of the discipline's maturation, and of our own ability to realize substantive contributions to it.

The results, shown in the attached table, show the greatly increasing extent of writing activity in historical archaeology, the relative confinement of our national refereed publications to specialized "historical archaeology" sources, and the dominance of grey literature and unpublished reports in the literature of the field. There is nothing new or startling here - the increasing relegation of primary archaeological research results to grey literature, for example, has been of considerable concern to all archaeologists in all areas for some time. This discussion is intended only to provide some concrete information relevant to the situation in historical archaeology.

Historical archaeology came of age side by side with - among other things - cultural resources management programs, personal computers, radical changes in the structure of higher education and environmental

consciousness (see Schuyler 1988). These factors have clearly shaped the development of the discipline, not only in our intellectual and methodological orientations, but also in employment and professional training. Jobs were created and research activities expanded in all areas of archaeology by federal historical archaeology, however, did not have the long, lo-tech, academic tradition of prehistoric archaeology, before the advent of public archaeology and multidisciplinary studies.

This public archaeology-based development trajectory of historical archaeology is reflected in patterns of publication, which show, as noted, a dominance of unpublished or inaccessible published reports. On the benefit side, however, we might suggest - because of the CRM-dominated nature of research activity, and its requirements for reporting - that most of the work being carried out is also being written up. This cannot be claimed for non-applied research activities in the field.

Prior to 1965, the primary outlet for archaeological writing of all kinds was American Antiquity, supplemented by a limited number of active regional journals. Analysis of papers published in American Antiquity between 1935 and 1965 (excluding book reviews, research news and notes) showed that of the 1,510 papers, 23 (1.5%) were in some way related to historical-archaeological topics. During the same period 1,167 book reviews were published, and 19 (1.6%) were of books or reports dealing in some way with historical archaeology. Although many publications considered today to be classics in the field were published during this period, it is clear that historical archaeology accounted for an extremely small proportion of publication in American Archaeology before 1965.

After the formation of the Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology in 1967, and the Society for Historical Archaeology in 1968, the discipline gained national publication outlets for the first time (Historical Archaeology, 1967-present; Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology Papers 1965-1983). This greatly stimulated both the acceptance and publication of papers in historical archaeology, and other national journals began to publish papers dealing with historical-archaeological topics. During the period from 1984 to 1988 (the past five years), historical archaeology topics have comprised 10.2 percent of the 372 papers published in a sample of important general archaeological journals (Amer Ant., JFA, NAA, SEAC, MCJA) (Table 1). The proportion of historical archaeological papers in American Antiquity, for example, rose to 5.6% from the pre-1965 level of 1.5%.

If we add to this sample the papers published in the journal, Historical Archaeology, it brings the total number of papers in the past five years to 432, and the overall percentage of historical archaeological topics to 22.7% of the sample. Seventy-one percent of all these historical archaeology papers appeared in the journal, Historical Archaeology. This reflects, perhaps, the historical segregation of historical and prehistoric archaeology in this country.

The increase of historical archaeological papers in archaeological journals - segregated or otherwise - does not, however, accurately reflect the full extent of increase in both research activity and reporting of research activities in historical archaeology. The majority of reported work does not find its way to national refereed publications. Until very recently, the guiding forces and editors behind the major publication sources in historical archaeology have noted a reluctance on the part of historical archaeologists to submit papers to these nationally reviewed outlets. Stanley

South, editor of the Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology Papers suspended publication of the series in 1983, owing to the near impossibility of getting authors to submit papers (personal communication, S. South to K. Deagan 1988). Ronn Micheal, editor of Historical Archaeology for more than a decade, has frequently noted the very small number of papers submitted to the journal despite the growing membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology and the ever-increasing number of papers given at the annual meetings (Micheal, as a participant in this session, can speak more cogently to this point).

Where, then, are historical archaeologists publishing, if at all? One answer lies in the increasing number of anthologies and special series, such as the Studies in Historical Archaeology from Academic Press. Counting only twelve volumes published in the past five years, these sources have included 88 articles and five books, exceeding the total number of historical archaeological publications in our sample of six refereed journals (including Historical Archaeology) during the same period.

Even this is a relatively minor contribution, however, compared to the amount of historical archaeological literature in "unpublished-report files" and in-house report series. In our general bibliographic sample noted above, we included only those sources that were reasonably accessible in some way - even through in-house report series. They include more than 400 entries, and compilation is still in progress. Of a sample of 308 entries, 15.2% (46) were books; 14.2% (43) were graduate theses, 20.1% (61) were in-house limited circulation publications, and 50.5% (153) were in national or regional publications.

These sources are outnumbered by more than 2 to 1, however, by "contract report submitted to" or "unpublished MS on file" submissions, each one representing some kind of historical archaeological research and writing. They show that the overwhelming majority of historical archaeological studies are disseminated in limited circulation and non-published reports and series.

To better define the proportions of historical archaeological literature in "accessible" vs. "inaccessible" sources, the bibliography of a single state' archaeological research and writing was analyzed. I chose the State of Maryland as a hasty sub-sample because of the excellent cross-referenced Bibliography of Maryland Archaeology (prepared by Brown and Curry), as well as the fact that Maryland has one of the most active programs of historical archaeological research in the country. The bibliography lists 1,114 entries. Of these 296 (26.6%) deal with historical-archaeological concerns. This is consistent with the overall percentage of papers devoted to historical archaeology in the sample of papers from refereed journals.

Of these 296 historical archaeology papers, 17 (5.7%) were published in regional or national journals or anthologies. Eighty eight (29.7%) were in local, limited-circulation series, and 191 (64.5%) were listed as "unpublished reports on file". Obviously there are biases in the samples used in these preliminary analyses, however they consistently reflect both the increasing volume of historical archaeological literature in general, and the relegation of increasingly large proportions of it to inaccessible sources.

Many reasons for these phenomena can be suggested - primarily the great growth in the number of jobs and concomitant research activities for historical archaeologists in the protection of resources. Such positions,

however, often do not permit researchers to design projects so that each one could stand alone as a refereed journal paper. Fear of, or exasperation with the review process is also probably culpable - only a very small percent of even the accessible publications have been through this process. It need be endured as a necessity only by those archaeologists trying to earn tenure in a university department. As Schuyler (1988) has pointed out, the proportion of historical archaeologists in academic jobs is extremely low, as is the proportion of positions for historical archaeologists in academic archaeology programs. This may ultimately have the interesting effect of increasing overall the number of individual written reports in historical archaeology, while simultaneously decreasing the number that appear in accessible publications.

The situation poses a number of questions for discussion; what constitutes "publishing"? Will this pattern of publication reflect a fragmentation of the field into myriad small "research areas" based on distance from a State Archaeologist's office report files? Is the intellectual direction of historical archaeology being increasingly controlled by those few archaeologists who have the time, the salaried mandate, and the data structure to produce refereed journal publications? I pose this only because these publications are probably the only outlets accessible to and read by not only all archaeologists, but also by our colleagues in other disciplines with whom we hope to engage in dialogue and exchange. A grey literature computer network will simply not replace refereed journals, and cannot provide our discipline with a solid base of accessible and credible scholarship from which we can establish associations with other scholars and scientists.

What can we do about it? At this point, we can only define the questions. All of the papers in this session are addressing some of these questions in some form, and ideally the ensuing discussions will help lead to real solutions.

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TABLE 1

Analysis of Historical Archaeology Publications  
in Selected Refereed American Archaeology Journals,  
1984-1988

	Papers Published		Hist. Arch. Topics	
	#	% (all papers)	#	% (of journal)
American Antiquity	118	27.3	6	5.1
J. Field Arch. (1984-1987)	95	22.0	12	7.9
North American Archaeologist	69	16.0	9	13.1
Historical Arch.	60	13.9	60	100.0
Southeastern Arch.	46	10.6	10	21.7
Midcontinental Arch.	44	10.2	1	2.3
TOTAL	432		98	22.7

% of all historical archaeology papers

American Antiquity	6.1
Journal of Field Arch.	12.2
North American Arch.	9.2
Historical Archaeology	61.3
Southeastern Archaeology	10.2
Midcontinental J. Arch.	1.0

Machine and Message:  
Thoughts on Computer-Assisted  
Publication in Archaeology

Mary C. Beaudry  
Boston University

## Abstract

The author offers brief remarks on computer-assisted publication including production of electronic manuscripts and desk-top publishing. Comments based on experience editing a journal and producing camera-ready copy for report publication are intended as a point of departure for a general discussion of the role machines can play in getting the archaeologist's message across.

I am certain that my own experience with computers and publishing is similar to the experiences of many of you. I was familiar with main-frame systems long before I first mastered a mouse and micro-computer software; what prompted me into the micro-computer revolution was all about publishing, however. Other people's publishing, that is. A few years back, I noted with growing awe that several of my friends, two in particular, had purchased Apple home computers shortly before their productivity began to soar to truly impressive heights. At that time, they were not doing desk-top publishing; they had simply discovered the joy and ease of rewriting and revising with the help of their user-friendly home machines. Not only were they increasing their

output at a dramatic rate, their final product was of higher quality than earlier output, simply because they found it easier to revise and take reviewers' and others' comments into account.

In many ways, one of the greatest revolutions of the computer age is the rewrite revolution: all good writers have always revised and rewritten their work over and over. Yet for many archaeologists, revising seemed to be a major stumbling block (it still is for some, probably because they have never shaken off what I tend to call the student "all-purpose draft" syndrome, or because they find criticism, constructive or otherwise, difficult or impossible to deal with). Computers do make it simple to rewrite. They do not do our writing for us in the first place, however, although many may wish they would. This is an important point to make—computers, for all their usefulness, are no more than a vehicle, a medium for getting the message across more easily and more efficiently. There are those who enjoy the ease of writing and rewriting via computer. Many also think it's fun and rewarding to produce entire publications, not just manuscripts, with their computers. This is especially true of desk-top publishing, for numerous newsletters and other types of publications, even journals, exist or have been upgraded because technology has made it possible for even the smallest-scale operation to have a cheap means of producing respectable or even splendid publications for their membership. I asked members of the SHA to let me know about their own experiences with DTP and found that those who responded were unanimous in their delight with desk-top publishing products and results. It is clear that many of our archaeological organizations are benefitting as much from dedicated software as they are from dedicated volunteer efforts of their members.

Barto Arnold of the Texas Antiquities Committee informed me that he produced the latest SOPA DIRECTORY through an IBM-PC version of Pagemaker that permitted him to download the SOPA membership/mailling list as a basis for the directory. As with everyone I spoke to or correspond with, he was delighted by the results and excited by the possibilities, especially since he was able to produce the directory after a single tutorial on desk-top publishing. Patrick Martin of Michigan Technological University produced the Society for Archaeological Sciences Newsletter recently renamed SAS Bulletin using computer assistance, most recently using a Macintosh SE and Pagemaker. Charles Bello, editor of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey Bulletin and the Metropolitan New York City Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association's Newsletter notes he has used a wide variety of systems, printers, and software in producing these publications. He commented that "I can sum most of it up by saying it involves a hell of a lot of work and it seems you are constantly monkeying with any particular project until the point when it is actually mailed." In this he echoed Patrick Martin's sentiment, who feels that desk-top publishing is "regularly the case with publications generated by small-scale operations that cannot afford heavy investments in productions costs, or perhaps just settings where the group can con some soft-headed fool into taking on the work without pay, out of some misguided sense of professional responsibility!"

I personally do not think this sort of professional responsibility is in any way misguided, for one of the greatest contributions we can hope to make to our field is to facilitate the dissemination of information that is relevant and appropriate to our interests, whether through our own

writing or by ushering the work of others, or information about it, into print. In an ideal world, we would all write, edit, and publish. Computers offer more and more of us the opportunity to be fruitful in all three regards.

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### NORTHEAST

Reported by  
Faith Harrington

National Park Service Archeological Collections Management Project: The Archeological Collections Management Project (ACMP) is an ongoing project on the National Park Services' North Atlantic Region. Its goal is to organize, catalog, and prepare for storage the archaeological collections from National Parks throughout the Northeast. Some of these collections merit extensive analytical reports, while others merit summary reports of the project procedures and results. Recently, ACMP staff members Maria Capozzi and Rose Liberace have cataloged the collections from a variety of parks: a small collection from the Springfield Armory National Historic Site (N.H.S.) in Springfield, MA; a small collection from the Sagamore Hill N.H.S. in Oyster Bay, NY; and a large collection from multiple excavations at the Martin Van Buren N.H.S. in Kinderhook, NY. The next collection to be processed is a large collection from the Women's Rights N.H.S. in Seneca Falls, NY.

All of the data from these collections have been cataloged using the NPS Automated National Catalog System, which produces dBASE III+ files. Reports for some of these projects have been prepared but not yet distributed. Louise DeCesare has written summary reports for the Sagamore Hill and Springfield Armory Collections, and Darcie MacMahon is writing a more extensive report on a large collection from multiple excavations at the Adams Birthplaces N.H.S. in Quincy, MA. In addition to those listed, other parks with processed archaeological collections include the Saugus Ironworks N.H.S. (MacMahon 1988), Boston National Historical Park, Longfellow N.H.S. and Lowell N.H.S. Interested researchers will be able to access the computer files form all ACMP projects.

Linda Towle is managing a contract with Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc./Timelines, Inc. to catalog a portion of the collection at Fort Stanwix National Monument in Rome, NY. This 18th-century fort was excavated by the NPS in the early 1970s, at which time a large part of the collection was cataloged by archaeologists Lee Hanson and Dick Ping Hsu. Since last December, when the cataloging contract began, 185,000 artifacts have been cataloged, which is less than half of the backlog. Although a significant part of the collections relates to the 18th-century occupation of the Fort, large quantities of 19th and 20th-century artifacts are present from the occupation of the houses and commercial buildings which stood on the site before the archaeological project began. Active research with the collection by interested archaeologists will be encouraged when the cataloging and the expanded storage area are completed. A reconstruction of Fort Stanwix is open to the public from April to November.

For further information on any of these collections, please contact the Eastern Archeological Field Laboratory in Charlestown, MA at 617-242-1979.

## CONNECTICUT

Groton Monument at Fort Griswold State Park: The Groton Monument in Groton, CT is currently undergoing restoration by the State of Connecticut Office of Parks and Recreation, Department of Environmental Protection in order to repair, stabilize, and ventilate the masonry structure. The Groton Monument (completed 1830) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted as part of project planning to provide information concerning the original methods of foundation construction, the actual size, depth, and configuration of the foundation, as well as the relationship between the primary historic documents and the actual physical implementation of original contract specifications or subsequent modifications.

Following background research, two machine-assisted trenches were excavated against the base of the Monument. The results indicate that construction of the Groton Monument foundation generally conformed to the contract specifications. A total of 298 pieces of 19th and 20th-century cultural materials was recovered from sample screening. The report, written by Denise Mowchan and Virginia Fitch, recommends against disturbance of the irregularly shaped and dry laid foundation stones.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Lyman Estate, "The Vale": An intensive archaeological survey was conducted by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. for the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities at the Lyman Estate, The Vale, in Waltham, MA. The project which included both hand and machine-assisted excavation, was undertaken prior to landscaping improvements and new construction on the estate. Testing revealed the presence of scattered historic period cultural materials, a brick drain related to the house, and evidence of past landscaping and land use activities. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered. The report, written by Virginia Fitch and Denise Mowchan, includes recommendations regarding the importance and treatment of identified archaeological components within the estate area.

Berkley/Dighton Bridge Replacement: In October 1988, an intensive level archaeological survey of the proposed alignments for the Berkley/Dighton Bridge replacement was conducted by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. under contract with the MA Department of Public Works (MDPW). The intensive survey was conducted by Principal Investigator, Duncan Ritchie and involved three proposed alignments for the new bridge located on the west and east sides of the Taunton River in the towns of Berkley and Dighton. Background research indicated that the project area was archaeologically sensitive and had the potential to contain both prehistoric and historic period cultural resources. The three proposed alignments for the bridge replacement were within a zone of low floodplain terraces and wetlands bordering the lower Taunton River estuary. This general zone was known to contain high densities of prehistoric sites ranging from large base camps to small,

special activity loci. During the historic period, the area around the Berkley/Dighton bridge was a focal point of shipbuilding and other mercantile activity from the end of the 18th century until the late 19th century. The project area includes a group of historic period standing structures on both sides of the Berkley/Dighton bridge (Bridge Village Historic District) that is considered to be significant and may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The intensive survey identified one prehistoric site consisting of a small specialized activity area containing non-diagnostic quartz chipping debris. This site is not considered to be potentially significant. Subsurface testing near two potentially significant historic standing structures (D. Standish and the T. D. Standish Houses) did not reveal any important archaeological components. A possible wharf site in Dighton and a stone bridge in Berkley were also identified. Two potentially significant historic period structures/sites in Berkley include a late 19th-century house and associated blacksmith shop (Babbitt House) and a foundation marking the former location of a small, early 19th-century house. Two other historic standing structures, a late 18th/early 19th-century house (Ashley House) and a small, early 19th-century cottage (68 Elm Street) with potentially significant archaeological components were located within two of the alignments in Berkley. A historic period roadway and a stone bridge were identified; the existing Berkley/Dighton bridge itself (constructed in 1896) is considered to be potentially significant based on the results of research conducted prior to the intensive survey.

Nawn Factory Site: The intensive archaeological survey of the Nawn Factory site conducted by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. has provided important information on the development of an historic section of lower Roxbury from the early 17th century to the present day. The area around Boston Neck, including the John Eliot Burying Ground, was the location of the earliest settlement in Roxbury. Its development through time has reflected the changing nature of land use in Roxbury from pasture in mixed residential and light industry to commercial urbanization. Even today, this section of Roxbury continues to undergo change through the processes of urban renewal and gentrification. The proposed establishment of the Roxbury Heritage State Park on a small parcel of land that has witnessed the history and heritage of the Town of Roxbury further exemplifies the vitality and dynamic nature of this important locale where Josiah Cunningham practiced his art of house building, militia captain Jesse Doggett satisfied the thirst of early travelers, John Hunt followed the Boston area tradition of fine leatherworking, and Owen Nawn helped to build urban Boston with his steam crusher and steam drill.

Because it is located in a section of Roxbury that has undergone so much change, the Nawn Factory site contains evidence of filling, grading, and the recent demolition of structures. Intensive urban land use since the early 19th century has transformed this parcel from a hillside pasture to a densely occupied city lot. There are, however potentially significant archaeological features that have research and interpretive potential and should be further investigated. These features include a portion of the Roxbury Canal and Doggett's wharf, the Doggett House yard, and the alleyway between the Doggett and Cunningham houses.

Dillaway/Thomas House Site: Data recovery field work on the Dillaway/Thomas House Site within the proposed Roxbury Heritage Park in Boston was conducted by the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. under contract with Synterra Ltd. and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management. Field work was completed during July, 1988; Duncan Ritchie served as Principal Investigator.

This phase of archaeological investigation focused on four features or areas within the historic period component of the Dillaway/Thomas House Site. These features were first identified during a preliminary investigation of the site in 1975 sponsored by the Museum of Afro-American History and were considered to have the potential to contain significant information on different aspects of the historic period occupation. The data recovery program for the historic period component of the Dillaway/Thomas House Site has been successful in reaching its primary objectives. The data recovery was able to collect additional information from four features: a cobblestone area in the west side yard, a trash pit, a rear shed, and a well.

## NEW YORK

George Washington Sails to South Street Seaport Museum: On the afternoon of April 23, 1989, "George Washington" will travel by boat from Elizabeth Port, NJ to New York City just as he did 200 years ago prior to his inauguration as the First President of the United States. Washington will arrive at the South Street Seaport Museum's Pier 16 where he will be greeted by dignitaries from New York and New Jersey, and will address the public gathered to meet him.

The flotilla of ships from New Jersey to New York will include several magnificent historic vessels: The H.M.S. ROSE, a recreation of a 1757 British gun boat; the SHALLOP, a 1622 coastal vessel (from the collection of Plimoth Plantation) which will be decorated to resemble Washington's original barge and will be rowed by 13 costumed oarsmen representing the 13 original states; and five gaff-rigged schooners - the PIONEER (1885), DOMINO EFFECT, Mystic VOYAGER, ADVENTURER, and VOYAGER. The ROSE, carrying a distinguished roster of passengers, and the SHALLOP with George Washington and his crew will depart from Elizabeth Port, NJ, and be met at the Statue of Liberty by the five schooners. As the ROSE leads the flotilla through New York Harbor it will fire salutes from its 24 cannons.

This re-enactment of George Washington's trip from Mt. Vernon, VA to the nation's first capitol is a project of the United States Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution in conjunction with the Bicentennial Commissions of New Jersey and New York. The flotilla to the South Street Seaport Museum will be the last leg of the Washington journey, and the first in a series public events scheduled in New York City in celebration of the 200th anniversary of Washington's Inauguration. These events, which will take place on April 29 and 30, are sponsored by the New York City Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

Pilgrims of Plimoth Plantation Visit New York City: In 1620, 102 passengers departed England aboard a small merchant ship called the MAYFLOWER seeking the "Northern Virginia Territory," or what is now New York

City. The arduous ocean voyage landed them at Cape Cod instead. Now, more than 300 years later, the "Pilgrims" of Plimoth Plantation will finally visit New York.

From April 23 through April 29, members of Plimoth Plantation's renowned first-person interpretation staff will conduct special workshops and interact with passers-by at the South Street Seaport Museum. These workshops are part of a week-long celebration of the 200th anniversary of George Washington's inauguration as the first President of the United States.

Plimoth Plantation's rigorously-trained first-person interpreters adopt the personas of the original Plymouth colonists. They acknowledge nothing beyond their own time. Clothed in authentic period dress and speaking in 17th-century dialect, these "Pilgrims" convey the sense of a different cultural reality.

The Plimoth Plantation program begins on Sunday, April 23, when the museum's 1637 wooden boat SHALLOP participates in a re-enactment of George Washington's inaugural crossing from Elizabeth Port, NJ to New York City. The event signals the beginning of a gala Presidential Bicentennial celebration. "George Washington" will cross the Hudson in the Plantation's SHALLOP accompanied by a flotilla of historic vessels, including the recreated 1757 British gun-boat H.M.S. ROSE.

Plimoth Plantation's SHALLOP was designed by MAYFLOWER II's architect, William A. Baker, to accurately represent the type of workboat the Pilgrims used in the 17th century. The 33-foot vessel weighs four tons, has a draft of 18 inches, and travels at 5-8 knots under sail. Built at Plymouth Marine Railways, the SHALLOP greeted MAYFLOWER II and brought her crew ashore after the ship's transatlantic crossing from England in 1957. The Plymouth colonists would have used a shallop (it is a type of boat as well as the boat's name) for exploration, trade, fishing, and general transportation. The Plimoth Plantation SHALLOP will be on public display at the South Street Seaport Museum until April 29.

Purdy House Site: The original site of the 1720s house was excavated in 1988 by Hunter Research for the City of White Plains, following earlier research by Heritage Studies Inc. and Material Archives and Laboratory for Archaeology (MALFA). The house served as Washington's headquarters in 1778, and action took place in the vicinity during the Battle of White Plains in October 1776. The superstructure of the house was moved to its present location in 1973 to avoid destruction by proposed road improvements. The moving of the house has severely disturbed the archaeological integrity of the site. Excavation and analysis of earlier work showed that only small areas of pre-20th-century stratigraphy remained. Nevertheless, a large assemblage of mid-18th to 19th-century artifacts was recovered from the site, including a number of gunflints and a wide range of ceramics. Paleo-Indian and Archaic occupations were also evident as indicated by lithics which included a Clovis-type fluted point.

Re-Creation of 1757 British 24-Gun Frigate Leads Washington Flotilla: On April 23 the H.M.S. ROSE will lead a flotilla of ships from Elizabeth Port, NJ to South Street Seaport Museum in a recreation of George Washington's historic trip to New York City in 1789 prior to his inauguration as the first President of the United States. The H.M.S. ROSE, a recreation of a 1757 British frigate, will be docked at the Seaport Museum's Pier 16 through May 1, and will be open to school groups, scout

troops, and the general public for tours and a variety of educational programs. On the weekend of April 29 and 30, the ROSE will also participate in FLEET WEEK and the Parade of Ships scheduled in New York Harbor to commemorate the Presidential Bicentennial.

The original H.M.S. ROSE, a 24-gun frigate, was built in England in 1757 to fight in the Seven Years War, and went on to play several key roles in early American history. The ROSE was sent to the colonies from England to stop the smuggling that was the principal industry of Rhode Island; she was so successful in her mission that a bill was introduced to the Continental Congress to establish a national navy to deal with the ROSE. The career of the original ROSE ended in 1779 when she was purposely sunk off Savannah, Georgia to prevent the French - who were fighting on the American side - from getting close enough to bombard the British-held city.

The recreation of the original ROSE which will be docked at the South Street Seaport Museum was built in 1970 in Nova Scotia from essentially the same plans as her predecessor. At 400 gross tons, the ROSE is the largest operational wooden square-rigged ship in the world. Her 24 guns are also fully operational and will be fired as the flotilla nears South Street Seaport at 4:00 p.m. on April 23.

The H.M.S. ROSE is owned by the not-for-profit H.M.S. ROSE Foundation and berthed at Captain's Cove Seaport in Bridgeport, CT. Educational and training programs aboard the ROSE are operated by S.A.I.L. Inc. (Sail Adventures in Learning Inc.), a not-for-profit organization dedicated to the seagoing experience in sailing vessels. Her tour and programs in April are sponsored by the United States Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution as part of the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of George Washington's inauguration as the first U.S. President.

Second Massachusetts Brigade Encampment, New Windsor Cantonment: Two separate surveys by Hunter Research in 1988 in the vicinity of the New Windsor Cantonment (final winter quarters of the Continental Army 1782-3) in Orange County pinpointed the location of the encampment of the 2nd Massachusetts Brigade. In one survey testing in an area of 300 by 200 feet building materials, charcoal, brick, and redware ceramics were located. Historical and topographical studies suggest that this concentration lies at the eastern end of the brigade line, the extent and disposition of which can now be tentatively reconstructed. Although there has been some plow damage, this part of the site is considered to retain much of its archaeological integrity. The second survey of an area to the west produced similar archaeological evidence, although here there was some later disturbance from a 19th-century farmstead site.

#### MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by  
J. Mark Wittkofski

#### MARYLAND

The Sharpe-Ridout-Boone Mill Complex: In January 1989, archaeologists from the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, under the direction of John H.

Sprinkle, Jr., began investigations at an 18th/19th-century grist and saw mill complex on Maryland's Coastal Plain near Annapolis. Established in the second half of the 18th century by Governor Horatio Sharpe as part of Whitehall plantation, the grist mill burned in 1783 and was rebuilt by Sharpe's secretary, John Ridout, by 1787. A saw mill was added to the complex in the 19th century, and was occupied by Union troops during the Civil War. A flood in the 1880s ended the milling operations.

Archaeological investigations have revealed remains of architectural members and mill machinery preserved in a wetlands. Further investigations will help highway designers when considering avoidance of this significant archaeological, architectural, and historical property.

#### NEW JERSEY

Davis/Stryker Farmstead, Montgomery Township, Somerset County: Historical research and archaeological survey and data recovery were undertaken on this farmstead site by Hunter Research between May and December, 1988 for Bellemead Development Corporation. This farmstead was established by Abraham Davis c. 1790, occupied by the locally prominent Stryker family in the mid-19th century and abandoned c.1940. Excavations concentrated on the farmhouse and its immediate surroundings. Foundations of barns and other outbuildings were not identifiable archaeologically. The original house of c.1790 consisted of a partly-celled structure with mud-bonded stone foundations supporting a two-story frame superstructure. The ground plan comprised a slightly off-center hallway flanked on the west by two parlor-type rooms (probably with corner fireplaces) and on the east by a large kitchen (also with a substantial corner fireplace and brick hearth) and two subsidiary rooms (one probably a pantry) to the rear. The structure appears to have been a fairly typical example of a 5-bay, 2-story Federal vernacular dwelling, a house type that is common throughout the Middle Atlantic region.

Dunhams Block, City of Trenton: In 1987 Hunter Research carried out three phases of historical research and archaeological study in connection with the redevelopment of the Dunhams Block (Capital Center Project) in downtown Trenton. This work was funded by DKM Properties Corp. in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and as a condition of their receiving an Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG). The Dunhams Block was the commercial core of Trenton in the 18th and 19th centuries. Its defining streets (East State, North Warren, East Hanover and North Broad) were laid out in the 1720s. Residential and commercial development of the block occurred throughout the 18th century and included the erection of upscale town houses, a tavern, stores, combination residential/commercial properties and a newspaper office. Commercial use of the block intensified during the 19th century with the establishment of hotels and numerous additional stores, so that virtually all the first-floor street frontages were involved in service industries and retailing. From the late 19th century until after World War II, when downtown Trenton began to experience the urban blight typical of many east coast cities, the Dunhams department store expanded steadily and eventually became the commercial hub of the block.

All phases of archaeological investigation were performed prior to demolition of the block which, despite the difficulties of excavating indoors beneath floors, enabled good correlation between archaeological and historic architectural data. The initial phase of historical and archaeological study concentrated on archival and historic map analysis in an effort to establish which parts of the block might be free of basements and therefore hold some archaeological potential. With the aid of limited subsurface testing two sections of the block – the yard of the hotel known as the Trenton House and the rear yards and alley serving 12 and 14 North Warren Street – were identified as having intact cultural deposits. The second and third phases of investigation involved detailed archival research of the properties selected for further archaeological study, block-wide archival research for the 18th and early 19th centuries, and large scale area excavation of archaeological deposits on the Trenton House and 12 and 14 North Warren Street properties.

On the Trenton House property, a contiguous area of approximately 2,700 sq. ft. was identified as containing archaeological deposits. In all, roughly 530 sq.ft. or 20% of this area was archaeologically examined and a complex, four-and-a-half-foot deep stratigraphic sequence was recorded documenting the residential and commercial use of the Trenton House property from the mid-18th century onwards. Prior to the 1770s, the area examined was tilled as a rear yard. In this decade a two-story brick Georgian-style townhouse and adjacent kitchen wing were erected on the North Warren Street frontage at the corner of East Hanover Street. The shell of the main brick section of this structure still stood in 1987, incorporated within various later additions. By 1800 part of the house was already in commercial use and in the 1820s a hotel was established within these premises. This entity experienced a number of expansions during the 18th century until the entire 235 x 62-foot lot was covered with buildings except for a small yard/garden area enclosed within the interior of the structural block. For much of the 19th century the Trenton House was the city's premier hotel, hosting Abraham Lincoln en route to Washington for his inauguration in 1861. During the present century the hotel fell upon harder times, but stayed in operation until the 1960s. Most of the first floor space came to be given over to other commercial enterprises during this period, while the hotel yard was enclosed and became the kitchen and service area for a Chinese restaurant (and ultimately the scene of the 1987 archaeological excavations).

Chief among the archaeological evidence discovered at the Trenton House were: a 1770s construction deposit associated with the buildings of the original house; remains of a late 18th-century domestic outbuilding to the rear of and associated with the house; two distinct phases of late 18th/early 19th-century yard/garden usage (including brick pathways and build-ups of garden soil); substantial remains of the hotel's ice house, a 25 x 12-foot stone structure built around 1835 and converted into a septic system circa 1890; three late 19th-century phases of a porch foundation that faced the hotel yard; and a series of brick and terra-cotta drains dating from the early 19th through early 20th centuries. A rich assemblage of cultural objects (including ceramics, glassware and metal artifacts) was recovered reflecting the full extent of the site's occupation.

The excavations on the 12 and 14 North Warren Street property were less extensive than those at the Trenton House (involving an area of roughly 200 sq.ft.), but

they produced a similar range of archaeological materials reflecting domestic and commercial use from the mid- to late 18th century onwards. Originally a single parcel, the 12 and 14 North Warren Street lots were created in 1817, and two new houses were erected shortly thereafter. By the mid-19th century these properties had shifted into combination commercial/residential use, a condition that was maintained into this century. The principal archaeological features encountered at 12 North Warren Street included: remains of a late 18th/early 19th-century outbuilding; a finely constructed, beehive-shaped, brick cistern dating from the early 1820s subdivision and residential building phase; and a mid-19th-century brick cistern. A complex sequence of late 18th and 19th-century foundations was also documented in a confined area at the rear of 14 North Warren Street.

Hopper Grist and Saw Hill Site, Hahwah Township, Bergen County: Historical research and archaeological field investigation were undertaken at this mill complex in 1986-87 by Hunter Research in connection with the New York District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers proposed Ramapo River Flood Control Project. A mill was in existence at this site by 1764 and continued in operation until the 1880s.

The mill's hydropower system involved controlled diversion of a portion of the river through a wing dam/river diversion system. A linear feature spanning the river close to the mill building (originally thought to be an earlier dam which had retained a more traditional mill pond) was identified as a turn-of-the-century road. The wheel pit contained the in-situ remains of a fully-submerged horizontal wheel with an upward center discharge, an interesting example of the transition from water wheel to turbine technology to milling. This wheel probably dates from the period c.1830-60.

New Jersey State House, City of Trenton: Between 1985-1988 a series of investigations were undertaken in the State House area by Heritage Studies, Inc. and lately by Hunter Research in connection with ongoing renovations and expansion to the buildings. This work was funded by a bond raised by the New Jersey State Building Authority. Detailed historical research was carried out on the block bounded by South Willow and West State Streets, and the former Delaware and West Front Streets. This block contains the site of a plantings mill (c.1734-90), a steel furnace (c.1745-90), and a paper mill (c.1830-76). These industrial enterprises made use of the water power provided by Petty's Run, a now-culverted stream with a fall of over 15 feet in a horizontal distance of 50 feet.

Archaeological investigations were concentrated on the area of the steel furnace and subsequent paper mill, and on the structural analysis of the Petty's Run culvert. The steel furnace, the first in New Jersey and one of only half-dozen operating in the colonies by 1750, was built by the local blacksmith and plating mill owner, Benjamin Yard. Yard had family connections in Philadelphia and may have obtained technological and other assistance from there for, the erection of this cementation furnace. The steel-making facility maintained strong Philadelphia links throughout its period of operation.

Two backhoe trenches were opened in deep fill deposits of the early 20th century which masked and sealed earlier features. In trench 1, house foundations of the 1870s overlay a two-phase stone structure, the earlier western portion of which was rectangular or square and

measured 13 feet east-west. This feature was not aligned on the late-18th-century West Front Street frontage, and may be part of the steel furnace complex. The secondary walling, and a detached length of east-west masonry defining the south side of a possible water culvert draining into Petty's Run, were probably part of the later paper mill. Trench 2, 90 feet north of 1, located a buried 19th-century manhole giving access to the Petty's Run culvert. Below deep 20th-century fill deposits were late-19th-century property boundary walls and other features.

Detailed records were made of a 250-foot length of the Petty's Run culvert. This proved to be a complex feature, incorporating the abutments of the late-18th-century stone bridges carrying West Front and West State Streets across the run, as well as fragmentary timber and stone features probably related to the hydropower systems for the plating, steel and paper mills. The Run was partly channelized by 1814, the section between West State and West Front Streets was fully culverted in the 1870s, and the remainder culverted c. 1913-17.

Testing was also undertaken on the 1830s Trenton Water Power (built in the early 1830s and abandoned and filled in the 1930s) to the south of the State House. The canal was lined with a two-foot deposit of silty clay. The northern bank consisted of a mortared stone wall (necessary to support the State House structures adjacent to the channel). The southern side appears to have been retained by a clay-lined earth bank.

Old Barracks, City of Trenton: Hunter Research, for the Old Barracks Association and the New Jersey Division of Building and Construction, undertook archaeological investigation of the Parade Ground and areas beneath the porch of the Old Barracks in Trenton in August and September 1988. Eighteen five-foot square excavation units and parts of four others were examined. The total area amounted to a little over 500 square feet - approximately a 5% sample of the estimated original extent of the Parade Ground of 1758. The Barracks was constructed by the Province of New Jersey in 1758 to provide winter quarters for British troops.

Excavation strategy addressed structural questions relating to the original form of the building (in particular to throw light on the original form of the porch balcony), and to test for the former existence of openings, staircases, and other structural features on the Parade Ground frontages of the buildings. A second objective was to investigate the nature of the original Parade Ground itself and its subsequent development and use. Areas of particular importance for the future conservation management of the site were identified.

A process of leveling and landscaping during construction had the effect both of protecting the pre-1758 topography and occupation surfaces, and of influencing the subsequent depositional history of the Parade Ground area. Sealed beneath material upcast from the basement was a humic soil level containing several thousand predominantly Late Woodland to Contact Period artifacts and ecofacts.

The Parade Ground was a hard-rammed surface of clay and small stones virtually devoid of artifacts. Adjacent to the building the ground surface was c. 1 foot higher than the Parade Ground, creating a landscaped effect with a raised terrace beneath the porch. This "sunken" character of the Parade Ground was erased after 1792 through the successive dumping of material into the area to raise the level, a process finally completed in the major restoration of 1913-17. Excavation units close to and

in contact with the buildings produced a wide range of structural and artifactual data. Two original timber post settings were identified vertically beneath the eaves-line of the building, probably representing supports for the 1758 porch balcony. Traces were found of a monumental stone staircase giving access to the center of the main wing, and also of an original basement doorway at its southern end. Artifacts relating to the military phases (1758-1764; 1776-1782) were very scarce, and this suggests a regime of systematic and regular rubbish collection and its disposal elsewhere on the site at this time.

Documentary evidence for demilitarization of the structure, extensive modifications and capital investment in the late 18th century were illuminated by the archaeological data. A well-defined builders level, the blocking and demolition of military features, and the creation of a new basement window all date to this time, and there is a very large increase in the number and range of artifacts in contemporary occupation surfaces of c.1795 to 1830.

Collation of site data with the results of monitoring and salvage work west of the Barracks (SHA Newsletter vol. 21 (3), 26-27) and excavation and historical research adjacent to the State House (see above) has confirmed the high archaeological integrity of the Barracks Lot and adjacent areas. Eighteenth-century surfaces and structures are anticipated to survive well throughout the area.

Thomas Olden House, Princeton, Mercer County: Preliminary archaeological investigations were undertaken in 1988 by Hunter Research in connection with the proposed renovation of this one-and-a-half story frame building. This work was funded by the New Jersey Division of Building and Construction. Previous historical and architectural research suggested that the main part of the house, an English frame structure with a central chimney stack, was erected on this site between 1759 and 1765. A kitchen with a stone and brick chimney was added later, perhaps in the early 19th century. The framing of the kitchen uses Dutch constructional traditions. The framing of the main part of the house shows signs of modifications possibly indicating that the building was moved to its present location from another site.

Six excavation units investigated the interior of the kitchen and the north and south exterior junctions of the kitchen and main wing walls. The disturbed sub-floor area in the kitchen contained an early 19th-century ceramic assemblage. It was confirmed that the foundations of the kitchen wing were later than those of the main wing. A low platform had been created adjacent to the south wall of the original house during its construction, probably using material derived from the basement.

Trotter/Davis and Bonnel/Day/Kean Mills, Liberty Hall, Elizabeth, Union County: In 1987-88 archaeological and historical research were undertaken by Hunter Research for the New York District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (in connection with the Elizabeth River Flood Control Project) on two separate mill seats, roughly 150 feet apart, on the north side of the North Avenue crossing of the Elizabeth River within and adjacent to the Liberty Hall National Landmark. The earlier of the two, the Trotter/Davis Grist and Fulling Mill, was in operation from the early 18th century until around 1800. No archaeological investigations were performed here, but remains of the mill may survive deeply buried beneath

recent fill and sediments laid down in the Ursino Lake reservoir (created in 1874).

The Bonnel/Day/Kean Saw Mill was established by Sylvanus Bonnel, a well-known Elizabeth-town resident, sometime between 1802 and 1807. Construction of this mill and its hydropower system on the east bank of the river appears to have been accompanied by extensive land alteration and the deliberate abandonment of the earlier mill seat (which lay on the opposite side of the river). The saw mill remained in operation until 1874, producing lumber for the local building trades and furniture making industry. Aside from Bonnel, who maintained an interest in the mill until his death in 1825, the two principal figures involved with the site were Foster Day (1810-45), another Elizabeth-town native, and John Kean (1854-74) of nearby Liberty Hall. In 1874, the saw mill was demolished or removed, and the site was graded to make way for the Ursino Lake reservoir, a major element in the City of Elizabeth's water supply system.

Initial investigation of three excavation units (and an additional three sub-units) led to the identification of the tail race and the east wall and southeastern corner of the mill. The subsequent program of archaeological data recovery was conducted to establish the overall dimensions of the mill, the location of the mill dam and any pertinent information on the mill's hydropower system. Some additional historical research was also carried out, in an effort to pinpoint more precisely the location of the neighboring Trotter/Davis Grist and Fulling Mill Site and clarify the construction activities of the reservoir builders in 1874. The mill building was approximately 60 by 30 feet in plan and it was probably powered by an undershot or low breast waterwheel. Remains of the mill dam were located immediately north of the mill building. The dam construction included the use of timber cribbing and puddling clay on its downstream side.

Vail/Randolph Mill Site, Greenbrook, Somerset County: In 1988 Hunter Research examined this late-18th and 19th-century mill site as part of a cultural resource survey for the New York District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in connection with the Green Brook flood control project.

A mill was established by Stephen Vail during the Revolutionary period and was operating by 1784. A plaster milling capacity had been added to the site by 1850. The mill had ceased to operate by 1892, and several millstones are said to have been removed in the 1890s. The mill buildings was supposedly destroyed in a fire in 1915. The mill race was still in existence and still recognized as part of the former mill's hydrosystem in 1923.

Testing explored the tailrace and mill building complex. The headrace and intake had been disturbed by modern development. The tailrace was found to be a wide shallow channel lined with large stones set in clay.

Part of the main mill structure was located beneath 4 to 5 feet of 20th-century fill and flood deposits. It was defined on its eastern, western, and southern sides by horizontal planking laid on edge and braced against vertical posts. No planking of this type was found on the north side. The area thus delineated measured 14 feet east-west and 7 feet north-south. It was floored with irregular-width planking, pegged and nailed into three horizontal sub-floor beams running east-west across the structure at a spacing of 3.5 feet.

The rectangular structure formed part of a larger complex. A secondary level of planking overlay the southern ends of the main planking just south of the

southern edge-set plank. This secondary planking, which was in much poorer condition than the main planking, extended southwards for a further seven feet, and was also supported by horizontal beams. To the west and south of the rectangular area defined by the edge-set planks large quantities of stone rubble set in clay had been placed, partly overlying the secondary planking on the south. Extending east and west from the southwest and southeast corners of the structure were single alignments of upright planks, traceable for 16 feet west of the structure and 39 feet to the east, with rubble piled against their southern sides.

The excavated structure lies on the south side of the raceway as it existed in 1923. The building may be a basement chamber giving access to the now destroyed wheel-pit which would have lain on its northern side, where no timber walling was constructed.

The center section of a French burr bed stone was found in the bed of the brook, and the equivalent portion of the runner in a backhoe trench 30 feet west of the structure.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Prompton Late Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, Clinton Township and Prompton Borough, Wayne County, Pennsylvania: Hunter Research undertook this cultural resources reconnaissance in 1987 in connection with the proposed modification of Prompton Lake by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District.

Following the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal gravity railroad in the late 1820s, and the Lackawaxen Turnpike in the 1830s, the area became important for its timber and tanning industries in the mid-19th century. The principal historic resource studied was the village of Aldenville which originated as a saw mill complex in the early 19th-century and then, in mid-century, was developed as a center of the local tanning industry. The village of Aldenville contains an excellent and representative assemblage of architectural and archaeological resources that reflect this small company town's 19th-century growth. Two other sawmills and one tannery and sawmill site were identified as archaeological resources outside Aldenville. Other rural sites include 19th-century farmsteads, a burial ground, shoe shop and school house.

## VIRGINIA

Alexandria Archaeology: During the underpinning of the basement foundation of a 19th-century building of the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop at 105 S. Fairfax Street, a dark stain with artifacts was discovered. The trash pit was located in the corner of the basement, under a relieving arch built into the basement wall. The initiation of the feature underneath the foundation of this building and the fact that it extends under the adjacent 18th-century building indicates that this pit was filled during the mid- to the late 18th century, prior to the construction of either of the two standing buildings. The artifacts, dating to the 1760s-80s, are mostly plain creamware, but also include pieces of delft bowls, bottle glass, window glass, a stoneware inkwell and pipe bowls. Further research is now being done to learn more about the original residents of this block.

Alexandria Archaeology's summer excavation is at the McLean-Moore Sugar Refinery, in operation between 1804 and 1828. This will be the third season of investigations here and this summer, the lot adjacent to the refinery building will be explored. This area is believed to have the refinery office building and other outbuildings. The George Washington University Field Session in Historical Archaeology, held in May, dug this site for the field work portion of the course. Volunteers will be continuing this work through June.

Manassas National Battlefield Park: As part of the continuing survey of newly acquired lands at the Park, a 21-acre parcel in Fairfax County was examined for archaeological remains in the spring of 1988. Owing to the densely overgrown nature of the property, known as the Nellie Edwards Tract, an extensive shovel testing program was necessary to adequately evaluate its archaeological potential. Three prehistoric sites, one historic site, and one multi-component site were identified during the survey. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the prehistoric sites. The two historic sites were winter encampments built and occupied circa 1861-62. These huts were used by members of Confederate Captain James B. Shaeffer's battalion. Though vandalized, the camps can potentially illuminate the daily life of the Confederate soldier during the early years of the War. They also provide another avenue of interpretation not always obtainable through the written or photographic record.

Excavations at the 18th-century plantation complex of Pohoke and the 19th-century plantation complex of Portici were concluded in the summer of 1988. Analysis of the 80,524 artifacts recovered during the two-year project was completed over the winter of 1988-89. Preliminary analysis of the material culture reveals an artifact distribution, use and status pattern which mirrors the Tidewater Virginia and Southern Coastal plantations of the same period. Portici plantation has also provided a glimpse of life in a Confederate field hospital after the first major land engagement of the American Civil War--the First Battle of Manassas. Completion of the site report is anticipated in May, 1989.

Manassas National Battlefield Park acquired the controversial 542.8 acre Stuart's Hill Tract in November, 1988, from the Hazel/Peterson Companies. Approximately 103 acres of the parcel were affected by construction associated with the William Center development during the proceeding year. An archaeological assessment of the damage to cultural resources, and the topography in general, was imperative to the development of a plan for restoring the acreage. A pedestrian survey was conducted in February, 1989, resulting in the discovery of two previously unrecorded prehistoric sites. Restoration of the affected area is scheduled to begin in the spring of 1989.

University of Maryland Co-op Archaeologist Katie Parker, assisted by archaeologist Jackie Hernigle, have supervised over 30 volunteers during the 1988-89 archaeological investigations. National Park Service Regional Archaeologist Dr. Stephen Potter and Chief Historian Edwin C. Bearss serve as Co-principal Investigators for the project.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park: An intensive survey and inventory of archaeological resources on Loudoun Heights was recently completed. The Heights form a 450-acre section straddling the Virginia-West Virginia border, overlooking the Shenandoah River and the town of Harpers Ferry. Investigated sites included eight Civil War campgrounds, six 19th-century domestic sites, and numerous roads and charcoal hearths associated with the charcoaling industry that fueled the U.S. Armory at Harpers Ferry. Susan W. Frye, employed through a cooperative agreement with the University of Maryland at College Park, directed the archaeological survey. Park Historian Dennis E. Frye conducted the historical background research. Technical and scientific oversight was provided by Co-principal Investigators Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian of the National Park Service, and Dr. Stephen R. Potter, Regional Archaeologist of the National Capital Region, National Park Service. A report is being prepared and will be completed in the summer of 1989.

The park is beginning a four-year restoration program in the spring of 1989. As part of this program, an extensive series of archaeological excavations will be conducted in various areas of the park. Susan W. Frye has been hired by the National Park Service as the Director of Archaeological Research and will oversee the planning of the archaeological investigations. Initial work will concentrate in the backyards of a 19th-20th-century commercial/residential district along Shenandoah Street. Dr. Paul Shackel is the Research Archaeologist for this project and will be directing the fieldwork. Deborah Hull will direct the laboratory and artifact analysis for all archaeological projects conducted as part of the restoration effort.

## SOUTHEAST

Reported by  
Maurice W. Williams

## FLORIDA

Colonial Archaeological Trail Project, Phase I: This project is designed to establish a series of outdoor exhibits that provide interpretation of the archaeological remains of Colonial Pensacola (1752-1821). Funding for the project has been provided by The State of Florida, Division of Historical Resources. Archaeological and historical research is being conducted through the Institute of West Florida Archaeology at the University of West Florida, Pensacola and directed by Deborah Joy.

Upon completion of Phase I fieldwork in March 1989, eight significant activity areas were identified. Associated with the early Spanish occupation (1752-1763) are the Governor's House, Ordinance Officer's Compound, Arsenal with a subterranean black powder storage room, and a section of the Bastion De Rosario earthwork. British occupation (1763-1781) areas identified are the Government House, Kitchen/Oven, Well, and the Commanding Officer's Compound.

De Soto Site, Tallahassee: Excavations were completed in 1987 on a portion of the winter encampment site of Hernando de Soto located in present-day Tallahassee, Florida. These excavations raised questions concerning the true extent of the site. Funding was secured from the National Endowment for the Humanities allowing an auger survey to be conducted on properties adjacent to the excavated portion of the site. The survey, which is a joint project of the Institute for Early Contact Period Studies and the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, is under the direction of Charles Ewen. Preliminary results indicate that intact portions of the site exist in a nearby park and neighboring yards. A portion of the site is being developed into an interpretive park by the Florida Department of Natural Resources.

Fort Matanzas National Monument: During February, 1988 Archeologists Robert Wilson and David Brewer of the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service conducted investigations at a proposed handicap restroom facilities adjacent to the parking lot within the area of the Visitor Center Midden site (FOMA-5) which is located south of St. Augustine, Florida on Anastasia Island. A one meter by two meter test confirmed the presence of a First Spanish period site defined by surface collecting of Gluckman (1966), one test unit reported by Deagan (1975), and an auger survey by Williams (1979). This investigation showed that the upper 20-30 cm next to the parking lot contained modern humus and modern disturbances related to construction of the road and/or parking lot. Beneath these disturbed zones there were cultural zones that yielded San Marcos Indian ceramics; blue on white Spanish majolica; green glass fragments; and some faunal remains mixed with shell, mostly clam but some oyster in the lower levels. This site may relate to the Spanish watchtower prior to the construction of Fort Matanzas.

Gulf Islands National Seashore: Research and analysis by the staff of the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service, under the supervision of archeologists Robert Wilson, David Brewer, Susan Hammersten, and Dennis Finch is continuing from the investigations conducted this past summer at a French warehouse site (GUIS-98) located on East Ship Island, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi District. Although this French site dating to the first quarter of the 18th century was first reported by Tesar in 1973, additional information was needed in order to prepare a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the site. Investigations included controlled surface collecting, interval shovel testing, soil resistivity survey, magnetometer survey, and excavation of ten 2 x 2 meter test units. Material recovered include European ceramics similar to those reported from the Tunica collection (Brain, 1979); Kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments; metal artifacts including various types of files, knife blades, straight pins, thimble fragment, firearm parts, lead shot, and various types of wrought nails; gun flints; bricks and mortar; faunal remains; and various types of historic Indian ceramics. The final report and National Register nomination are scheduled to be completed by the end of this year.

Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board: The Board has embarked on a long-term project to computerize all its archaeological collection data. All ongoing research as well as past research data, consisting primarily of Dr. Kathleen Deagan's analysis cards, will be entered. The Board is

looking forward to making its collection more useful to researchers once this long-term project is complete.

Itchetucknee Springs: A third season of fieldwork is underway at the site of the Fig Springs mission (8CO1) in Itchetucknee Springs State Park, Florida. The site is believed to be the Franciscan mission of San Martin de Timucua, founded in 1608 and destroyed in the Timucuan Revolt of 1656. Systematic power auger survey and test excavations of the 30 acre (12 Ha) site area revealed the presence of Spanish mission remains at the north end of a 10 to 12 acre (4-5 ha) aboriginal village. Excavations in the mission complex indicate that the mission church, convento, and kitchen were wooden structures with prepared clay floors, the mission cemetery is located about 15 m north of the church and appears to contain rows of aboriginal burials oriented east-west. A portion of an aboriginal structure has also been excavated. Features associated with the structure include a number of cob pits, a hearth and three deep pits containing a possible cache of iron tools and other European artifacts. The complete excavation of this structure and the mission church is planned for the 1989 season. The research is being directed by Brent Weisman and funding is provided by the Florida Department of Natural Resources.

Reports of the work completed at Fig Springs, Wakulla Springs and Shell Bluff Landing are available for the cost of reproduction. A list of all publications currently available can be obtained by writing: Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, R.A. Gray Building, Room 312, 500 S. Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250.

Mission San Luis: In February, the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research begins its sixth year of excavations at Mission San Luis. Purchased by the State of Florida in 1983, San Luis was the 17th-century capital of the Spanish mission chain in northwest Florida.

Two phases of archaeological research were completed at the site under the direction of Gary Shaprio. The first field seasons consisted of broad-scale survey, including remote sensing and auger testing. The second phase of research focused on the town plan at San Luis through excavations of its public structures. During this phase portions of the Indian council house, church cemetery and possible convento were tested.

The 1989 field season will expand upon the excavations initiated in 1988, exploring the village and domestic life within the mission complex at San Luis. It is hoped that, based on material patterning, it may ultimately be possible to distinguish the households of the various ethnic and socio-economic components represented at the site and to better understand how they influenced one another.

The site is open to the public daily and we welcome visitors. The current project staff includes Bonnie McEwan (Director of Archaeology), Charles Poe (Archaeologist), Richard Vernon (Field Supervisor) and John Hann (Project Historian).

National Guard Armory: Analysis of materials recovered during a four month archaeological investigation at the site of a 16th/17th-century Franciscan monastery is currently underway at the Florida Museum of Natural History. Constructed in 1588, the friary served as a training center for new friars prior to their departure for their respective mission stations. It also functioned as a place of rest for ill and elderly friars.

Excavations yielded an enormous amount of information about this mission headquarters. To date, several architectural features, barrel wells and trashpits, as well as a variety of Spanish and Indian artifacts, can be associated with the friary. A preliminary report of the excavations has been written and the next several months will be spent completing the artifact analysis and analyzing the field and historic maps. Analysis is being conducted by Kathleen Hoffman under the direction of Kathleen Deagan. Funding for this project is through the State of Florida Department of Military Affairs.

Ribera House (SA 12-26): The Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board has completed an archaeological excavation of the Ribera Garden site (SA 12-26). Excavations were directed by Stanley Bond, Preservation Board archaeologist. Mr. Bond was assisted by Preservation Board personnel, student interns Desiree Zymroz and Max Taub, and volunteers from the St. Augustine Archaeological Association. This project was financed in part with historic preservation grant assistance provided by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, administered through the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Florida Department of State, assisted by the Historic Preservation Advisory Council and the St. Johns County Tourist Development Council. Three goals were developed for this excavation. First, architectural evidence recovered during excavation will be used to reconstruct the First Spanish Period house which stood on this site. Second, artifactual, faunal, and botanical material will be analyzed to determine the ethnic identity of the lot occupants during the First Spanish Period. Finally, this site was used to interpret historical archaeology and St. Augustine history to the public.

The project was very successful in achieving the last of these three goals. Over 75,000 people from all parts of the United States and all around the world visited the site, watched excavation and artifact screening in progress, spoke with our site interpreter, and took home a brochure. Currently, analysis of the material recovered during excavation is under way. Faunal and botanical samples are being analyzed by Irv Quitmyre and Lee Newsome of the Florida Museum of Natural History. Material remains will be compared to patterns developed by Dr. Kathleen Deagan for ethnicity and status to determine the site occupants. A final report on this project will be published by the Preservation Board.

Shell Bluff Landing: The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research has also completed archaeological excavations at the site of a historic coquina block well at Shell Bluff Landing north of St. Augustine in Guana River State Park. The well was found to be of unusual construction and was associated with a Minorcan homestead dating to about 1800. The project was directed by Henry Baker.

St. Augustine: The City of St. Augustine in cooperation with the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board has implemented the City's Archaeological Ordinance. The ordinance funds the positions of two archaeologists whose responsibilities include the review of all applicable building, utility, and right-of-way permit applications within the city's archaeological zones. The ordinance covers both public and private lands allowing for monitoring, testing or excavation to occur, in most cases, prior to ground disturbing activities. Ms. Mary K. Herron has recently been hired as the Assistant City Archaeologist. She will

join Ms. Christine Newman in implementing the City's Archaeological Ordinance.

St. Augustine - Rosario Redoubt: The fieldwork phase of the Rosario Redoubt Excavation Project has been completed and the analysis phase has begun. The project, funded by the City of St. Augustine in cooperation with the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, was an attempt to locate one of the major defensive features in the Rosario defensive line. The Rosario Redoubt was a strong point in the earthen wall that surrounded the City of St. Augustine in the 18th century. The Redoubt, a large coquina structure, was ironically destroyed in 1871 after an appeal to the city commission stating that it was a hazard to transportation. The present city commission funded the limited archaeological investigation in hopes of verifying the structure's location, construction sequence and techniques, and its uses and modifications through time.

Wakulla Springs: The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research has completed a survey of Wakulla Springs State Park. Fifty-five sites were recorded as a result of the survey including an historic homesite, an earthwork site, two turpentine-related sites, two dump sites and a Seminole settlement believed to be the 18th-century village of the prophet, Joseph Francis. The survey was conducted by Steve Bryne.

## GEORGIA

Fort Stewart, Georgia: Archaeological inventory survey of approximately 3,723 acres of the Brigade Maneuver Area at Fort Stewart yielded 44 previously unidentified historic properties and three isolated artifact finds. Occupational components ranged from short-term Archaic and Woodland period campsites to late 19th/early 20th-century yeoman farmsteads and activity loci associated with dispersed farming and turpentine production. A single, previously documented historic cemetery was also recorded. The sites within the BMA are expected to receive varying degrees of impact as a result of military upgrade of training facilities. One prehistoric site and two historic farmstead sites were found to be potentially eligible for the NRHP, with testing and historical research recommended in order to define their significance. This study was funded by U.S. Department of Defense, with contract administration provided by the National Park Service (Atlanta). CAS work was directed by Lesley M. Drucker (principal investigator) and Debra Martin (project archaeologist), with a final study produced in March 1988.

Mission Santa Catalina de Guale: The American Museum of Natural History has completed the eighth field season of excavation at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale (St. Catherines Island, Georgia). David Hurst Thomas continued to serve as Principal Investigator; excavations and analysis were funded by the Edward John Noble and St. Catherines Island Foundations.

Field crews from the American Museum spent three months in 1988 excavating at Mission Santa Catalina (January, May, and November). The primary objective was to complete feature-level investigation of the 16th/17th-century cocina (kitchen) and convento (friary), located on the eastern side of the mission place. The convento consists of two structures, the first apparently built in the late 1580s shortly after the Franciscans arrived; this

structure appears to have been destroyed in the 1597 Juanillo Rebellion. A second, somewhat smaller structure was rebuilt and utilized during the 17th century, probably destroyed when the site was abandoned in 1680. The 1988 excavations (under the direct supervision of Rebecca Saunders, Florida Museum of Natural History) revealed dozens of post and pit features associated with these two superimposed structures.

American Museum crews also completed excavation at the cocina of Mission Santa Catalina. This small building, comprised of four rooms, appears to date entirely from the 17th century. Excavations beneath the hearth area revealed a 75 cm. deep sequence of stratified food remains sandwiched between clay floor plaster. Elizabeth Reitz (University of Georgia) is currently analyzing the food bones, and Donna Ruhl (Florida State Museum) is studying the ethnobotanical remains recovered. These deposits are notable for the relatively high frequencies of deer, pig, and chicken.

The 17th-century mission well was discovered between the convento and cocina, and that well was excavated in November, 1988. Surprisingly, this relatively large well was not constructed using the standard barrel technique known from other sites in Spanish Florida. Rather, a square well casing was fashioned from two carefully-worked cedar (?) logs. In effect, the well casement looked as if two aboriginally-constructed dugout canoes (U-shaped in cross-section) were placed inside the well, nailed together, then the construction pit filled. Ample waterlogged remains were recovered at the bottom of the well, in addition to five restorable ceramic vessels (two of Hispanic manufacture, and three made by aboriginal techniques).

The Edward John Noble and St. Catherines Island Foundations have generously agreed to support an additional year of excavation at Mission Santa Catalina; we anticipate spending three-four months completing the mission excavation during 1989, concentrating on feature-level investigation of the 17th-century iglesia (church).

## KENTUCKY

Lexington: The Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky, conducted an archaeological mitigation project in downtown Lexington, Kentucky in late summer and fall, 1988. The Principal Investigator for the project was Dr. Richard Jefferies. Project Archaeologists were Kim A. McBride and W. Stephen McBride. The project was sponsored by LEXTRAN and the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government. The historic sites investigated included 6 late 18th- and early 19th-century residential sites. Most of the sites were occupied until the early to mid-20th century, when the houses were torn down to make way for automobile sales lots. The initial 18th-century residents included the families of a shoemaker, a post and rail maker, a carpenter, a physician, a tailor, and a free black woman. Some artisan activities may have also been conducted at the sites. The excavations were conducted in a three phase approach, which utilized systematic shovel testing, followed by excavation of larger units, followed by mechanical stripping and feature excavation. This work revealed many architectural features, including intact house foundations, several service areas or outbuildings, and brick or stone walkways and patios. Features excavated also included one well, from 9 to 12 privies, 6 cisterns, and numerous smaller features such as

trash pits and post molds. Dense street middens were sampled from all sites as well. Archival documentation for most of the sites is good and oral historical research is being initiated. The research design is focused upon early urban adaptation, including topics such as land use, sanitation, water procurement, and refuse disposal; free blacks in Lexington; Lexington's changing position within the regional economy; and household consumer patterns. In its visible downtown location, the project provided an opportunity to share archaeological research with the public. Besides a crew of 7 to 8 archaeologists, the fieldwork was assisted by volunteers from Lexington and nearby communities. Volunteers are also helping in the lab. Plans are underway to incorporate select architectural features and wall exhibits into the LEXTRAN bus terminal which will be built on the site. Analysis and report write-up are expected to continue through 1989.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Moores Creek National Battlefield: In June 1988, the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service conducted a series of tests under the direction of Elizabeth A. Horvath to identify and record historical or prehistoric data that might be destroyed by the construction of a bridge and trail.

The investigations revealed what appears to be part of the Revolutionary War earthworks from the battle as well as evidence of the use of the battlefield by prehistoric Indians. Three backhoe trenches were excavated and a metal detector survey of the area revealed the earthworks along the bank of Moores Creek. The earthwork was considered an important part of the patriot encampment and fortifications and prompted changes in the National Park Service plans in the area. The prehistoric component was identified from the remains of a hearth which was radiocarbon dated to A.D. 350.

Wildlife Subimpoundments at Falls Lake: Inventory survey and site testing in seven wildlife subimpoundments at Falls Lake (Durham and Granville Counties) resulted in the identification and/or relocation of 28 historic and archaeological sites, including Archaic and Woodland campsites, 19th/20th-century farmstead sites (including well-preserved tobacco processing structures), historic bridge remnants and flood control structures, and a portion of the Catawba Trading Path. The Trading Path, an early 20th-century tobacco farmstead, a late 19th/early 20th-century flood control system, and two prehistoric sites were found to be eligible for the NRHP and will receive protective avoidance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District. This study was funded and administered by COE-Wilmington. CAS work was directed by Lesley Drucker (principal investigator) and Ronald Anthony (project archaeologist), with a final study produced in October 1988.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Monument: Between December 5 and 12, 1988, the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service conducted investigations at the site of a planned tour boat docking facility. Kenneth S. Wild, Jr., directed the effort assisted by Andrea Repp and Douglas Potter. The site is

on the edge of the Cooper River and has been intensively used since the mid-18th century. A great deal of land alteration and filling has occurred in that span. Six backhoe trenches were excavated and detailed profiles and maps were prepared in an attempt to identify if important remains were in the area of impact and to unscramble the historic events that have occurred on the site. Three of the trenches discovered a large 20th century wharf related to activities during WWII. The other three trenches discovered the remains of a storehouse dated to the second half of the 19th century, and from the archeological evidence thought to be a naval stores building. British ceramics were recovered from a surface collection along the shoreline. These appear to be trash thrown from the end of the 1769 Gadsden's wharf which is recorded to have been in this location.

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina: Stan South and Chester DePratter have received a grant from the National Geographic Magazine and the University of South Carolina Research and Productive Scholarship Fund to conduct exploratory archaeology on Parris Island, South Carolina in May.

Wadmalaw Island: Research and field reconnaissance were conducted at a plantation on Wadmalaw Island in order to generate an archaeological and historical overview of the 1,000-acre property. Development of the historic landscape is reflected today by remnants of Late Archaic and Early Woodland sites, early and late 19th-century tenant farmsteads and cemetery, and early 20th-century field drainage systems. This study was funded by a private client. CAS work was conducted by Lesley Drucker (principal investigator) and Susan Jackson (project coordinator/research assistant), with an overview document produced in December 1988.

Willamette Tap 69kV Transmission Line: Inventory survey of 8.7 miles of transmission line corridor and a small substation in Marlboro County resulted in the identification of four archaeological sites and nine isolated finds. Two sites previously recorded by CAS were revisited and a standing structure was also recorded. Occupational components identified by the survey included Early Archaic through Middle Woodland period campsites, as well as late 18th through 20th-century artifact scatters which may be associated with farming and/or silviculture. Construction of the Willamette Tap line is expected to have an effect on one late 18th-late 19th-century farmstead, which is considered eligible for the NRHP. Avoidance measures were recommended in order to preserve the site's research value. This study was funded and administered by Central Electric Power Cooperative, Inc. CAS work was directed by Lesley Drucker (principal investigator) and Christopher Judge (project archaeologist), with a final study produced in March 1989.

## TENNESSEE

The Hermitage, Home of Andrew Jackson: Archaeological work at The Hermitage over the last eight months has concentrated on two projects: partial excavation of a slave dwelling in the back yard area of the mansion and investigations of the mansion done in connection with the

renovation of the structure's HVAC and fire control systems.

The remains associated with the yard cabin consist of a limestone black hearth and foundation piers, a 2.5 x 5 x 2.5 ft deep brick-lined root cellar, and a thick deposit of domestic debris. The building probably served as the home of slaves working in the mansion kitchen and as personal servants to the Jackson family. Apparently no documentation exists on the existence or use of this cabin, although the artifacts from the site clearly date it to the 1820s through 1840s, during the heyday of the Jackson family's life on the estate. The foundation lies less than 150 ft. from the back door of the mansion, in an area now maintained as a beautifully landscaped lawn. The excavation has allowed site visitors to see a portion of the back yard as it was in Jackson's time - a busy, unkempt area, which served as the center of the plantation's day-to-day economic operations. The area will be more fully excavated in coming years as part of a large scale project studying African American slave life in the middle Tennessee region.

The systems renovation project performed on The Hermitage mansion from December of 1988 to March of 1989 allowed some close scrutiny of the building's crawlspace and attic. Rewiring and duct work in the walls also provided an opportunity to examine the deposits which built-up behind the baseboards in the mansion interior.

Work in the crawlspace under the wings added on to the sides of the original 1819 house provided a look at the original landscaping round the structure. A pair of 3.5 ft diameter brick-outlined circles uncovered under one of these wings gave evidence of a small, but apparently elaborate door yard garden just outside the bedroom used by Andrew and Rachel Jackson during the 1820s. A stone path was uncovered under the wing of the opposite side of the house, apparently leading from the original kitchen to the dining room doorway.

Examinations of the attics over the wings and deposits associated with the present kitchen provided some confirming, as well as contradictory evidence about changes to the structure after the 1834 fire which destroyed most of the mansion. It appears that the kitchen was appended directly to the house during the rebuilding, and at some short time later (and for some as yet unknown reason) was moved or rebuilt in its present location, approximately twenty feet away.

A wide variety of artifacts were recovered from behind the walls within the mansion rooms, during the renovation project - a facade from a child's doll house, a gold earring, a large quantity of lead shot and some percussion caps, newspapers used as insulation, and a bone handled toothbrush (unfortunately not engraved with this president's name). Not only valuable as curios associated with the Jacksons, these also provide more evidence about the changing use of the rooms. The newspaper insulation consists of publications from six different cities, all dating to 1837. Not only did Jackson keep up with the national events after retiring from the presidency, he also apparently got full use out of the newsprint.

With the March, 1989 opening of the new Andrew Jackson Center on the property, with a new museum, a theater, store, restaurant, meeting rooms, storage space, and executive offices, the archaeology program has been able to expand its lab and office facilities into an entire wing of the old administration building. During the summer of 1989, the program, under the direction of Larry McKee,

will undertake an intensive investigation of the formal garden first planted by the Jacksons in 1819. The project, funded by the Garden Club of Nashville and the Safeco Insurance Company, will bring in undergraduate and graduate student interns from all over the eastern United States and Canada to perform excavation and lab work.

## GULF STATES

Reported by  
Charles E. Orser

### LOUISIANA

Golden Ranch Plantation: In the summer of 1987, Coastal Environments, Inc. of Baton Rouge, initiated an archaeological survey and historical study of Golden Ranch Plantation, located in the upper Barataria Basin in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. This research is continuing and the third season of field work is planned for this summer. The study is being directed by Charles Pearson and is funded by matching grants from the National Park Service and from the Cheens Foundation, the present owners of the plantation. The focus of the survey has been to inventory, identify and evaluate the cultural resources on the plantation property. The plantation contains over 41,000 acres, however, much of this is marsh and the habitable portion of the plantation consists of approximately 5,000 acres of natural levee of a crevasse splay extending off of Bayou Lafourche. Approximately 4,000 acres or about 80 percent of the elevated natural levees of the plantation have been intensively surveyed to date.

Historical research indicates that the property was originally a portion of a larger parcel of land purchased from the Ouacha and Chaouacha Indians in 1744 by a prominent New Orleans citizen, Claude Joseph Villars Dubreuil, Jr. Throughout the 18th-century, the property was used as a vacherie, or cattle ranch, in addition to being exploited for its timber and clam (Rangia cuneata) shells, from which lime was produced for use in construction activities in New Orleans. The shell was dug from the numerous, large, prehistoric shell middens located on the property. In the 1830s the property was converted into a sugar plantation and its continues to be used in this chapter today.

The survey has located 108 archaeological sites. The vast majority of these are small, prehistoric, shell middens located on the natural levees of the three major channels of the crevasse system. In addition, several sites have been found which contain very late aboriginal ceramics in association with European wares, such as French faience and lead-glazed redwares. The current supposition is that these sites are related to the Chaouacha or Ouacha Indians who occupied the area when first visited by the French in the late 17th and early 18th century. Historically little is known about these aboriginal groups and these sites represent the only archaeological remains that can be associated with the Chaouacha and Ouacha with any degree of certainty. Other sites dating to the historic period include several rather substantial mid- and late-18th-century components associated with the early French ownership of the property. These sites have produced large quantities of 18th-century wares such as French faience, a great variety of lead-glazed earthenwares,

Rhenish and French stonewares, creamware and pearlware. A number of localities dating to the 19th-century and associated with various components of the sugar operations have been found and recorded. These consist of several standing structures or foundations associated with the sugar mill/quarters complex including portions of the mill, the main house, a blacksmith shop, slave cabins, and steam-powered drainage facilities. A report on the first year's work at Golden Ranch Plantation has been produced for the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and a second report detailing subsequent research is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1989.

Statement on Work Performed at Ashland-Belle Helene Plantation: The Department of Geography and Anthropology of Louisiana State University is currently performing archaeological investigations on Ashland-Belle Helene Plantation, a major antebellum sugar plantation thirty miles south of Baton Rouge. Work is proceeding under the terms of a survey and planning grant from the National Park Service through the State Division of Archaeology, with matching funds from Louisiana State University and the Board of Directors of Ashland-Belle Helene Plantation. The Principal Investigator for this project is Dr. Charles E. Orser, Jr., and the Field Director is David W. Babson. A draft report on this project is due on September 1, 1989.

This research project has two foci: (1) An outbuilding behind the standing plantation main house, reputed to be a kitchen, and (2) the slave/workers' quarters area of the plantation. Work on the main house outbuilding is directed toward dating the building, identifying its function, and investigating foundation remains and features. In the slave/workers' quarters area, investigations are organized to locate individual structure ruins, to test five of these ruins, to date the ruins tested (with especial attention to whether each structure is an antebellum or a postbellum quarter), and to assess the significance of this quarter area in contributing to our knowledge of Louisiana's several plantation societies.

When the survey and planning grant project is completed, further work will be performed this summer by the Archaeological Field School offered by the Department of Geography and Anthropology at Louisiana State University. The purpose of this project will be to investigate one quarters-area structure ruin much more thoroughly. This structure ruin will be chosen based on the results of the earlier project. The goals of this project will be to test and confirm the date suggested by the earlier project, to develop an archaeological and architectural picture of an Ashland-Belle Helene quarter structure, and to relate this information to social structures and processes contemporary with the major occupation of the structure. The field school project will be supported by grants from Louisiana State University, and by the Board of Directors of Ashland-Belle Helene Plantation.

### TEXAS

Lake Lewisville and Lake Ray Roberts Investigations: Researchers at the Institute of Applied Sciences, University of North Texas in Denton, are continuing historic and prehistoric investigations at two reservoirs in northcentral Texas. This research began in 1986 with survey's of an existing reservoir on the Trinity River, Lake Lewisville, and

completion of a second survey at an unstream reservoir under construction called Lake Ray Roberts. Investigations have focused on magnetometer surveys, oral histories, archival research, architectural documentation, and archaeological excavations of 50 historic and 12 prehistoric sites.

Historic sites range in age from ca. 1850 to after the turn of the century. Research interests include intra- and inter-regional studies of 19th century lifeways. Among the sites studies are early settlers' homesteads, community schools, churches, family and community cometeries, early industrial activities, including sawmills, cotton gins, and grist/grain mills. A mid-19th century Native American occupation was also examined.

Special studies related to these investigations include a regional reconstruction of the historic stoneware industry established in this area in the 1850s. Historic architecturally significant structures are being saved and relocated to historic theme parks when possible. A single farmstead has been preserved within the reservoir houndaries as part of a proposed State Park.

## MIDWEST

Reported by  
Vergil E. Noble

### ILLINOIS

Fair View Farm Site: American Resources Group (ARG), Ltd., of Carbondale, Illinois, recently completed Phase III archaeological investigations at the Fair View Farm site; the site is located within Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois. Initially settled in 1853 by a William W. Colbert, it was occupied almost continually until 1935, at which time the federal government purchased the property for later inclusion in the national forest. Research was funded by the USDA-Forest Service and administered by the Shawnee National Forest, Harrisburg office. Mark J. Wagner and Mary R. McCorvie served as co-directors of the field project.

Investigations at Fair View Farm focused on the recovery of information concerning farmstead plan. Archaeological remains of the farmhouse (Structure 1) consisted of a series of sandstone foundation piers, two stone fireboxes with associated brick chimney falls, and part of a porch foundation. An informant who had lived at the site as a boy was able to provide many details concerning the above-ground appearance and use of this structure, as well as others at the site. He recalled that the house was a one-and-a-half-story log structure with full dovetail corner timbering. A frame addition, which housed the kitchen and dining room, was attached at the rear.

A smokehouse constructed of hewn timbers was located behind and to the east of the farmhouse. The only physical remains of that building found during the 1988 investigations, however, was a large oval, shallow basin that had contained the smokehouse fires.

A post-and-paling fence surrounded the house and yard on three sides, and within the yard were a combined chicken house and privy structure, a stone-lined well, and a stone cistern. To the north of the fence was a garden area that also provided winter storage for fruits and vegetables. Potatoes, turnips, and apples would be "banked" in layers

separated by straw; a ditch excavated around the mound of produce provided insulating earth and improved the drainage. The 1988 investigations revealed a shallow, circular ditch in the garden area that was interpreted as representing one such storage bank.

The agricultural area of the site contained a log corncrib (Structure 2) and a frame transverse crib barn (Structure 3). The physical remains of both consisted entirely of sandstone foundation piers. Archival and oral information indicates that a variety of livestock was kept on the farm during the 19th and 20th centuries, including horses and mules, oxen and cows, sheep, pigs, and chickens. Produce included corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, sorghum, potatoes, apples, and peaches.

A total of 5,577 artifacts was recovered in the archaeological excavations, including mid- to late 19th-century ceramics and late 19th- and early 20th-century container glass and tableware. Other functionally-diagnostic artifacts included various tools, fragments of farm equipment, and transportation-related items such as horse shoes and harness parts. The artifact assemblage from the site is consistent with what would be expected from a farmstead occupied by people actively engaged in agriculture during the mid- to late 19th century.

Botanical material recovered in the Phase III excavations at Fair View Farm was analyzed by Kathryn E. Parker of Great Lakes Ecosystems, Indian River, Michigan, whereas animal remains were analyzed by Dr. Terrance Martin of the Illinois State Museum in Springfield. Faunal analysis and informant interviews indicate that the site occupants relied primarily on pork as a source of meat, though chickens, turkeys, and wild game supplemented the diet. Floral analysis shows that corn was the primary domesticate, with wheat also occurring in the sample. Although both peach and apple orchards are known to have been present, only a few peach pits were recovered.

Detailed analyses of the Fair View Farm artifacts and examinations of feature types and farmstead plan are summarized in the report of investigations submitted by ARG to the Forest Service. In addition, the technical report includes discussions of socio-economic status, trade and transportation in southeastern Illinois, and a section on locally-made stoneware. Authored by McCorvie, Wagner, Martin, Parker, and Jane K. Johnston, ARG Cultural Resources Management Report No. 135 will be available from American Resources Group, Ltd., this summer.

## CENTRAL PLAINS

Reported by  
William B. Lees

### KANSAS

Kiowa County Burial: William Lees of the Kansas State Historical Society is completing research on a collection from the southwestern Kansas grave of an American Indian. This burial was non-professionally excavated from a Kiowa County site in 1940, and was on display in a local drug store and in the county courthouse prior to its 1987 donation to the Society. Research has focused on documenting the collection as thoroughly as possible, and in determining its cultural and chronological identity.

Very minimal skeletal remains were present with the collection, but these were sufficient to identify the deceased as a male of about 20 years of age. The largest part of the collection is made up of what were apparently grave goods, which include a lance made from a model 1840 NCO or musician's sword, a Pennsylvania rifle, two Model 1851 colt revolvers, U.S. general service and general staff buttons, glass beads, shell hair pipes, brass chain, a pewter cross, silver hair plates, a hand-carved wood-frame mirror, a German silver headstall and German silver headstall parts, an iron stirrup, an iron cinch buckle, two iron axes, a butcher knife, and a variety of other items.

The materials present with this collection as well as the historical chronology for southwestern Kansas allows the placement of this burial in the 1860 to 1870 period, and probably within the latter part of that ten-year span. Although the specific cultural affiliation of the deceased is impossible to determine from the remains present, it is probable that he was a member of one of a number of groups of Plains nomads that inhabited or regularly traversed this region prior to 1870. The most likely affiliation is thus with the Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache, Comanche, Cheyenne, or Arapahoe.

## NORTHWEST

Reported by  
Robert Lee Sappington

## WASHINGTON

Columbia River Gorge: Small-scale archaeological testing projects have been conducted at two historic Euro-American settlements in the Columbia River Gorge by Heritage Research Associates of Eugene, Oregon, under contract with the Portland District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The testing projects were directed by Rick Minor in conjunction with historical research conducted by Stephen Dow Beckham. The sites tested are located at the upstream and downstream ends of the "Cascades of the Columbia" at the western end of the Gorge. The cascades, or rapids, from which this area derives its name, posed a barrier to navigation and required a portage along the north shore to ensure the safe passage of travelers and freight up and down the river. With the completion of Bonneville Dam in 1938, the cascades were inundated by Lake Bonneville.

The settlement at the Lower Cascades (45SA9), at the downstream end of the north bank portage route, was laid out by townsite developers in 1850. The U. S. Army established Fort Cascades at this site in the fall of 1855, but all structures associated with both civilian and military occupation at this site were burned to the ground during the Indian attack of March 26-28, 1856. Following this attack, the U.S. Army erected a blockhouse and other structures.

The general layout of Fort Cascades is known from maps prepared during post inspections. Descriptions of the 11 main buildings within the fort compound are available, and at least 15 buildings or other features are known to have been situated outside the compound during or after the military occupation. After abandonment of the post with the onset of the Civil War in 1861, civilians occupied the former military buildings and established the town of Cascades, Washington Territory. There is little information to suggest that any major

construction of new buildings took place prior to the 1894 flood, which severely eroded the north bank of the river and essentially ended occupation of the site.

In 1983 small-scale testing was carried out in areas associated with 12 of the principal military and civilian buildings. A relatively small collection of 1,248 historical artifacts was recovered. The majority of these items were associated with construction or maintenance of buildings, with the next largest group consisting of materials associated with preparation, preservation, and serving of food. The results of the testing program indicate that the archaeological potential of 45SA9 has been seriously reduced by erosion from the 1894 flood, as well as destruction from bank improvement and road construction projects. These impacts have been most severe in the central portion of the site where the principal occupation occurred. Based on the testing results, it appears that no structural remains associated with historic occupation remain in situ at the site today.

The settlement at the Upper Cascades (45SA12IH) developed in the late 1840s at the upstream terminus of the north bank portage route. By 1851 the Upper Cascades had become a small frontier community with hotels, houses, storage facilities, wharves, a portage tramway, and a mill. On March 26, 1856, the civilians at the Upper Cascades were besieged by attacking Indians, but were soon relieved by the U.S. Army and civilian volunteers. In April, 1856, the U.S. Army established Fort Lugenbeel overlooking the Upper Cascades townsite as a satellite of the main post at Fort Cascades. The Upper Cascades was the site of a massing of troops in the Indian War and the point of shipment of supplies to military posts in the interior. It was also head of the Military Portage Road constructed in 1855-1856, remains of which are yet visible at the site. Fort Lugenbeel was abandoned at the outset of the Civil War, but the civilian community continued to prosper until the opening of railway along the south shore of the Columbia River in 1882-1883, after which the Upper Cascades townsite languished and died.

Historical research established that at least 22 buildings once stood at Fort Lugenbeel and the Upper Cascades townsite between the 1850s and the 1880s. The fort included a prominent two-story, hewn log, blockhouse, as well as officers' quarters, situated on or near the top of the ridge overlooking the townsite, and the former locations of these structures remain relatively intact. In contrast, the civilian buildings were located along the river bank, and for the most part the areas formerly occupied by these structures are now inundated by Lake Bonneville.

Small-scale archaeological testing carried out in 1987 was successful in recovering artifacts associated with the occupation of six different buildings. Three of these buildings were built and occupied by the U.S. Army between 1856 and 1861: the blockhouse, officers' quarters, and privy. A fourth building, represented by a stone foundation, probably predates the U.S. Army occupation. The other two building areas tested in which artifacts were recovered include a residence and a cellar associated with civilian occupation of the Upper Cascades townsite. A collection of 4,630 artifacts was recovered. As was the case at Fort Cascades, the majority of these materials were associated with construction and maintenance of buildings, with the next largest artifact group represented by artifacts associated with the preparation, preservation, and serving of food.

In recognition of the historical and archaeological significance of the Cascades area, the Portland District of

the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers included 45SA9, containing the area formerly occupied by Fort Cascades and the Cascades townsite, along with five Indian sites occupied during the late prehistoric and early historic period, within the North Bonneville Archaeological District placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Plans call for adding 45SA121H, containing the area formerly occupied by Fort Lugenbeel and the Upper Cascades townsite, to this District in the coming year. The North Bonneville Archaeological District will thus encompass all of the major Indian and Euro-American settlements along the north shore of the Cascades area, ensuring that these sites will be available for further archaeological investigation as well as public interpretation in the future.

Fort Walla Walla: In August 1988 archaeologists from the Center for Northwest Anthropology (CNA), conducted investigations at the site of U. S. Army Fort Walla Walla in southeastern Washington. Our investigations were conducted in response to the construction of a 64 acre shopping mall within the former boundaries of the military reservation which was in use from 1858-1910. Monitoring revealed several features, the most significant of which are two dumps dating to the 1880s. Excavation of one of these features revealed considerable structural debris which apparently represents the deposition of material from one of several buildings constructed 1884-1885 which burned in the early 20th century. Another dump consisted largely of ceramics, bottles, faunal remains, and other material associated with the Second Cavalry regiment which was stationed here from 1888-1890. Some later dumps were associated with the McCaw Hospital which was established here in 1943 for military personnel wounded in the Aleutians during World War II. Cultural material consisted largely of medical items such as syringes, eye droppers, medicine bottles, and cans of salve; military items included ceramics, an identification tag, and Army coat buttons. The project was conducted under the direction of Robert Lee Sappington and Marilyn Wyss, with contributions from Cheryl Beal, Caroline Carley, Deborah Olson, and Kenneth Reid. The final report, "Archaeological Investigations at Fort Walla Walla" Contributions in Cultural Resource Management No. 26, is now available from CNA, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, 99164.

Grain Growing in Eastern Washington: The Grain Growing in Eastern Washington Multiple Property Listing and Historic Context is a component of the Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) comprehensive preservation planning process which has identified broad themes or patterns in Washington history. Grain growing in eastern Washington has been identified as a subtheme within the larger theme of state-wide agricultural history.

The multiple property listing of properties associated with wheat growing in eastern Washington is based upon two studies sponsored by the Washington State OAHP: The RP3 Agriculture Study Unit completed by Glen Lindeman and Keith Williams in 1985 and the Historic Resources Survey of Whitman County conducted by Craig Holstine, Glen Lindeman, Keith Petersen, and Mary Reed in 1985 and 1986. The latter survey inventoried over 1300 historic properties, of which 6 were nominated to the National Register.

Although only properties in Whitman County were nominated, the context statement and discussion of associated property types address grain growing and

attendant structures in all of eastern Washington. The context and descriptive information are provided to apply to evaluation of similar property types within the defined geographic region.

Property types selected for discussion represent a broad range of historic functions. The four discrete property types identified were chosen for their functional diversity and significance within the developed context. Farmsteads have always been the focus of farming activity in the region. They usually include a barn, and in fact, because of structural durability and occasional outstanding architectural character, the barn is often the last original building remaining on the farmstead. For that reason barns have been chosen as a separate property type. Grain storage facilities represent different stages of historical development in the grain growing industry, and so were chosen as a discrete property type. Grain conveyance devices likewise represent historical stages of development that have been eclipsed by modern technology. Although other property types associated with the theme have not been included, those discussed are the most important and most representative of the grain growing industry during the period of historical significance. That period spans the lengthy era from the first agriculture in the defined area to the late 1930s when motorized farm vehicles replaced draft animals as a primary motive power in agriculture. The momentous change occurred roughly 50 years ago, and thus all properties associated with the historic theme and period of significance have not achieved the usual National Register age requirement for eligibility.

Although the standard National Register criteria were used in the initial evaluation of the properties nominated, specific standards of integrity were developed from survey information and historical literature for evaluation of the various property types. Those specialized standards vary according to property type. For more information, please contact the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 111 West 21st Ave., KL-11, Olympia, WA 98504-5411, (206) 753-4011.

Historic Shipwrecks and Submerged Aircraft Legislation: 1988 saw the passage of state legislation to protect historic shipwrecks and submerged historic aircraft in Washington waters. The law is intended to allow existing recreational diving opportunities and to provide for private salvage efforts while preserving the important archaeological value of our state's oldest wrecks.

One provision of the new law provides for the registration of previously unreported shipwrecks with our office by the wreck's discoverer. Those that register the previously unreported shipwreck with our office are granted the right of first refusal for future salvage permits.

For more information please contact the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 111 West 21st Ave., KL-11, Olympia, WA 98504-5411, (206) 753-4011.

Officers' Row Development Project: Archaeological and Historical Services (AHS), Eastern Washington University, has recently completed working with the City of Vancouver on the development of the Officers' Row National Historic District. The City proposed revitalization and adaptive reuse of 19 late 19th-century and 2 early 20th-century residences associated with the U.S. military Vancouver Barracks. AHS prepared a cultural resource survey of the property which identified a complex of archaeological features dating from the 1850s including 9 sets of log

officers' quarters and associated vernacular buildings. Other buildings and structures were likewise identified and represented military activities during the last half the 19th century. Subsequent work by AHS was conducted to mitigate potential adverse effects to identified and discovered cultural resources. One pertinent finding was the remnant of a cellar located beneath a officers' kitchen and washroom. The feature dated between 1850 and 1865 and contained debris from the demolition of the building. The predominant artifacts were architectural items comprising machine cut square nails, hand-molded common bricks, mortar, and log round fragments from structural walls. Personal and domestic items consisted of dinnerwares, food storage containers, liquor bottle fragments, and toiletry articles. Items were identified that had undoubtedly been purchased by the U.S. Army from the Hudson's Bay Company stores in Vancouver and hence verify a historically documented economic relationship between these two early institutions of Vancouver, Washington.

## SOUTHWEST

Reported by  
James E. Ayres

## ARIZONA

Coronado National Forest: In 1988, John P. Wilson, Las Cruces, New Mexico, completed, Islands in the Desert: A History of the Upland Areas in Southeastern Arizona. This 500+ page manuscript was researched and written under contract with the Coronado National Forest as an overview of the history of southeastern Arizona from the first Spanish entradas to about World War II. The volume consists of 15 chapters on topics that include the military and Indian affairs, mining, ranching, the military and the Mexican Revolution, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. A publisher is currently being sought.

Navajo Bridge: Archaeological Research Services, Inc. (Tempe) recently submitted a report of survey findings at the Navajo Bridge Project site on the Colorado River near Lee's Ferry in north-central Arizona. This study was sponsored by Cannon and Associates, Inc., on behalf of the Arizona Department of Transportation and involved an intensive cultural resources survey of approximately 137 acres of Navajo Nation and U.S. National Park Service land centered on the existing U.S. 89A Navajo Bridge. The proposed undertaking involves construction of a new bridge approximately 200 ft. downstream from the existing bridge. In addition to three prehistoric sites, one large historic site (AZ C:2:66 NAU) was identified and recorded. Site components included construction work camps, staging areas, trash deposits, and a trading post attributed to the 1927-1928 bridge construction period. A work plan is currently being prepared which identifies data recovery needs and procedures.

Presidio of Tubac: Tubac was founded in 1752 and served through 1854 as a major Spanish and Mexican military base. The winter 1988-89 season produced new information about the Spanish and Mexican era occupations. The investigations were conducted by the Center for Spanish

Colonial Archaeology under the direction of Jack S. Williams.

The project has taken as its focus the identification of specific structures shown on the 1766 map of Josef Urrutia. During the most recent season a low area of the site was intensively examined. A series of 15-25 mounds were recognized. Preliminary testing indicates these represent multiple superimposed structures. The removal of recent disturbances in other areas of the site has yielded evidence of additional buildings. The current excavations produced a wide variety of artifacts including large fragments of majolica, Spanish and Mexican coins, silver milagros, half of a tahone mill, and fragments of carved stone and clay figurines. On the basis of these investigations, we estimate the total number of buildings in the south half of the site at between 100 and 150.

The southern site area, representing some seventeen areas, has been set aside for use as an archaeological park. At present, a long-term management plan is being developed for investigations projected for the next five decades.

## NEW MEXICO

Canoncito: In March 1989, Adisa Willmer and Stephen C. Lent of the Research Section, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, conducted a testing program on a pre-World War I historic site located in Canoncito, New Mexico, within the boundaries of the Glorieta Pass Battlefield, a National Registry site in north-central New Mexico. Canoncito consists of a small community dating back to the Mexican Period (1821-1864). Strategically located where the Santa Fe Trail emerges from Glorieta Pass, this is where Mexican Governor Manuel Armijo failed to hold his troops against General Kearny and the American army in August 1864. During the Civil War, a Confederate supply train was destroyed by Union forces under the direction of Major Chivington in March 1862, determining the battle of Glorieta in favor of the Union Army. However, archaeological research suggests that the site at Canoncito dates to a more recent time period. Local informants have indicated that the site was once a check point during the Civil War, a post office (ca. 1879-1880), and then a filling station from the 1930s to the 1940s.

The site consists of the remains of a structure and an associated corral, outbuildings and well complex. Limited testing revealed that the structure had a remodeled adobe and masonry wall, but there was no presence of a floor. The trash area consists of a large surficial artifact scatter. When tested, the midden was composed of two shallow, stratified deposits. The artifacts recovered from the site fall into the categories of domestic, construction, and diagnostic artifacts, this site probably dates from the end of the Territorial Period (1846-1912) up into the Modern times. Archaeologically, there is no evidence that indicates that this site pre-dates 1900.

Santa Fe: The Research Section, Museum of New Mexico, in March 1989 monitored street construction along Washington Avenue, which runs along the east side of the palace of the Governors in Santa Fe. Three discoveries were made and recorded under the new city ordinance protecting archaeological remains. The first of these was a series of stratified trash deposits that probably date between 1700 and 1805; they lie just east of the southeast corner of the Palace and may be refuse from that building.

The second discovery was of a small stone-lined acequia (water ditch), which may be one shown on an 1846 map of the city. There is evidence that the ditch was rebuilt at least once. The third discovery appears to have been an early Spanish Colonial cobble roadway leading east from the palace. It consisted of large river cobbles set vertically in a bed of clean sand, with a slight central gutter.

The ability to interpret the features was hampered by the limited exposures involved in construction. If anyone knows of similar Spanish Colonial stone-lined ditches or cobble roadways, we would greatly appreciate their contacting us (505-827-8951).

## UTAH

**Camp Floyd:** In 1988, Brigham Young University returned to Camp Floyd, a pre-Civil War military post located in the desert approximately 40 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, Utah. Camp Floyd was established in 1858 by General Albert S. Johnston, whose 3500-man army was sent by President Buchanan to the Utah Territory to quell the "Mormon Rebellion." After spending the bitterly cold winter of 1857-58 at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, Johnston and his men passed peacefully through Salt Lake Valley and settled near the spring at Fairfield, where they constructed a post of some 200 adobe brick buildings. In 1861, the Civil War began, and the post was abandoned. The remnants of many of those buildings lay undisturbed beneath the soil and sage of the desert until 1983 when excavation by BYU began.

During the 1988 Field School season, students under the direction of Dr. Dale L. Berge concentrated on an officers' quarters of the 10th Infantry. The building was found to consist of three rooms constructed of adobe walls 12" thick and had a fireplace on both the east and west walls. A small building to the south yielded artifacts consistent with an officers' mess. Work also continued in the trash area where two latrines were located and excavated.

Dr. Berge and student crew will return to Camp Floyd in May when the objectives of the 1989 excavation will be to examine General Johnston's quarters, the largest building at the camp, and an ordinance building.

**Cove Fort:** The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was recently given Utah's historic Cove Fort property. Formerly a prominent tourist attraction, but closed in more recent years, the old stone fort is the best surviving example of Utah pioneer fort architecture. Constructed in the 1860s under the direction of Brigham Young to augment existing facilities and support Mormon colonization efforts along the eastern edge of the Great Basin, the fort shortly became a strategic rural community during subsequent Indian uprisings. Throughout its history Cove Fort served as a focal point for local rural activities and a way station for southern Utah, Nevada, and California bound travelers.

The Church is currently planning an extensive restoration of the fort, which will include some archaeological investigations. Initial archaeological evaluations by T. Michael Smith revealed a number of outbuilding foundations along with a reservoir and ditch system. Through the development of adjacent activity areas and outbuildings in addition to the fort, visitors may gain a greater appreciation of pioneer Mormon life.

**Heber C. Kimball Grist Mill:** During the summer and fall of 1988 the Ancient America Foundation (AAF) conducted excavations at the historic Heber C. Kimball grist mill in Bountiful, Utah. One of Utah's oldest mills, the structure was constructed in 1851 by pioneering industrialist, Frederick Kesler and Mormon leader, Heber C. Kimball.

This season work will be continued to define the floor level and remaining foundation. The Ancient America Foundation is a tax-exempt research institution. Staff archaeologists F. R. Hauck and T. Michael Smith have been working with the City of Bountiful, Utah and local volunteers to clean and define remaining mill features. Subsequently, present plans include a consolidation of archaeological features and the placement of a visitors' overlook with appropriate signage.

**Parley's Park Area:** Between September, 1987, and December, 1988, P-III Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resource inventory and testing program along State Road 224 in the Parley's Park Area, Summit County, for the Utah Department of Transportation. Forty-five cultural resources were identified through archival research, oral interviewing, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing. All 45 resources were historic and date after 1850. Several isolated lithic flakes were the only prehistoric resources identified by the inventory and testing. The historic resources included the core-area of the ca. 1850 Snyderville Settlement, 2 peripheral settlements of a few structures, 2 homesteads, 21 residences and ranches, a store, 4 sawmills, a gristmill, a fort, a LDS Ward House, 2 schools, 2 quarries, 3 roads, a railroad and spur line, and 2 ice houses.

Extensive testing and excavations in the core-area of the Snyderville Settlement produced evidence of several mid-late 19th-century residential structures constructed of pine logs, sandstone or wood framing; the Samuel Snyder sawmill; trash scatters; landscape features, such as irrigation ditches, sidewalks, ornamental columns, driveways, fences and an animal burial; the Snyderville Cemetery; various dairy and farm-related dependencies represented by dairy/milk houses, barns, sheds, a store and other outbuildings; the Parley's Park Ward House with associated outhouse and trash pit features; remnants of 3 road constructions dating from the mid-19th to mid-20th centuries; and vestiges of natural hydrographic features.

Based on the information derived from archival research, oral histories, pedestrian inventory, archeological testing and excavations, P-III Associates believes that 27 of the 45 cultural resources are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Snyderville Historic District, the Samuel Snyder sawmill and gristmill, the R.R. Fletcher residence and ranch, the L. Felton residence, the J. Archibald residence and ranch, the L. Felton residence, the J. Archibald residence and ranch, the ca. 1869 Snyderville settlement, the E. Snyder residence, the Parley's Park Ward House, the J. Archibald sawmill, the D. Sorenson ranch, the T. Johnson ranch, the T. L. Powers ranch and residence, the F. Remund residence and ranch, the M. Wood Homestead, the Union, Lime, and Stone Co. dependency, the Union, Lime, and Stone Co. quarry, the H. McLane Homestead and the D. McPolin ranch.

Many of these 27 resources are eligible to the National Register under several of the criteria. All of these cultural resources have the potential to yield information about research questions such as the LDS settlement patterns along the Wasatch Mountain region, town plans of mid-late 19th LDS satellite communities outside the Salt

Lake Valley, the role of religious and secular officials in the development of Snyderville and surrounding areas; the development of architectural types in Snyderville and Parley's Park, patterns of refuse disposal in the core and peripheral areas of Snyderville, household consumption patterns, patterns of land use, the implications of industry and settlement, the analysis of trade networks, and the relationships of material culture and socio-economic status between households, among others.

## CANADA: WESTERN REGION

Reported by  
Don Steer

### ALBERTA

Notikewin Metis Cemetery: An historic Metis cemetery was discovered by Milt Wright of the Archaeological Survey of Alberta on the Peace River (Notikewin Provincial Park) in northern Alberta (Lat. 57 20 00; Long. 117 08 00) in 1987. Two coffin interments were excavated and relocated in anticipation of bank erosion. One of the coffins was extremely well-made of milled lumber, rectangular in form, painted blue with upright interior corner bracing and exterior metal corner brackets. The lid and corners were fastened with hand-wrought brass nails (7 cm long) and similar nails were recovered from the second coffin; the latter revealed no corner bracing and appeared to be formed from non-milled lumber. Both coffins were well-preserved and revealed wood shavings, metal and shell buttons and a variety of fabrics. Fabrics included a plain balance weave of unweighted silk, presumed to be a polka-dot kerchief (blue in color). Blue twill wood adhering to several brass buttons, which date to the mid or late 1800s. A degraded cotton fabric appears to have been a burial shroud. Several shell buttons, with remnants of what may be red felt material, and a bast fibre of unknown function were also noted. The relationship of this cemetery to a nearby Hudson's Bay Company Post - Bottle River House (1866-97) is unclear. Certainly the use of hand-wrought nails would appear enigmatic at this time period and yet the well-made coffin would appear to validate such a relationship as would the preserved textiles and buttons. Anyone with information on coffin manufacturing techniques and the use of hand-wrought brass nails during the fur trade era in western North America is urged to contact Milt Wright, Archaeological Survey of Alberta, 8820 112 Street Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2P8.

Fort Chipewyan III: Michael Forsman of the Archaeological Survey of Alberta directed excavations in 1988 at the historic fur trade site of Fort Chipewyan III. This site is located in the modern community of Fort Chipewyan, at the western end of Lake Athabasca, northeastern Alberta. Excavations were carried out to obtain data on site construction techniques and depositional history. Fort Chipewyan III was in existence between ca. 1806 and 1964, during which it was extensively rebuilt twice. A manuscript report on the excavations is in preparation.

Fort George/Buckingham House: In 1989, Michael Forsman (A.S.A.) will assist in directing excavations by the Elk Point

Historical Society at the fur trade sites of Fort George and Buckingham House, located in east-central Alberta. These sites were established by the rival North West Company and Hudson's Bay Company, and were occupied between 1792 and 1800. Research at these sites is being carried out in support of a proposed interpretive facility to open in 1992. Excavations are to mitigate proposed construction disturbance and provide much needed interpretive data on site structures and temporal sequencing.

Boyer's Post: Heinz W. Pysczyk of the Archaeological Survey of Alberta conducted further archaeological excavations at a late 18th-century fur trade post in northern Alberta, during the 1988 field season. The fur trade post is believed to be the 1788 North West Company Boyer's Post which marks the 200th year of continuous European occupation in northern Alberta. Pysczyk presented his results at the Fort Chipewyan/Fort Vermilion Bicentennial Conference, held in Edmonton, Alberta, in September, 1988.

Pollard Brickyards/Bedard Tannery: Heinz W. Pysczyk also conducted archaeological investigations at the Pollard Brickyards/Bedard Tannery site in Edmonton, Alberta. A large household refuse dump was sampled at this early 20th-century urban archaeological site. The archaeological remains were compared to a rural Alberta archaeological assemblage, and the results were presented at the 1988 CHACMOOL Conference held in Calgary, Alberta in November.

### CARIBBEAN

Reported by  
David R. Watters

### PUERTO RICO

San Felipe del Morro Guardhouse Restroom Conversion: The National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center personnel, David Saunders and Elizabeth A. Horvath, under the direction of Roy W. Reaves, III, Principal Investigator, were involved in monitoring and mitigating the impacts from the construction of sewer and water lines at the San Felipe del Morro Guardhouse in August and September 1987. These investigations revealed several midden deposits on the glacis that produced a large amount of cultural material. Analysis of these materials has been proceeding slowly because of the amount of material and the lack of funding for the project. They are producing, however, a surprisingly large proportion of British ceramics, and are providing many reconstructible vessels for the Center's study collections. In addition to the British ceramic wares which included shell-edged and transfer-printed pearlwares, annular wares, Gaudy Dutch ware, and Delftwares, there are several examples of Metropolitan Slipware dating to the 1600s and Spanish ceramics which include several styles of Majolica and olive jars. Several examples of local San Juan Pottery have also been found which include glazed and unglazed earthenwares and El Morro ware. Helping to provide an accurate early date for the material is a coin from the Santo Domingo Mint dating to the 1500s. Analysis of the recovered cultural material is ongoing.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS

Christiansted. St. Croix Restroom Construction: The National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center personnel Elizabeth Horvath, Kenneth S. Wild, Jr. and Tina Basset were involved in monitoring and mitigating the impacts from the construction of new restroom facilities at the Christiansted National Historic Monument from January 15 to February 4, 1989. Several 1 x 1 meter test units were excavated, revealing architectural features that pre-date the extant West Indies and Guinea Warehouse. Investigations suggest the presence of two or more possible historic structures with features such as a drain, brick gutter, and several wall segments. Historic records indicates slave houses were present in the area. Associated British ceramics were found - pearlwares, creamwares, Delftware, kaolin pipe fragments, a large variety of glazed coarse earthenwares, and some aboriginal/slave wares.

These findings and the complex nature of the site prompted a construction halt until the comfort station could be redesigned, thus posing no further impact to the site.

St. John Island: Between July 5 and August 12, 1988, the Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service conducted an archeological testing and mitigation project on St. John Island, U.S. Virgin Islands. The project was undertaken by Principal Investigator Roy W. Reaves III, Kenneth S. Wild, Jr., Douglas Potter, Gerald Ferguson, and Tina Marie Basset. Investigations included the mitigation of impacts associated with the reconstruction of the Northshore Road and several small construction projects necessary for park operations.

At Annaberg Plantation, a National Register Site, during construction of a drainage waterway for a section of the road, a midden area was exposed which contained 18th-century British ceramics and faunal material. The waterway passed between remains of a structure discovered in 1985 by a team from the Southeast Archeological Center and the known slave village associated with the Annaberg Plantation. The area was carefully mapped to establish the relationship of the various components, and two test units were excavated to provide detailed data about the relationship of the midden to the known features and to assess the potential that further work on the waterway would cause additional damage. The material recovered and the maps produced should add greatly to the knowledge of the extent of the slave village and the subsistence of its inhabitants.

Also at Annaberg Plantation, the National Park Service had decided to install a vault toilet to handle the impacts of visitation to the Annaberg site more environmentally than the previously constructed pit toilets. The location of the new vault was in an area disturbed by previous pit toilet installation, but was also adjacent to the area in which a possible warehouse structure was discovered in 1985. While in the vicinity doing the work for the Northshore Road waterway, the Southeast Archeological Center crew spent several days testing to clear an area for installation of the toilets. Two 1 x 2 meter test units were excavated in the area of impact. A section of wall that may relate to the previously identified structure was found in one of the tests and the stratigraphy of deposits was carefully worked out using the data from the two tests. The artifacts indicate that the structure dates to the late 18th-early 19th century. The accumulation of small bits of information from various testing projects is

gradually creating a greater understanding of the historical development of this part of the Annaberg Plantation.

Another impact from the improvements being made to the Northshore road was discovered during the monitoring of the construction of a trailhead parking lot at Farm Building 2 on the Mary Point Plantation. The crew doing the work at the Annaberg Plantation waterway was diverted to expose and record the remains of floors and walls discovered by the monitoring. The floors pass beneath the foundation of Farm Building 2 which dates to 1874 indicating that the feature predated its construction. Preliminary analysis of the architectural features indicates that a horse mill may have occupied this sites. Analysis of the material is ongoing.

On the Par Force Plantation at the Reef Bay Great House, the National Park Service is undergoing a major effort to stabilize and preserve the remains of this highly significant National Register property. Historical architects involved in the stabilization effort in consultation with archeologists from the Southeast Archeological Center, identified several areas in the southeast corner of the structure that needed archeological excavation to discover the nature and cause of the structural problems. Five 1 x 1 meter test units were excavated around the inside and outside of the structure, and detailed maps and profiles were prepared to assist the architects understand the structural problems which stemmed from an 1840s rebuilding effort at the Great House. The work was accomplished by the team doing the work at Annaberg and Mary Point. A preliminary report providing the necessary architectural and management information was prepared by Roy W. Reaves, III.

A testing program to mitigate the impacts of the placement of interpretive signs and kiosks at several of the historic plantations conducted by Kenneth S. Wild, Jr., and Tina Marie Basset, placed a series of small shovel tests into several historic sites. The material from these tests should provide valuable comparative information among the several sites.

## AUSTRALIA

Reported by  
Gordon Young

The South Australian Centre for Settlement Studies, North Terrace, Adelaide has been carrying out research into early settlements in the Adelaide Hills and the Barossa Valley since 1975. A recent article by Gordon Young in 'Antiquity' (Vol. 61, No. 232, July 1987) summarized research into the development of European settlement in the Onkaraparinga District Council, a large local government area in the hills. Subsequently the Centre has published 'Onkaparinge Heritage', a series of historical studies of the district. Gordon Young has also published an article in "vernacular Architecture" (Vol. 17, 1986) on colonial building techniques in South Australia.

Two journals which may be of interest are 'Historic Environment' which is published quarterly for the Council of Historic Environment and Australia ICOMOS (Box 57, Carlton Post Office, Victoria 3053, Australia) and the 'Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology' (Box 220, Holme Building, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia).

## MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by  
Janine Gasco

Argentina: Historical archeology in the Jesuitic Missions of Guaranies: Archeological field work took place during part of 1987 and 1988 in the jesuitic missions of Santa Ana and Nuestra Senora de Loreto, in southern Misiones, Argentina. This project was supported by a grant from the CONICET (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnicas) of Argentina, and was directed by Lic. Martin Giesso, at that time Director del Museo Municipal de Eldorado (Misiones, Arg.). The goal of this investigation was to determine the extension of the periphery of these two missions, settled in 1660 and 1686, which, through historical documents were known to have achieved dense populations (6,000 to 7,000 inhabitants) during part of the 18th century. Santa Ana and Loreto were part of the 30 Missions of Guaranies, of the Provincia Jesuitica del Paraguay (1609-1768) that were established in northeast Argentina, southern Paraguay and southern Brazil.

The traditional historical-architectural model of mission planning is based on written sources of Jesuitic and post-Jesuitic times (documents published by Leonhardt, de Angelis, and Patells; the histories of Del Techo, Xarque, Montoya, Lozano, Muriel, etc.), maps (these generally of the 2nd half of the 18th century onwards), and surface survey of architectural features, which present a central Plaza surrounded on three sides by strips of houses with stone foundations, and on the other side by religious-administrative buildings (church, cemetery, priest's house), workshops and/or orchard. Based on the maps of G. Maggi (1981, 1984) we designed a survey and sampling of the peripheral areas: in Santa Ana (51 pits) in the vicinity of the original north-south road entrance to the mission, and in the area that surrounds the workshops and the orchard; in Loreto: with 72 pits in the whole periphery. Stratigraphic evidence shows a unique cultural layer, on the first 30-40 cm of depth, with charcoals, pottery, animal bones, and stone construction fragments, overlying the sterile red laterithic soil, which extends horizontally up to 150-200 m from the most external features of both sides. The evidence suggests that the houses in the periphery were of perishable materials with tiled roofs and earthen floor. The houses were associated with pottery, mainly of guarani aboriginal tradition, and with bones of domestic animals- mainly cattle. Soil analysis of pH, Ca and P indicate a substantial anthropic modification of these soil features and confirm the existence of an intensive residential pattern, generally indicating a higher density in proximal areas, and declining towards the periphery. Interrelating archeological information with historical data we propose a time frame of 1710s to the 1770s or 1780s for the construction of rudimentary houses in the periphery. In the post-Jesuitic period (1768-1818) the population of these sites decayed substantially. It is interesting to note the nearly complete absence of elements of European tradition (except for the tiles) in the periphery. This is similar to the data that Arno Kern (pers. com.) is currently analyzing from the Indian houses of the missions of San Lorenzo and San Miguel (Brazil).

A paper will be published in the Chicago Anthropology Exchange journal next autumn.

## MEXICO

Proyecto Historico-Argueologia at Tecoh, Izamal, Yucatan, Mexico: In December 1988 work was begun at the site of Tecoh, Izamal, Yucatan, identified as the ancient capital of the cacicazoo of Ah-Kin-Chel, one of the polities of the Yucatan peninsula at the beginning of the 16th century. The project is directed by Luis Millet Camera of the Centro Regional de Yucatan, Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia.

According to historical sources the site was founded in the mid-fifteenth century after the destruction and abandonment of Mayapan, and it was occupied until approximately 1600. The early abandonment of the town and its brief period of occupation are important factors in the preservation of the site and in the dating of the materials.

Our understanding of Maya communities of northern Yucatan at the moment of contact is poor, in part because the modern occupation of many contact-period sites has led to the destruction of the earlier remains. As a result the work at Tecoh will be helpful in answering previously unanswered questions.

At Tecoh important examples of colonial architecture of the 16th century are well preserved. One of the structures is thought to be the residence of the cacique, and work in this structure will allow us to analyze the role played by the Maya nobility in the early years of the Colonial period. Similarly, the study of the religious complex and its Indian chapel will provide valuable data.

Very few civil structures can be dated with certainty to the 16th century in Yucatan. The well-known Montejo residence in Merida has been the object of many modifications during its long history, and its present appearance is the result of these modifications. Thus, the study of the architecture at Tecoh promises to provide important new information about 16th century regional architecture.

Historical Archaeology in the Convent of San Jeronimo, Mexico City: Between 1976 and 1980 Roberto Garcia Moll of INAH directed excavations in the former convent of San Jeronimo. Founded in 1585, the Convent was situated within the southern limits of the original Spanish traza for European settlement in Tenochtitlan. The archaeological project was designed for two reasons: a) to provide data to aid in the architectural restoration of the neoclassic cloister and adjacent structures, and b) to define the various architectural phases and modifications of the Convent and Church of San Jeronimo from the 16th to the 20th century (Carrasco 1981; Garcia Moll and Juarez 1985; Juarez 1984; Perez Castro 1981). All of the artifacts encountered during excavation were catalogued and studied. The collection of more than 400,000 sherd and glass fragments dating from the Early Colonial period to the 20th century is one of the largest samples from these periods ever studied in Latin America. The collection consists of local products (unglazed, polished, burnished and lead-glazed wares, and majolica) and products imported from Europe (olive jars, stoneware, porcelain, creamware, pearlware, whiteware and ironstone china) and the Far East (stoneware and porcelain) (Colin 1981; Corcuera 1981; Fournier 1981a, 1981b, 1985a, 1985b, in press; Hernandez 1980; Sala 1981a, 1981b, 1981c; Victoria 1981).

The main results of this archaeological project are:  
 a) the elaboration of descriptive bases for the analysis of artifacts from the colonial, independent, and modern periods, b) the explanation of distribution patterns of archaeological material in terms of socioeconomic transformations not evident in historical data (mainly consumption trends), c) the identification of material correlates of the impact of the Spanish conquest and the imposition of ways of life on the indigenous society, and d) the elaboration of this model of material correlates to describe modifications of the mode of production in New Spain and Mexico (Fournier 1985a, 1985b, in press).

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Victoria, Irene

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**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 1989: Mary C. Beaudry, President; Roderick Sprague, President-Elect; Garry Wheeler Stone, 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; Douglas Scott, Pamela J. Cressey, Elizabeth Reitz, Ronald D. Anzalone, Alaric Faulkner, Glenn Farris, 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:

- |                          |                     |         |                          |               |          |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | Individual          | \$30.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sustaining    | \$ 50.00 |
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Make checks payable (in U.S. funds) to:  
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Mail to:  
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P.O. Box 231033  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

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**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 Can@da). 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 15th 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.

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**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

<input type="checkbox"/> Individual	\$10.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Life	\$200.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Student	7.50	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Profit Institution	20.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Joint*	12.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Business	30.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 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

## THE SOCIETY FOR POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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

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

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

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### 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 1990.

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)
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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 1989 will cover membership for the following 12 months and entitlement to volume 23 of the journal Post Medieval Archaeology which will be published early in 1990.

Make checks payable to:  
THE SOCIETY FOR POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY LTD.

Mail to:  
Mrs. P. Jackson  
Membership Secretary SPMA  
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Bishopston, Bristol B57 9AD, ENGLAND

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

Please note the upcoming deadline for submission of news for the 1989 issues of the Newsletter:

October	1989	21 August	1989
December	1989	20 October	1989

Members are urged to send any news relating to historical archaeology to appropriate Newsletter Coordinators well before the deadline listed above.

1990 SHA CONFERENCE  
(See Information in this Issue)

WHEN: 10-13 January 1990  
WHERE: Tucson, Arizona  
Holiday Inn-Broadway Hotel  
Tucson Conference Center

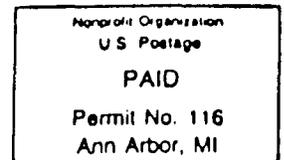
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1991 - Richmond, Virginia  
1992 -  
1993 - Kansas City, Kansas

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