How Educational? Who Shall Be Educated?

The constitution continues to state that the purpose of the organization shall be to promote "scholarly research" and "the dissemination of knowledge" in historical archaeology, to "hold periodic conferences to discuss . . . problems of historical archaeology" and to "obtain the cooperation of the concerned disciplines" for research projects.

These foundational statements imply that research, conferences, interaction, and dissemination embody archaeological education. Presumably, recipients of this education include every participant—every member, everyone who reads our journal, anyone who learns from SHA. This group of recipients steadily grows, and with that growth our educational activity becomes increasingly multidimensional and multidirectional.

Beyond archaeologists and college students of archaeology, our educational sphere includes, among others, scholars in related fields, policy makers, grade school students on field trips, and families on summer vacation; and this year SHA committees are actively extending archaeological education in these directions: The new Inter-Society Relations Committee (Larry McKee, Chair) has expanded to include twelve scholarly societies in three countries; Henry Miller of the Government Affairs Committee has carried SHA's message before Congressional committees in support of NEH and funding for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; through an article in this Newsletter Parker Potter, Chair of the Public Education Committee, encourages archaeologists to make public education an intrinsic part of every project. Through these activities our Society continues to disseminate the results and conclusions of archaeological research in important, and sometimes new, directions.

In recent years many archaeologists have encouraged another dimension for education—a so-called "reflexive" archaeology, wherein archaeologists reflect upon and learn from the contemporary context of research, thereby conceiving research projects and methodologies that provide answers to present-day social and political questions. With such an emphasis, the search for good questions becomes as critical to successful research as the search for good answers. Within this new dimension, archaeologists have joined historical discourse and scientific method; the roots of our present social and economic system have become a research topic; women,
African-American, Native Americans, small farmers and factory workers have been discovered, or rediscovered in new light; and historical archaeology is becoming a tool for historians from the so-called "third world." As an educational organization SHA facilitates these kinds of explorations.

Guided by the tenets of rigorous scholarship, SHA provides an opportunity for every participant to refine and communicate his or her knowledge of, and relationship to, the past—sometimes as student, sometimes as teacher.

*Leland Ferguson*

**SHA NEWS**

- **Amendment of Constitution and By-Laws:** The Society's Board of Directors, by a motion adopted during its January 7, 1992 meeting, recommends that a Life Membership class be established with one-time dues of $1000.00. The fee for Life Membership may be paid in full or by quarterly installments of $250.00 each during the membership year. Establishment of a new membership class requires amendment of the Constitution and By-Laws. The following revisions are proposed. These amendments will be submitted to the membership for approval in the Fall 1992 election.

**CONSTITUTION: ARTICLE V, SECTION 1**

There shall be six classes of membership: Individual, Student (full-time), Adjunct, Sustaining, Patron and Life.

**BY-LAWS: ARTICLE I, SECTION 1**

Each Individual, Student, Sustaining, and Patron and Life member shall be entitled to vote, hold office, receive publications and in all other ways enjoy the privileges of full membership. Adjunct members shall be entitled to the same privileges except publications. An Adjunct member is defined as a spouse of any Individual, Student, Sustaining, or Patron or Life member who has elected to pay dues, as established by the Board of Directors, for membership privileges. Institutional members are entitled to all mailings and publications of the Society, but may not cast a ballot in any election or meeting.

**New Committee Appointments:**

Publications Marketing Committee: Russell Skowronek
Inter-Society Relations Committee:
Carl Barna, Organization of American Historians
Western Historical Association
Stanley Hordes, National Council for Public History
(replacing Doug Scott)
Vergil Noble, Society for American Archaeology

**WANTED, Manuscript and Book Reviewers:** The SHA editorial staff invites all historical archaeologists who are interested in acting as peer reviewers for manuscripts submitted to Historical Archaeology or writing book reviews for Historical Archaeology to write the SHA Editor. When writing the Editor include your name and address as well as business and/or home telephone number and identify ALL subjects for which you would be willing to act as a reviewer. Please indicate whether you would want to review manuscripts (as one of usually three reviewers for each manuscript) and/or...
write book reviews. The Society needs 200-300 reviewers per year and would welcome adding archaeologists to its list of volunteers. Write: Ronald L. Michael, Anthropology, California Univ. of Pennsylvania, California, PA 15419.

* Meeting Invitations: The Society would be pleased to receive proposals from organizations wishing to host future SHA conferences. Proposals minimally should address the following: host committee organization; general program theme(s); expected size and number of sessions; anticipated social events and activities; available hotels/convention facilities with preliminary room rate estimates; transportation modes servicing the venue and likely travel costs; and a budget, including estimated in-kind costs and local grants-in-aid. Proposals must be submitted by 15 October for consideration at the annual meeting or 15 March for review at the mid-year board meeting. Contact Mike Rodeffer, Conference Coordinator, at 602/886-8006 for additional details on proposal development and submission.


* Correction: the attendance figures for the SHA meeting in Jamaica, as published in the March 1992 *Newsletter*, were not quite correct. At least six people from the great state of North Carolina attended the meeting. Computers do make mistakes, after all!

* SHA and the World Archaeological Congress: Charles E. Orser, Jr., was appointed as the SHA representative to the World Archaeological Congress. Orser serves on the WAC Secretariat and is the editor of its newsletter. The WAC is an organization committed to the understanding and solution of global problems in archaeology, including the inclusion of non-Western scholars and other individuals into the archaeological discourse. In February, Orser attended a series of WAC meetings in Southampton, England, where it was announced that the WAC3 conference in New Delhi, India, will have historical archaeology as a major theme. This theme is being organized by Orser, Pedro Paulo A. Funari of Brazil, and David Austin of Wales. In addition, WAC is discussing with Routledge the publication of a 20-volume series in global historical archaeology to be edited by the above individuals. If you would like any issues concerning the SHA or historical archaeology in general to be brought before WAC, contact Orser at: Midwestern Archaeological Research Center 4641, Illinois State Univ., Normal, IL 61761. For information about joining WAC or about WAC3, contact: Larry Zimmerman, Anthropology Program, Univ. of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069.

**SHA '93 KANSAS CITY**

* General Information: Kansas City, Missouri, is the site of the SHA's 1993 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Conference dates are January 6-10, 1993, and details are as follows:

* Conference Hotel/Rates: The Hyatt Regency Crown Center will be conference headquarters. We have negotiated a flat room rate of $79.00 for 1 to 4 persons. This is a very reasonable rate for this area and we hope it is particularly attractive to students who, with the right number of roommates, can stay at the conference hotel for less than $20 per night!

The Hyatt features excellent conference facilities in a very comfortable setting. An important factor in the selection of the Hyatt was the quality of social space away from bars and restaurants where people can sit and talk. Of course, the Hyatt also features several dining options (including a revolving rooftop restaurant) and two lounges (the Lobbibar and J. Patrick's Irish Pub). Also at the Hyatt is a health club and all-weather pool.

* Crown Center: The Hyatt is connected to the Crown Center shopping center by an all-weather, elevated walkway. The Crown Center houses numerous restaurants, stores (including a liquor store and one which carries all of Kansas City's many local barbecue sauces), and movie theaters. Adjacent to the Crown Center are the Hallmark Cards visitor center/museum and an outdoor ice skating rink. The weather can be variable in Kansas City in January, but, regardless, your feet will take you to numerous eating, shopping, and entertainment options beyond those available at the Hyatt.

* Round Table Luncheons: The ever popular round table luncheons will be featured on Thursday and Friday. These provide the opportunity for informal discussion of a topic while dining on a catered lunch. Approximately ten different luncheons will be offered each day; topics currently identified include:

  * Trade Beads
    Karlis Karklins, Lester Ross, Rick Sprague
  * Documentaries of Maritime Archaeology
    Monica Hunter
  * Late 19th-Early 20th Century Ceramics
    Teresita Majewski
  * Job Opportunities in Underwater Archaeology
    Kevin Foster
  * Logging Camps
    Rick Morris
  * Educational Standards for Underwater Archaeology
    Sheli Smith
  * Use of Metal Detectors in Archaeology
    Doug Scott
  * Maritime Collections Research
    Paul Johnston
  * Oral History in Historical Archaeology
    Margaret Purser
Changes and/or additions to these may be made prior to the mailing of preregistration packets.

**Archaeological Photo Festival:** The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology is sponsoring an archaeological photo festival at the conference where selected images from the competition announced in the March 1992 Newsletter (Vol. 25, No. 1) will be displayed. This event takes the place of the discontinued Underwater Film Festival. Please note that this new festival is **not** restricted to underwater topics, and that the entry deadline is still months away.

**Dance:** The Dan Doran Band will entertain the conference Friday night following the banquet. This 6-piece band (piano, trumpet, guitar, tenor sax, bass, and drums) plays a blend of blues, swing, and jazz following the Kansas City tradition. The band played for the recent Plains Anthropological Conference and the compliments are still coming in!

**Tours and Events:** Several tours are being scheduled for the conference. In addition to the traditional Sunday post-conference tours we will be offering a number of tour options on Wednesday and Saturday. They are briefly described below:

**Museum of the Steamboat Arabia:** The cargo-laden Arabia sank in the Missouri River in 1856 and was excavated in 1988. The museum tells the story of the Arabia and its excavation and displays portions of the vessel and large quantities of its well-preserved cargo.

**Shawnee Methodist Mission Indian Manual Labor School:** The Shawnee Methodist Mission was established in 1830 and in 1838 an agreement between the Methodist church and the U.S. Government established a manual labor school for Indian children. Three brick buildings constructed between 1839 and 1845 are the centerpiece of this state historic site and house interpretations of the Mission era in Kansas.

**Harry S. Truman Home and Library:** The Truman home was constructed in 1885 by Mrs. Truman's grandparents. When Mr. Truman became President, this 14 room Victorian structure, now administered by the National Park Service as the Harry S. Truman National Historic Site, became the "Summer White House." The Harry S. Truman Library was dedicated in 1957 and is now operated by the National Archives and Records Administration. The archives include Truman's presidential papers as well as other related archival material and a museum focuses on the 1945 to 1953 era when he was President.

**Kansas City Jazz Commission Tour:** Organized by the Kansas City Jazz Commission, this tour will start at the Jazz Foundation at 18th and Vine (the Mutual Musicians Foundation) where barbecue will be served. Following dinner, the tour will depart, with a guide, to two prominent jazz clubs.

**Architecture of Kansas City:** A general cross section of the city's 19th and 20th century architecture will be visited during this tour but special focus will be on the Art Deco buildings that data from the pre-World War II boom era.

**Nelson-Atkins Museum:** The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art is one of the most distinguished art museums in the country. It is housed in a magnificent Beaux Arts building opened in 1933. The museum has extensive collections representing all areas and periods of artistic expression, including Oriental, European, Classical, African, Pre-Columbian, American, and Modern art.

**Kansas Museum of History and Constitution Hall:** The Kansas Museum of History is a state of the art facility with interpretation that treats the full range of Kansas history from the Paleolithic period to the recent past. The 1849 Potawatomi Baptist Mission manual arts school building stands on the museum grounds. A guided gallery tour will be supplemented by a tour of behind-the-scenes facilities. The tour will also stop at Constitution Hall, which is undergoing restorative and interpretive development. This frame building was constructed in 1855 and housed a pro-slavery constitutional convention in 1858.

**Bleeding Kansas, The Civil War, and Fort Scott:** First stop on this tour will be the site of the Marais des Cygnes massacre of 1858, operated by the Kansas State Historical Society. On this site 12 free state settlers were herded into a ravine and shot by a party of pro-slavery sympathizers during a period of border warfare known as "Bleeding Kansas." The next stop will be the site of the 1864 Civil War Battle of Mine Creek. This site is under development by the Kansas State Historical Society and has been the focus of several seasons of archaeological research. The final stop will be at the Fort Scott National Historic Site, administered by the National Park Service. Fort Scott was established in 1842 and was abandoned in 1853 but saw brief service during the late 1850s "Bleeding Kansas" era and during the Civil War.

**Other Cultural Attractions:** Besides the activities that we have scheduled for the conference, Kansas City has much to offer. Other cultural attractions include the Fort Leavenworth Museum, Black Archives of Mid-America, Liberty World War I Memorial and Museum (walking distance from the Hyatt), National Archives field branch, Mormon Visitor's Center, Jesse James Bank Museum, Thomas Hart Benton House, McCormick Distillery, Valie Mansion (Second Empire), Union Station (3rd largest train station in U.S., near the Hyatt), and many other museums and historic sites. Those driving to Kansas City might want to stop at the Bertrand Museum at the DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge north of Omaha, Nebraska. This
excellent museum features the remains of the steamboat 
Bertrand which sank in the Missouri River in 1865.

Kansas City presents many opportunities for enlightened 
dining experiences in addition to the fine restaurants in 
the Hyatt or Crown Center. The Country Club Plaza shopping 
center and the historic Westport district offer many options a 
short cab ride away, and excellent barbecue restaurants are 
found throughout the city. The Plaza, built in the 1920s in 
Spanish Revival style, is the nation's first designed shopping 
district and remains Kansas City's premier retail center. Jazz 
and blues clubs abound and several are located near the Hyatt. 
The Grand Emporium, recognized as the nation's finest 
jazz/blues club, is a must.

- **Getting to Kansas City:** There are many ways to get to 
Kansas City. Numerous airlines serve Kansas City Internation­
al Airport and inexpensive (ca. $20 round trip) transportation 
from KCI to the Hyatt is available. The Amtrak station is 
within walking distance of the Hyatt. Kansas City is served by 
I-70, I-35, and I-29.

- **Contacts for Additional Information:** If you have questions 
about the conference, contact:
  
  - William B. Lees, General Chair, Kansas State Historical 
    Society, 120 W. 10th, Topeka, KA 66612-1291 (Ph: 
    913/296-5392).
  - Vergil E. Noble, Program Chair, NPS-Midwest Archeologi­
    cal Center, Federal Building, Lincoln, NE 68508 (Ph: 
    402/437-5392).
  - Sheli O. Smith, ACUA Program Chair, Los Angeles 
    Maritime Museum, Berth 84, San Pedro, CA 90731 (Ph: 
    213/548-7618).

- **Preregistration Packets** will be mailed in September.

**NOMINATIONS FOR SHA ELECTIONS**

The following slate of officers has been proposed by the 
Nominations and Elections Committee for terms of office from 
1993-1995. Additional nominations may be made from the 
"floor" and will be included on the official ballot. These new 
nominations must be accompanied by a letter from the nominee 
attesting willingness to serve and by signatures of support from 
five SHA members. Please send all such nominations by July 
15 to: Julia G. Costello, Chair, Nominations and Elections 
Committee, P.O. Box 288, Mokelumne Hill, CA 95245.

In addition to supplying a brief bibliographic sketch, each 
nominee was asked to submit a bibliographic statement and to 
answer certain questions.

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**For President-Elect:**

Elizabeth J. Reitz

Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University 
of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

Degrees: M.A., University of Florida, 1975; Ph.D., University 
Advisory Committee, 1987 to date; Southeastern Archaeological 
Conference: Secretary, 1989-1991; Society of Ethnobiology: 
Board of Trustees, 1990 to date. Experience: Director University 
of Georgia Zooarchaeology Laboratory; Supervised analysis 
of over 150 faunal assemblages; also field experience. Research 
Interests: ecological anthropology, human/animal interactions, 
economic and social status, human nutrition, zooarchaeology.


**Question:** The annual meeting of SHA in Jamaica could mark a 
turning point for the organization. For the first time the 
meeting was truly global in scope, not just because of its venue, 
but because almost every continent was represented by 
participants and in presentations. SHA had an opportunity to 
make itself known to scholars whose normal interaction is with 
AAA, AAA, or anthropological organizations in other hemi­
pheres. I was particularly impressed with the number of 
North American archaeologists working in South America on 
historic sites. However, the lack of knowledge about historic 
sites archaeology was obvious in many of the papers presented.

SHA should not let this opportunity pass. We have the 
attention of these scholars for the next year because member­
ship in SHA was required of them in order to give papers at 
the meeting. For the next year they will be receiving *Historical 
Archaeology* and the *Newsletter*. Through these media we should 
encourage them to present their findings to SHA on a routine 
basis and to become actively involved in the Society. They 
should also be encouraged to learn about techniques and 
problems appropriate to research on colonial sites by interact­
ing with scholars who have dedicated their careers to such 
work. Otherwise, they will continue to apply traditional prehistoric approaches to their excavations and fail to address 
the many significant research issues important to members of 
SHA.

This opportunity also is germane for another reason. The 
lack of academic opportunities for historical archaeologists is a 
critical problem for development of the field. If formal 
academic training in historical archaeology is unavailable to
students, the pattern so clearly demonstrated in Jamaica will continue: people with training in prehistoric archaeology will continue to excavate historic sites. Archaeologists working with historic sites need to take their place beside colleagues working at prehistoric sites in order to encourage departments the field.

This does not mean that SHA's traditional roles should be ignored. The Society should continue its leadership in historic preservation. We have played and must continue to play an important role as federal laws concerning repatriation and shipwrecks are implemented and evaluated. Our annual meeting, journal, and newsletter are important communication and educational tools. Building upon the bridges roughly built in January will enhance the Society's ability to perform these traditional roles.

Douglas D. Scott  
**Present Positions:** Chief, Division of Rocky Mountain Research, Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service and Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. Degrees: M.A., University of Colorado, Boulder, 1973; Ph.D., University of Colorado, Boulder, 1977. Past President Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists; Past Nebraska representative to SAA Committee on Public Archaeology; Fellow of the Center for Great Plains Studies; Past member of Board of Directors of Nebraska Association of Professional Archaeologists. SHA: Board of Directors 1987-1990; Awards Development Committee 1988-89; Membership Committee 1987-90; Chair of Procedures Manual Committee. Experience: Director of Fort Larned Archeological Project 1972-1975; Montrose District Archeologist, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado 1975-83; Division Chief, Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, 1983 to present; Director of Custer Battlefield Archeological Project 1984-89; Director of Big Hole Battlefield Archeological Project 1991-92. Research interests: economic and social status; military sites and adaptations to frontier environments; human remains; and firearms technologies and identification procedures.


**Questions:**

1. What skills and experience do you have that would enhance your effectiveness as President?

Over the last twenty years I have served local and national professional organizations in a variety of roles from committee member to board member, and as president in one case. I have a commitment to the SHA and its goals that I have gained from active participation in the organization. I have served as a member of the Board of Directors and stay aware of developments in the Society. I continue to serve SHA as Chair of the Procedures Manual Committee. That role has provided a working knowledge of all functions and roles of the officers, committees, and the Society.

2. Identify two Society goals that you would emphasize and work for as President.

There are many critical issues facing the Society over the next several years. I would continue the Society's public advocacy role to facilitate communication between and among other professional societies, local and regional groups, and the public at large including the political arena. It is important to continue to build professional and public support for historical archeology, as well as disseminate information on theory, methods, and results to as wide an audience as possible. We have the newsletter and journal as excellent examples of information exchange in the formal arena. But the network needs to be expanded both formally and informally to build a wide advocacy base.

I also see a significant issue in the area of training of new historical archaeologists and the "adult education" of prehistorians and others who also work on historic era sites. The Society needs to take the forefront in advocating more student training in historical archeology as well as providing the driving force in developing training programs for those practicing archaeologists and historians who work at historical archeological sites. Such an endeavor can only result in a greater appreciation of the resource and better studies and reports, which is a benefit to the Society as a whole.

**For Board of Directors (1993-1995):**

Douglas V. Armstrong  
**Position:** Associate Professor of Anthropology, Syracuse University (1986-present).  
**Advanced Degrees:** Ph.D. in Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1983.  
**Services:** SHA 1992 Conference Chair (Kingston, Jamaica); member Conference Committee; member, New York Archaeological Council (host to quarterly meetings in 1990 and 1991).  
**Previous Positions:** Rockefeller Fellow, the Atlantic Program (History and Anthropology), the Johns Hopkins University (1983-86); Curator of Archaeology, Museum of Cultural History, UCLA (1983-85).  
**Research Interests:** I am an anthropological archaeologist who specialized in research questions involving historical archaeology. My research involves studies of cultural change as related to situations of contact and interaction. This research has focused on cultural transformation and the emergence of African-Jamaican communities in plantation settings. I have directed two major studies of plantation slave settlements at Drax Hall (1980-1983) and Seville Plantation (1987-present) in Jamaica. My research and field experience includes work in West Africa (Begho, Ghana), Honduras, Louisiana, California, and New York. I am also interested in public policy concerning archaeological resources and am working to establish a proactive cultural resource component within a center for environmental policy at Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs.

**Selected Publications:** *The Old Village and the Great House: An Archaeological and Historical Examination of Drax Hall Plantation, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica,* Black Studies Series. Champaign: University of Illinois Press 1990; Recovering an 18th century

Questions: Qualities and experience that would benefit the SHA: In six years at Syracuse University I have established an excellent archaeology laboratory complex and have been instrumental in the creation of a new faculty position in historical archaeology and the development of a historical archaeology focus within our existing Ph.D. program. I am willing to contribute hard work to back up ideas and convictions. As chair of the 1992 SHA Conference in Kingston, Jamaica, I was instrumental in bringing the SHA to a setting that encouraged broadening the boundaries of intellectual discussion while involving a larger number of international scholars than any previous conference. The conference also served to enhance the efforts of Jamaicans working to promote cultural heritage.

The three most important issues that the SHA should address in the next five years are: 1) We need to expand the membership base of the society to include broader participation of archaeologists from around the world and from related fields such as history and geography. 2) We need to improve the integration of academic teaching programs and problem oriented research with the expanding array of cultural resource management and public archaeology. Over the next decade we should actively encourage universities to recognize the growing role of historical archaeology through academic hires and the development of courses focused on historical archaeology. As an organization with active participation of cultural resource, public, and academic archaeologists, we should continue to work together as advocates of change in legal structures to facilitate the preservation of cultural resources (e.g., the Shipwrecks Act), while generating comprehensive state plans, and resolving burial and curatorial issues. 3) We must continue to enhance the quality and scope of publications to reflect and encourage the growth of historical archaeology. Efforts should be made to encourage membership and solicit contributions from scholars working in related fields. We should also expand our efforts to provide bibliographic forums which enhance access to the ever growing body of contract reports and government documents.

Janine L. Gasco
Director of Research, Institute for Mesoamerican Studies and Adjunct Assistant Professor in Departments of Anthropology and Latin American and Caribbean Studies, State University of New York-Albany.
SHA Newsletter, Current Research Editor-Mexico, Central and South America, 1988-present; Member of Society for Historical Archaeology; Society for American Archaeology; American Anthropological Association; American Society for Ethnohistory; Latin American Studies Association; SOPA.

Research Interests: Historical archaeology of Spanish America; Contact period archaeology and ethnohistory; Pre-Columbian and historic Mesoamerica; Culture contact and culture change; Demographic and economic history of Spanish America.


Question: What do you believe are the three most important issues that SHA should address in the next five years?

I would like to see the SHA become more international in scope by promoting participation in the Society by historical archaeologists who work and/or who are from outside the U.S. and Canada. This will benefit everyone. After all, most of us are observing the same processes (e.g., interaction between Europeans and Native Americans, expansion of a capitalist economic system, industrialization, and urban development) as they occurred in different parts of the world. Increased cooperation and collaboration will allow us to more effectively place our research interests in a larger context. This can only improve our understanding of the past.

Secondly, the SHA should play an active role in linking the teaching of historical archaeology in the academic setting and its practice in the cultural resource management setting. Given the amount of historical archaeology that is currently being conducted in North America--primarily through CRM projects--it is disheartening to realize how few universities offer courses in historical archaeology regularly. A coordinated lobbying effort by the SHA could draw attention to this disparity and encourage departments to more consistently offer courses in historical archaeology. Because the pool of qualified instructors for such courses would be made up largely of archaeologists involved in CRM work, this also would lead to closer ties between them and academic departments.

Finally, the SHA must be actively involved in public education. In a time of shrinking resources and increased public scrutiny of budgets, we must ensure that our research--whether it be in the academic or CRM spheres--not be viewed as irrelevant, too esoteric, or too much of a luxury to afford in the current economic climate.

Question: What qualities and experience do you possess that can benefit the SHA?

I believe that my interests and experience will complement those of the other members of the Board. I can best serve the SHA by becoming involved in the first two issues discussed above: that is, making the Society more international in scope and promoting closer ties between academic departments and archaeologists involved in CRM work.

My research in Mesoamerica, my work on the Current Research column for the Newsletter, and my involvement as co-organizer of a symposium at the recent Jamaica meetings have
increased my appreciation of the challenges and rewards of international collaboration. Similarly, my professional employment—primarily in the academic world, but with some experience on CRM projects—has made me aware of the importance of finding ways to bridge the gap between theoretical and practical concerns.

Susan L. Henry

Employment history includes 20 years of experience with local, State, and Federal government agencies, a consulting firm, and a nationwide non-profit organization, on 17th- to 20th-century rural, plantation, and urban sites in the Southwest and Mid-Atlantic, with a range of management, field, and lab responsibilities.

Research Interests: Consumer behavior, urban lifestyles, cultural responses to contact, planning and management for resource preservation.


Question:
1. What qualities and experience do you possess that can benefit the SHA?

My breadth of experience, including my current responsibilities for aspects of national preservation policy, in addition to my familiarity with the practical realities of archaeological research and protection in the public and private sector, afford me an important perspective on nationwide issues facing historical archaeology and its practice. My participation as officer, board, and committee member in professional organizations and as a local commission member demonstrates my serious commitment to serve the profession, the resources, and my community.

2. What do you believe are the three most important issues that SHA should be addressing in the next five years?

For more than 15 years, I have worked to study and protect archaeological sites, first in the "federal-106-CRM" arena, then in the private sector/local government/non-federal arena, and now, back in the federal system, but in a broader nationwide preservation policy and oversight role. I have grown increas-ingly concerned about how archaeology in general, and historical archaeology in particular, is perceived and addressed. I see two, overwhelmingly serious issues facing historical archaeology that SHA should address in the upcoming years:

Historical archaeology has low visibility. This is due in large part to the misperception that, for too many, "archaeology" means prehistory and that "history" (especially as in "historic preservation") means buildings. For example, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, with its own historic properties and its effective preservation research and education programs, reaching out to 250,000 members nationwide, pays very little attention to archaeology. Our sister organization, SAA, provides a valuable and very effective service to all archaeologists by promoting the values of archaeology, but closer scrutiny reveals a primary emphasis on prehistoric sites. I have found this misperception expressed not only by professional archaeologists and historic preservationists, but more often by the lay and avocational public, and by those, such as local planners, developers, and elected officials, who make decisions every day that affect historical archaeology. Through its very successful Public Education Committee, SHA should take strong action to increase the visibility of historical archaeology, by broadening its audience to include federal, state, and local decision-makers and other archaeological and historic preservation organizations. Increased cooperation and coordination with our sister organizations and with organizations that represent decision-makers is also essential.

Historical archaeological sites are at high risk in non-federal projects. While federal regulations work quite well in making sure the impacts of federal actions on archaeological resources are assessed, only a handful of statutes require the same consideration on state, local, or private projects. Major decisions about archaeological site destiny are made daily, without the benefit of regulation or professional guidance, by land managers, elected officials, land-use planners, historic district review boards, and private developers in large and small communities across the country. The protection of archaeological sites is not, and should not be considered, solely a federal/106 concern. While SHA educational and coordination activities noted above will be valuable in raising the awareness level of non-federal decision-makers, there is a need to increase our understanding of the current status of, and the potential for, State and local protection legislation. SHA should play a leadership role in joint ventures with our sister organizations to develop strategies for improving the opportunities for archaeological protection at the state and local levels.

These are serious issues facing historical archaeology, and I look forward to using my experience to help SHA address them.

Theresa A. Singleton
Present Position: Associate Curator, Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.


Service to Professional Organizations: Vice-president, South Carolina Council of Professional Archaeologists, 1984-1985; Executive Officer II, Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), 1989-1991; Founding editor, African American Archaeolo-
gy, SHA member since 1974, Inter-society Relations Committee SHA, 1991-present.

**Previous Employment:** Museum Specialist, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, 1985-1988; Assistant Professor, Howard University, 1986-1988; Assistant Curator, South Carolina State Museum, Columbia, SC, 1983-1985; Visiting Assistant Professor, University of South Carolina, 1982; Assistant Professor, College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina, 1981-1982; Research Fellow, the Charleston Museum, 1980-1981.

**Research Interests:** African American Archaeology, Plantation Archaeology, Southeastern United States.


**Questions:**

1. What qualities and experience do you possess that benefit SHA?
   
   Since 1980, I have served as an historical archaeologist in a variety of capacities. I have worked both in museums and in academic institutions. As a curator at the Smithsonian Institution, a major role has been to bring historical archaeology to public audiences. This experience has given a sensitivity and understanding of the diverse constituencies for historical archaeology.

2. What do you believe are the three most important issues that SHA should be addressing in the next five years?
   
   There are many issues facing SHA in the next few years, but three that I feel are very important include: 1) To stress the value and importance of historical archaeology within archaeology in general and related fields. While historical archaeology appears to be gaining interest support in many public arenas such as museums, we seem to be losing ground in academic departments. Too often the departure of an historical archaeologist is replaced with an archaeologist of another field. This practice suggests, in part, that our colleagues in other areas of archaeology and anthropology are not convinced of the importance and value of our research. 2) To strengthen the international focus of historical archaeology by encouraging more non-US research at annual meetings and in publications. If historical archaeology is to grow and endure, we need to encourage presentation of research findings from other areas of the world. 3) Boost efforts at making SHA more inclusive and sensitive to gender and minority issues. As an organization, we also need to become more involved with the local communities whose history we study.

For the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology:

Brief biographical sketches and statements for the ACUA candidates were not requested in time to be included in this issue and will be mailed to the membership with the ballot.

**ACUA Nominees:**

- Chris Amer, Institute of Archaeology/Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC
- Robert Grenier, National Historic Park Service, Ottawa Ontario, Canada.
- Margaret E. Leshikar-Denton, Grand Cayman Island, British West Indies.
- Warren Riess, Darling Marine Center, University of Maine, Walpole, ME.
SHA MEETING MINUTES

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

January 7, 1992

President Julia Costello called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. in the Pegasus Hotel, Kingston, Jamaica. Present: Douglas Armstrong, Barto Arnold, James Ayres, Norman Barka, Julia Costello, Glenn Farris, Arlic Faulkner, Leland Ferguson, Paul Johnston, William Lees, Henry Miller, Vergil Noble, Michael Rodeffer, Stephanie Rodeffer, Kathleen Schamel, Donna Seifert, and Judy Tordoff.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as circulated.

Conference Committee Report:

1993 Conference (Lees/Noble): Planning has advanced as far as possible one year before the meeting. A good hotel rate (ca. $72/night) is expected and tours are being developed. Lees expressed concern about the number of concurrent sessions at this meeting as only six are planned for 1993 Conference (Lees/Noble):

- Revision of the Conference Manual by the Conference Committee is a 1992 priority.

Other Conferences (M. Rodeffer): Richmond hosted a great meeting and the profit in excess of $13,000 was extraordinary. Mark Winkowskis has prepared a detailed report which will be of tremendous value to the Conference Committee and meeting organizers. Dave Burley is moving along nicely with Vancouver; Washington is firmly on schedule and the excellent rates at the Marriott probably are directly related to our success in Richmond. Southern Methodist University (Dave Jurney) and UCLA (Merrick Posnansky) have expressed interest in 1996/97 meetings. Revision of the Conference Manual by the Conference Committee is a 1992 priority.

1992 Conference (Armstrong): Paid registration is over 500; in excess of 700 people have paid partially, so there should be no difficulty in reaching the planning level of 600.

Government Affairs (Miller): The Society signed a contract with CEHP in October and they have begun actively looking at issues and tracking government policies. They were instrumental in getting the Society admitted to the National Preservation Coordinating Council. CEHP is anxious for the Society to develop an agenda for the next year. Miller proposed that the agenda include: 1) improving lines of communication within the Board to meet often limited comment periods; 2) expanding the Committee in the Washington area to increase participation; 3) developing a list of priorities to focus efforts, and 4) assembling a set of initiatives for the National Preservation Coordinating Council defining what SHA will do to help preservation activities. A subcommittee will address the list of priorities.

Johnston stated that the ACUA has been concerned about Tom King’s involvement with the firm since he is an outspoken advocate of treasure hunting. The SHA contract is being handled by Schamel and Loreta Neumann and Dr. King is not involved. Costello emphasized that the Society’s views need to be presented, not just homogenized historic preservation.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (Johnston): ACUA members are elected to four year terms. The current Procedures Manual err ed in stating three year terms. A subcommittee chaired by Shell Smith completed the final draft of ‘Minimum Content Curriculum Standards’ for sportdive education and training. The ACUA will sponsor a photo festival competition at the 1993 meeting, open to all SHA members.

Lobbying Liability (Costello): Our accountant provided an opinion about the financial limitations of the Society in lobbying activities. Costello consulted an attorney who thought the Society was in the category with the largest percentage allowed for political action. The Budget Committee recommended contacting a tax attorney to clarify lobbying categories and our potential involvement. CEHP will separate information and lobbying activities in their bill. Few of our Washington activities fit the actual definition of lobbying. The Board agreed that we must protect our non-profit status, but because we wish to be active in political affairs, we must clarify this issue. S. Rodeffer will pursue further information.

Membership Committee (Arnold): Current membership is 2,022, about a 4% growth over 1991. The volunteer request card mailed with the ballot has been effective and should be continued. He suggested including a blank for the origin code in the corner when the brochures are reprinted. Arnold also proposed that we advertise in Archaeology Magazine (cost $2,100 for 3 ads, $3,800 for 6; circulation 125,000) and the Board discussed this option.

Life Membership (Costello): Ronn Michael strongly recommended instituting this membership category and suggested a cost of $1,000. The long term costs and liabilities were debated; Johnston and Faulkner stated that most museums offering life memberships have cancelled them. Barka moved we accept life membership for $1,000 (seconded Farris; carried with six ayes and five nays). This will require a constitutional amendment.

Awards Committee (Faulkner): Kathleen Deagan received the first Award of Merit for outstanding site interpretation and public education. The Committee clarified the purpose of the three awards: the Harrington Award is a lifetime achievement award; the Ruppe Award is earmarked for service to the Society; and the Award of Merit is solicited from the membership for a specific accomplishment. Conference Chairs may wish to identify local persons who should be recognized. Robert Schuyler will serve as permanent chair of the Awards Committee, responsible for coordination and scheduling.

National Park Service 75th Anniversary Meeting (Seifert): Despite attending to represent historical archaeology, Seifert found herself representing cultural resources which were largely overwhelmed by natural concerns. She believes we have much work to do with the ‘premier preservation agency’ and encouraged the Board to be actively involved with the NPS and helping to secure funding for important activities.

Curatorial Committee (Miller): Draft standards for the curation of archaeological materials are in preparation, but several problem areas, particularly deaccessioning have been identified. We must develop a position before the bureaucrats do it for us. The NPS also has contracted with the SHA to develop curation standards (Bruce McWilliams, Chair), but the role of the SHA in this committee is currently unresolved. Review of archaelogical National Historic Landmark nominations also is performed by the SHA and the SHA must become more involved.

Two Year Presidential Term (M. Rodeffer): The Committee determined that implementation of a two year term would be difficult, as elections and duties cannot be readily restructured to accommodate the shift. The Committee recommended that since mechanisms are already in place for three-year involvement on the part of ‘presidential’ incumbents, that these officers be used more effectively. The Committee recognized that additional funds may be needed to accomplish this goal. The Committee also
recommended that the Society have a stated policy that presidential nominees need to have previously served the Society as a Board member or major Committee Chair. The Committee Report was accepted and the presidential officers will begin working together to set up some guidelines; modification may be necessary after a trial period.

Business Office Report (M. Rodeffer): Jim Ayres conducted a review of the Business Office; his report indicates that the Business Office is functioning well. He also made several recommendations. One primary concern was about the involvement of the Business Office in tabulating the ballots. Following discussion about options, Faulkner moved to continue the present arrangement with the Business Office counting ballots; ballots will be kept for one year to allow a recount (seconded Johnston; carried). M. Rodeffer presented his proposal for 1992 services and the Board asked questions about hourly rates and other issues.

The Board expressed concern about the cost of storing publications and the need for inventory reduction. To determine meeting sale prices, M. Rodeffer consults with the Secretary-Treasurer and the Editor during consideration of discounts and that a report be prepared on sales at the annual and mid-year meetings, including display copies (seconded Miller; carried).

Newsletter Editor (Barka): News filled the allotted 192 pages and more were needed. Canadian news has greatly diminished; a coordinator for Australia is being sought. Designs for a new masthead are being developed. The Board agreed to publish the membership list in the June Newsletter in 1992 and in the October Newsletter beginning in 1993.

Miscellaneous Items:

Photograph Album: Paul and Marietta Schumacher will present a photograph album to the Society at the Board meeting. Additional photos will be sought.

Native American Graves and Repatriation Act Committee: Roderick Sprague, Douglas Scott and Henry Miller will prepare a response to the National Park Service guidelines.


National Register Bulletin #35: Costello compiled the Society's comments. The historic sites archeology definition is problematic and the National Park Service has asked the Society which definition to use.

Public Education and Information Committee: Martha Williams has resigned and will be very difficult to replace. A new Chair is being sought. Williams recommended that the Committee's future work should target colleges.

"Participate in Archaeology": The National Park Service is asking for support to produce this four color brochure promoting archaeology.

Pottery Scholarship: Westmoore Pottery has proposed a historic period pottery scholarship and wants to associate with the Society. The matter was referred to the Awards Committee.

Budget Committee (S. Rodeffer): Rodeffer presented Budget Committee proposals for operations and publications. Faulkner moved that the midyear meeting budget be increased from $4,500 to $6,500 with the understanding that this is to be used only for travel and lodging (seconded Rodeffer; carried). Other items were deferred to the second Board meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 245 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.

MINUTES OF THE
SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
BUSINESS MEETING
January 10, 1992

President Julia Costello called the Business Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology to order at 5:10 p.m. at the Pegasus Hotel, Kingston, Jamaica. Hester Davis moved the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting as published in the Newsletter (seconded George Quimby; carried).

OLD BUSINESS

Secretary-Treasurer (S. Rodeffer): The financial condition of the Society improved significantly during 1991 as a result of the $13,700 profit from the Richmond meeting. The Society took in revenues of $160,900 and expended $137,700. Current assets are $235,765. As no publications were brought to the meeting for sale, a substantial conference discount is offered through the end of February.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (Johnston): The ACUA and SHA signed onto two amicus briefs prepared by the National Trust for cases which challenge the constitutionality of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act. Minimal education standards for the sport diving community were completed; minimal curation standards for shipwreck guidelines will be prepared. One issue of Historical Archaeology in 1992 will be devoted to maritime, nautical, and underwater issues. Johnston called for ACUA nominations. Shell Smith is the 1993 Underwater Program Chair; the ACUA will sponsor an archaeological photo competition (details available in the March Newsletter).

Newsletter Editor (Barka): The 192 pages published in 1991 contained 35% Society news, 37% current research, and 28% other columns. M.A./PhD. abstracts are now listed on a space available basis. He thanked the Coordinators for their work.

Employment Opportunities (Sara Mascia): She received over 100 resumes, many job seekers in the Northeast, and announcements for over 60 jobs, principally in the last quarter.

Regional Coordination Committee (Tordoff): The Committee has developed a partial network on state and regional levels. Membership/publication tables at the Society for California Archaeology and the National Trust meetings brought good results. Ten annual meetings will be targeted for 1992.
Governmental Affairs (Miller): He and John Seidel are tracking a variety of legislative issues and long range planning efforts. The Society has contracted with CEHP, Inc. to track legislative issues. They helped SHA gain admission to the National Preservation Coordinating Council.

Membership Committee (Arnold): Our 1991 membership grew by 4% to 2022. He thanked volunteers for distributing brochures and encouraged attendees to renew their memberships.

Conference Reports:

1992 Meeting (Doug Armstrong): Over 600 registrants and 130 guests are attending the meeting. Local support has been exceptional.

1993 Meeting (Bill Lees): They are working to plan an excellent conference at the Hyatt Regency Crown Center in Kansas City focusing on transportation and industrialism in the 19th century West. A number of tours are being developed.

1994 Meeting (Dave Burley): Negotiations are proceeding with the Hotel Vancouver.

1995 Meeting (Tim Riordan): The Society negotiated exceptional rates for the Washington DC meeting with the Marriott Hotel.

Other Meetings (M. Rodeffer): Invitations have been received for 1996 and 1997.

Awards Committee (Faulkner): Members are invited to submit nominations for the Award of Merit. Special attention should be paid to individuals from the local area of the meeting. Bernard Fontana will receive the Harrington Award in 1993.

Women's Caucus (Suzanne Spencer-Wood): Results of the questionnaire are preliminary, as only about one-half of the 800 received have been tabulated. The Caucus is developing a bibliography of materials produced by women authors. She congratulated the Editor on adding Bonnie McElwan as a Review Editor.

Procedures Manual: Costello thanked Doug Scott for completing the revisions to the Procedures Manual. Copies are available from the Secretary-Treasurer.

Costello turned over the gavel to incoming President Leland Ferguson.

NEW BUSINESS

Remembrances (Ferguson): Wil Logan, the NPS administrator primarily responsible for the work at the Bertrand, and Ted Dethlefsen, past SHA president and well known for his seminal work on gravestones, passed away recently.

History of the Society (Glenn Farris): The Society, on its 25th Anniversary, is now in a position to look at its own history. Marietta Schumacher has photographed events at the annual meeting since 1978; Paul Schumacher and Lester Ross evaluated the photographs, selected shots for the photo album and identified faces. Marietta presented the album to the Society and asked for other photographic contributions. She has the Society's special thanks for preserving part of our heritage.

New Officers (Ferguson): President-Elect Barto Arnold and Directors Jim Ayres and Bill Lees were introduced.

Conference on Rescue Archaeology (Gus Pantel): The 4th New World Conference will be held in Puerto Rico in December 1992, focusing on inventory strategies in tropical forests. He invited SHA members to attend.

Resolutions Committee (Tordoff): She presented the following resolutions:

Be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology expresses its gratitude to outgoing President Julia Costello. Particularly appreciated has been her work toward reestablishing ties with other professional organizations while retaining and enhancing our own identity as an equal partner.

Be it further resolved that the Society has benefited greatly from the outstanding contributions of its outgoing Board members. Ric Faulkner shepherded the Award of Merit through to a very successful first presentation. His careful attention to detail and dry, down east wit have added an extra dimension to the Board's deliberations. Glenn Farris, outgoing yet again, has provided the Society with the depth and breadth of his experience in his own usually calm and scholarly manner. We appreciate his ability to focus on just those issues most relevant to the topic at hand and to offer new and useful insights.

We would also like to thank Immediate Past President Rick Sprague, who so wanted to attend this year's meeting, and who certainly deserved more than a back gone bad.

The Society further expresses its appreciation for the contributions of outgoing Board Members of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology: Paul Johnston, Robert Gremer, and Barto Arnold, all of whom have shared their considerable expertise in this, as in other, assignments.

Special appreciation is extended to Martha Williams, retiring Chair of the Public Education and Information Committee. Her untiring efforts toward establishing and maintaining a broad and effective network of educational activists will be missed.

Be it further resolved that the Society, on the occasion of its 25th Annual Meeting, appreciates the most gracious welcome and warm hospitality extended by the people of Jamaica. To the Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Right Honorable Michael Manley; primary Conference Sponsors and Hosts: the Maxwell School, Anthropology Department, Syracuse University; the Jamaica National Heritage Trust, particularly Mr. Ainsley Henriques, Mr. Hugh Nash, Ms. Ywone Edwards, Mr. Derrick Gray, and Mr. George Watson; the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University, particularly Dr. D. L. Hamilton; we offer our sincere thanks.

Special acknowledgment is due the exceptional staffs of the Wyndham and Pegasus Hotels, to the organizers and participants in last night's reception at Vale Royal (we've never had a reception at the White House), and to those individuals who met us at the airport so efficiently and who made us feel so immediately welcome and comfortable.

We wish to express our gratitude to those organizations providing local support: the Jamaica Tourist Board, the Archaeological Society of Jamaica, the Jamaica Historical Society, the Archaeological Program at the University of the West Indies, the Institute of Jamaica, Jamaica Customs and Immigration, JAMPRO, and the Jamaican Constabulary Force - Police Superintendent Powell.

We thank those responsible for the fascinating tours and the opportunity to see more of the diversity that is Jamaica. For the Seville tour the Jamaica 500 Committee: Mr. Byron Burton, Mr. Dennis Higgins, Ms. Mavis Young, and Dr. Lucille Buchanan, organizers; for Accompany Town, Dr. E. Kofi Agorsah from the University of the West Indies; for Spanish Town the Cigarette Company of Jamaica and the Spanish Town Historical Foundation, Mr. Derreck Roberts, organizer; and for the tour of the University of the West Indies, Professor Barry Higman of the History Department.

Additional funds and support were provided by UNESCO - Mr. Alwin Billy, Regional Officer; U.S.I.S., Mr. Raz Bazala; and United States Ambassador Holden. We must also thank Air Jamaica, particularly Ms. Edith Seaton and Ms. Emily Nzerive, and Delta Airlines.

Be it also resolved that the Society recognizes and appreciates the efforts of all those involved in the Conference organization. We are indebted to Conference Chair Douglas Armstrong and Local Arrangements Chair James Parrent for having not only the vision to forsee a celebration in Jamaica, but the skill and fortitude to carry it out. In significant addition are: SHA Program Co-Chairs Faith Harrington and Conrad Goodwin, ACUA Program Chair Donald Keith and also Toni Carroll; Registration personnel
The meeting was adjourned at 6:08 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

January 12, 1992

President Leland Ferguson called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. in the Pegasus Hotel, Kingston, Jamaica. Present: James Ayres, Douglas Armstrong, Barto Arnold, Norman Barka, Leland Ferguson, Paul Johnston, Henry Miller, Vergil Noble, Gus Pantel, Michael Rodeffer, Stephanie Rodeffer, Donna Seifert, Judy Tordoff and Diana diZerega Wall.

Conference on Rescue Archaeology (Pantel): The conference, sponsored by OAS and the US Forest Service, will involve papers from the professional community, published as part of the proceedings, and focus on resource identification in tropical areas. The 400 attendees are expected from North and Latin America. He asked SHA to be a collaborator and provide mailing lists. Costello moved to support this offer (seconded Miller, carried).

Questionnaire Committee (Wall): Last fall 1623 questionnaires were mailed to the membership; about half have responded. To date 437 have been processed using work study students. The sex ratio of the sample is approximately the same as the Society as a whole (61% men, 37% women). Wall provided a preliminary overview based on the processed information. She asked the Board for input on information to be assembled and for additional funds to process the questionnaire.

1992 Conference (Armstrong): Attendees have enjoyed themselves and the Conference is a success in every area. Over 600 individuals registered, 150 guests came, and 150 volunteers supported the meeting. Although presenters for some 75-80 papers were no shows, few called ahead. This problem is partly due to the failure of the National Park Service and other Federal agencies to send representatives. Arnold reminded the Board that current procedures required paper sanctions to be imposed on these no shows for the Kansas City meeting; the Conference Chair will provide a list. The hospitality of the Jamaicans was wonderful and the tours exceptional. The Conference has greatly helped Heritage in Jamaica.

Budget: Before passing the budget the Board requested the President, Immediate Past President and President-Elect to discuss their goals and funds needed to carry them out during the next year. Costello will continue to work with other presidents, on long range planning and networking. Ferguson will concentrate his efforts on helping with the journal and Conference Chairs with papers for the annual meeting. He also will continue with intersocietal relations. Arnold is interested in promoting Society growth and being involved with government affairs and specific coalition efforts with other Societies. An additional $2,600 was requested to support all of these activities. The budget will be separated into a Presidential Budget (with line items for $2,600 travel, $500 telephone, and $500 supplies) and a Presidential discretionary fund of $2,000 to be used for special critical needs. Tordoff requested an additional $250 for regional coordination at 10 targeted meetings.

The Board discussed Arnold beginning to market our publications and the possibility of selling them at a discount for students. The sex ratio of the sample is approximately the same as the Society as a whole (61% men, 37% women). Wall provided a preliminary overview based on the processed information. She asked the Board for input on information to be assembled and for additional funds to process the questionnaire.

1993 Conference (Lees): Plans are proceeding well and we have a good foundation for next year.

Conference Committee (M. Rodeffer): We have invitations from Southern Methodist University (Dallas), Merrick Posnansky (Los Angeles), and Cincinnati for 1996.

The Committee has reviewed meeting administration and policy and developed several recommendations which will streamline the meetings. 1) The current jurying system does not work; the Committee suggested that ethical statements be subscribed to by each individual presenting a paper. This would preserve the intent of the journal and Conference Chairs with papers for the annual meeting. He also will continue with intersocietal relations. Arnold is interested in promoting Society growth and being involved with government affairs and specific coalition efforts with other Societies. An additional $2,600 was requested to support all of these activities. The budget will be separated into a Presidential Budget (with line items for $2,600 travel, $500 telephone, and $500 supplies) and a Presidential discretionary fund of $2,000 to be used for special critical needs. Tordoff requested an additional $250 for regional coordination at 10 targeted meetings.

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The Committee has reviewed meeting administration and policy and developed several recommendations which will streamline the meetings. 1) The current jurying system does not work; the Committee suggested that ethical statements be subscribed to by each individual presenting a paper. This would preserve the intent of the journal, but eliminate the administrative difficulties. Johnston stated that the current process has been worthwhile in dealing with the underwater papers and is working well. Arnold and Costello expressed concern that the proposed approach does not address the Society's liability problem. 2) The membership requirement for giving papers is unreasonable and the Committee recommends lifting this requirement. The membership status of the individual at the time registration fees are paid will determine the registration rate. Non-member rates will be set at least at twice the member rates. Ayres moved this recommendation be accepted (seconded Arnold; carried).

Governmental Affairs Committee (Miller): The Committee will be involved with and ask CEHP, Inc. to address the following agenda items: National Park Service activities, particularly historic sites as part of the overall program and Archeological Assistance Division recognition of SHA; making historic resources part of other Federal agency programs; Native American Graves and Repatriation Act activities; National Endowment for the Humanities funding; Minerals Management Service activities; and the Canadian Treaty Problem.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (Johnston): Underwater Program Chairs named: Shell Smith for 1993, Charles Moore for 1994. Nominations for the ACUA include: Chris Amer, Robert Grenier, Paul Johnston, Margaret Leshikar, Warren Reiss, and K.C. Smith. The ACUA reviewed the Arabia Ship Museum and advised the 1993 Conference Chair that a tour was acceptable, but no reception, and asked that the organization not be permitted to issue any publicity notices about the Society supporting their operation. Johnston will thank the Seahawk for bringing their collections from deep water wrecks off Florida to our attention.
Nominations and Elections Committee (Costello): Costello presented the preliminary deliberations to the Board and asked for any additional names which may need to be considered.

Participate in Archaeology Brochure: Costello moved that the President contact the Archeological Assistance Division and be authorized to spend up to $500 in support (seconded Lees; carried).

Editorial Advisory Committee (Seifert): The Committee recommended continuing the presently worded policy which discourages but does not disallow the use of first person. The Associate Editors will develop a form to be printed in the Newsletter asking for interested reviewers to identify their expertise. A clearer statement of policy on how book reviewers are selected will be developed.

Mid-Year Meeting: Scheduled for May 15, at the Smithsonian, Washington DC. Johnston will make the arrangements.

Newsletter Masthead (Barka): He asked whether he could change the masthead himself or if Board approval was required. The Board indicated he could make the changes.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:55 p.m., respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Reported by
Sara F. Mascia

- Reminder: Please send all correspondence for the Clearinghouse for Employment Opportunities to: Sara F. Mascia, Dept. of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215. Telephone: 617/353-3415 (Office), FAX: 617/353-6800. DO NOT send Clearinghouse mail to the SHA offices.

- Employment Seekers: Send one copy of your resume, including a daytime phone number, along with a cover letter stating any preferences such as region, type of job or duration of job to the above address. Once received, your resume is placed on file and as jobs open that fit your qualifications and requirements, notice of these will be sent to you. It is also possible that you may be called by a prospective employer (if you do not wish to be called, please so note in your cover letter). It is up to you to respond to the notice, following normal or specified application procedures.

- Employers: Send a position description and note any relevant requirements such as a regional experience or specialized skills. Copies of the description will be sent to qualified prospects. An application deadline or notification once a job is filled would be appreciated. If for any reason you do not want your position advertised in the Newsletter please note that at the top of your announcement. If a position must be filled immediately, call and a check through the files may provide some leads.

Job Opportunities

- Idaho State Historical Society: State Archaeologist
  The Idaho State Historical Society is seeking an archaeologist to serve as State Archaeologist, Director of the Idaho Archaeological Survey, and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.

Responsibilities: Directs statewide program of archaeological resource identification, documentation, and curation at regional centers; directs and develops policies for historic preservation program and manages personnel; reviews, comments, and develops agreements related to Section 106 review; advises university, state, and federal archaeologists on laws, regulations, and policies governing archaeological investigations; promotes public knowledge of cultural resources.

Qualifications: M.A. or Ph.D. in anthropology, knowledge of western North American prehistory and history. For more information contact the Idaho State Historical Society at 208/334-3847. AA/EOE.

- Maryland Department of Transportation: Archaeologist
  The Maryland State Highway Administration Archeology Group has an immediate opening for an archaeologist to assist SHA in its compliance with Federal and State historic preservation laws. Responsibilities will include but not be limited to conducting in-house archaeological studies as supervisory archaeologist, and managing other projects to be completed by outside consultants.

Qualifications: Working knowledge of Mid-Atlantic archaeology, and proven ability to write archaeological reports. M.A. in anthropology, archaeology, or closely-related field is preferred. Historical archaeological experience is desirable, as is experience in completing compliance studies.

Duration: One-year, unbefitted, contractual position, with the potential for annual renewal. Wages will be commensurate with experience. Please submit current resume with cover letter and references to: Dr. Ira Beckerman, Archeology Group Leader, Maryland State Highway Administration, 2323 W. Joppa Road, Brooklandville, Maryland 21022. 401/321-2213. EOE.

- Utah Department of Transportation: Preservation Specialist I, Grade 25
  The Utah Department of Transportation is advertising for a Preservation Specialist I, Grade 25, based in Salt Lake City, Utah. The position is permanent, full-time, opened on April 15, 1992, and will remain open until filled. Beginning annual compensation for Grade 25 is $25,282, plus benefits. Interested persons may contact Susan G. Miller, Archeologist, at 801/965-
Requirements: The position requires knowledge of North American Archaeology, historic period architectural resources, archaeological and historic method and theory, Section 106 compliance procedures, Historic American Engineering Record and Historic American Building Survey requirements, and administrative control systems. A Master's degree in archaeology or closely related antiquities sciences with an emphasis on historic or prehistoric archaeology and preservation, plus one year full-time, paid professional employment in work related to the archeological sciences, or post-Master's degree study in archeology or related employment is required. Preference is given to applicants with an M.A. in historic archeology, with extensive knowledge of historic architecture, and HABSA/HAER.

FUTURE CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

• Ohio Historic Preservation Conference: to be held in Lorain, Ohio, on May 28-30, 1992, sponsored by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. For complete details and a registration form write: Ohio Historic Preservation Conference, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Center, 1982 Velma Ave., Columbus, OH 43211 or call 614/297-2470.

• Southeastern Archeological Conference: to be held at the Arkansas Excelsior Hotel in Little Rock on October 21-24, hosted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Dr. George R. Miller will present the keynote address, "Tracking the Four Horsemen Across the Post-Columbian Southeast" on Friday evening. Deadline for paper and symposia proposals is August 1. Contact: John H. House, Program Chair, P.O. Box 136, UAPB, Pine Bluff, AR 71601 or Martha A. Rolingson, Local Arrangements, One Toltec Mounds Road, Scott, AR 72142.

• The National Council on Public History: the program committee of the National Council on Public History invites submissions for complete sessions, individual papers, or panels for the annual meeting in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania on April 29 - May 2, 1993. Non-traditional session proposals are encouraged. Proposals may relate to any subject of Public History. Papers, sessions, or panels will be welcome that deal with the wide range of practitioners and users of public history, entrepreneurship, preservation, technology and the environment, history and celebration, new audiences and the media.

Deadline for proposals is July 1, 1992. Please provide a two page summary and a one page resume for each participant. Be sure to include addresses and phone and FAX numbers for each participant. Send one copy to the Program Chair: Jeffrey P. Brown, Department of History, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

SPECIAL REPORT

MULTICULTURALISM IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A REQUEST FOR DEFINITION

Parker B. Potter, Jr., Chair
SHA Public Education & Information Committee

Shortly after my appointment as chair of the Education Committee, I was approached by Leland Ferguson and Henry Miller, chair of the Government Affairs Committee, with the suggestion that the three of us think about the issue of multiculturalism as it pertains to historical archaeology. Our interest in multiculturalism comes in part as a response to a list of preservation needs identified by the National Trust at its San Francisco conference and presented to the National Preservation Coordinating Council, an organization to which the Society belongs. From the Trust's list of recommended areas of activity, Henry has suggested that the Society should identify two, multiculturalism and preservation education, as Society-wide initiatives. Because so many of us work either directly or indirectly within historic preservation, developing preservation education should not be a major problem; what seems more problematic to us is the issue of multiculturalism, and that is why we are turning to the membership for guidance.

I am fairly sure that most of us can agree that it is worth our while to think about multiculturalism and its impacts on and applications to our work. We live in a society that is being torn by ethnic/racial/cultural tensions and which is simultaneously trying to figure out its role in a rapidly changing world. If archaeological sites could help provide people with an opportunity to reflect calmly and thoughtfully on issues of race, culture, and ethnicity, both now and in the past, they would be valuable places indeed. If the public performance of historical archaeology can help us move beyond episodes like a presidential campaign based on Willie Horton or a U.S. Senator making an icon of a mushroom cloud, then historical archaeological sites are well worth preserving and interpreting.

On the other hand, the Manchester Union Leader recently ran a column on a Florida community's banning of animal sacrifice by members of an Afro-Caribbean religious group in which the author said, in part, "John Frohnmayer has been booted from the National Endowment for the Arts ... but Western civilization still isn't safe." Late on, the article's author, Samuel Francis, suggests that "there may be some rough beasts lurching around in this country to which constitutional laws and procedures are not applicable.... If the rights and rules of the U.S. Constitution are anything, they are Western in their origin and meaning ... [and w]hen the Farmers ... embraced the ideal of religious toleration, they were thinking mainly about Western religious conflicts ...." Samuel concludes, "When a culture and its leaders have forgotten how to distinguish
between its own norms and those of barbarians and falls for the
delusion that it can permit barbarians alien to its norms to
enjoy the same protection the culture and its members respect,
it has a problem." Suffice it to say that the author of this article
is no great friend of multiculturalism, and he is not alone in his
opinion.

Given both the productive possibilities of multiculturalism
as an interpretive focus and the prospect of some resistance to
this concept, it seems especially worthy of our attention as a
discipline. I certainly don't have the answers, and I don't
expect to reach a Society-wide or a discipline-wide consensus,
but I would like to raise several important questions. And
while the best possible answers are those that each of us enact
in our own work, I think that a dialogue on multiculturalism,
conducted in the Newsletter, would be most useful. To kick off
that dialogue, I would like to pose the following three ques-
tions, and I encourage anyone who is interested to take on any
or all of them, with responses directed to the address listed
below.

* QUESTION ONE: Just what is multiculturalism? I suspect
— though I could be wrong — that "multiculturalism" may be
one of those terms that has been used so often that much of the
meaning has been drained from it. We should probably begin
any initiative on multiculturalism by defining the term for
ourselves. Is any work that focusses on a social/ethnic/cul-
tural minority considered multicultural? Does a project have
to deal with culture contact to be multicultural? Does the
application of a western scientific tradition to non-western data
count as multiculturalism? In short, we need to know just
what we mean when we refer to multiculturalism.

* QUESTION TWO: How do we "do" a multicultural
historical archaeology — or a historical archaeology of multi-
culturalism? We need to consider the relationship between
multiculturalism as an interpretive goal and the nuts and bolts
of archaeological practice. If we wish to participate in the
discourse on multiculturalism, are there implications for the
kinds of questions we ask and the analyses we devise to
answer those questions? That is, is multiculturalism simply an
interpretive direction we lay on top of what we would be doing
archaeologically anyway, or would we do a multicultural
historical archaeology differently from the way we would work
toward other goals?

* QUESTION THREE: What effects do we intend for a
multicultural historical archaeology? I realize that not all
historical archaeologists think of their work as an attempt to
influence a particular audience or audiences, but for those who
do think this way, we need to ask: if we take on multicultura-
listism as an interpretive goal, then what are we trying to get
people to do or to think as a result of having visited or read
about one of our sites? this question has no discipline-wide
answer, and should be considered on a project-by-project basis.
Is the goal simply to "give" history to people and groups who
have been left out before, to create a pluralism in the past that
corresponds to the pluralistic society we live in today? Is the
goal something else? And having achieved one of these
interpretive goals, what do we want people to do after having
been exposed to what we have to say? Are we attempting the
archaeology of toleration? Do we want to inspire people to
search for better ways to make a multicultural society run
smoothly? Do we want people to reflect on whether or not a
multicultural society is a good thing? All of these — and more
- - are possibilities.

These sets of questions may be answered in a variety of
ways, at a philosophical level or through case studies. I am
most interested in learning what the membership has to say on
this issue, and I encourage anyone with an opinion to drop me
a line at: New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources,
P.O. Box 2043, Concord, NH 03301. Time, space, and energy
permitting, I will summarize responses to this query in an
upcoming Newsletter article.

CURRENT RESEARCH

[Editor's Note" The following new address should be used for
J. Mark Wittkofski (Mid-Atlantic Region) - Gray and Page, Inc.,
7506 Sweet Briar Rd., Richmond, VA 23229.

We welcome the following new current research editors:
- for the Canada-Atlantic Region - Rob Ferguson, Canadi-
an Parks Service, Historic Properties, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J
159.
- for the Canada-Western Region - Rod J. Heitzmann,
Archaeological Research Services Unit, Western Region, Rm.
550, 220-4 Ave SE, P.O. Box 2989, Station M, Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8.

MID-ATLANTIC

Reported by
J. Mark Wittkofski

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Southeast Federal Center: In 1991, Engineering Science
conducted an archaeological survey of the Southeast Federal
Center in Washington, DC. This survey was performed for the
General Services Administration, National Capital Region,
through Designtech-East, Ltd., in compliance with Section 106
of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.
The study area is in southeast Washington on the Anacostia
riverfront between 1st and 5th streets. The purpose of the
project was to identify archaeological resources in the project
area and to assess the potential impact of proposed develop-
ment. Historical research was carried out to identify potential
historical archaeological resources. Areas with potential for
prehistoric occupation were also identified.
During the historical period, the project areas was occupied from the earliest years of Washington. Eventually known as "Navy Yard Hill", it was intended as a waterfront commercial district, this area saw early speculation in industrial and commercial enterprises in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, including a sugar refinery, a brewery, wharves, and the construction of the Washington City Canal by Benjamin Latrobe. Navy Yard Hill failed to fulfill early expectations due to the slow economic growth of Washington and the silting of the Anacostia River. Its character was determined more by the employment opportunities offered by the presence of the adjacent Washington Navy Yard as laborers and mechanics at the Navy Yard took up residence in the area. Navy Yard Hill also saw an early African-American presence. The first African-American school in Washington was established a block from the project area in 1807. The project area was incorporated into the Washington Navy Yard in a series of expansions throughout the 20th century, becoming an industrial district, with activities centering primarily on ordnance production. It was acquired by the G.S.A. in 1962.

Archaeological resources expected to survive in the project area included remnants of the Washington City Canal, industrial and residential sites dating from the late 18th into the 20th centuries, including alley dwellings, and prehistoric sites along the riverfront. There was also the possibility of derelict vessels incorporated into filled marshland. Seventeen backhoe trenches were excavated through the 55 acre area. The survey was complicated by fact that the area is an active office district and operations had to be conducted with minimal disruption to traffic and parking. A second factor was the presence of hazardous materials on the site, which made it necessary for all personnel to be trained for work on hazardous waste sites and that contamination of the surrounding area be avoided.

The resources encountered during the survey included features and deposits related to the 19th century residential occupation of the area, as well as the 20th century industrial occupation, a probable lock or wooden wall from the Washington City Canal, and a late 18th-early 19th century street. The results of this project are presented in Phase I Archaeological Survey, Southeast Federal Center, Washington, DC, on file with the District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Office.

MARYLAND

Engineering-Science, Cultural Resources Division, South River Colony: Archaeologists from the Cultural Resources Division of Engineering-Science have conducted investigations at the South River Colony Development, near Annapolis, Maryland. The work has been carried out since 1991, under the direction of Mark Walker and Michael D. Petraglia. The archaeological investigations were conducted for the Friendswood Development Company, in compliance with the Anne Arundel County subdivision requirements. The goal of the archaeological investigations is to investigate information about eighteenth to twentieth century plantation settlement and activities on the outskirts of Annapolis. During the survey, a total of eight historical sites were identified, dating from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Among the sites excavated, one site was an eighteenth to early nineteenth century residential site. The site contained a brick-lined cellar, probable wooden structures, and related features. The residence was probably associated with the British Loyalist Anthony Stewart, whose ship, the Peggy Stewart, was burned in Annapolis as a result of payment of British taxes on imported tea. A variety of materials were recovered from the site, including architectural, domestic, personal and faunal material. A second site consists of the remains of two separate structures, one with a brick chimney and the other with a wattle and daub chimney. Dumps are associated with these structures and contain bottles and ceramics dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Based upon historical documentation this site is believed to be the residence of tenant farmers. A third site was a nineteenth century residential complex, and was the plantation home of George Steuart, a Confederate Brigadier-General during the American Civil War. One of the structures was a brick foundation and chimney, identified as the Mount Steuart plantation house, and dating from the mid-nineteenth to twentieth centuries. The second structure was a brick foundation dating to the nineteenth century. The house was no longer standing at the time of the excavation, but oral history interviews and historical photographs allowed for a more complete understanding of architectural features and rural activities. A fourth site consisted of a low mound with brick piers with an associated scatter of late nineteenth and early twentieth century refuse. This site was likely the residence of an African-American tenant farmer associated with the Mount Steuart plantation. The archaeological investigations are described in the report, Archaeological Survey and Testing at the South River Colony, Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Walker et al. 1991). Reports detailing the excavations are forthcoming.

PENNSYLVANIA

Engineering-Science, Cultural Resources Division, Historical Sites: Archaeologists from the Cultural Resources Division of Engineering-Science have conducted investigations over segments of a 56 mile pipeline route in three counties in western Pennsylvania. The work has been carried out in 1992, under the direction of Michael D. Petraglia and Dennis Knepper for the CNG Transmission Corporation. The archaeological investigations were carried out in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. A total of 31 historical and industrial sites were identified, 25 of which are undergoing intensive archival investigation and field testing. The majority of these sites are related to nineteenth and twentieth century rural industry or mineral extraction activities. Of the total, 8 sites consist of oil or gas wells or directly related features such as service pipelines; 3 sites consisted of surface mining features, including a hand excavated bank mine for the extraction of coal, a small limestone quarry and the foundations of what appeared to have been a coal tipple; 6 sites consist of railroad embankments; 6 sites consist of foundations or structural remnants of unidentified function; and 8 sites consisted of undifferentiated historical refuse scatters. The archaeological investigations are reported in Phase I Survey and Phase II Testing Along the CNG Natural Gas Pipeline (TL-400 Extension 1), Beaver, Butler and Armstrong
The Alfred I Archaeological Counties, Pennsylvania (Petraglia et al. 1992). Reports detailing the present archaeological investigations are forthcoming.

VIRGINIA

The Alfred Street Baptist Church, Alexandria, Virginia. Phase I Archaeological Study: A Phase I archaeological identification survey was conducted at the historic Alfred Street Baptist Church (44AX161) in Alexandria, Virginia by Engineering-Science in November 1991. Janice Artemel and Elizabeth Crowell served as Co-Principal Investigators. Mark Walker was Project Archaeologist and Madeleine Pappas was Project Historian. The study was conducted for Robert J. Nash and Associates in compliance with the Alexandria Archaeological Protection Ordinance (No. 3413) of 1989.

The purpose of the archaeological study was to locate and identify archaeological remains predicted to be present in the basement and yard of the nineteenth century Alfred Street Baptist Church. The study area for the identification survey consisted of the original church lot, which first had been rented by the Colored Baptist Society in 1818, and the adjacent lot to the south which was acquired by the church in 1919. The work around the church foundation identified builder’s trenches associated with the construction of the church and with subsequent alterations. Testing in the yard identified a buried cultural deposit datable to the early to mid-19th century. The deposit covered a builder’s trench along the west wall of the old church. This fact, and artifacts recovered from the trench, allow us to tentatively date the construction of the main block of the church to around the second quarter of the 19th century. The front 10 foot section of the church and the rear organ chamber were added at a later date, probably in the last decades of the 19th century.

Both the church and the 19th century subsurface deposits were considered to be significant. The church is associated with one of the earliest African-American neighborhoods in Alexandria, known as the "The Bottoms". The church would have been a focal point for this community and an important representation of the community to the wider society. The archaeology revealed unusual architectural features that may shed light on the building techniques used in the construction of the church.

The 19th century deposit in the yard is significant for the information it may be able to provide on life in "The Bottoms" during the 19th century. This deposit is probably associated with a family of free African-American tenants, the Beckleys, who occupied the lot next to the church throughout the 19th century. The Beckley family occupied an economic position near the lowest rank of Alexandria society. There is little historical documentation available on this segment of society. Further archaeological investigation has the potential to provide information on aspects such as diet, consumer behavior, and the economic and social strategies pursued by the Beckleys.

No archaeological remains were found in the basement of the historic church structure. Historical documentation revealed that the basement floor was lowered by three feet in the first decade of the nineteenth century. Any archaeological remains which may have been present were disturbed by this construction activity.

Based upon the findings from this identification phase of study, it was recommended that further archaeological work be conducted in the yard area to the south and west of the historic church.

Findings from this study were presented in Archaeological Survey of the Alfred Street Baptist Church (44AX161), Alexandria, Virginia by Mark Walker and Madeleine Pappas.

The Alfred Street Baptist Church, Alexandria, Virginia. Phase II Archaeological Study: A Phase II archaeological testing program was conducted at the historic Alfred Street Baptist Church (44AX161) in Alexandria, Virginia, by Engineering-Science in January, February, and March of 1992. Janice Artemel and Elizabeth Crowell are Co-Principal Investigators. Jesse Daugherty was Field Supervisor and Madeleine Pappas is Project Historian. The study was conducted for the Alfred Street Baptist Church in compliance with the Alexandria Archaeological Protection Ordinance (No. 3413) of 1989.

The purpose of the Phase II study was to determine the integrity of archaeological resources discovered during the Phase I study. In addition, construction monitoring was to be conducted in areas which had some potential for the presence of archaeological resources.

The fieldwork was completed in early March of 1992. Analysis of the materials from the site is ongoing. The early to mid 19th century deposit was present throughout the yard area, however no features associated with this occupation were discovered. A report will be forthcoming.

Archaeological Excavation of Burials at the Marshall/Jones Family Cemetery, Compressor Station #167, South Hill, Virginia (44MC352): In April of 1991, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation (TGPL) began the grading for a compressor station (Compressor Station #167), on this property in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. During the grading process, construction crews observed several possible burial shafts. The grave shafts were noticed after the removal of approximately three feet of soil. Construction at the facility was halted so that the discovery could be verified by archaeologists.


Elizabeth Crowell was Principal Investigator. Mark Walker served as Field Supervisor and Holly Heston was Crew Chief. Madeleine Pappas and Christopher Martin were Project Historians. Douglas Owlsley and Robert Mann of the Smithsonian Institution conducted the osteological analysis.

Of the eighteen features discovered in the cemetery, fifteen were graves. Twelve of the graves were the burials of adults and three were the burials of children. Preservation of skeletal
material within the burials at the Marshall/Jones Family Cemetery was very poor. Four of the adults could be identified as females and one adult was male. Three of the females were aged as young adult, the male showed characteristics of middle age, and one female was an old adult. A sixth burial contained no skeletal elements but did contain human hair which appears to be Caucasian. This was the burial of a child. All burials were laid out in an east-west configuration with the feet of the deceased facing the east.

Fourteen of the burials showed evidence of burial containers. The fifteenth grave was one the undertaker had removed with a fifth which was probably hexagonal in shape. Hexagonal coffins were commonly used until the mid-19th century. These five coffins utilized only cut nails. These hexagonal coffins represent the oldest burials in the cemetery.

Beginning ca. 1850, hexagonal coffins were supplanted with rectangular caskets. Nine of the burial containers were rectangular caskets. Five contained only cut nails and four utilized only wire nails. The rectangular caskets with cut nails would predate those with wire nails. Three of the caskets which contained wire nails also utilized decorative casket hardware. Mass-produced decorative casket hardware became popular in the last decades of the 19th century. In addition, these three caskets were painted and contain evidence of coffin lining.

Casket hardware from the Marshall/Jones Family Cemetery assemblage included bail handles, thumbscrews and escutcheons, a cap lifter, a decorative plate, coffin lining tacks, and screws. The handles, several styles of thumbscrews and escutcheons, and a cap lifter were illustrated in the Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Company Catalogue of 1905. The Chattanooga Coffin and Casket Company was established in 1887 and the casket hardware illustrated in their catalogue often appeared in other catalogues as well. The casket hardware found in the Marshall/Jones Family Cemetery was produced in the last two decades of the 19th century. It is not possible to date it more closely.

Artifactual evidence from five burials suggests that the individuals were buried in daytime clothing. Personal items related to clothing included buttons, snaps, grommets, collar and cuff studs, a buckle, textiles, and other items related to clothing. In addition, textiles were found which may be associated with shrouds and a burial cap. A safety pin could be related to a shroud. Straight pins, which often are associated with shrouds in colonial burials, were absent from the assemblage.

A single piece of jewelry was found which may be part of a finger ring or bracelet. A straight razor may be an example of "grave goods". This item, a razor and strap, may be an article associated with the profession of the deceased. The custom of burying personal items or mementoes with the dead dates to prehistoric times.

Findings from this study were presented in the report "Ashes to Ashes; Due to Dust' Archaeological Analysis of Excavated Materials from a 19th Century Cemetery in South Hill, Virginia" by Elizabeth Crowell, presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Meetings, Kingston, Jamaica.

Engineering-Science, Cultural Resources Division, Historical Sites: Archaeologists from the Cultural Resources Division of Engineering-Science have conducted investigations over a 25 mile pipeline route in three counties in northern Virginia. The work has been carried out since 1987, under the direction of Michael D. Petraglia for the CNG Transmission Corporation. The archaeological investigations were carried out in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. A number of historical sites were identified and subsequently tested. A historical residence dating from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries was identified and tested. Historical documents including, deeds, wills, census records, land tax records, and maps were consulted in order to establish the history of land ownership. The house was no longer standing, but oral history interviews and historical photographs allowed for a more complete understanding of architectural features and rural activities. Two Civil War related sites were identified and tested on the perimeter of the Manassas National Battlefield Park. One site that was identified was the T. L. Dunklin Monument, a monument dedicated to a single confederate soldier who died on August 30, 1862, from wounds sustained at the Second Battle of Manassas. The monument was established in its present location within a few years following the battle, likely erected by the Dunklin family.

A second Civil War related site that was identified and tested was The Unfinished Railroad, a segment of the unfinished Manassas Gap Railroad. The construction of the Unfinished Railroad began in 1854 and was still on-going in 1858. The Unfinished Railroad is best known, however, for the role it played in the Confederate victory at the Second Battle of Manassas in 1862. The archaeological investigations are reported in Phase I Survey and Phase II Testing Along the CNG Natural Gas Pipeline (TL-465), Prince William and Loudoun Counties, Virginia (Petraglia et al. 1991), and in "Phase I Survey and Phase II Testing at Site 44FW548, Prince William County, Virginia" (Petraglia et al. 1991).

Mary Washington College: Students and faculty from Mary Washington College's Center for Historic Preservation have recently conducted two archaeological projects. The first involved a small scale, but intensive survey of an area at Stratford Hall Plantation (Westmoreland County) proposed for a storage building. A preliminary series of shovel test pits identified a small, mid-eighteenth century site, 44WM220. Further STP's and two five-foot squares delineated this site as the surviving portion, approximately 25 feet in diameter, of an unplowed refuse midden once associated with a domestic building. Nearby modern buildings, utility lines and a parking lot likely destroyed the unlocated structure.

Besides white saltglazed stoneware, green wine bottle glass, brick fragments and nails, the excavation produced one large fragment of a colonoware hollow vessel, likely a large bowl. The sherd is composed of a fine-grained paste and exhibits
blocks in downtown Fredericksburg slated for parking lot construction. This project stems from the rehabilitation of the train platform for the Virginia-Washington DC commuter rail. Funded by the City of Fredericksburg, the survey encompassed both historical research and archaeological sampling. The latter relied upon a mixed strategy of shovel test pits, small test squares and long, machine-excavated trenches. Placement of the trenches near the main and side streets recovered architectural remains from a variety of status groups in tandem with adjacent landscape information. These trenches also revealed the chronology of changing landuse for this portion of the city from Archaic period occupations by native americans to a variety of residential, commercial and industrial occupations between the late eighteenth century and the modern era. The smaller test units provided landscape data as well, but also produced controlled collections of artifact assemblages from period contexts, namely refuse-laden occupation zones that surrounded residences and workplaces.

Briefly, historical studies indicate that after initial land speculation activities during the 1760s, this part of Fredericksburg primarily became a residential area incorporating upscale houses along the main (north-south) streets and houses of the middle and lower social ranks along the side streets. This pattern prevailed well into the nineteenth century, although commercial and industrial developments came to dominate large segments of the two blocks. These changes accompanied the railroad's construction in 1836, a transportation facility which was greatly expanded in the early twentieth century. Ever since, the removal of all but a few commercial structures has characterized the modern era of the post-1920s.

Preliminary results indicate excellent survival of building remnants and yard zones from a variety of social groups. This situation exists despite an extensive fire in 1895 and large-scale land clearing by both the railroad company in the late 1920s and by Virginia Power more recently. In fact, these modern activities produced fills which will protect the deeper archaeological resources from impacts of the parking lot construction. The project's overall purpose is to provide the City of Fredericksburg with an interpretive report that, while summarizing the archaeological and historical research, will also serve as a planning document for future research and preservation management.

Civil War Earthwork: Gray and Pape, Inc. a consulting firm located in Cincinnati, Ohio, conducted Phase III data recovery investigations on a Civil War Confederate earthwork (Site 44DW175) located on the west side of Rowanty Creek in Dinwiddie County, Virginia in September, 1991. Under the direction of Principal Investigator Sue Kozarek, the data recovery investigations included mapping, the hand excavation of a trench across the earthwork, and a profile of the earthwork and its associated ditches. During these investigations, the water level of Rowanty Creek dropped dramatically and revealed the remains of a wooden bridge within the project right-of-way. The bridge was identified on nineteenth century maps as Malone's Bridge connecting Malone's Road across Rowanty Creek.

Malone's Bridge provided access across Rowanty Creek at one of the few good crossings in this swampy section of Dinwiddie County. The bridge was an important connection for the local economy between the Malone family commercial holdings on the lower section of Malone's Road and the road to Petersburg. This point of crossing gained military importance during the Civil War lifting the bridge from only local value to strategic importance.

The 1854 map of Dinwiddie County confirmed the local importance of the Malone family and the parochial significance of both the road and the crossing as a means of access to and from the Malone grist mill, store and residences. The bridge was not marked on this map. The potential military importance of the Malone's Road crossing of Rowanty Creek was shown by two 1864 Confederate maps identifying Malone's Road and D. Malone's residence, as well as an associated blacksmith shop and a mill located near the road crossing of Rowanty Creek. The Campbell map does not appear to identify this crossing as a bridge while the Gilmer map was clearly marked "good bridge" at the Malone's bridge site. The Gilmer map, a Confederate Engineer Crops document, is the earliest documentary evidence we have of a bridge at this crossing. Two Union maps from 1867 identified Malone's Road and Malone's Bridge.

In August of 1864, Union forces captured both railroads leading into Petersburg elevating the strategic importance of the Rowanty Creek crossings. Only two bridges were available for the Union Army: Monk's Neck Bridge, located near Petersburg and Malone's Bridge. After the capture of Monk's Neck Bridge, later that year, Malone's Bridge was used for cavalry raids on Confederate supply trains on the Boydton Plank Road, or Dinwiddie Courthouse.

After mapping and photographing the intact remnants of the bridge, a representative structural element of Malone's Bridge was salvaged from Rowanty Creek and is presently being conserved at the Rescue Company in Rescue, Virginia. It will be part of an interpretive display which will be housed at the Dinwiddie County Courthouse in Dinwiddie, Virginia.

ALASKA

Reported by
David Staley

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AND THE GULF OF ALASKA

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Exxon Company, USA implemented a Cultural Resource Program in 1989 to minimize disturbance to archaeological and architectural sites in the Exxon Valdez oil spill area during emergency shoreline cleanup (Mobley et al.)
References Cited
Betts, Robert C., C. B. Wooley, C. M. Mobley, J. C. Haggarty, and A. Crowell
Erlandson, Jon J. Haggarty, C. B. Wooley, and A. Crowell

Haggarty, James C., Christopher B. Wooley, Jon M. Erlandson, and Aron Crowell
Haggarty, James C. and Christopher B. Wooley

SOUTHWEST
Reported by
James E. Ayres

ARIZONA

San Agustin Mission: Statistical Research conducted archaeological testing in a 52m by 52m area near the San Agustin Mission complex near Sentinel Peak in Tucson. Preliminary correlations of the project area with other maps and reconstructions of the Mission Complex indicate that the project area may be just south-southeast of the two story Convento and due east of the location of the later historic Carillo house. The area has been heavily disturbed by modern activities, including a large landfill used during the 1950s, and no surface evidence of the Convento are visible. The objective of the testing was to determine if any natural sediments remained adjoining or beneath the landfill deposits. Because of the proximity to the Convento and Carillo house there was a potential for mission and Historic period features if any undisturbed sediments still existed. Backhoe trenching revealed that most of the area had been heavily impacted by the landfill and other modern activities to a depth exceeding 2.5 meters. Intact native artifacts were recovered from the channel deposits to depths of
over 2 m below the ground surface. This may be the erosional bank and channel visible in photographs of the Convento beginning in the 1890s.

Tanque Verde: Statistical Research completed a testing program along Tanque Verde wash on the 49ers Country Club. The historic Tanque Verde Ranch and the Evans School are located on the country club property but were not within the scope of the testing project. Three loci of historic cultural materials were found on the Tanque Verde floodplain. One locus contains a large pit containing some historic trash, mostly bundles of bailing wire. These materials undoubtedly relate to the ranching and alfalfa farming on the property until the late 1950s when construction of the gold course began. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The two other loci are immediately adjacent to the present wash channel and are situated on erosional remnants of older terraces. Both loci are probably historic ranchos dating form the late 1800s or early 1900s. A variety of artifacts were recovered including miscellaneous pieces of metal, glass, buttons, burned and unburned animal bones, and both aboriginal and Angloamerican ceramics. Papago plain wares and Papago Red dominate the ceramic collections. The Angloamerican ceramics are all white earthen wares. In one locus we uncovered foundation stones for a structure and a clay prepared floor that may be a ramada or another structure, though no evidence for a superstructure was found. Several features were discovered in the other loci. Most were small pits containing charcoal and ash and varying amounts of trash. Three large depressions (3 to 4m in diameter) were identified on the surface. Testing of one revealed a large pit nearly 2 m deep filled with lenses of trash and natural sediments. The function of this pit is uncertain. No direct evidence of structures was found but numerous pieces of window glass were recovered from one trench.

Mobile: An archaeological investigation of the historic black settlement at Mobile, Arizona was conducted between November 1991 and April 1992 by Mark T. Swanson of Statistical Research, Inc. The work was funded with a matching grant-in­aid from the National Park Service and administered by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office. Statistical Research, Inc. provided the matching funds. The archaeological investigations included an archival search through the major historic repositories of Arizona, an examination of Federal homestead records on file at the Bureau of Land Management in Phoenix and at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., and a search through the deed records on file with Maricopa County. Interviews with local residents were also conducted. Fieldwork consisted of a judgmental survey of six square miles (six sections) in the center of what is now Mobile. Cultural resources that appeared to be 50 years of age or older were recorded as sites. As a result of the survey, 13 resources were discovered and recorded. These include the first Mobile church, the cemetery, seven of the original homesteads within the six sections, and another four resources that date to the 1940s and may possibly be 50 years old.

NEW MEXICO

Lower Pescado Village: In August 1991, the Barnard College - Columbia University Field School, co-directed by Nan A. Rothschild (Barnard-Columbia) and Susan A. Dublin (City University of New York), completed a third season of field research at the site of Lower Pescado Village on the Zuni Indian Reservation in western New Mexico.

Lower Pescado Village, in the Pescado River valley, is an endangered site; erosion from arroyo cutting and road grading continues to destroy archeological deposits. Three discrete occupation have been identified: 1) 12th century; 2) 14th century aggregated pueblo; 3) 19th - 20th century satellite settlement. Primary research goals include a comparison of economy and land use during the latter two occupations and a better understanding of Zuni adaptation during the Anglo-American Period. The historic village, now virtually abandoned, was one of six seasonal Zuni farming communities. During winter months, occupants returned to Zuni Pueblo, which remained the center of ceremonial life. The Mindeleff survey, from the 1880s, provides a picture of the functioning farming village at Lower Pescado. About 120 rooms were clustered in one- and two-story roomblocks in an oval configuration. Corrals and animal pens were situated inside the oval, perhaps for protection against Athapaskan raids. 1880 census figures place the seasonal population at 580 persons. The village, typical of the 19th century Zuni farming villages, is located in an area accessible to water and transport corridors. Zunis who lived at the village before it was abandoned describe maize as the main crop; sheep were pastured in the surrounding canyons and mesas.

In 1989, the field school continued the Zuni Farming Village Study begun by the Zuni Archaeology Program in 1979 and directed by T. J. Ferguson and Barbara Mills. This entailed an inventory of standing historic architecture and surface artifacts at Lower Pescado Village and at two other farming villages, Upper Pescado and Lower Nutria. Participants also conducted interviews with previous residents of the villages. Rothschild is analyzing this material as part of an ongoing ethno­archaeological study of processes and material parameters associated with site abandonment. A summary will be published in a planned Cambridge University Press volume of site abandonment edited by C. Cameron and S. Tomka.

The 1990 and 1991 field seasons were devoted to mapping and excavation at Lower Pescado Village. We sampled a number of behavioral and temporal contexts. These include extensive stratified midden, roomblock interiors, features and activity areas, a segment of the pueblo's perimeter wall with associated interior and exterior deposits, and a series of buried ground surfaces. The excavations yielded a large sample of faunal and botanical remains and artifacts from all occupation periods. Preliminary study suggests clear distinctions between the 14th and 19th-20th century occupations in aspects of land use, diet and economy, and range of activities. Dublin and Rothschild will present a summary of the ongoing research at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Pittsburgh in April 1992.
The Zuni Archaeology Program, directed by Roger Anyon, lent invaluable support and assistance. Excavation was conducted under permits from the Zuni Tribal Council and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Continuing ethnohistoric research will draw on the extensive archival resources of the Zuni Archaeology Program and the National Museum of the American Indian. Findings from this project will form the core of Dublin's Ph.D. dissertation at the City University of New York. A site report, to be submitted to the Tribe, will be on file at Zuni Archaeology Program. The collection, one of the few archeological collections from the later Historic Period at Zuni, belongs to the Zuni Tribe. Until a suitable repository is available at Zuni or the tribe requests its return, it will be curated at the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe.

Old Pecos Trail Study: In the Summer of 1991, Tim Maxwell and Stephen Post of the Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies, conducted an archaeological and historical study of the Old Pecos Trail in Santa Fe. Conducted at the request of the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department, the study focused on the locations of historic transportation routes in the southern Santa Fe area. The current Old Pecos Trail route, built in 1930, has antecedents that go back at least as far as the founding of Santa Fe in 1609-1610. These early routes were eventually incorporated into the Santa Fe Trail. Aerial photographs and visual inspection of the ground shows that the Santa Fe Trail was not a single roadway but was comprised of a network of many trails that led into Santa Fe. Analysis of digitized historic maps shows that routes frequently shifted and route names changed numerous times, reflecting the changing importance of outlying communities. For example, the Pecos Road was called the Las Vegas Road after Las Vegas, New Mexico grew in economic influence. The field research showed that many trail segments are still intact but are threatened by urban growth.

The Richards Avenue-West Alameda Study: In the late fall of 1991, Stephen Post of the Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies and Cordelia T. Snow, a consulting historical archaeologist from Santa Fe, conducted an archaeological and historical study of the Richards Avenue-West Alameda Road project along the north side of the Santa Fe River, west of the Historic Downtown District, Santa Fe, New Mexico. The 3.6 km project corridor transected the Santa Fe River Valley, from the village of Agua Fria, east of St. Francis Drive.

The archaeological study identified sites within and near the project corridor through a pedestrian survey and a site records and literature search. The records and literature search indicated discontinuous occupation of the Santa Fe River valley form A.D. 950 to recent historical times. Seven previously unrecorded sites were identified. LA 87019 and LA 87021 were prehistoric artifact scatters with pottery types that were manufactured between A.D. 1050 and 1150. LA 87016 was a small historic pueblo pottery scatter of ceramic types that were manufactured and used between A.D. 1760 and 1900. LA 87017, LA 87018, LA 87019, and LA 87020 had surface refuse and possible architectural remains that suggest homestead occupations between A.D. 1900 and 1945. LA 87055 was a well preserved segment of the Acequia Madre irrigation system that was constructed by the Spanish settlers by the early seventeenth century and continued to serve subsistence farmers into the twentieth century.

The historical study used archival materials to document historic settlement within the project corridor. Three historical communities typified the settlement patterns. The Torreon area, which was an extension of the West San Francisco Street neighborhood, was an absentee agricultural area with only isolated ranchos (a subsistence level agricultural unit) until the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The Ciencuitas area, which was about 1 km west of the Torreon area, was a small cluster of ranchos focused on reliable springs and seeps. It was settled by the mid-eighteenth century and remained a low population density area into the mid-twentieth century. The Agua Fria village with a relative abundance of surface water was settled as a rancho in the mid- to late-seventeenth century, resettled after the Pueblo Revolt (A.D. 1680-1696), and continued to grow and attained village status when the San Ysidro church was built in the 1850s. Since the end of the Territorial period gradual growth of Santa Fe and urbanization of rural areas have changed the character of these areas. Only Agua Fria remains today, and the Torreon and Ciencuitas areas are only known through archival sources.

CANADA-ONTARIO

Reported by Jon K. Jouppien

Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region, 1991 Field Work: Stephen Mills, Archaeologist with the Park Service provided the following summary of the 1991 field work conducted in Ontario's National Parks.

The staff from the Archaeological Research Section of the Canadian Parks Service, Ontario Region experienced a busy year in 1991 with field projects undertaken in National Parks and Historic Sites across the province. Due to the wide variety of cultural resources located within Ontario's National Parks system, the Archaeological Research Section is divided into three Units: National Parks and Native Sites; Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Sites; and Military Sites. The following summary covers all the historic projects undertaken in 1991 by all three Units.

National Parks and Native Sites Project: Under the direction of project archaeologist Brian Ross, two historic Ojibway cemeteries on Beausoleil Island in Georgian Bay Islands National Park were investigated and documented this summer. One cemetery has been well maintained; while the other had been completely forgotten until its re-discovery in 1990. The intent of this project was to gather as much information as possible on the true extent and orientation of these cemeteries without any site intrusion. Each cemetery was first mapped.
using standard surveying techniques and then mapped by remote sensing, using a Geonic's EM-38 ground conductivity meter. A comparison between the two mapping techniques indicates that such remote sensing is a valuable predictive tool in locating archaeological resources and can be useful for the management of cemeteries such as those on Beausoleil Island.

The pattern of anomalies at the well maintained cemetery suggests that other graves and/or the remains of earlier fences now lie outside its perimeter. Also, a significant number of graves appear to exist that have not been identified, and many grave markers have been erected in areas devoid of actual graves. The strongest anomalies tend to be grouped in asymmetrical clusters rather than in neat rows. This seems to indicate a burial pattern foreign to the Euro-Canadian norm; perhaps indicative of Native kinship groupings. And yet, at the abandoned cemetery, the distribution of anomalies runs in three broad bands oriented diagonally across the site. Here, too, major anomalies extend beyond the limits of our grid, suggesting that it is very likely that the actual cemetery is much larger than our survey area.

**Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Site Projects:** The Canals, Domestic and Fur Trade Sites Unit, under the direction of project archaeologist Caroline Phillips, conducted excavations and archaeological monitoring at six sites in Ontario during 1991.

Excavations were conducted at Bethune Memorial House in Gravenhurst, as part of a continuing historic landscape project. An area of the garden which was disturbed by a construction crew during the Fall of 1990 was investigated as the possible location of a well. A pit was located but it was not possible to complete its investigation; this will be done in the Spring of 1992. Two school programs were included with the field work. Children from two grade seven classes took part in the excavation and they prepared drawings and text for a display in the Visitor Centre at the site.

A mitigation project was conducted at Sir John Johnson House in Williamstown, Ont. (built 1784-1792). This project preceded the removal of shrubs and bushes around an outbuilding, believed to be the ice-house (built ca. 1830). The area was tested for the presence of a midden and artifacts that could positively date the construction of the building. A small number of 19th and 20th century domestic artifacts were recovered, however, there was no indication that the area was used as a midden. Nothing was found that could positively date the construction of the building.

Archaeological testing took place at the Kingston Mills lockstation on the Rideau Canal in preparation for an upcoming landscaping project. Units were excavated around the Anglin Centre lockmasters house and the 19th century blockhouse. At the Anglin Centre the excavation revealed evidence of the original roadbed and several modern service lines. At the blockhouse a large quantity of the late-19th century artifacts were recovered from fill layers that had accumulated along the south side of the building. Further work is planned for the blockhouse area in 1992.

Archaeological test excavations were conducted at Bellevue House National Historic Site in preparation for a repointing and regrading project and the construction of a wheelchair lift for the house. Excavations around the House foundation, in the driveway and stable yard revealed important information on the original grades, including past surface treatments of the driveway and stable yard. During the excavations, the interpretation staff from the site, in cooperation with the Kingston-based Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, ran a public archaeology program with students from the Kingston area.

Monitoring of construction projects was undertaken during 1991 at Inverarden House in Cornwall and at a landscape restoration project at Woodside National Historic Site in Kitchener.

**Military Sites Project:** Under the direction of project archaeologist Joseph Last and the supervision of David Christianson, Arnold Feast and Suzanne Plousos the Military Sites Unit concluded a three year investigation of the 1839 latrine at Fort Wellington National Historic Site in Prescott, Ontario. The twelve week excavation documented the structural history of the latrine as well as the stratigraphic sequence associated with its use. The aims of the excavations were to obtain structural and spatial information relevant to the stabilization and restoration of the latrine and its associated features. Further goals were to provide data pertinent to the interpretive themes for Fort Wellington National Historic Site.

The latrine is unique as it represents the only known wood framed, military privy of its age in Canada. Although a single structure, its interior was partitioned to accommodate the needs of Officers, Enlisted men, their wives and children. This spatial segregation is reflected in the cess-pit deposit, providing an unequalled opportunity to compare material culture, dietary differences and taste among military ranks and between single males and garrison families.

Initial inventory of the artifacts reveals a seriation of 19th century materials including ammunition, industrial slipware, and tobacco pipes (with a good representative sample of Montreal manufacturers). Transitional forms in footwear from straight last to left/right designs were also present. Preservation of other organic material, such as knitted gloves and human hair clippings was also high. Artifact research by the Historic Parks Headquarters Material Culture Research staff has just commenced. Presently, floral, faunal and parasitic samples are being prepared for future research. Even at this preliminary stage, the immense potential of the assemblage is evident.

While rich in artifacts, the real significance of the latrine is the undisturbed deposit. Stratigraphic analysis indicates that 30.4 cubic metres of the cess-pit was never emptied. Over 200 discrete layers were observed representing 88 years of continuous deposition.

In addition, the latrine demonstrates the evolution of Canadian waste management. In 1927 the cess-pit was replaced by Waterbury chemical toilets and then, in the 1940s, a flush toilet system was introduced.

The analysis of the findings from this project will surely enhance our understanding of British garrisons in Canada, and more specifically, the material and social history of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment which garrisoned Fort Wellington between 1843 and 1854.

Also during 1991, the Military Sites Unit carried out several short duration mitigation projects at the Niagara Historic Sites
The Gulf of Georgia Cannery is being developed as a historic site co-operatively by the Gulf of Georgia Cannery Society and the Canadian Parks Service. An archaeological assessment of the residential area immediately adjacent to the cannery was undertaken in 1991 by Rod Heitzmann and Ian Sumpter, Archaeological Research Services Unit, Canadian Parks Service, Western Region. This project was carried out to determine the presence, nature and potential of the cultural remains associated with the former residences. Two areas were tested. One was the location of a single dwelling/Japanese boat builder’s shop; the other was the location of the former “girl’s bunkhouse”.

In the area of the single dwelling/Japanese boat builder’s shop a 1 by 6 m test was excavated. A single post mould was located, as well as early twentieth century artifacts. Of particular interest were several porcelain Japanese rice bowls, consistent with the known ethnic identity of some cannery employees. A small percentage of fishing gear was also recovered including a wooden net float and halibut hooks.

At the location of the “girl’s bunkhouse” a 4 square meter was excavated. Structural remains included wooden floor structure and concrete footings. A wide variety of artifacts of early to mid-twentieth century age were recovered. Some of these were also of Chinese or Japanese manufacture.

The results of the preliminary assessment suggest that the residences associated with the Gulf of Georgia Cannery have considerable potential to examine the lifestyle and cultural dynamics at an early twentieth century industrial site. In particular the presence of material cultural remains of the various ethnic groups offer an opportunity to explore further the cultural dynamics at the site. Once development plans are finalized it is hoped to continue this research approach.

Sulphur Mountain Weather Observatory: The Canadian Parks Service is currently restoring the Sulphur Mountain Weather observatory (Site 1481R) in Banff National Park as an interpretive exhibit. As part of this restoration, archaeological investigations of the observatory foundation were carried out by Gwyn Langemann, Archaeological Research Services Unit, Canadian Parks Service, Western Region, Calgary, in August 1991. The archaeological project was initiated for two main purposes. First, the wood planking floor of the observatory was going to be removed as part of the reconstruction, and it was necessary to save the artifacts below the floor. Second, these artifacts were used to enhance our understanding of the material culture of Banff in the early part of the century, and to guide the reconstruction and refurbishing of the weather observatory as it would have appeared in the 1920s.

The observatory is located near the top of Sulphur Mountain, 3 kilometres south west of Banff townsite, in Banff National Park, Alberta. Banff National Park (or Rocky Mountains Park as it was then known) was created in 1885, to protect the famous Banff Springs hotel and hot springs at the base of Sulphur Mountain. Weather records were maintained from that time on, largely in order to document the temperature and humidity of the place promoting itself as a health resort and sanatorium. The weather observatory on top of Sulphur Mountain was built in 1902 and 1903; it was linked by a cable to a second station in the townsite. A gondola now provides

Complex in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. While monitoring the excavation of a new service line for Navy Hall, a building foundation and a probable drain feature were recorded. The building may date to the mid-19th century while the drain may relate to the original Navy Hall which was destroyed during the War of 1812. A series of small shovel tests for a service line on the property of the 19th century Butter’s Barracks complex provided more information on a series of roadbeds/pathways. Finally, a monitoring program associated with tree planting at Fort Mississauga recorded additional evidence of a native component at the site.

**CANADA-WESTERN REGION**

**Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site:** This national historic site contains the remains of four consecutive fur trade posts located along the North Saskatchewan River and occupied a key position for the exploration of the Northern Rocky Mountains of Alberta and British Columbia. The site commemorates Rocky Mountain House for its role in the nineteenth century fur trade in Western Canada; exploration of the Rocky Mountains, especially by David Thompson; and the role of native peoples in the fur trade, with an emphasis on the tribes of the Blackfoot Confederacy. The posts were occupied periodically throughout the nineteenth century. Three of these were constructed by the Hudson’s Bay Company and one by the North West Company, the two principal players in the race for the fur trade wealth of northwest North America.

A major summary document is being prepared for Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site by Rod J. Heitzmann, Archaeological Research Services Unit, Canadian Parks Service, Western Region. This report, termed an Archaeological Resource Description and Analysis, will review previous archaeological studies, provide historical background, and reanalyse the known data to provide synthesized information for parks management, site interpretation and archaeological preservation.

**Gulf of Georgia Cannery:** The Gulf of Georgia cannery is a National Historic Site located at Steveston, British Columbia, south of Vancouver. This site commemorates the history of the fishing industry in British Columbia. The cannery was originally established in 1894 for processing and canning salmon. By 1897 the Gulf of Georgia Cannery recorded the largest pack in British Columbia, close to 2.5 million one pound tins. The salmon was hand processed until 1906 when mechanical butchering was introduced using the "Iron Chink". Machines were used for soldering, wiping, topping, crimping, and cutting of cans. The labor force varied throughout the years but averaged 135 in the period from 1910 to 1913. The largest group was white. Much of the workforce was housed in company residences. The cannery continued to operate for salmon canning until 1930. The building, however, continued in use as a net storage, and a fish oil(herring) reduction plant.
access to the top of Sulphur Mountain, but from 1903 to 1931 Norman Sanson hiked or rode up the mountain weekly to monitor the instruments in the weather observatory. Mr. Sanson was also the curator of the Banff Park Museum, and used these climbs as an opportunity to collect natural history specimens.

A trail was built from the hot springs to the observatory site in 1901, in order to allow transport of construction materials. The observatory was built from limestone blocks cut from the rockface at the summit of Sulphur Mountain. The outside dimensions of the structure were 12 by 14 feet, and it was 10 feet in height. A 26 foot wooden trestle on top of the structure supported an anemometer. Other instruments were contained in a Stevenson Chamber at one window in the building. The observatory was closed in 1933, and left to the mountain sheep and packrats until the National Research Council of Canada constructed a cosmic ray research station beside the structure in 1956. This was administered by the University of Calgary from 1960 until its demolition in 1978.

There are few early photographs to guide reconstruction of the observatory, but there are letters and requests for supplies that Mr. Sanson had written to the Meteorological Service of Canada. The objects chosen to furnish the reconstructed interior were those mentioned in these letters. They include weather-recording instruments and supplies, furniture, food-stuffs, clothing and textiles, utensils and tools, and personal belongings. The archaeological project was carried out to verify the presence of specific items mentioned in the observatory correspondence, and also to identify previously unknown artifacts that could be used in the furnishing plan, and to better interpret the site.

During reconstruction, the wood plank floor was taken up carefully, so that the artifacts below the floor would not be disturbed. The archaeological work then began. The area below the floor was about 1 meter deep; the depths varied, as the walls of the structure were built directly on the bare rock surface mountain. There is no dirt. A trap door in the floor had allowed this area to be used for storage and disposal. Over the years, a number of items were deposited under the floor and square measuring approximately 14 by 14 feet square measuring approximately 14 by 14 feet covered by layers of dust and pack rat dung. The area was dry and cold, and preservation was excellent. The area was divided into quadrants, and artifacts were bagged within each quadrant. Surface items were kept separate from those underneath, but there was little stratification.

The artifacts followed the categories listed above, with the addition of building construction items. Fragments of flashing, window panes, shelf brackets, and decorative wooden moulding allowed the restoration architects to check the accuracy of their plans. A wide assortment of bottles and glass fragments were found, which will provide a valuable reference collection for the Canadian Parks Service. Food and tobacco tins, typewriter ribbon tins and small bottles may have been saved for collecting natural history specimens. Paint or varnish tins and brushes testify to building maintenance. Two ceramic batteries provided power for the instruments.

The artifacts will be stored at the Western Regional Office of the Canadian Parks Service in Calgary. Some of the artifacts, or reproductions, will be displayed in the restored weather observatory, or in a display at the Sulphur Mountain Gondola terminal. The results will be published in the Annual Report for 1991/1992, written by the Archaeological Research Services Unit, Canadian Parks Service, Calgary.

**Fort Calgary:** Fort Calgary was originally built in 1875 for the Northwest Mounted Police and was occupied continuously as a Northwest Mounted Police Post from 1875 to 1914. Archaeological excavations at Fort Calgary during 1991 were directed by Gerald A. Oetelaar of the Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary. The project was jointly sponsored by the Fort Calgary Society, the Faculty of Continuing Education, and the Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary. The Fort Calgary site (EgPm-5) is located at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers near the heart of downtown Calgary. The park includes an interpretive centre and outdoor display showing the location and layout of the original fort.

The overall project was designed primarily to increase public awareness of archaeology through an integrated series of programs and to unearth features of interest to archaeologists and historians. Three main project components were involved. First, the Fort Calgary archaeological site was the location for the University of Calgary Field School. Second, the Program for Public Archaeology was designed to give adult members of the public an opportunity to participate in the excavations. In addition, visitors to the park could see archaeologists at work and had the opportunity to ask questions of the project director, staff, students and participating public.

Two major episodes of site use and construction can be defined at Fort Calgary. During the early phase (1875-1882), the site included a palisaded fort containing seven individual buildings. Beginning in 1683, the log fort was gradually dismantled and replaced by a number of log and frame buildings constructed along the periphery of a much enlarged parade square. The latter buildings were used until 1914, at which time the entire parcel was sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. The original research design proposed to investigate remains of early latrine pits and cellars to obtain an assemblage of artifacts for analysis and for subsequent display. For a variety of reasons the research design was modified through the project.

During the excavation, two important features were uncovered, only one of which related to the NWMP barracks. This was a square structure measuring approximately 14 by 14 feet which had a two-foot wide foundation of sandstone blocks. The interior of the structure was filled with garbage dating to the turn of the century. The materials present are definitively related to the NWMP occupation of the site. The small size of this building combined with the thickness of the sandstone footing would suggest the presence of a magazine (i.e., a building used to store ammunition). The location of the structure on the eastern periphery of the barracks is also consistent with the interpretation. However, the historical documents clearly state that a magazine was never constructed at Fort Calgary despite numerous requests. Based on published maps of the NWMP barracks, a number of other buildings occur in the area under investigation. These included a root house, a coal shed, a blacksmith shop and a boiler house. Of
these, the root house was pentagonal and larger. Similarly, the blacksmith shop and the coal shed were rectangular and much larger than 14 by 14 feet. The boiler house was square and of comparable size (about 15-1/2 feet). Historic photographs show general relevant features consistent with this structure. The chimney of the boiler house was located along the south wall. This may be related to the oxidized sandstone blocks excavated along the south wall. The entrance to the boiler house was through the north wall, also consistent with the archaeological remains. There are however also problems with this identification. Historic records clearly state that the boiler room had no foundation or footing. Did the surveyors not bother to look inside the building? On the photographs, there is obviously no footing present either. Additionally, the boiler house was still present in 1914 and was thus torn down after the abandonment of the NWMP barracks. Yet, the garbage present inside the excavated structure dates to the first decade of the 20th century (i.e. 1900 to 1908).

A number of artifacts recovered from the midden deposit are identifiable as items of hardware normally associated with the NWMP uniforms. They include such varied items as uniform buttons, waist belt hooks, hooks and eyes, and badges. The only other artifacts normally associated with the Northwest Mounted Police were ammunition including cartridges, casings and bullets. Personal belongings are also well represented in the assemblage and include pipes, cigarette packages, and time pieces. Based on maker's marks and stylistic attributes, the pipes were apparently manufactured in Montreal by Bannerman and by Dixon; in Scotland by McDougall; and in Holland by, as yet, undetermined pipe makers. The two Montreal establishments, the W. H. Dixon Company and the Bannerman Company, produced pipes of this type from 1858 to 1907 and from 1876 to 1894 respectively (Walker 1977). Archaeologists often use the diameter of the bore to date pipe fragments but these dates apply primarily to earlier sites (up to 1860). It is perhaps interesting to note that the application of such as regression formula produced a date of 1903 for the assemblage recovered to date. Other artifacts include personal hygiene items, prescription bottles and other glass; plates, saucers, cups basins, coffee pots and ladles made of enamelware or graniteware; and earthenware ceramics. The mean ceramic date for a sample of pottery was calculated to be 1903.85, a date which again is consistent with the reported age for the buttons and bottles.

Preliminary results of the analysis have been presented in an Interim report to Alberta Culture. However, the artifacts are currently stored at the University of Calgary and will form the basis for research papers by students enrolled in the field school this summer.

**MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA**

**ECUADOR**

The Belgian-Ecuadorian Technical Assistance Project, "La Preservación del Patrimonio Cultural del Ecuador," has been conducting archaeological excavations in the Santo Domingo Convent since 1987. In a joint effort, archaeologists, historians, and architects are reconstructing the building history of the monument prior to its restoration and the installation of a museum on the Dominican Order and Colonial Art.

To date remains of a long occupation sequence have been found in different parts of the Convent, especially in the main cloister, the novices building, and the plaza in front of the monument. Several in situ tombs of the Precolumbian period indicate the presence of a pre-Inka cemetery comprised of secondary inhumations, accompanied by very few grave goods, usually plain ring-based ollas or small flat-based bowls.

In 1641 the Cabildo assigned the lands for the future Dominican Convent and a first complex was constructed in the form of a rectangular church with a square cloister attached to the north of it. Excavations have revealed parts of the walls, brick corridor floors and central fountain pertaining to this first building phase. By the end of the 17th century an entirely different layout had been designed by the Spanish architect Francisco de Becerra and was under construction throughout the 18th century. Natural decay and frequent earthquakes necessitated continuous repairs during the 19th century and beyond, but the general configuration of the monument, basically 18th century, looked very much as it does today.

Ceramics, spanning the over 400-year sequence, are represented primarily by undecorated and decorated earthenwares (70%) indicating the importance of local tradition continuity. Common grade green on cream majolica, mainly produced locally, and to a much lesser degree imported blue on white majolica make up almost 30% of the collections. Less than 1% is porcelain of various origins, one fragment being identified as early 17th century Chinese. An analysis is still in process, a more detailed sequence is expected in the near future.

For more information contact Jozef Buys, Embajada de Belgica, Calle Austria 232 e Irlanda, Quito, Ecuador.

**SURINAME**

Mohamed Rakieber Khudabux conducted a physical anthropological study of 38 skeletons of Negro slaves from Plantation Waterloo, Commewijne district of Suriname. This is the site of the former Grond van Lodewijcksburg plantation. A burial ground, excavated in 1984 following its exposure and damage by coastal erosion, had 57 graves, all of which contained remnants of coffins. Buttons (from four graves) and one clay pipe were recovered. Skeletons were only partially preserved in most instances. Khudabux's detailed osteological study of the 38 individuals includes both metrical and non-metrical...
determinations regarding sex, age at death, stature, dental conditions, and Harris lines. Of even greater interest is his paleopathological study of a variety of traumas and diseases (such as fractures, rickets, osteoarthritis,ankylosing spondylitis, and tooth loss). Khudabux also compared the Negro skeletons to prehistoric Native American skeletons from the "Tingi Holo Ridge" in Suriname. The study was performed at the Department of Anatomy of the Institute of Biomedical Sciences in Suriname, in cooperation with the Department of Anatomy and Embryology of Leiden University, The Netherlands. Dr. Khudabux currently is Minister of Health for the Republic of Suriname.

UKRAINE

 Reported by Adrian Mandzy

Kamianets-Podilsky: During the summer of 1991, the first Western program in historic archaeology was conducted in the Historico-Architectural Preserve. The archaeological research was part of the program developed by the Kamianets-Podilsky Foundation, a non-profit, non-governmental organization devoted to the preservation, restoration and site management of the Old City of Kamianets-Podilsky. Excavations were sponsored by Michigan State University (East Lansing, MI, USA) in conjunction with the University of Edmonton (Alberta, Canada) and St. John Fisher College (Rochester, NY USA). Archaeologists, anthropologists, architects, art historians, and others from the United States, Ukraine, Canada and Austria participated in the nine week multi-disciplinary program. Adrian Mandzy was the director of the project, and Jack Lee, Valerie Hartzer, Nadia Maczaj, and Arnold Sokulsky served as field supervisors.

The 1991 excavations centered their primary attention upon the Dominican monastery. Founded originally at the end of the 14th century, the Order's facilities were destroyed and rebuilt numerous times during their almost five-hundred year tenure. Currently, the still-standing complex has been heavily damaged and is the focus of an ongoing restoration effort. The archaeological investigations conducted, examined the destroyed northeast chapel and crypts of the Church, which were partially filled in during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In addition to the primary excavations, a shovel-test survey was conducted along the early 17th century fortifications, which provided information for formal investigations to be undertaken at a later date.

Excavations of the northeast chapel exposed not only its floor but also the remains of what appears to be an earlier sacristy, which was removed to allow for the construction of a burial vault. During the examination of particular crypts, a substantial quantity of ceramic and glass vessel sherds were recovered. Further analysis of this material will provide a better understanding of the existing trading networks and the city's social and economic history.

Research is ongoing and excavations are planned for the first phase of inquiry, which are to continue for the next four years.

An English, unbound, card-covered version of the 1991 Preliminary Report is available for $10.00 US from the Kamianets-Podilsky Foundation, 2033 Westfall Road, Rochester, NY 14618.

Adrian Mandzy also reports that in October, 1991, a group of scholars meeting in the city of Zaporizia formed an organizational collegium of the Society of Ukrainian Historic Archaeology (SUHA). While the formal organizational meeting is proposed for August, 1992, publisher in Ukraine has already agreed to print copies of the Journal for the Society in both Ukrainian and English at cost.

AUSTRALIA

Australian Institute of Maritime Archaeology (AIMA): The institute is in the final stages of completing a booklet defining guidelines to complement the Federal government's Historic Shipwrecks Act. The public service department responsible for the management and protection of historic shipwrecks, Department of Arts, Sport Territories (DASET), approached AIMA two years ago to compile the guidelines to "provide a common basis for the management of shipwrecks nationally by identifying strategies and practices for their management as a cultural resource". The guidelines are written for administrators and resource users so that a common understanding may be achieved by identifying the heritage, research, educational and recreational value of shipwrecks in Australian Federal waters.

With state government's historic shipwrecks legislation being compatible with Federal legislation, the guidelines will provide a useful management and educational tool for administrators and users in each state. The shipwreck guidelines also provide the benefit of continuity of approach to shipwreck management at Federal and state levels. The following is the structure of the guidelines:

Part 1. General Principles (General Policy)
1. Site and Artifact Management
2. Collection Management

Part 2. Implementation
3. Establishing and Shipwreck Program
4. Research
5. Survey and Inventory
6. Evaluation of Shipwrecks
7. Information Systems for Shipwreck Sites

Part 3. Supporting Procedures and Program Outputs
8. Funding
9. Interpretation, Education and Publicity
10. Public Access
11. Volunteer Programs
Although there were some 11 authors, one for each section, the compiler/editor is Graeme Heanderson of the Western Australian Museum, Cliff Street, Freemantle, Western Australia 6160, Australia, who may be contacted for further information or comment.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Underwater Archaeology Unit (UAU): On April 15th, 1992 the North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Unit’s library was formally dedicated as the William M. Reaves Research Room. A beautiful plaque made of Fort Fisher red cedar was unveiled listing the names of major research contributors: Bill Reaves, Wilson Angley, Bill Sleight, Jerry Dunn and Sandy Jackson. The ceremony was attended by Mr. Reaves, Mr. Dunn, Dr. Angley, researchers from a variety of agencies and institutions involved with maritime history, and the Unit staff.

In honoring Mr. Reaves, the Underwater Archaeology Unit recognized the role he has played in developing their research library and files. Containing thousands of entries on North Carolina shipwrecks, ships, bridges, navigational improvements and many other maritime subjects, this body of information is a significant repository. Beyond the sheer numbers what clearly makes this collection unique is that most subjects are extensively documented from newspaper references. This has been the result of countless hours Mr. Reaves has committed to reading old Wilmington, North Carolina newspapers, separating out topics relative to the Unit’s interests, typing each entry on a separate sheet of paper and furnishing them to the Unit’s staff for filing.

Other contributors warranting recognition have added substantially to the contents of the Unit’s research facility. In addition to his work reconstructing steam machinery recovered from North Carolina waters, Mr. Jerry Dunn has spent a considerable amount of time researching the evolution of steam technology and investigating the history of steamships in local waters. One of his most significant contributions is his work with microfilm copies of North Carolina port enrollment records, from which he extracted and indexed vital statistics on all steamships that operated in North Carolina.

Dr. William Sleight, a retired pathologist, has volunteered nearly two days a week at the Unit for the past seven years both in the conservation lab and working with research files. During the last two years he has been ardously working to prepare the Unit’s historical shipwreck file for entry into a computer database. For each wreck, the total of which now exceed three thousand, he transfers vital statistics about the wreck event and the ship itself on to a standard form. Often he must check additional sources to insure that the information recorded for each entry is accurate and comprehensive. When completed and on the computer, this information will not only be an excellent management tool, but will allow a greater understanding of the whens, wheres, and whats of North Carolina ship losses.

Mr. Sandy Jackson has been an associate of the Unit while enrolled in the graduate program at East Carolina University and more recently, as an underwater archaeologist with Tidewater Atlantic Research. Three years ago while conducting exhaustive historical research on a shipwreck near New Bern, North Carolina for his master’s thesis, he began furnishing the Unit with newspaper accounts on maritime subject, much in the same fashion as Mr. Reaves. What makes Mr. Jackson’s contributions so valuable is that they deal with an earlier time period and another region of the state. Mr. Jackson has also furnished the Unit’s library several treatises on shipbuilding from the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Dr. Wilson Angley is an archival research employed by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. For the past ten years Dr. Angley has provided many maritime overviews of the state’s rivers, inlets and towns. These reports are always extremely sensitive to the Unit’s research questions, thoroughly documented and written in very readable fashion. These reports range in magnitude from a single page revealing the history of a small piece of waterfront property that is slated for modern development to nearly one hundred pages, on expansive subjects such as determining the historical significance of blockade running in North Carolina. Like Mr. Reaves and Mr. Jackson, Dr. Angley keeps a vigilant eye out for shipwrecks, and has contributed many new entries from various sources contained in the State Archives in Raleigh.

It should be noted that nearly all information furnished by the major contributors comes from their volunteer efforts. The exception is Dr. Angley, however the information he has provided the Unit is by far above and beyond what is required in his capacity as a state researcher. The maritime records contained in the William M. Reaves Research Room go a long way in helping maritime researchers unravel the mysteries surrounding North Carolina’s "Graveyard of the Atlantic".

TEXAS

Ships of Discovery: A research team led by Dr. Donald H. Keith returned to Rio Belén, Panama, in mid-April to continue the search for the remains of Gallega, a ship Columbus abandoned in 1503 on his fourth and final voyage to the New World. The team’s objective is to locate the well-preserved archaeological remains of an exploratory period caravel, the quintessential ship of discovery. The expedition is working under the auspices of Panama’s Instituto de Cultura.

The six-month field season includes continued remote sensing and probing of the river bottom and margins. Excavations will be expanded in the area of "el pozo viejo" a freshwater source that was likely used by the encampment Columbus established at the river mouth. During previous testing at the well, sherds of melado and Morisco green wares were discovered. These types of ceramics have been found only in the earliest Spanish colonial sites in the New World. It is probable that they represent physical evidence of Columbus’ visit in 1503 or that of a group of shipwrecked conquistadors, who reoccupied Columbus’s encampment, in 1510.

The search for Gallega is the subject of a documentary film currently under production.
**VERMONT**

**Burlington Bay Horse Ferry Wreck:** The fourth (and final) season of investigation on the Burlington Bay Horse Ferry Wreck will take place in June of 1992. Directed by Kevin Crisman and Arthur Cohn, the project is being jointly sponsored by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, Texas A&M University, the University of Vermont, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, and the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum. The wreck is the only known example of a horse-powered paddle boat to be located in the United States. These craft were an important but little-recognized part of the North American transportation network, offering an inexpensive alternative to steam engines for short-distance ferry service. They were introduced at New York City in 1814, reached a peak of popularity between 1820 and the Civil War, and then gradually passed from the scene in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The wreck found in Burlington Bay was a two-horse-powered ferry, propelled by the turntable-type mechanism that was in common use between 1819 and 1840.

The ferry wreck lies upright under 50 feet of water in Lake Champlain, with the interior of the wreck filled with up to three feet of fine sediment. The forward portion of the deck is missing, and all exposed wood surfaces have suffered some loss to erosion and decay, but the vessel is otherwise intact. The turntable mechanism, power train, and paddle wheels are nearly complete. The extant hull measures 62 feet, 9 3/4 inches in length, and 15 feet 3 inches in breadth; the deck extended out beyond each side of the hull and measures 23 feet 2 inches in width.

Investigation of the wreck began in 1989 under the auspices of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. In that year the deck, machinery, and upperworks of the hull were measured and a reconstructed plan view of the craft was prepared. In 1990 and 1991 the interior of the ferry's bow was excavated, yielding a collection of horse shoes, leather harness fragments, discarded cast-iron gear wheels, and the ferry's rudder. Numerous construction details were also recorded. The 1992 season will focus on the construction of the stern and the endposts. At the conclusion of the project a full set of plans detailing the horse ferry's design and construction will be prepared, along with a report on the history and development of horse-powered watercraft in North America.

**Vermont/New York-Lake Champlain:** The Lake Champlain Basin Project has funded a study of the Fort Ticonderoga-Mt. Independence region at Lake Champlain. The study grows out of concern for the protection and stability of underwater resources in this area. The program will include a remote sensing inventory and assessment survey to determine what cultural resources remain under the waters of this National Landmark region. The project will also include a detailed documentation and structural analysis of the previously located Revolutionary War "Great Bridge" caissons which spans the lake between these two fortifications. A component of the survey will involve collection of geological information and evaluation of relationships between sedimentation and artifact locations. Results of the study will include management recommendations for the submerged cultural resources of the area.

The study is being organized by Arthur Cohn, director of the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, with principal participation by Patricia Manley, of Middlebury College, Kevin Crisman of Texas A&M University and the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, and researchers from the University of Vermont and the region. The project will be coordinated by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, the New York Bureau of Historic Sites and the Fort Ticonderoga Museum.

**WISCONSIN**

**State Historical Society, State Underwater Archeology Program:** The underwater archaeology program continued its field survey efforts in 1991 with additional work on the Great Lakes, including Lakes Michigan, Superior, and in Green Bay. The marathon 1191 submerged cultural resources survey was an extraordinarily ambitious undertaking covering, in total, 26 submerged sites over nearly 3 months of field work. The continuous open-lake diving, combined with a summer of unusually dirty weather, made for a fatigue and challenging season, both for personnel and equipment. Nonetheless, the 26 sites that were newly surveyed or revisited for further work constitute a significant addition to the small but growing body of data on Wisconsin's submerged cultural resources. The survey was conducted with funding from the University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute with the assistance of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

The survey recorded 23 19th-century Great Lakes shipwrecks, including 6 bulk-carrier steamers, 4 tugs, a logging barge, a packet steamer, 2 schooner-barges, a Mackinaw boat, and 8 schooners. Visual reconnaissance was conducted at 3 non-shipwreck underwater sites, including 2 inundated fur trade sites, and a 19th-century brownstone quarry site. In addition, ground-truthing was completed for remote-sensing anomalies recorded during earlier survey at Death's Door Passage, on Norther Lake Michigan.

The most labor intensive project undertaken was the survey and documentation of the 300-ft. wooden bulk carrier Frank O'Connor. O'Connor's recent discovery, accessibility, and vulnerability to artifact looting made it a top priority for field investigation. Due to this work, O'Connor has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and nomination is pending. The wreck's plight received statewide attention when it was placed on the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation's 1991 List of Ten Most Endangered Historic Resources. Efforts are being made to protect the site from additional looting in cooperation with the sport diving community and local law enforcement agencies.

Another result of Wisconsin's survey efforts has been the listing of three shipwrecks on the National Register and development of a statewide multiple property nomination for historic Great Lakes shipwrecks. The listed wreck sites include the schooners Luceren, A. P. Nichols, and Forest, and the steamers R. J. Stewart and Louisiana, and Gray's Reef Light Vessel 57. Numerous other individual site nominations are pending.
The underwater archaeology program plans to continue its survey work into 1992 with Sea Grant funding. The 1992 survey objectives include the steamer Niagara at Port Washington, completion of work on the schooner-barge Pretoria (Apostle Islands), and initiating documentation of several schooner wrecks in Green Bay.

A brief interim report on the 1991 field season and a final report on the Apostle Islands survey (1990-1992) are both available from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

**TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS**

**Ministry of Natural Resources:** On August 28, 1991, the Executive Council of the Ministry of Natural Resources, accepted and enacted the most comprehensive set of guidelines for archaeological investigations in the Caribbean. The guidelines, application form, and information on the application process and requirements are based upon the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards and National Park Service guidelines for archaeological investigations on government lands in the U.S. In addition to requiring a comprehensive research proposal and demonstration of the applicant's ability to conduct and complete investigations, all for-profit ventures are required to post a $100,000 performance bond. The new guidelines complement the Turks and Caicos Islands Historic Wrecks Ordinance of 1974. The recently opened Turks and Caicos National Museum, on Grand Turk, will serve as the repository for artifacts and historical data recovered in the Islands as a result of terrestrial or underwater excavations.

**Turks and Caicos National Museum:** The museum opened its doors on November 23, 1991. Although the focal exhibit is the remains of the Molasses Reef Wreck, the earliest excavated shipwreck in the Americas, the museum also displays exhibits on the cultural and natural history of the islands. The museum is housed in one of the oldest buildings on Grand Turk, known as Guinep House. Built in the 1840s, the masonry and wood structure was used for residential purposes and later a lodge until its purchase for the National Museum. On March 11, 1992, the historic building was made the subject of a Building Preservation Order, the equivalent of a U.S. National Register of Historic Places listing, and will be preserved and protected under the laws of the Turks and Caicos Islands. For more information contact the Turks and Caicos National Museum, P.O. Box 188, Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos Islands, WI, 804-946-2160.

**MEETINGS OF INTEREST**

- **August 4-6.** Triennial Conference of the Association for the History of the Northern Seas to be held in Kotka, Finland. For information contact Dr. Yrjö Kaukiainen, Dept. of Economic and Social History, University of Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 7, 00100 Helsinki, Finland.
- **August 11-14.** International Conference of Maritime History. For information and proposals for papers contact Prof. Lewis R. Rischer, Maritime Studies Research Unit, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada A1C 5S7.
- **August 16-20.** Wet Organic Archaeological Materials Conference to be held at the Spring Point Museum in South Portland, Maine. Sponsored by the Spring Point Museum and ICOM. For information contact Molly Horvath, Conservator, Spring Point Museum, Fort Road, South Portland, Maine 04106 or call 207-799-6337.
- **August 22-27.** ICOM Committee for Conservation 10th Triennial Meeting to be held in Washington, D.C. For more information contact AAM/ICOM, 1225 Eye Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.
- **September 21-24.** Medieval Europe - Shipping, Travel and the Use of Maritime Space in the Middle Ages, to be held in York. For information contact Martin Carver, Department of Archaeology, University of York, York Y01 1JZ England.
- **October 31-November 1.** The Archaeology of Ships of War sponsored by the Nautical Archaeology Society, Oxford University MARE, the National Maritime Museum, and the World Ship Trust. To be held at Trident Hall, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, London. For information contact Mensun Bound or Tim Dingemans, Oxford University MARE, 4 Butts Road, Horspath, Oxford OX9 1RH England.

**PUBLICATIONS**


CONSTITUTION
OF
THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this organization shall be The Society for Historical Archaeology.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSE

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

ARTICLE III - POWERS

The Society shall have the power to receive, administer, and disburse dues and other grants to further its ends; to acquire, to hold absolutely or in trust for the purposes of the Society, and to convey property, real and personal; to publish reports, newsletters, bulletins, journals, and monographs; to affiliate with other organizations in the pursuit of common aims, and to appoint delegates or representatives to such organizations; and to engage in such other activities as are in keeping with the purpose of The Society.

ARTICLE IV - PUBLICATIONS

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

ARTICLE V - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. There shall be six classes of membership: Individual, Student (full-time), Adjunct, Sustaining, Patron, and Institutional.

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

ARTICLE VI - MEETINGS

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

ARTICLE VII - OFFICERS

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VIII - AMENDMENTS

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

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

ARTICLE IX - DISSOLUTION

In the event of dissolution of this Society, either voluntarily or involuntarily, the members of The Society shall not be entitled to any of the assets, but the same shall be delivered over to or paid to a non-profit educational organization with objectives similar to those of The Society for Historical Archaeology. The recipients shall be determined by the membership of The Society if such dissolution is approved at a meeting of The Society; or by the Board of Directors if circumstances make a meeting of the membership impossible. Any provision herein notwithstanding, distribution of such assets shall be subject to the control and approval of the appropriate court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
BYLAWS

ARTICLE I - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Each Individual, Student, Sustaining and Patron member shall be entitled to vote, hold office, receive publications and in all other ways enjoy the privileges of full membership. Adjunct members shall be entitled to the same privileges except publications. An Adjunct member is defined as a spouse of any Individual, Student, Sustaining or Patron member who has elected to pay dues, as established by the Board of Directors, for membership privileges. Institutional members are entitled to all mailings and publications of the Society, but may not cast a ballot in any election or meeting.

Section 2. The annual dues for membership shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Section 3. A member who has not paid his/her annual dues by September 1 of a calendar year shall be considered to have terminated his/her membership in the Society for that year, except when unusual circumstances make payment of dues by that date impossible in the judgment of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II - MEETINGS

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

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

Section 3. Presentations at the Annual Meeting shall be consistent with the Society's purpose of promoting scholarly research and with its professional and ethical standards. The Board of Directors, after consultation with the organizers of the Annual Meeting, shall appoint a peer panel. The panel shall apply the uniform minimum standards set by the Board to all meeting presentations.

ARTICLE III - OFFICERS

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

Section 2. The President-elect, as Acting President, shall perform the duties of the President in the event of the President's temporary inability to perform that office through absence or incapacity. The President shall notify the President-elect and Secretary-Treasurer of the reason for and duration of this appointment as Acting President. Should the President be unable to provide such notification, the President-elect will become Acting President upon notification by the Secretary-Treasurer upon agreement by the Board of Directors. In the event of death, resignation, or impeachment of the President, the President-elect shall become President, filling the remainder of that term and the usual elected term.

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

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

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

Section 6. The officers shall perform such other duties not inconsistent herewith as required by the Board of Directors.

Section 7. Resignation by any officer shall be accomplished through notifying the Board of Directors. No action by the Board of Directors is required.

Section 8. Impeachment and removal from office shall be accomplished through the Board of Directors. Any member of The Board of Directors may begin impeachment proceedings. If at least three-fourths (75%) of the Board of Directors concur, that officer shall be removed from office and the vacancy filled as provided in the Bylaws. Grounds for impeachment shall be malfeasance or nonfeasance of office, or violation of The Society's code of ethics (Article VII).

ARTICLE IV - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

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

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

Section 4. When a majority of the Board of Directors shall consent in writing to any action submitted to all Directors by the President, such action shall be valid corporate action.
Section 5. Two (2) Directors shall be elected annually by a mail ballot to serve terms of three (3) years or until their respective successors shall be elected. If a Director is elected as an officers or if a vacancy occurs for any other reason, the candidate on the most recent annual ballot receiving the next highest number of votes shall fill the unexpired term of that vacancy.

ARTICLE V - COMMITTEES

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

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

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

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

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

Section 6. The Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) shall promote a scientific approach to research, excavation and preservation of underwater archaeological data; shall support the dissemination of these data and shall encourage interaction between professionals and non-professionals in the scholarly pursuit of knowledge. It shall serve as a liaison between The Society and the field of underwater archaeology. A primary function of the ACUA is to assist in organizing the underwater papers of the SHA Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Other ACUA activities are performed on a limited and/or ad hoc basis. These may include fund-raising, lobbying efforts and other appropriate activities.

The ACUA has twelve full voting members consisting of a Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary, Treasurers, and eight Members, whose duties and responsibilities within the ACUA parallel the equivalent positions on the SHA Board of Directors. It also has a variable number of non-voting Associate Members. The ACUA Officers and Associate Members are elected by the voting ACUA membership. The voting ACUA Members are to be elected by the SHA membership, with three members rotating off annually. The Chair and Members of the ACUA are elected for four-year terms of office. New Members are installed at the end of the appropriate Annual Business Meeting and hold office until their successors are installed. Candidates for ACUA membership are selected by an ACUA Nominating Committee consisting of the Immediate Past-Chairman, a Senior Member, and a Junior Member. Selection of the Senior and Junior Nominating Committee Members is the duty of the ACUA Chair. ACUA Members may be re-elected for subsequent terms and may also serve on the SHA Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI - FINANCES AND CONVEYANCING

Section 1. The fiscal year of The Society shall correspond to the calendar year.

Section 2. The funds of The Society shall be deposited in the name of The Society in such bank or trust company as the Board of Directors shall designate and shall be drawn out by checks, draft, or other orders for the payment of money signed by the Secretary-Treasurer or by such person or persons as shall be designated by the Board of Directors.

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

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

ARTICLE VII - ETHICAL POSITIONS

Section 1. The Society supports the conservation, preservation and research of archaeological resources, including both land and underwater remains. The collecting, exchanging, buying or selling of archaeological artifacts and research data, for the purpose of personal satisfaction or financial gain, or the indiscriminate excavation of archaeological sites, including underwater wrecks, are declared contrary to the purposes of The Society. To support this position, The Society shall initiate or endorse efforts to discourage unnecessary destruction of archaeological resources by public and private institutions, agencies and corporations. Further, The Society encourages its members not to condone the use of their name or research findings by others engaged in illegal or unethical activities, and to report knowledge of such activities to appropriate authorities and professional societies.

Section 2. The Society supports the dissemination of research results within its own profession, to other related disciplines and to the public. To support this position, The Society shall maintain and support publications and conferences, providing forums for the exchange of new information and ideas pertinent to the field of historical archaeology. Further, The Society encourages its members to communicate results of research, without undue delay, to appropriate colleges, employers, clients and the public, to insure that copies of results are deposited at accessible libraries and repositories.

Section 3. To uphold the Society's professional and ethical standards, all publications or presentations sponsored by the Society shall be reviewed for conformity with the Society's policies as set by the Board of Directors.
SHA MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY: 1992

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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 primary 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.

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<td>24 August 1992</td>
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<td>December 1992</td>
<td>21 October 1992</td>
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Members are urged to send any news relating to historical archaeology to appropriate Newsletter Coordinators well before the deadline listed above.

1993 SHA CONFERENCE
(See Information in this Issue)
WHEN: 6-10 January 1993
WHERE: Hyatt Regency Crown Center
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1994 - Vancouver, British Columbia
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