PRESIDENT'S CORNER

The Board of Directors held their mid-year meeting on April 23rd, in conjunction with the Society for American Archaeology’s annual meeting in Anaheim. Minutes of the meeting will appear in the October 1994 issue of the Newsletter. The Society has been very busy since January, with committees and board members actively serving in many areas. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them for their efforts and encourage the membership to do so as well whenever the opportunity arises.

A highlight of the mid-year meeting was the Society’s Long-Range Plan. The Plan identifies the goals and objectives of the Society based on the purpose of the Society as stated in Article II of the Constitution (Newsletter 22(3):32-36, 1989). It also specifies action steps to be taken and establishes a schedule for each action. These goals are the basis upon which committees are formed and provide guidance for each year’s budget. They also set the professional tone for the Society by identifying those issues which are important to us. Hence the Long-Range Plan is important to all members of the Society.

As specified in 1989, the goals of the Society are:

1. To foster high professional standards among archaeologists;
2. To promote broad and timely dissemination of knowledge;
3. To advocate protection and conservation of archaeological resources;
4. To educate the public, students, professionals, and government regarding the ideals and standards of historical archaeology;
5. To increase funding for archaeology and job opportunities for archaeologists;
6. To encourage cooperation within the Society for Historical Archaeology and with other related professions and organizations;
7. To manage the Society effectively;
8. To encourage membership in the Society by all those working in historical archaeology.

The opportunity to reflect upon the Society’s mission and goals is a valuable one. Every five years the Board revisits these goals, looking for areas where we are doing well, where goals have changed, and for those that have been overlooked. This is our opportunity to define new goals, revise old ones, and identify those of special concern. This particular planning cycle has added meaning since it will carry the Society through the year 2000. I had the privilege of serving on the Board during the last planning cycle, and was pleased to see that we had accomplished so much, although there are many goals that continue to be difficult to address.
The Long-Range Planning Committee has worked hard during the past few months to revise the document and will continue to work on it between now and the next Board meeting in January. The chair of the Long-Range Planning Committee is William Lees. Committee members are James Ayres, Paul Johnston, Teresita Majewski, Stephanie Rodeffer, Lester Ross, Douglas Scott, and Donna Seifert. As a result of their deliberations we are likely to see new committees formed, some committee duties redefined, and some committee functions merged. Policies affecting publications, conferences, and our relationship with other organizations, agencies, and companies, as well as with the public, will also be evaluated. Some or all of these actions may impact you. Therefore, please feel free to participate in the process by contacting members of the committee, members of the Board, or me with questions, comments, or suggestions about the goals of the Society and ways those goals might be implemented. Our addresses can be found in the March issue of the Newsletter.

Don’t forget to send in your title and abstract for the 1995 annual meeting by June 1. Once you have done that, have a great summer!

Elizabeth J. Reitz

SHA NEWS

• SHA To Offer Sets of Historical Archaeology to International Institutions: The Society for Historical Archaeology announces the offering of sets of available back issues of its professional journal Historical Archaeology and all other available publications to select organizations from around the world. The objective of this distribution is to expand and enhance the appreciation of historical archaeology as a means of understanding the past.

The Society for Historical Archaeology will make 80 sets of back issues of Historical Archaeology available to worthy organizations that agree to care for and use them. The offer is targeted towards international and indigenous organizations involved in archaeology and historical site and resource preservation (e.g. museums, universities, professional or public agencies). The SHA asks only that the receiving organizations care for and make use of them, and that others in their immediate area with a legitimate need will have access to them.

Members of the SHA are encouraged to nominate organizations that they think would qualify and benefit from this project. Organizations can also apply directly. Nominations and inquiries should include the name and address of the organization and its contact person along with a very brief description of the organization. The deadline for nominations is October 1, 1994. Nominations and inquiries should be sent to Dr. Douglas V. Armstrong, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York 13244-1200; FAX 315/443-4860; phone 315/443-2405.


• Errata: the Council of America’s Military Past - U.S.A. was listed incorrectly on page 35 of the March 1994 issue of the Newsletter.

Teresita Majewski’s correct email address is TMAJEWSKI@ANTHRO.ARIZONA.EDU.
NOMINATIONS FOR SHA ELECTIONS

The following slate of officers has been proposed by the Nominations and Elections Committee for terms of office from 1995-1997. 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, 1994, to: J. Barto Arnold, III, 3610 Crowncrest Drive, Austin, TX 78759.

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

FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT

GLENN J. FARRIS, Associate State Archaeologist, California Department of Parks and Recreation, West Sacramento, CA. Ph.D. University of California, Davis, 1982; Research Associate, University of California, Berkeley; Member, SHA Board of Directors, 1988-1992; Chairman, SHA/CUA Annual Conference, Sacramento, CA 1986; Northern Vice-President, Society for California Archaeology, 1987-1989; President, Central California Archaeological Foundation, 1987-1989; Associate Editor, Historical Archaeology, 1988 to present; Member, Board of Directors, California Mission Studies Association, 1994. Experience: Excavation work in Israel and Norway; Principal Investigator and director of excavation at Sonoma Barracks; Fort Ross; John Marsh House; San Juan Bautista Indian Family Housing. Research Interests: Russian American sites on the Pacific Coast; Spanish and Mexican Period archaeology; archaeological numismatics; early Anglo-American settlement of California; ethnohistory, especially as derived through translation of French and Spanish documents.


Questions:

1. What skills and experience do you have that would enhance your effectiveness as an officer of the SHA?

Having served as an officer or board member in archaeological societies at the local, state and national level has exposed me to a variety of problems and situations which arise and ways of dealing with them. As general Chairperson for the 1986 Sacramento SHA meetings I had an opportunity to become familiar by name, if not in person, with a large portion of the membership. My position as an Associate Editor for Historical Archaeology these past six years has further enhanced my appreciation for this very valuable resource of the Society, not only the publication itself, but the dedicated scholars and reviewers who contribute to making it work. Despite my close association with Terra Firma, I am very appreciative and supportive of the participation and contributions of the CUA.

2. Identify two Society goals that you would emphasize and work for as an SHA officer.

Two Society goals that I would like to emphasize as president would be: (1) a closer integration of the underwater and terrestrial membership of the SHA, both in terms of presentations at the meetings and in our publications; I am especially appreciative of the well-developed international makeup of the CUA and feel that more such involvement in the terrestrial realm would enhance the Society. Recent meetings in Jamaica and Vancouver have elicited more international involvement. Since much of the history we are excavating in the United States and Canada derives from immigrant societies, it is crucial that we be able to look beyond the shores of America to learn what archaeologists in other parts of the world are doing and how it relates to our studies.

(2) It has become increasingly evident over the years how much Society members have come to appreciate and hone their archival skills. Indeed, listening to papers at the annual meetings often would lead one to believe he/she was at a history conference (except we do a better job of illustrating our talks). At the same time, we have only a tenuous official connection with the realm of formal history. I would like to promote closer interaction with historical societies and their publications, university history departments, and historians themselves in the interest of archaeologist and historians being better able to appreciate the strengths (and perhaps the weaknesses) of the other. Increasingly, I have been having articles published in historical journals on primarily archival topics and believe this to be an increasing trend for historical archaeologists. I believe that closer communication would go far to enhance better employment opportunities for members of both professions.

DOUGLAS D. SCOTT, Chief, Division of Rocky Mountain Research, Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service and Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

M.A., University of Colorado, Boulder; President, Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists; Past Nebraska representative to SAA Committee on Public Archeology; Fellow of the Center for Great Plains Studies; Past member of Board of Directors of Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists. 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; Superintendent/Curator Fort Towson Historic Site, Oklahoma 1974-75; Superintendent/Curator Fort Towson Historical Site, Oklahoma 1974-75; Montrose District Archeologist, Bureau of Land Management.
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 an officer of SHA?
   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. 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 an SHA Officer.
   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 archaeology, 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 wider advocacy base.
   
   I also see a significant issue in the area of training of new historical archeologists and the "adult education" of prehistorians and others who also work on historic era sites. The Society needs to continue its efforts in advocating more student training in historical archaeology as well as providing the driving force in developing training programs for those practicing archeologists 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 (1995-1997)

DAVID V. BURLEY, Associate Professor, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.

Former positions: University of Saskatchewan; Archaeological Survey of Alberta (Research Head); Saskatchewan Research Council and Parks Canada Prairie and Northern Region. Professional Service: Co-chair and SHA Program chair 1994 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology; Editorial Advisory Board UBC Press; Vice President American Society for Conservation Archaeology (1991-1993); Vice President, President and Past President Canadian Archaeological Association (1985-1987); Editor Canadian Archaeological Association Newsletter (1982-1985).

Questions:

1. What skills and experience do you have that would enhance effectiveness as an officer of the SHA?
   As program and co-chair for the 1994 meetings I believe I have gained considerable insight into the operations of the SHA and a broad perspective on its membership. I also have past experience as an executive member of the American Society for Conservation Archaeology and the Canadian Archaeological Association as well as serving as a committee member for several professional organizations, governments and in academia. I have been involved in historical archaeological research since the 1970s. At Simon Fraser I teach the discipline at an undergraduate level and supervise MA and PhD students in the field.

2. Identify two goals that you would work for as a Director.
   As one of the three largest archaeological societies in North America, the SHA has been able to maintain a small organization type of concern for its membership through operations and in its annual meeting. My first objective is to ensure that this treatment continues in the future and that the
BONNIE G. McEWAN, San Luis Archaeological and Historical Site, Tallahassee, Florida.


Questions:

1. What skills and experience do you have that would enhance your effectiveness as an officer of the SHA?

   My experience in archaeology dates back to the late 1970s when, as an undergraduate, I worked in CRM. In graduate school, I was a research assistant at the Florida Museum of Natural History (1980-1988) which provided me with invaluable experience regarding the unique challenges facing museums. The responsibilities of my current position which I have held since completing graduate school include research, curation, publication, interpretation, education, fundraising, and administration. In the course of my job, I work actively with universities, museums, government agencies (federal, state, and local), politicians, military and religious officials, Indian peoples, and the general public. These experiences have made me aware of the myriad issues facing historical archaeologists and have given me the skills to address them.

2. Identify two Society goals that you would emphasize and work for as an SHA officer.

   One of my goals would be to enhance SHA's potential through membership expansion and diversification. Specifically, I would work on increasing minority and interdisciplinary membership in the Society. Another primary goal would be to cultivate additional support for publications. As a member of SHA's Editorial Advisory Committee and as an Associate Editor, I have come to fully appreciate the herculean efforts of this dedicated group, headed by Ron Michael. Since publications are one of the SHA's most lasting legacies, and that which reaches the broadest audience, I would work toward securing additional institutional and financial support for this valuable aspect of the Society.

VERGIL E. NOBLE, Supervisory Archeologist, U.S. National Park Service; Adjunct Professor of Anthropology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Questions:

1. What skills and experience do you have that would enhance your effectiveness as an officer of the SHA?

   I have been involved with historical archaeology for over 20 years and have attended every SHA conference since 1976. During the past ten years, I have worked as a university professor and program administrator, as a private consultant, and now as a research archeologist for the U.S. National Park Service. In those varied positions I have undertaken field research and cultural resource management throughout much of the central United States. Moreover, regular attendance at SHA meetings has put me in touch with many of our members and has advanced my understanding of current concerns in our field. Participation in Society functions also has helped me to grow increasingly active in SHA governance and increasingly aware of SHA operations.

   My broad experience in historical archaeology and my long-term commitment to the SHA have helped me to develop a sense of what is good about our profession and what
demands change. Further, I am eager to bring my ideas to bear on the problems with which we now contend, as well as those we are liable to face in coming years. I believe that my efforts thus far in diverse Society assignments demonstrate a sustained dedication to furthering SHA goals.

2. Identify two Society goals that you would emphasize and work for as an SHA officer.

I cannot separate certain issues in historical archaeology from those of all archaeology. One might consider the problem of shipwreck salvaging, for example, to be a challenge unique to our discipline. However, I would agree with those who view it as one specific case of the more general need for all archaeologists to address cultural resource protection broadly and consistently.

Accordingly, I conclude that SHA interests would benefit from our forging stronger alliances with other sibling societies, such as the AIA, SAA, and SOPA. The process has already begun, to be sure, but it is imperative that we expand our efforts to work in concert with other groups on matters of mutual concern, including cultural resource protection, professional ethics, research and curation standards, and public education. It is no longer enough for the diverse archaeological societies simply to keep one another informed about what each is doing independently; we must now set aside any factional chauvinism and work together in common cause.

Second, it seems to me that the SHA suffers from rather sparse member participation. Not only is it at times difficult to find new persons willing to serve on Society committees or stand for election, each year only a fraction of the ballots distributed are returned. Further, though conferences are well attended, the annual business meeting rarely draws well. This perceived problem is not unique to the SHA, of course, but it does suggest one of two things: either a sizeable portion of our membership is disaffected and sees no great personal relevance in the SHA, or the Society is failing to involve its members and encourage greater interest. I maintain that it is not sufficient to set increasing membership as a goal; to build a vital SHA we should also attempt to increase fellowship and commitment among our members. As an officer, I would work toward including more members in Society affairs and toward finding new ways to meet the needs of our membership.

The goals I have identified are distinct yet can be approached through like processes. We must reach out to other organizations in order to gain substantial progress in critical arenas. We must also embrace our own members in order to serve them better and to benefit from their full engagement. The result, in my view, will be a much healthier and more effective SHA.

RUSSELL K. SKOWRONEK  Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology/Sociology, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA.  Ph.D. (1989) Anthropology, Michigan State University; MA (1983) History, Florida State University; MA (1982) Anthropology, Florida State University; BA (1979) Anthropology, University of Illinois.  Service to Professional Organizations: Chair, SHA Publications Marketing Committee 1993-present; Member, Society for Historical Archaeology, Nautical Archaeology Society, Society for California Archaeology, California Mission Studies Association, Society of Professional Archeologists.  Reviewer for National Geographic Society, National Endowment for the Humanities, and National Science Foundation Research Grant Proposals.  Historical Coordinator for the National Park Service for the Santa Clara, CA segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.  Previous Employment: Teaching - Visiting Assistant Professor, Department Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Adjunct Lecturer of Anthropology at Central Michigan, Michigan State, and Indiana/Purdue, Fort Wayne Universities.  Archaeological Collections Management: Visiting Assistant Curator of North American Archaeology, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Anthropology Division, Michigan State University Museum; Consultant Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society Museum, Whitefish Point, MI; National Park Service/Southeast Archeological Center; Survey Registrar, Illinois Archaeological Survey.  I have also established and maintained a number of archaeological conservation labs in Florida, Kentucky and Michigan.  Research Interest: Much of my research has taken a distinctive maritime perspective on the subject of transculturation and change among Native and European peoples during contact and colonization. This research has focused on the Southeast and Caribbean and recently in the western U.S. and the Philippines.  Major Publications: "European Ceramics and the Elusive "Cittie of Raleigh," Historical Archaeology 1993 (senior author with J. Walker); "Empire and Ceramics: The Changing Role of Illicit Trade in Spanish America," Historical Archaeology 1992; "The Non-Destructive Identification of Worn Coins from the Marquette Mission Site, St. Ignace, MI" American Antiquity 1990 (senior author with M. Houck); Spanish Artifacts from Santa Elena 1988 (with S. South and R. Johnson); "Ceramics and Commerce: The 1554 flota Revisited," Historical Archaeology 1987; The Legare Anchorage Shipwreck Site-Grave of HMS Fowey," International Journal of Nautical Archaeology 1987 (senior author with R. Johnson, R. Vernon and G. Fischer).

Questions:

1. What skills and experience do you have that would enhance your effectiveness as an officer of the SHA?

During the past twenty years, since my first experience on a historic site, I have had the opportunity to work on terrestrial and underwater projects while associated with academic, governmental, private, and museum departments and agencies. This research background on habitation and shipwreck sites has afforded me the opportunity to gain first-hand experience in, and insights into, the conservation and long-term preservation needs in its broadest sense as the study of humankind since the fifteenth century global expansion of Europe. As an SHA Board member with this background and this perspective I feel that I will be able to better understand the special needs and perspectives of all of our colleagues, no matter if their research area is wet or dry, if they work in academia, government, museums, or the private sector. Additionally, because much of my work has revolved around the politically volatile issues of Native American remains and shipwrecks I have learned some
of the intricacies of dealing with governmental agencies, museums, historical societies, and Native American organizations vis-a-vis the acceptance and/or display of these materials. Finally, this broad background has given me a perspective that has translated into a balanced view of our field in the classroom. This is a view that, I hope, will educate a new broader-based generation of historical archaeologists.

2. Identify two Society goals that you would emphasize and work for as an SHA officer.

In an era when political correctness is changing our view of history the importance and input of historical archaeology into this construction of the past is growing. I feel that one of the most important goals of the SHA is to promote the need for teaching historical archaeology in anthropology departments and in the public sector. Given shrinking budgets and aging faculty, universities must be made aware of the contribution of historical archaeology to anthropology in general, and specifically to our knowledge of the past. Similarly, city and state governments need to learn that it takes specialized training to adequately address historic sites. With this in mind the SHA needs to improve inter-Society relations and support through better marketing of our publications and the organization. We need to reach out to related disciplines and show them why historical archaeology is important and how it can contribute to their knowledge of the past.

FOR ADVISORY COUNCIL ON UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY


Questions:

1. What skills and experience do you have that would enhance your effectiveness as an officer of the SHA?

For the past seven years, I have worked to develop underwater archaeological research and preservation programs within government. Having worked for both a state and federal agency, and having previously worked in both the university and contract archaeology realms, I have developed a close-up view of underwater archaeological resource preservation from all angles: public and private; state and federal; academic and governmental. Along the way, I have learned to work with a diversity of constituencies and problems, providing me with the skills, perspective, and real world experience to balance solid scholarship, management, and ethics in underwater archaeology with the limitations of public funding, public policy, and conflicting public uses.

2. Identify two Society goals that you would emphasize and work for as an SHA officer.

I strongly believe that more must be done to inform and involve the general public and particularly the sports diving community about archaeology and site preservation. I would like to see the SHA as the leading forum for developing nationwide, even international educational materials, including public service announcements. This is an important responsibility which is being pursued at various levels (often through state archaeology weeks) but which would benefit from national exposure and resource-sharing. A second, allied, goal is public program and policy development. I believe that the public, properly educated, will support public funding for archaeological site preservation, if the issue is framed properly. The entire issue of archaeological site protection should be closely harnessed to broader environmental and resource protection initiatives, not pursued as a special interest agenda. An immediate priority should be ensuring energetic follow-through with the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, finding the means of publicly-funding shipwreck management programs, "jump-starting" states with no programs, and supporting development of existing programs.


Questions:

1. What skills and experience do you have that would enhance your effectiveness as an officer of the SHA?

My experience with the NPS gave me a broad background in the problems and responsibilities inherent in submerged cultural resources management, guidelines development and planning on a nation-wide basis; my experience with the non-profit educational and research group Ships of Discovery has allowed me to undertake focused intellectual research, co-manage long-term multi-year projects in remote and difficult locations, and participate in the development of museum exhibits of shipwreck remains. This macro-micro view gives me a unique perspective on the scope of problems and issues faced by underwater archaeology both within and outside the U.S. and its territories. These range from basic legislation and inventory to long term curation of extant collections and public access and interpretation of remains once the archaeology is completed.

2. Identify two Society goals that you would emphasize and work for as an SHA officer.

I see one of the most important goals of both the ACUA and the SHA is one of advocacy and outreach for the wise use and publicly-oriented interpretation of cultural remains. The ACUA embodies a diverse group that has, by extension, access to a network that can actively serve as both an intellectual and experience resource for individuals, institutions and government entities in the U.S. and beyond our borders. One goal I would like to pursue is an proactive outreach effort that would make this network more accessible and better known. My second goal is to continue to stress the importance of not just legal, but ethical and responsible behavior among underwater archaeologists.

MARTIN DEAN, Director and principal Field Officer of the United Kingdom Government’s Archaeological Diving Unit (1986-present). Honorary Lecturer at the Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies, University of St. Andrews. One time Underwater Archaeologist at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, following many years as a terrestrial archaeologist working in London. BSc from the Institute of Archaeology, University of London. Member of the Secretary of State’s Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites. Active member of the following organizations: Executive Committee and the Education Sub Committee of the Nautical Archaeological Society; the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee (Convenor of its Sub Committee); the Scottish Underwater Archaeology Forum; the Institute of Field Archaeologists, the Post-Medieval Archaeology Society, the Society for Nautical Research, and the Marine Conservation Society. Regularly give advice on archaeology underwater to national and local organizations and statutory bodies. Professional field experience on sites ranging from the Mesolithic to 19th century on land, and from the Bronze Age to 20th century underwater. Research interests include the regional variation in the development of boat and ship construction; and improving the management of the submerged cultural resource, particularly through education and outreach. Publications include c.50 reports on wreck sites for HM Government, papers in the International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and other academic journals, as well as being a major contributor and editor of Archaeology Underwater: the NAS Guide to Principles and Practice.

Questions:

1. What skills and experience do you have that would enhance your effectiveness as an officer of the SHA?

I am deeply committed to the use of education as a cultural resource management tool. Having extensive experience of working both on land and underwater, I think I can help persuade our terrestrial colleagues that archaeology underwater can make a valuable contribution to the study of the past. My role in the development of the world’s largest program in archaeological ethics and techniques for sport divers (for the NAS), and in teaching in a graduate school specializing in maritime archaeology, has given me experience of explaining archaeology to a wide range of people. I have learned to deal successfully with single-minded and greedy individuals who plunder the past for their own ends (graduate students) as well recreational divers and others with a range of preconceived and sometimes interesting ideas about archaeology, history and artifact ownership.

2. Identify two Society goals that you would emphasize and work for as an SHA officer.

I think the most important SHA goal is education because it is the key to so many other aims of the Society. SHA ideals should be communicated both directly and indirectly to identified targets through education programs, seminars, conferences and other forms of outreach. Another important SHA goal that I could make a useful contribution to is the area of public policy. My experience of these matters in Britain and NW Europe might help the SHA to develop fresh initiatives with a slightly different perspective. At the same time I could perhaps steal American ideas to take back to the Old World!

ERVAN G. GARRISON, presently Associate Professor of Anthropology and Geology at the University of Georgia. His present research focuses on archaeo-geophysics and archaeological geology. Until September 1992 he was Chief, Marine Archaeology and Maritime History Unit, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Before 1990 he was a

Directed over 50 underwater archaeological projects throughout the continental United States and Caribbean including remote sensing surveys, National Register assessments and excavations. Principal Investigator on Indiana University’s 1992 field school on the 1733 Spanish Plate Fleet wreck of the San Felipe in the Florida Keys. Current lead archaeologist with Indiana University in the survey for 15th century wrecks at La Isabela, Dominican Republic, Columbus’ settlement from 1494-1497. In addition to countless magnetometer and side-scan surveys, as well as anomaly investigations, past work has included the NRHP assessment, documentation, and excavation of numerous shipwrecks including the excavation of the gold rush-era bark La Grande in the Sacramento River, NRHP documentation of six Great Lakes vessels from whale back steamers to bulk cargo barges, documentation of two Civil War casualties in the James River, Virginia, the Confederate raider, CSS Florida and the USS Cumberland, and the excavation and data recovery on numerous Texas shipwrecks including the side wheel steamer S.S. Mary, a complete 19th century schooner, and the 19th century hopper-dredge C. B. Comstock. Apart from countless CRM manuscripts, publications include “A Reassessment of the Chronological and Typological Framework of the Spanish Olive Jar,” Historical Archaeology, 22(1):43-66, and conference presentations including “Buggery On the High Seas and the SOPA Code of Ethics,” (Richmond SHA/CUA 1991).

Questions:

1. What skills and experience do you have that would enhance your effectiveness as an officer of the SHA?

   As an officer in an international society I can call upon that experience to assist the ACUA and SHA in accomplishing their related missions in promoting research, education, ethics, and legislation. My background in private, academic and government sectors qualifies me to speak to a number of constituencies within our organization.

2. Identify two Society goals that you would emphasize and work for as an SHA officer.

   Two goals I would emphasize and work for as an SHA officer will be: (a) Continue to strengthen SHA efforts in the protection of shipwrecks-advocacy and experience in preservation management being my strengths. (b) Promote SHA efforts to create a bonafide refereed underwater proceedings. This step alone will enhance the importance and credibility of this society publication as a major vehicle for the membership’s research. This is particularly important for our students and junior members with need of such publication outlets.
(b) Lobby SOPA to address and change their Code of Ethics as they relate to archaeologists and shipwrecks. As the Code of Ethics read now, SOPA archaeologists can work hand-in-hand with salvors who mine wrecks and then subsequently sell the artifacts. This has invalidated the organization in the eyes of many, an organization which is our immediate ally. Although a separate entity, the SHA works hand-in-hand with SOPA on many archaeological issues, and many SHA members are also members of SOPA. This relationship should elicit concern from our organization about their code's ineffectiveness. With the ACUA's history of addressing ethical situations, I believe they should elect to begin dialogue with SOPA in hopes of creating code changes as they pertain to submerged sites relative to archaeologists working with salvors.

BETTY L. SEIFERT, Chief Conservator. BS/BA Chemistry/Library Science, The Texas Women's University, MLS Library Science, Rutgers University.


Previous Employment: Spring Point Museum, Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Soil Systems, Maine State Museum.

Research Interests: 1) Survey of curation and collection policies in all the states, 2) Stability of conserved organic materials, particularly wood, 3) Degradation of conservation materials in conserved artifacts.


Questions:

1. What skills and experience do you have that would enhance your effectiveness as an officer of the SHA?

With my seventeen years experience in collections management and conservation for archaeological collections, I have knowledge and skills to share with the archaeological community represented by SHA. I have worked on a local and state level to develop collections policies and management plans which emphasize the proper curation of archaeological artifacts.

2. Identify two Society goals that you would emphasize and work for as an SHA officer.

(a) I would continue to work toward increased awareness of the curation issues to be faced with the growth of collections due to increased mitigation of sites and the strain placed on institutions which store the artifacts, reports and documentation. Through my work in the State of Maryland, it has become evident that more communication and collaboration of effort is needed between archaeologists and collections managers and conservators to insure that the archaeological resource is preserved for future study.

(b) Increased dissemination of practical information on curation and conservation practices which will assist archaeologists in the field.

SHA '95 CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The SHA Annual Conference will be held at the J.W. Marriott Hotel in Washington, D.C. between January 4-8, 1995. Paper abstracts were due June 1, 1994; preregistration materials will be mailed to the membership in September. For further information contact: SHA '95, Historic St. Mary's City, MD 20686. 301/862-0974; fax 301/862-0968.

Please Note: The original Call for Papers, as published in the March 1994 Newsletter, listed the Member preregistration fee incorrectly. The actual preregistration cost for members is $60. There was a typographical error in the original material sent to the Newsletter and the committee regrets any inconvenience this may have caused. Abstracts submitted with the incorrect fee will be accepted but there will be a balance due at the meeting.

COURSES TO BE OFFERED PRIOR TO SHA CONFERENCE

Two one-day courses, sponsored by the SHA and the University of Nevada, Reno, will be held just prior to the SHA Conference on Wednesday, January 4, 1995. The fee for each is $95. For further information about the courses or to register, contact the Univ. of Nevada, Reno, Division of Continuing Education/048, Reno, NV 89557. 702/784-4046. Fax 702/784-4801.

* Assessing the Archaelogical Significance of Historical Sites, to be taught by Don Hardesty, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology at the university and past SHA President (1987). This workshop provides an overview on how to evaluate the archaeological record of historical sites for National Register eligibility. Key topics include the development of historic contexts and research designs for significance evaluation, assessing archaeological integrity, small isolated sites such as homesteads, large scale sites such as towns and mining districts, linear sites such as overland roads and railroads, industrial sites, and 20th century sites.

* Writing Effectively for the Archaeological Public, to be taught by Richard Wertime, Ph.D., a senior contributing editor of Archaeology magazine and professor of English at Beaver College in Glenside, Pennsylvania.

This workshop is for writers who wish to reach the broad lay public in the field of archaeology. It is less concerned, however, with strategies for marketing finished work than with the more essential task of writing well in the first place. It begins with the writer's need to creative self-understanding, covers the question of how writers overcome writer's
block, and proceeds to consider some of the technical devices that typify good writing - the vivid use of specifics; the tactful use of the first-person voice; strong organization that lets the reader know right away how the writing will be focused. The workshop will combine lecture material with small-group discussions of individual pieces of writing. Participants will leave with a strong overview of the editing process and the value of multiple drafting.

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

January 5, 1993

President Barto Arnold called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. at the Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, British Columbia. Present: Douglas Armstrong, Barto Arnold, James Ayres, Norman Barka, David Burley, Leland Ferguson, Susan Henry, Paul Johnston, William Lees, Teresa Majewski, Ronald Michael, Henry Miller, Vergil Noble, Elizabeth Reitz, Michael Rodeffer, Stephanie Rodeffer, Lester Ross, Donna Seifert, Theresa Singleton, Richard Waldbauer.

OLD BUSINESS

President's Remarks (Arnold): In late November he went to Washington to visit several congressional representatives and their staffs and to attend meetings with federal agencies set up by CEHP and the President's reception at the American Anthropological Association meetings. The Maritime bill introduced could provide some money for maritime preservation through scrapping ships. It was a productive trip in raising the profile of the SHA.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) Report (Johnston): The ACUA continued their usual efforts regarding ethical issues. The International Congress of Maritime Museums passed a sweeping ethical statement that covers maritime museums. He thanked the SHA for supporting the Proceedings cost overrun. The ACUA has discussed ways to make production easier and has appointed a committee of four including Robyn Woodward to meet with Michael to streamline the process. Johnston asked why there is a $500 decrease in support for the Proceedings in the 1994 budget. S. Rodeffer said there is no actual decrease. Dan Lenihan, Judy Logan and Melanie Stright were elected to the ACUA.

Conference Report (Burley): The program has about 385 papers and two discussion sessions, a Saturday plenary session with six speakers and two public lectures. Some 506 individuals preregistered and 10 registration fees were waived. The hotel is sold out with 1446 room night bookings; about 25 people are referred to other hotels. Conference funding is in good shape, as grants in excess of $20,000 were received for the plenary session and public programs; Simon Fraser University provided a $5,000 administrative grant, and Parks Canada $500.

Organizers are promoting the conference heavily in the local community and were successful in getting Bill Rathje and George Bass on television. The Press has shown a great deal of interest and organizers hope this will encourage public attendance. About 95 volunteers will work eight hours and receive free registration. Some complaints were received about charging fees for receptions to cover buses and food. The banquet has not been selling well, and Burley asked the Board to promote it. George Quimby will discuss his role in filming the Land of the War Canoes. The trade show held in conjunction with conference is not as large as expected.

Burley believes that full expenses for long-term officers of the Society like the Editor and Newsletter Editor should be covered by conference revenues. He stated that the member/non-member rate has had a negative impact on people in the local community, and he estimates a loss of substantial revenue because of this. Lees said that Kansas City organizers received a number of comments last year from local people who did not attend the meeting because of their peripheral interest and the high cost. M. Rodeffer said that a change to uniform on-site rates will discriminate against people who preregistered. Lees said that people most upset about the rates were members who were trying to avoid the appropriate fee for their situation. The Board expressed concern about how to reach nonprofessionals and encourage them to attend the meeting.

Newsletter Editor (Barka): Two hundred pages of material were published, including the annual membership list. The December issue contains Standards and Guidelines for Curation.

Secretary-Treasurer (S. Rodeffer): The Society is in good financial condition. Nan Rothschild and Diana Wall will bring a copy of the membership survey report and data to the meeting.

Business Office (M. Rodeffer): The annual Business Office report was circulated; all operations functioned well. Rodeffer requested that the Membership Committee determine whether monthly membership data are useful and should be continued. The Board requested summary data only on a monthly basis. Arnold said he used the Business Office heavily and received consistently excellent support. Miller moved to accept Rodeffer's proposal for 1994 services (seconded Armstrong; carried unanimously).

Ayres asked if the Board agreed that Society participation in regional meetings and conferences was worthwhile, as he believes little is achieved. Arnold stated we should continue for another year or two and focus on audiences we wish to reach, particularly since the Board declined commercial advertising. S. Rodeffer said the Society was represented at fewer conferences this year; poor results were correlated with unstaffed tables. Reitz stated that the Society must be visible at targeted meetings; as our presence and information is very important. Seifert used the Archaeology of Cities meeting as a way to alert educators to a source for this information. Ayres supported educating the public.

Business Office Oversight Committee (Ayres): He planned to visit the Business Office every December to review Rodeffer's procedures and office activities. Ayres had no problems with the Business Office and has reviewed the monthly reports. The Committee was asked to review the Business Office Procedures Manual by 1 February. The draft Manual will be circulated to the Board.

Mid-year Board Meeting Minutes: Reitz moved approval as published (seconded Lees; carried).

Curation Committee (Miller): The revised version of the curation standards was published in the December Newsletter with an introduction by Curtis Moyer. Miller proposed the Committee aid members in implementing the standards by developing a list of curatorial materials and setting up a hot line of 4-5 contact people. The National Park Service (NPS) expressed interest in publishing the standards and using them in training courses.

Conference Committee (M. Rodeffer): The Committee's major accomplishment is the completion of the draft conference manual; comments are requested by 15 March. Since the manual contains several changes that will directly affect the 1995 meeting, Rodeffer recommended approval to use this draft for meeting planning.

Rodeffer visited the Marriott Hotel in Washington; members will be extremely pleased with the selection, as it is centrally located and can accommodate the meeting easily. He anticipates this will be a record setting conference. He also toured the Omni Netherland Hotel in Cincinnati, which will be an effective meeting location, and one of the exceptional reception sites, the Cincinnati Museum. Tax liability problems limit the viability of the 1997 cruise meeting proposal and other options will be sought. A proposal from the local Convention Bureau was received from Alaska, but none from local contacts. Rodeffer confirmed that the Marriott facilities in Atlanta could accommodate the 1998 meeting during his visit with Pat Garrow and Bob Fryman. The NPS has agreed to be a co-sponsor and publish the program. He recommended the Board accept Atlanta for 1998; the Board discussed this option.

Reitz moved to accept the conference manual for the Washington meeting on a tentative basis so organizers will have clear operating instructions, with final approval at the mid-year meeting (seconded Seifert). Rodeffer summarized the major changes from current practice: 1) The abstract fee will be conference registration; late abstracts will pay the late registration fee. This is a common practice of other anthropological societies and should make participants more responsive to abstract deadlines. 2) The Program Committee will serve as the abstract review panel. If ethical questions arise about an abstract, it will be reviewed by the Presidential Panel. 3) The Program Committee will be composed
of the Program Coordinator and Program Chairs to improve administration. The Program Coordinator will receive abstracts and send information to the Program Chairs. The Board discussed concerns about whether the President should be involved in reviewing abstracts. The motion was carried unanimously.

Lees said that the Conference Committee also has discussed establishing a revolving fund to support conferences. He believes that the excess above required proceeds should be allocated to conference activities, like subsidies for students. Concerns were raised about the relationship between raising outside funds and the minimum amount the Society requires each meeting to generate. Rodeffer suggested referring this issue to the Committee so recommendations could be prepared for the Budget Committee and the Board.

Governmental Affairs (Miller): This was a very active year, smoothly facilitated by CCHP, Inc. The SHA is taking more prominent role in preservation and cultural resources protection. Work on securing Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act funding was minimally successful as $22.3 million was appropriated. Efforts to secure funding for historical archaeology research and curation continued, and testimony supporting the National Endowment for the Humanities was presented.

Seifert and John Sprinkle continued to represent the Society on the National Preservation Coordinating Council (NPCC), which completed position papers for the Clinton Administration and met with new NPS Director Roger Kennedy. Kennedy emphasized educating the public about archaeology. He will appoint one of his staff as liaison with the preservation community before March. The Board discussed their concern that the National Trust has not been sympathetic to or knowledgeable about archaeology. Seifert wrote a letter encouraging the Trust to more actively address archaeological concerns. A task force of 8-10 people including Lynne Lewis and Paul Johnston was convened, and the potential for cooperation has improved.

Arnold reminded Board members to contact the Governmental Affairs Committee and visit their congressional representative whenever they are in Washington. Johnston is setting up a Maritime Conference and is encouraging attendees to do the same. Ross suggested working with the Archaeological Conservancy as they have been the best voice for historical archaeology in California.

Miller recommended that the Committee focus on the following tasks in 1994: 1) working aggressively with the NPCC to enhance their understanding of archaeology; 2) making certain that Federal agencies are aware of the need for archaeological research; 3) supporting NAGPRA funding; 4) emphasizing the National Maritime Heritage Program; and 5) monitoring legislation, particularly property rights. Seifert will chair the Committee.

Seifert met this summer with a group to discuss professional qualification standards, but has been unsuccessful in tracking progress. Public hearings may be held in January or February. She is concerned about sentiments of some Federal agency staff that the current standards are basically acceptable. Waldbauer stated that the Society must keep contacting NPS staff about the status and said that organizations like SHA could press for establishing standards in California. Ross suggested the SHA should press for proposed changes to be published before final adoption.

Membership Committee (Reitz): The overlap with the Publications Marketing and Intersociety Relations Committees has caused some duplication of effort and some missed opportunities. The committee chairs will meet to determine how they will function and interrelate.

Arnold stated that one job of the Membership Committee is distributing brochures/posters. The card mailed with the ballot produced 75-80 requests for ca. 3000 brochures. The Business Office is now coding brochures to determine their origin. The Membership Committee should assess whether this is an effective campaign.

Reitz believes the Society should start recruiting undergraduates interested in pursuing a degree in historical archaeology. The draft "Guide to Graduate Programs" is available. Only 35 of 70 questionnaires were returned, and an effort will be made to secure additional responses before the 1 June deadline. The Guide is scheduled for publication in the October Newsletter and will be distributed free of charge to all Departments of Anthropology in the AIA guide so it can be used by advisors. The Guide may also be distributed through Internet.

"Opportunities in Historical Archaeology" needs updating. Reitz will appoint an ethnically diverse committee of young professionals from the MTV generation to revise the brochure for a high school/college audience. Majewski will provide technical expertise.

Reitz moved that the Procedures Manual be changed so the Membership Committee Chair is a member appointed by the President (seconded S. Rodeffer). The Board believes that requiring a Board member to chair the committee highlights its importance. The motion was withdrawn and a co-chair will be appointed.

Nominations and Elections Committee (Ferguson): He welcomed President-elect Seifert and new Directors Majewski and Ross, and recognized that S. Rodeffer was reelected Secretary-Treasurer. Nominations from the floor were received for Board and ACUA positions. All nominees received a substantial numbers of votes; 1667 ballots were distributed and 31.6% returned. George Teague and Gloria Fenner verified the results. Arnold welcomed nominations for nominees for the next election. Nominations from the floor are allowed by the by-laws and welcomed by the Committee.

Professional Standards Committee (Lees): The Committee reviewed the standards SHA endorses, which also are the standards established by the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA). The SOPA Focus this year was on standards in historical archaeology. Key recommendations include increasing requirements in training and experience in archival research (including documentation), fieldwork, laboratory experience, and field supervision and adding lab supervision. Assuming the recommendations are approved by the Board, they will be forwarded to SOPA for consideration at their annual meeting this spring.

The Committee will continue work this year with the standards in Documentary Research and Underwater Archaeology. Reitz moved to accept the Committee report (seconded Ayres).

Ross raised a concern about prehistoric archaeologists doing historical archaeological work. SOPA's response to this one grievance was less than satisfactory, and a problem exists between the grievance process and certification requirements. He suggested the recommendations should address this issue. The motion was tabled until Saturday to enable the committee to consult with Charles Cleland, the SHA representative to SOPA.

Public Education and Information Committee (Reitz): A written report was received from Elizabeth Comer indicating progress had been made on the pop-up display and brochure, but she could not be reached for additional details, since she is out of the country for several months.

NEW BUSINESS

Reappointment of Editor (Arnold): Ayres moved the reappointment of Ronn Michael as Editor (seconded Lees; carried unanimously). The Board recognized the Editor's significant accomplishments.

NPS Task Force: Noble was appointed by the NPS to a Task Force to develop an Archaeology Handbook to serve as the technical supplement to NPS-28.

Reviews: Arnold recommended increasing the number of reviews. Ferguson commented that he would increase the teaching value of Historical Archaeology, as reviews are critical in classes. The Board discussed options for and values of increasing the review component of the journal. Arnold appointed a Committee on Increasing Reviews composed of Ferguson (Chair), Arnold, Michael, and Roderick Sprague and requested a proposal at the mid-year Board meeting.

NPS Topics (Waldbauer): Waldbauer brought greetings from Departmental Consulting Archeologist (DCA) Frank McMahanon and Assistant Secretary, Fish, Wildlife, and Parks George Frampton. The Assistant Secretary enthusiastically supported attendance at this meeting and encouraged Federal and State historic preservation officers to be represented.

Waldbauer stressed the importance of the DCA working with professional societies on topics of mutual interest and presented information on public education, underwater resources, and National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). Dan Haas will coordinate public education activities, which will focus on improving school and collegiate curricula. Technical briefs and other materials will be combined to produce a public archaeology course notebook. Waldbauer described the "Teaching with Historic Places" lesson plans. He encouraged the Society to promote these resource materials and become actively involved in their production.

Waldbauer is coordinating efforts related to submerged resources. Basic information about the status of State programs has been compiled. He is interested in pursuing programs to protect underwater sites and interact with multi-state and multi-jurisdictional organizations. Arnold stated that the Society definitely would provide input.
Waldauer requested the Society’s participation in the NHL program, as archaeological properties are underrepresented (less than 10% of the total) and one-third of the Priority 1 endangered NHLs are archaeological. Review of new archaeological nominations is conducted by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) under Cooperative Agreement with the NPS. Since many nominations deal with historic archeological sites, the Advisory Board member Carol Cowan-Ricks wanted SHA to be formally represented in the process. Two SHA members, Barto Arnold and Mary Beaudry, were added to the SAA Committee. The new theme study relating to the historic context period in the northeast will be published in 1995. Waldauer encouraged SHA to be directly involved with development of the labor history context and individual nominations.

Ayres voiced concern about the lack of recognition that structures recognized as National Register and NHL properties also have archaeological components. Waldauer stated that he is working with the SHA Committee to address this issue and encouraged SHA members to become involved.

Waldauer read the following resolution: Whereas, the NPS is the agency responsible for the management of the NHL Program that was created as part of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461, et seq.) and the NPS currently undertakes an initiative to improve the representation of archaeological properties as NHLs and the NHL Archeology Advisory Committee is organized to cooperatively undertake activities relating to that archeology initiative and includes at least two members of the SHA; and whereas the SHA is an organization of professional archaeologists and others who are concerned about the interpretation and preservation of archeological resources; and the SHA as an organization and through its membership can provide substantial contributions to the understanding of American labor history through analyses and interpretation of material culture, particularly as it relates to evidence about populations or historical phenomena for which there is none but the archeology record; therefore

Be it resolved, that the SHA and SHA should cooperate to promote and facilitate participation by SHA members in activities relating to completing the NHL Theme Study on American Labor History. These activities may include, but are not limited to: 1) assistance in identifying key archeological structures, districts, or sites in American labor history; 2) preparation or review of documents to nominate properties as NHLs; 3) preparation or review of text relating to interpretations of material culture evidence that may be incorporated into the Theme Study or its guidelines; 4) efforts to facilitate cooperation with other historic preservation organizations, such as the Society for Industrial Archaeology, that may be concerned with the objectives of the American Labor History Theme Study; 5) liaison regarding the Theme Study through the NHL Archeology Committee; and 6) participation in a workshop about the Theme Study to be conducted as part of the 1995 annual meeting of the SHA to be held in Washington, DC. Miller moved adoption of the resolution as read (seconded Ferguson, carried unanimously).

National Battlefield Program (Henry): Last year SHA approved a cooperative joint venture with the NPS in developing a brochure for the general public about archeology on battlefields. The Cooperative Agreement is nearly complete. The SHA will establish an Advisory Committee to review the concept, content, distribution, and design for a brochure; provide the SHA logo; print and distribute the brochure; and retain a quantity of brochures for future use. The NPS will provide approximately $20-25,000, and Henry, as the contact person, will prepare the text, provide camera ready copy, and send mailing labels. The Advisory Committee includes Bill Lees, Doug Scott, Jan Townsend, and Mike Rodeffer. The concept paper was sent to State Historic Preservation Offices and a variety of organizations, but few comments were received. The available comments emphasize the importance of clearly explaining archaeological values and why digging is inappropriate.

Editor’s Report (Michael): Few changes of substance occurred this year; all issues were printed generally on schedule. The Curio series is becoming problematic, as no issues were completed this year. A decision needs to be made about whether to save the series. The concept is very good, and several manuscripts are nearly complete. Judy Tordoff replaced Ayres as a review editor and Noble replaced Kathleen Gilmore as Memorials Editor. Memorials for Rey Ruppe and Kathleen Gilmore were added to the SAA Committee. The new theme study relating to the historic contact period in the northeast will be published in 1995. Waldauer encouraged SHA to be directly involved with development of the labor history context and individual nominations.

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1994 Conference (David Burley): The Conference was a success with 606 full registrations and about 35 day registrations. He secured grants to support the public programs; the meeting was well in the black. He thanked SHA for the opportunity to host the meeting and praised the organizing committee. Arnold thanked Burley for a job well done.

Government Affairs (Henry Miller): CEHP has been actively reviewing bills and Donna Seifert participated in the NFCC, raising consciousness about archaeology. The Committee reviewed regulations, attempted to secure funding for implementing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and tried to encourage funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Institute of Museum Services. Arnold made a whirlwind visit to Washington in November to discuss policies and programs. Seifert will serve as Committee Chair in 1994. Arnold stated that Kathleen Schamel (CEHP) works very hard for the Society and expressed appreciation.

Nominations and Elections (Leland Ferguson): The election went well: 1667 ballots were sent out, with about a 31% return. Nominations from the floor were received for Board and ACUA positions. All candidates received respectable numbers of votes. Donna Seifert was chosen President-elect; Teresita Majewski and Lester Ross, Directors; and Stephanie Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer. He encouraged members to recommend individuals to the Nominations and Elections Committee or to nominate candidates from the floor.

Membership Committee (Elizabeth Reitz): The Committee principally represented SHA at various meetings. Noble will assume responsibility for maintaining the network with avocations and local and regional groups. Majewski will prepare a recruitment flyer for careers in historical archaeology to target undergraduates, and particularly to recruit minority groups to the profession. Reitz has prepared a draft "Guide to Graduate Programs" and encouraged those who did not send in descriptions of programs offering masters or doctoral degrees in historical or underwater archaeology to do so by 1 June. The Guide will be published in the October Newsletter, be made available over Internet, and be mailed to all Anthropology departments.

Employment Opportunities (Sara Mascia): She received 38 new resumes to total 169, and 31 job announcements, most in cultural resource management. She encouraged people to send job announcements so she can pass information on to the membership.

Arnold recognized outgoing officers: Leland Ferguson, Donna Seifert, and Henry Miller for their service to the Society and thanked Tef and Mike Rodeffer for helping him. He turned the gavel over to President Elizabeth Reitz.

NEW BUSINESS

Resolutions (Bill Lees): Be it resolved that the Society for Historical Archaeology expresses its sorrow and regret at the passing of Past President John Rick, Harrington Medalist Carlyle S. Smith, Audrey Noel Hume, and Past ACUA Chair Rey Ruppe, all of whom contributed to the development and promotion of historical archaeology in its broadest sense. Be it further resolved that the Society, on the occasion of its 27th Annual Meeting, wishes to express its heartfelt appreciation and thanks for a job well done to all of those involved in creating a very successful meeting: Conference Co-Chairs Thomas F. Beasley and David V. Burley, whose organizational abilities are reflected by an excellent conference; SHA Program Chair David V. Burley; ACUA Program Chair Robyn P. Woodward; Local Arrangements under the capable hands of Michael P. Paris; Registration Chair Ingrid Nystrom, for her efficient handling of the registration process; Volunteer Committee Chair Sandra R. Sauer, and all of the many volunteers who worked so hard to ensure a successful meeting; Conference Arrangements Committee members James P. Delgado, Charles D. Moore, Wilma Wood, and especially Andrew J. Barton and John R. McDavid and Darrah Hopper will coordinate Womens Caucus activities in Cincinnati. The Caucus is concerned about having child care. Next year the Caucus will bring in a speaker to address what is discrimination and how to recognize it. Reitz asked for other names for the Caucus.

Be it further resolved that the Society expresses its gratitude to outgoing President J. Barto Arnold for his year of dedicated service toward achieving the goals and missions of the Society. Be it further resolved that the Society appreciates the outstanding contributions of its outgoing Directors, Donna J. Seifert and Henry M. Miller; outgoing ACUA members Paul Hundley and Sheli O. Smith, and the Society's immediate Past President Leland G. Ferguson. (Seconded Doug Scott; carried unanimously).

1995 Meeting (Washington): Tim Riordan invited the members to attend the Washington meeting to experience a unique blend of professional and social opportunities. JW Marriott, flagship hotel of the chain, located on Pennsylvania Avenue, has provided incredible rates. Organizers hope to have a reception in the Capitol Rotunda and will emphasize connections with Federal agencies. Interesting tours are developing.

1996 Meeting (Cincinnati): Marcy Gray invited members to Cincinnati in 1996 to the meeting co-sponsored by Gray and Pape, Inc.; the University of Kentucky; and Cincinnati Museum of Natural History. TheOmni Netherland Plaza Hotel, the conference site, was built in the 1930s and is a premier landmark of French Art Deco architecture. Room rates are excellent. Several special events are planned, including a reception at the Union Terminal, now the home of the Cincinnati Natural History and Historical Society Museums, beer tasting, and excellent day tours. The meeting was adjourned at 5:05 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

January 8, 1994

President Elizabeth Reitz called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m. at the Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, British Columbia. Present: Douglas Armstrong, Barto Arnold, James Ayres, Norman Barks, Mary Beaudry, Robert Fryman, Barbara Garrow, Pat Garrow, Paul Johnston, William Lees, Teresita Majewski, Elizabeth Reitz, Michael Rodeffer, Stephanie Rodeffer, Lester Ross, Nan Rothschild, Kathleen Schamel, Donna Seifert, Theresa Singleton, Diana Wall, Martha Williams.

OLD BUSINESS

Gender Issues Report (Reitz): Rothschild and Wall transferred the survey report to the Society. Reitz expressed appreciation to them for their efforts. Wall stated that the report to SHA specifically addresses the questions referred to them by the Board.

Gender and Minority Issues Committee (Reitz): The Gender Issues Committee was expanded to include minority issues and is composed of males and females of minority groups. The Committee's charge is to read the membership survey and make recommendations by the mid-year meeting. Chair Beaudry said the Committee needs to consider how to proceed. The Committee is separate from the Womens Caucus, co-chaired by Elizabeth Prine and Shell Smith. Carol McDavid and Darragh Hopper will coordinate Womens Caucus activities in Cincinnati. The Caucus is concerned about having child care. Next year the Caucus will bring in a speaker to address what is discrimination and how to recognize it. Reitz asked for other names for the Committee, particularly Native Americans and Hispanics.

Public Education and Information Committee (Williams): Reitz appointed Williams as Committee Chair. The Committee will be reconstituted to include representation from the CUA and SHA, with a regional distribution. Working relationships will be reestablished with SAA to minimize duplication. One goal is to bring two career flyers to photo-ready status by the end of the year to be reviewed by the Board. A slide show on the contributions of historical archaeology will be prepared for distribution to educators. This may lead to a future video and possibly be incorporated into a teaching kit. The public education column in the Newsletter will showcase successful programs in public interpretation throughout the country. The Committee will assist Conference organizers in arranging a session for the 1995 meeting to make the public aware
of historical archaeology. Williams will assess the budget request for these activities. Arnold asked about the plans to complete the pop-up display; Reitz indicated information will be available at the mid-year meeting.

CHEA, Inc. (Schamel): She encouraged members to join if they can be helpful. Seifert stated that members should more actively use CHEA as an information resource. Arnold thanked Schamel for facilitating his trip to Washington for information and lobbying. Reitz urged Henry Miller to include a sheet in the registration packet about how to contact the Congressional delegation.

1998 Meeting in Atlanta: Following a brief presentation by Pat Garrow, Lees moved to accept Atlanta for 1998 (seconded Ayres; carried unanimously).

ACUA Report (Johnston): The ACUA appreciated Reitz and Seifert attending the meeting and offering advice on expediting the Proceedings. Four candidates have accepted nomination: Toni Carrell, David Cooper, Martin Dean, and Betty Seifert, with two more to be announced. The ACUA hosted a brief presentation by Dick Waldhauer, but is not clear about what can be done. Arnold suggested this was a wonderful opportunity for multiple cooperative efforts and some funds may be available. S. Rodeffer will assess the possibilities of using the Cooperative Agreement. Reitz will move toward a response by the mid-year meeting.

Nominations and Elections Committee (Arnold): Candidates for President-elect: Glenn Farris and Doug Scott; Directors pending.

Mid-Year Meeting (Reitz): The meeting is scheduled in conjunction with the SAA and was set for 23 April, 8:45 a.m., Anaheim, California.

Standards Committee Report (Lees): All issues raised in the previous Board meeting were discussed and resolved. Arnold moved to approve the draft (seconded Ross; carried). The report will be presented to SOPA.

Charges to Committees (Reitz): Procedures Manual: Doug Scott will continue as Committee Chair; Reitz requested that he bring draft revisions of the procedures manual to the mid-year meeting. Long Range Planning: Develop and revise goals for the mid-year meeting and send suggested revisions for the procedures manual to Scott by 1 March. Business Office Oversight: Review business office procedures manual and make other recommendations that are actionable in the general procedures manual by 1 March. Book Review Committee: Send thoughts to Rick Sprague. All other Board members should read the procedures manual carefully, submitting comments to committee chairs by 1 Feb.

Subcommittee on Conferences (Lees): Members considered whether some conference proceeds over revenue should be earmarked for conference enhancement funds. Conference organizers are concerned about our expectations for proceeds from the meeting, and these concerns must be addressed. Arnold suggested that enhancing the meeting need not necessarily be tied to funds. Continuing education sessions a day or two before the meeting would be beneficial. Further discussion will be held at the mid-year meeting.

Editorial Advisory Committee (Michael): Two issues were considered. The Committee recommended taking no action on the invitation from University Microfilms to put the journal on CD ROM and advised conducting further research on requests from professors to reprint articles from the journal for classroom use because of copyright restrictions. Arnold moved to accept the report (seconded Johnston; carried).

Curriculum Material (Reitz): Reitz asked Majewski to pursue the possibility of developing some curriculum material related to college education. Matt Emerson suggested this approach and will solicit ideas about themes and topics. Majewski and Emerson will coordinate a new column for the Newsletter on teaching historical archaeology.

Budget Committee (S. Rodeffer): The Committee encouraged the President-elect to make early Committee Chair appointments and require the submission of a budget proposal. The Secretary-Treasurer will prepare information on budgeting to accompany the Committee appointment notifications.

The Committee observed that there have been numerous problems with a budget that is essentially static after the mid-year meeting per the requirements of the Board. To provide more flexibility at minimal cost to the Society, the Committee recommended: 1) the President be authorized to make line item changes of up to $500 in Committee budgets; provided that the work to be done is consistent with the purpose of the Committee; 2) the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to pay up to 10% or $1,000, whichever is greater, over budget line items; 3) the Budget Committee be authorized to approve expenditures of 10-20% or $5,000 above budget line items, whichever is greater, and the Board would approve all changes in excess of these amounts; and 4) an opportunity be provided to revise the budget in September or October. Requests for changes will be solicited by the Secretary-Treasurer and forwarded to the Board for review by mail ballot or conference call at the President's discretion. Michael moved acceptance of these revisions (seconded Armstrong). Considered were costs of polling the Board, concerns about losing the ability to have face-to-face discussions about new budget items, and the problems with new committee chairs developing workable budgets in concert with the budget cycle. The motion was withdrawn. Michael moved acceptance of recommendations 1-3 (seconded Armstrong; carried). Arnold moved approval of recommendation 4 (seconded Michael). This includes all new items and requested line item increases. Discussion centered on the concerns previously voiced. The motion failed. S. Rodeffer moved to postpone discussion to the mid-year meeting (seconded Michael; carried).

The Committee made the following recommendations to reduce the Society's inventory, and thereby decrease storage costs: 1) send complete sets of the Society's publications to deserving domestic and foreign institutions, with the provision that the organization become a member; 2) that the President appoint a committee to establish criteria for distributing these publications and prepare a list of up to 25 places as recommended recipients; and 3) reduce Special Publication #4 to 150 copies and offer copies over this amount to the ACUA free of charge provided they pay shipping; otherwise discard the volumes. Michael moved to accept the reduction of Special Publication #4 (seconded Seifert; carried). Michael moved to accept recommendations 1 and 2 with the proviso that the recipient be a SHA member for three years after receipt (seconded Ayres; carried). Sponsors will be sought. Reitz appointed Armstrong to chair the Inventory Reduction Committee, with members Norman Barka, Kathy Deagan, and Chuck Orser.

The Committee recommended adoption of the proposed budget with the following changes: decrease printing Historical Archaeology and the Newsletter to $45,500; increase journal editing to $13,500; delete Presidential supplies ($500) and increase discretionary fund by $500, and add shipping ($500) to the Public Education and Information Committee. Michael moved to accept the revised budget (seconded Johnston; carried).

NEW BUSINESS

Proceedings: To try to respond to difficulties related to the editorship of the Proceedings, Seifert moved that the SHA Editor appoint an Underwater Proceedings Editor for a three-year term, with the Proceedings Editor reporting to the SHA Editor. The Proceedings Editor will be responsible for preparing the annual Proceedings in accordance with the SHA Underwater Proceedings Guidelines (seconded Michael). Seifert hopes that continuity will make the preparation process less difficult.

Johnston stated that he wished this proposal had been raised at the ACUA meeting. He said that one benefit of serving as Underwater Program Chair is the opportunity for that person to have a publication. Although Seifert’s idea is good from an administrative standpoint, it eliminates an important perk and would reduce the incentive for a person to work hard on the meeting. Lee said that the Terrestrial Program Chair does not have the same incentive, but conference organizers have had no difficulty getting exceptional individuals to fill the position. He suggested that the Water Program Chair could be co-editor or possibly the principal editor.

Michael said that he spends the same amount of time on the Proceedings as all the chairs of the SHA publications together. This approach would eliminate the necessity of obtaining people annually, and provide the continuity that will guarantee that copy is ready for printing when it arrives. Johnson said that a procedures manual could help this problem and the ACUA is committed to assembling one. Ross observed that this motion would cut the feet out from the current practice, and would mean fewer meetings for the Board.

Michael said that he has not observed that the Underwater Program Chair believes that preparing the Proceedings is a plum. Although ACUA has reiterated this position, Proceedings editors have done less and less. Armstrong believes this proposal is in the interest of the ACUA. Lees commented that this approach provides more philosophical integration and he sees this as a move toward the Society embracing this publication fully. Michael said that the three-year
The Division of Fellowships and Seminars - provides direct support to scholars. The Administration proposed a decrease from $17.719 million to $17.660 million. Contained within this division is the Travel to Collections Programs that enables individual scholars to travel to humanities research collections housed at libraries, archives, museums and other repositories in the United States and abroad. SHA urged the Committee to restore $100,000 for these grants which have not been funded since fiscal 1993. Travelling to collections is vital to identify artifacts, compare sites, and meet with other professionals. Collections are often too fragile or valuable to be loaned and, therefore, travel to the institution is the only way research can be conducted. If not funded, collections research in historical archaeology will continue to be severely hindered. Fellowships for University Teachers provide grants for faculty from PhD-granting universities to do full-time independent study and research in the humanities.

Fellowships for College Teachers and the Independent Scholars Program provide support for teachers in colleges and universities, individuals employed by schools, museums, libraries, and independent scholars to undertake full-time study and research in the humanities.

Dissertation Grants Programs and study grants for College and University Teachers support college and university teachers performing independent study to increase knowledge and enrich their understanding of the humanities. Young Scholars Programs and the Summer Stipends are vital to young historical archaeologists just entering the field since these provide support for college and university teachers and individuals employed by schools, museums, and libraries to undertake full-time research for two summers.

The Preservation and Access Division - provides grants for projects that will preserve and increase the availability of resources important for research, education and public programming in the humanities. SHA expressed its concern over the continuing decrease in funds for this division which is slated to receive only $22.981 million in fiscal 1995. SHA urged the Committee to restore funding to the fiscal 1993 level of $23.5 million. Within this division, the following programs have significant effects on historical archaeology:

Library and Archival Materials - provides grants for preservation projects, preservation education, conservation treatment, and projects to increase public understanding of preservation. In addition, grants are provided for cataloging, archiving, and microfilming of information.

The National Heritage Preservation Program provides grants to assist institutions to stabilize material cultural collections important to the humanities. Many of these objects are inadequately stored, making them inaccessible to scholars and curators.

The Public Programs Division - fosters public understanding and appreciation of the humanities through projects such as interpretive exhibits, radio and television programs, lectures, symposia and printed materials. SHA supported the continued funding of the Public Programs Division and urged the Committee to provide at least the same level of funding as last year, $25.309 million, instead of the Administration request of $25.225 million. Programs of note include: Humanities Projects in the Media, supporting the planning, writing, and production of television and radio programs for a general audience.

SHA TESTIFIES FOR THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Reported by Kathleen Schamel and Grant Farrar
CEHP Incorporated

On May 9, SHA Government Affairs chair Donna Seifert made her first appearance before a Congressional committee. She outlined the SHA’s views on the fiscal 1995 budget for the National Endowment for the Humanities, one of the most important sources of funding for historical archaeological research in the United States. The testimony was presented to the House Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, which handles funding for NEH and NEA.

SHA’s testimony supported increased funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities in several key programs which have a direct effect on historical archaeology. The following summary highlights SHA’s statement.

The Division of Education Programs - supports grants to sciences and humanities, history projects, and education in the humanities. Funding for the Division of Education Programs has decreased over the last several years; the fiscal 1995 amount is $18.121 million. SHA requested a total of $21 million. Examples of division programs supporting historical archaeology include the Higher Education in the Humanities Program, which supports college and university faculty, national conferences, curriculum development, and faculty study programs. The Elementary and Secondary Education in the Humanities Program benefits historical archaeology since it supports national and regional summer institutes, and special projects designed to improve the teaching of the humanities in elementary and secondary schools, in partnership with museums, colleges and universities. Science and Humanities Programs contribute to historical archaeological research since they focus upon developing courses and curricula based on coherent and systemic linkages between natural science, social sciences and the humanities.
Projects in Museums and Historical Organizations supports the planning and implementation of exhibitions, the interpretation of historical sites, and the production of related publications and educational programs. Public Humanities Projects support projects designed to increase public understanding of the humanities, especially for projects of national significance.

Research Programs Division - provides funds for publication and translation of significant work in the humanities, interpretive studies, and research opportunities offered through independent research centers and scholarly organizations. SHA urged the Committee to restore the funding level for the Interpretive Research and Reference Materials programs to their fiscal 1993 levels of $4.238 million and $5.047 million, respectively. Interpretive Research supports many of the most important archaeological projects on historic sites in this country. So far this year, three major archaeological investigations in North America have received grant funding. Archaeological excavation in San Luis, Florida will ascertain the impact of Spanish contact on the Native American population. Archaeology of the Hermitage’s Slave Community, Andrew Jackson’s home, will record the conditions of life within the slave community. A scholarly study and publication will demonstrate research findings on the Oneonta culture of the Upper Mississippi Valley. In addition to this important research, 17 other archaeological projects taking place around the world have received grants as well. Another component of this division, Reference Materials, improves and expands the nation’s research base by compiling writings and producing scholarly books.

The Office of Challenge Grants - provides funds for institutions to develop new sources of long-term support for educational, scholarly, and public programs. SHA recognizes the importance of this office for creating public/private partnerships. The Society urged that funding of $14.228 million be appropriated.

Copies of the SHA’s testimony are available from CEHP. Contact Kathleen Schamel (202) 293-1774 for more information.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

• Journal to Recommend Publication: The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA) announces the revival of its publication Old-Time New England, a journal devoted to the architecture, household furnishings, domestic arts, manners and customs, and material culture of the New England people. After a seven year hiatus, SPNEA plans to recommence publication of the journal in March 1995.

Featuring pictorial, descriptive, and analytic presentations of architecture and artifacts of historical and aesthetic interest, essays on methods of identifying, interpreting, and preserving artifacts, and explorations of social history, regional craftsmanship, and aspects of daily life, Old-Time New England constitutes a valuable resource for students of New England and American history and culture, and offers fascinating reading for those interested in regional history, architecture, and antiques.

Past articles have covered such diverse topics as the social and architectural history of Beacon Hill, the makers of Copley’s picture frames, the availability of lime and masonry construction in New England 1630-1733, the restoration of original paints in an eighteenth century house, the Egyptian revival in Boston, and nineteenth century Vermont country weddings.

Old-Time New England is now accepting submissions for the March 1995 issue. Manuscripts - on 3 1/2” disk as well as in hard copy, along with photocopies of illustrations - should be mailed to: Editor, Old-Time New England, SPNEA, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02114.

Articles may range from 500 to 7,000 words in length and should be typed double spaced, preferably in Microsoft Word on a Macintosh disk. Format should conform to the University of Chicago Press’s Manual of Style. Citations should be in endnote rather than footnote form. Authors who wish their submissions returned should enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Once an article is accepted for publication, professional-quality black-and-white photographs of illustrations must be provided.

Manuscripts must be received by July 15, 1994, for consideration for the March issue. Manuscripts received thereafter will be considered for forthcoming issues. The deadline for receipt of manuscripts for the next issue is December 1, 1994.

Old-Time New England will be a benefit of membership in SPNEA. For further information, please write to SPNEA Membership, 141 Cambridge St., Boston, MA 02114.

Founded in 1910, SPNEA is a museum of cultural history that preserves, interprets, and collects buildings, landscapes, and objects reflecting New England life from the 17th century to the present.

• HISTARCH: Announcing a new discussion group in Historical Archaeology. Historical archaeology is a developing discipline in several parts of the world. HISTARCH is designed to facilitate communication between people interested in such topics as New World Colonial archaeology, material culture studies, military sites archaeology, independent archaeological and archaeological method and theory. We hope that contributors will include both terrestrial and underwater researchers. We also encourage contributions by specialists and students in related fields such as history, ethnohistory, historical architecture, maritime studies, and art history. We hope that users will find HISTARCH a convenient place to post announcements, calls for papers, and reviews of current literature. To subscribe to HISTARCH, send the following command to LISTSERV@ASUACAD or LISTSERV@ASUVINRE,ASU.EDU in the BODY of email: SUBSCRIBE HISTARCH Your-first-name Your-last-name. For example, SUBSCRIBE HISTARCH Hugo O’Connor. Owners: Anita Cohen-Williams (IACAGC@ASUACAD or IACAGC@ASUVINRE,ASU.EDU) and Jack S. Williams (ATJSW@ASUACAD or ATJSW@ASUVINRE,ASU.EDU).

• Montpelier Archaeology Internships: Montpelier, the lifelong home of James Madison and a museum property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is currently seeking interns in Archaeology Research. Interns will work with the Montpelier Archaeologist on a specific archaeological project.
For more information call Candace Boyer, Museum Educator, at 703/672-0019.

**NEH Proposals:** The Division of Research Programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities welcomes applications for projects in Old World and New World archaeology. The Endowment is particularly interested in projects that focus on preparing the results of excavations for scholarly and popular publications. Support is also available for work on both foreign and American sites, survey, excavation, materials analysis, laboratory research, artifact preservation, and field reports. Funds for excavation are limited to $20,000 in outright funds per year; additional support is available through federal matching funds. Awards usually range from $10,000 to about $150,000 for up to three years’ duration, depending upon the size of the project. The deadline is **October 15, 1994**, for projects beginning no earlier than March of the next year. For application materials and further information write or call: Archaeology Projects/Interpretive Research, Division of Research Programs, Room 318, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20506. 202/606-8210.

**James Mooney Award:** The Southern Anthropological Society is pleased to announce that the 1993 James Mooney Award for the best presentation of anthropological scholarship on the South or Southerners in 1991 or 1992, goes to Dr. Leland Ferguson of the Univ. of South Carolina, and the Smithsonian Press, for Uncommon Ground: Archaeology and Early African America, 1650-1800. The award of $500 was presented to Dr. Ferguson at the Society’s annual meeting in April, 1994, in Atlanta.

**REQUEST FOR INFORMATION**

- **Historical Archaeology Bibliographies Wanted:** While actually getting one’s hand on references will remain a problem, assembling bibliographies is increasingly easier, thanks to computers. Within a few years we will be using telecommunications for much of our library research. In the meantime, however, I would like to exchange bibliographies on disk. I have assembled extensive bibliographies on the plantation South (>500 entries), military in the West (>1200 entries), Micronesia (>250 entries), and the Klondike Gold Rush (>900), among others. While I want to improve those bibliographies, I welcome all bibliographies dealing with historical archaeology anywhere in the world and any time frame or subject. I am particularly interested in material culture studies and CRM reports. In the latter case, annotations as to location, time frame, and general topics which do not appear in the title would be appreciated. I am in the process of transferring these onto the Macintosh program EndNote. Anyone wishing copies of these working bibliographies may acquire them by sending a 3.5 disk loaded with other bibliographies OR a formatted disk and $8.00, along with a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Please note if you want IBM or Macintosh format, if you want EndNote or just text files, and if the latter, do you want keywords included. Send request to: William H. Adams, Adams and Associates, P.O. Box 1177, Philomath, OR 97370-1177. 503/929-3102, 929-3264 fax/data.

**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. 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 OPPORTUNITY**

- **Rock Art Archaeologist/Conservator.** Excavate, record, analyze, research and conserve rock art in North America. Assess and rectify damage. Prepare proposals, site analyses and management plans. Must have minimum Master’s in Archaeology, one year study in Rock Art conservation, three years experience in job, and present proof of legal authority for full-time employment in the U.S. M-F 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM EST. $560/week. Those interested and qualified, send resume to Georgia Dept. of Labor, 1275 Clarendon Ave., Avondale Estates, Georgia 30002, or the nearest Georgia Job Service Center. Job order GA 5719177.
FUTURE CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

- Eastern States Archaeological Federation, 61st Annual Meeting, to be held on November 4-6, 1994, at the Best Western Airport Inn, Albany, New York. Call for papers. Abstracts should be submitted for consideration no later than June 1, 1994. Send to: Dr. Dean Snow, ESAF Program Chair, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Albany, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222. 518/442-4716.

- First International Symposium on Asian Pacific Architecture: The East-West Encounter, to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, on March 21-24, 1995. The University of Hawaii at Mānoa and the East-West Center invite proposals, which may address any aspect of architectural history or criticism that pertains to the encounter of western and eastern architectural traditions in Asia or the Pacific Basin. Submit a 250-word abstract of a proposed topic by September 1, 1994. Send to: Symposium Coordinator, School of Architecture, Univ. of Hawaii at Mānoa, Honolulu, HI 96822.

- Imaging the Past: Electronic Imaging and Computer Graphics in Museums and Archaeology, a conference to be held at The British Museum, London, on November 3-5, 1994. Electronic imaging and computer-assisted graphics are increasingly important in museum and archaeological work, in areas as diverse as education, gallery display, scientific examination, and excavation/fieldwork. Send indication of interest or paper abstracts to: Dr. Peter Main or Mr. Tony Higgins, Dept. of Scientific Research, The British Museum, Great Russell St., London WC1B 3DG, U.K. Phone: +44 71 323 8959/8953. Fax: +44 71 323 8276. Email: EZBMPLM@ULCC.AC.UK.


- Hidden Dimensions: The Cultural Significance of Wetland Archaeology, to be held in Vancouver, Canada, in April, 1995. The conference will discuss current issues in wetland archaeology; promote wetland management, site preservation, and object conservation; and advance the development of partnerships between indigenous peoples, archaeologists and management agencies. For further information, contact Kathryn Bernick (program organizer) or Ann Stevenson (conference coordinator), UBC Museum of Anthropology, 6393 NW Marine Dr., Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1Z2. 604/822-6530. Fax 604/822-2974. Email: stevenso@unixg.ubc.ca.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

Reported by Priscilla Wegars

To obtain a listing in this section, send information on your publications, (typed, double-spaced, following the format below) to Priscilla Wegars, Current Publications Editor, SHA Newsletter, Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1111. Please include price and ordering information.

Atkins, Victoria M., editor (designed by Lisa McClanaha)
1993 - Anasazi Basketmaker: Papers from the 1990 Wetherill-Grand Gulch Symposium Cultural Resource Series No. 24, Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of Interior, Salt Lake City, Utah. 329 pages, 145 illustrations (including over 20 historic expedition photographs), six tables, eight appendices (including status and history of collections made in SE Utah and SW Colorado between 1888-1898), 29 pages of references cited. Price: $10 each, or $8 each for 15 or more (postage included). Order from the Bureau of Land Management - Utah State Office, P.O. Box 45155, Attention Public Room, Salt Lake City, Utah 85145. All orders must be prepaid.

This book focuses on reconstructing historic archaeological expedition routes, collections and provenience in southeastern Utah by the use of historic inscriptions, diaries and photographs. Also included are complementary papers on current research, site preservation and management. This collection of fifteen papers is introduced by Shelley J. Smith, with a Foreword by Marietta Davenport, and includes:

- The Basketmaker II Period in the Four Corners Area, by William D. Lipe;
- The History of the Wetherill-Grand Gulch Research Project, by Julia M. Johnston;
- Some Historic Signatures of the Four Corners Region, by James H. Knipmeyers;
- Handwriting on the Wall: Apply Inscriptions to Reconstruct Historic Archaeological Expeditions, by Fred M. Blackburn and Victoria M. Atkins;
- Archaeological Expeditions into Southeastern Utah and Southwestern Colorado between 1888-1898 and the Dispersal of the Collections, by Ann Phillips;
- The Chicago Connection: 100 years in the Life of the C. H. Green Collection, by Ann Hayes;
- Cave to Cave - Canyon to Canyon: Photographing the Wetherill-Grand Gulch Research Project, by Bruce Hucko;
- Rediscovering the "Great Discovery:" Wetherill's First Cave 7 and its Record of Basketmaker Violence, by Winston B. Hurst and Christy G. Turner II;
- Basketmaker Rock Art at the Green Mask Site, Southeastern Utah, by Sally J. Cole;
- The Archaic to Formative Transition North of the Anasazi: A Basketmaker Perspective, by Joel C. Janetski;
- Early Farmers in the Northern Southwest: A View from Marsh Pass, by Francis E. Smiley;
- A Note on Tipi Ruin, by Victoria Atkins, Fred Blackburn and Dale Davidson;
- Cultural Resources and BLM: A Perspective from the Utah State Director, by James Parker;
- Managing Cultural Resources: A Challenge from the Past for the Future, by Dale A. Davidson;

Carlisle, Ronald C., ed. 1994 - Canals and American Cities. Canal History and Technology Press. Paperback, 112 pages, tables, illustrations. Order from the Canal Museum Store, Hugh Moore Historical Park and Museums, Inc., 200 South Delaware Drive, P.O. Box 877, Easton, Pennsylvania 18044-0877. $15.00 plus $4.50 postage and handling (Pennsylvania residents, please add 6% sales tax.) Make check payable to: "HMHP&M Stores."

Canals and American Cities explores the recent contributions of archaeology, history, historic architecture, and the history of technology to the study of waterfront and transportation canals in six North American cities. The volume also examines the significant roles that canals played in the economic and social development of these cities. The authors discuss methodologies used in the excavation, research, and interpretation of canals and also touch on the problems of large-scale canal conservation and preservation. In addition, the volume investigates ways in which urban canals can be adapted to promote historical tourism and an improved understanding of urban history. Included in the volume are chapters on the Minnesota Waterpower Canal (Scott F. Anfinson); the Pennsylvania Canal in Pittsburgh (Ronald C. Carlisle, Verna L. Cowin, and Jack B. Iriton); the Santee Canal in South Carolina (Mark M. Newell); the Alexandria, Virginia, Canal (Steven B. Shepherd); the Richmond, Virginia, Canal (William E. Trout, III and A. Howe Todd); and the Delaware and Raritan Canal (Brian H. Morrell). Lance E. Metz of the Easton Canal Museum prepared the Foreword, and Emory L. Kemp authored the Conclusion. These papers were originally presented in a symposium organized by the editor at the 1991 Society for Historical Archaeology meeting in Richmond, Virginia, and have been expanded, edited, and illustrated with many useful maps and photos for the published volume. The volume editor, Ronald C. Carlisle, is the Senior Historian in the Cultural Resources Section of Michael Baker Jr., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.


This book presents recent research into settlement patterning using the research methods of both geography and historical archaeology. It should be of interest to historical archaeologists, geographers, and historians. Part 1 of this volume contains two essays on the eighteenth-century settlement patterning of plantations in both the Chesapeake and on the Caribbean island of St. Eustatius. In this article Colonial Site Location in Tidewater, Virginia, Craig Lukezic looks at the spatial distribution of eighteenth-century plantations and farmsteads using both social and environmental factors. Focusing on a sample area near Williamsburg, Virginia during the eighteenth century, Lukezic finds that environmental factors, specifically tobacco, soils and drinking water, were most influential in the locations of settlement, while road systems and distance to neighbors were important social factors. In The Settlement Pattern of Sugar Plantations on St. Eustatius, Netherland Antilles, James A. Delle investigates the physical aspects of the Caribbean sugar plantation. Delle develops a thorough theoretical and methodological context, and then argues that the cultural and physical ecologies of the islands "together with the demands of sugar production defined the construction of plantations." In turn, both sugar production and plantation settlement continually redefined those ecologies.

The second part of this volume contains four articles on settlement patterning in nineteenth-century contexts, moving the discussion to the newly opened frontiers in western Maryland and then on to the midwestern states. Susan E. Winter’s Mill Settlement Patterns Along the Antietam Creek Drainage, Washington County, Maryland, examines the development of the flour milling industry in this western Maryland country. Her study begins in the eighteenth century and follows the commercial and economic patterns of flour milling into the late nineteenth century. She finds interesting ties between Washington County merchant mills and external marketing centers, especially Baltimore. These ties follow the rise and fall of eastern ports as flour marketing centers and the large scale shift in production to the Midwest. In Material Culture and Settlement Pattern Among the Germans in the New World: The View from Frankenmuth, Michigan, Gary G. Robinson explores the relationship between an ethnic community and its material culture. Working in the mid-nineteenth-century village of Frankenmuth, Michigan, Robinson investigates this settlement of German Luthers, comparing their Bavarian cultural traits with those found in Michigan. He finds that the Germans brought few material goods with them and created a settlement that was integrated more with their new life. In Settlement Patterning in the Lower Wabash Valley, geographer John R. McGregor surveys early nineteenth-century industrial sites in southern Indiana. McGregor studies a sample of sites to identify site characteristics and their patterns, assuming "that like activities, within a limited spatial and temporal system, would occupy similar environments. He is interested in the nature of groups of sites, rather than the specific sites." McGregor’s research utilizes a regional approach, and concludes that the locational characteristics of residential sites in the Valley are remarkably consistent. In Nineteenth-Century Settlement Patterning in the Grand River Valley, Ottawa County, Michigan, An Ecological Approach, Donald W. Linebaugh delves
into small river communities located along the Grand River and looks at environmental factors, such as soil type, forest type, and drainage system, related to their locations. These mid-to-late nineteenth-century settlements were established primarily to take advantage of prime timber lands along the Grand, and the transportation of the railroad. The pattern of settlement shifted away from the river toward small farms oriented to local roads and railroads.

Vogler, Lawrence E., Kristin Langenfeld, and Dennis Gilpin 1993 - Dá'ák'eh Nitsaa: An Overview of the Cultural Resource of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, Northwestern New Mexico. Navajo Nation Papers in Anthropology Number 19. Navajo Nation Archaeology Department, Window Rock Arizona. 552 + xxi pages, illustrations (maps, drawings, photographs), tables, bibliography, no index, paperback. Available from Navajo Nation Archaeology Department, P.O. Box 689, Window Rock, Arizona 86515, $8.00 shipping and handling.

The Navajo Nation Archaeology Department has completed an overview of the archaeology of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) on the northern Chaco Plateau, northwestern New Mexico. The NIIP, sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will result in the development of 110,630 acres of irrigated farmland and 106,213 acres of nonirrigable lands for pasture and support facilities. Archaeological research on the NIIP was conducted primarily between 1976 and 1983 and involved survey of all 216,843 acres, recording of 1923 sites with 2318 components, and testing or excavation of 270 sites. Eight components were Paleoindian, 245 were Archaic, and 252 were Anasazi. Testing was conducted at 120 prehistoric components; 155 prehistoric components were more extensively excavated. Historic components recorded during the project numbered 1049, including 932 Navajo, 106 Euroamerican, and 22 Navajo and Euroamerican or of indeterminate cultural affiliation. Navajo occupation of the NIIP dating from perhaps as early as the sixteenth century through the nineteenth century is represented at 17 sites; the remaining historic components date to the twentieth century. Excavations were conducted at 6 of the pre-twentieth-century Navajo sites, 64 of the twentieth-century Navajo sites, and 6 of the Euroamerican sites. Dá'ák'eh Nitsaa begins with chapters by Vogler on the irrigation project, the history of research, and the overall NIIP data base. Chapter 4 of the overview, "Historical Archaeology on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project," by Gilpin, summarizes the historic sites data (including artifacts, features, site organization, site types, and settlement patterns) and discusses the research topics investigated on NIIP historic sites (including activity areas, subsistence, social organization, wealth stratification, world view and religion, ethnicity, cultural ecology, acculturation, and pioneer colonization). A chapter by Vogler and Langenfeld compares the archaeology of the NIIP with adjacent areas, including Bisti-Star Lake, Chaco Canyon, the lower Chaco, the Dolores region, and Navajo Reservoir. The volume concludes with chapters by Langenfeld and Vogler on the management of cultural resources of the NIIP.

• Brief notes: (Authors who wish to obtain an additional, longer listing are invited to submit one following the instruction at the head of this section.) Please contact your bookseller where price and/or ordering information are not provided.


Pollard, Gordon 1993 - Bottles and Business in Plattsburgh, New York: 100 Years of Embossed Bottles as Historical Artifacts. Plattsburgh, NY: Clinton County Historical Association. 370 pages. $19.95 (pb) includes postage; New York residents add tax. Order from the Association at 48 Court St., Plattsburgh, NY 12901.

Rodgers, Bradley A. 1992 - The ECU Conservator’s Cookbook: A Methodological Approach to the Conservation of Water Soaked Artifacts. Greenville, NC: Program in Maritime History and
Rothman, Hal K.
Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press. 376 pages. $45.00 (hb).

Schiffer, Michael Brian
Tucson: University of Arizona Press. 259 pages. Price $24.95 (pb); $45.00 (hb).
Order from the Press at 1230 N. Park #102, Tucson, AZ 85719.

Shanks, Michael

Terrell, Bruce G.
Greenville, NC: Program in Maritime History and Underwater Research, Department of History, East Carolina University. 199 pages (pb).

Verano, John W. and Douglas H. Ubelaker, editors
1992 - *Disease and Demography in the Americas.*
Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press. 294 pages. Price $62.00 (hb) plus $2.25 postage and handling. Order from the Press at Department 900, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294.

Vierra, Bradley J., and Clara Gualtieri, editors
1991 - *Current Research on the Late Prehistory and Early History of New Mexico.*
Albuquerque: New Mexico Archaeological Council. 353 pages. Price $40.00 (pb) plus $2.50 postage and handling. Order from the Council at P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

Zonderman, David A.
New York: Oxford University Press. 357 pages. $45.00 (hb).

• John L. Cotter reports that a second printing of *The Buried Post, An Archaeological History of Philadelphia* (1992) will be available by summer, 1994. The volume, written by John L. Cotter, Daniel G. Roberts and Michael Parrington, has won the Antoinette Forrester Downing Book Award of The Society of Architectural Historians, and has been favorably reviewed as the first complete study of the archaeology of an American metropolis and its suburbs from the advent of human life in the area to the historical present.

• The long out of print (since 1960) *Archaeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia* by John L. Cotter is being republished by the Archaeological Society of Virginia, with the blessing of The National Park Service which originally issued the volume as Number Four in its Archeological Research Series (1958). The archaeological investigations of 1954-1957 and 1934-1942 were detailed.

**TEACHING HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

*Reported by Teresita Majewski*

At the most recent SHA board meeting, held on Saturday, April 23, 1994, the former Collegiate Curriculum Committee was revived and reconstituted as the Academic and Professional Training Committee (APTC), with Terry Majewski appointed as chair by SHA President Betsy Reitz.

The APTC will be involved in promoting the following missions and goals of the SHA: (Goal 1) fostering high professional standards among archaeologists, and (from Goal 4) educating ... students ... [and] professionals regarding the ideals and standards of historical archaeology.

Although the SHA's long-range planning document is still in the process of being finalized, the following charges are likely to be assigned to the APTC: develop standards for academic programs in historical archaeology; promote an increase in training in historical archaeology at the undergraduate and graduate levels; provide information to prospective students on academic programs in historical and underwater archaeology; and develop educational and training programs in historical archaeology for professionals, such as workshops, postgraduate courses, and other "continuing-education" opportunities.

Activities that now "fit" within the purview of this committee include the Guide to Programs in Historical Archaeology preparation of a career-information brochure targeting juniors and seniors in high school and college undergraduates, the "Teaching Historical Archaeology" forum here in the Newsletter, and a forum on academic standards being proposed for the 1995 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology to be held in Washington, D.C. Betsy Reitz has suggested to me that having another round-table luncheon on teaching historical archaeology at the college level would be a useful way to pass on information about the APTC's activities as well as gain member input.

Finally, Matt Emerson, Betsy Reitz, and Majewski are still exploring the possibility of developing informational modules to serve as a resource for those teaching courses in historical archaeology or for those who are interested in integrating historical-archaeological topics in more general archaeological courses. A sample module will be available soon. We are still looking for input for a list of topics, themes, and case studies. If the level of interest generated by the concept of teaching modules is high, planning for publication of a module series will be intensified. The column planned for the October issue of the Newsletter will include more on the modules as well as a discussion of the role of the internship in training historical archaeologists.

News or comments on the subject of teaching historical archaeology are welcomed. Also, if anyone would like to become a member of the APTC or participate in any of the
activities listed here, please contact Terry Majewski (602/621-6297; Fax 602-621-2088; Email TMAJIEWSKI@ANTHRO.ARIZONA.EDU).

CURRENT RESEARCH

NORTHEAST

Reported by Faith Harrington

CONNECTICUT

Hatheway House: During Fall 1992 and Spring 1993, archaeological investigations were undertaken by the University of Connecticut (Robert R. Gradie, Ill) and the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society (Karin Peterson) at the Hatheway House, a c. 1761 residence, owned by the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society, a statewide non-profit preservation organization. Excavations were undertaken in conjunction with a major restoration of this historic house and were focused on ground disturbance associated with an improved foundation drainage system and construction of a new museum entrance which will meet ADA requirements. Archaeological studies recovered evidence of substantial modifications to the property’s grounds, and possibly the house, over a period of 200 years. Evidence included the recovery of four successive reorganizations of the space, or "landscapes," about the house which resulted in alternating periods of utilitarian work spaces and formal lawns. These landscapes can be associated with specific owners and are thought to reflect the broader economic and social activities and goals of the occupants. A dense secondary deposit of 18th and early 19th century trash was also discovered; when analyzed, a concentration of faunal material will offer insight into the diet and standard of living of the occupants during the early years of the structure’s existence.

MASSACHUSETTS

Old Colony Railroad Roundhouse: An archaeological investigation directed by Suzanne Glover and Kerrylynn Boire of The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. has identified a nineteenth-century Old Colony railroad roundhouse in Whitman. Whitman Station was an important junction on the Old Colony Railroad Company’s first rail line in Massachusetts, a 38 mile piece of track built from Boston to Plymouth in 1845. The 4-stall roundhouse/enginehouse and associated turntable are believed to have been constructed at the time of the line’s opening or at the completion of the East Bridgewater branch (1847). The roundhouse, which stored and serviced engines, was dismantled after sustaining damage during the 1938 hurricane. Surface inspection and subsurface testing have located the remnants of the turntable, roundhouse foundation, water tower, abandoned rail beds, and bridge abutments. The

National Register eligibility of this historic industrial site in southeastern Massachusetts is being evaluated, and the site report will be available in March 1994.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Strawbery Banke Museum: This past year was a busy and productive one at Strawbery Banke Museum. A phase one testing excavation at Strawbery Banke Museum was completed during the summer of 1993 under the direction of Martha Pinello, principal investigator and Peggy Wishart, project archaeologist. The tested area is on the edge of the Puddle Dock waterway, which was filled-in in the later 1800s. It is the site of a proposed Museum Center, now in the planning stage. Investigation was completed with geophysical testing under the direction of Bruce Bevan, of Geosight, Pitman, N.J.

Early wharf timbers or remains were uncovered at the level when Puddle Dock was filled. The expected high water table and deep layer of coal ash fill were evident. Staff, interns, and volunteers have completed the preliminary processing of artifacts from 18th, 19th, and 20th century deposits. Analysis and report writing is continuing at this time. It is expected that additional testing will be necessary.

Staff and volunteers excavated five test units at the Warner House, on Daniel Street, in anticipation of future work to alleviate a site drainage problem. The Warner House is one of the oldest extant brick houses in Portsmouth, built in 1715 in the English Georgian style. Lieutenant Governor Benning Wentworth leased the Warner House from 1742 to 1759 as the governor's mansion.

NEW YORK

Archaeological Sensitivity Study, African Burial Ground and the Commons Historic District, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York County: During the summer of 1993, in connection with the formal designation of the African Burial Ground and the Commons as a New York City landmark district, Hunter Research, Inc., under contract to Mesics Cohen Waite Architects (and the New York City Department of General Services), conducted an archaeological sensitivity study of the landmark district. The study consisted of synthesizing the archaeological, geological, architectural, and cartographic data for the district and presenting it in a format for use as a planning and review tool for future ground disturbance activity within district boundaries. The results were presented in the form of mylar maps with overlays representing the locations of buildings during certain historic periods, a database containing documentary evidence for each site, and an extensive annotated bibliography.

Frederic Church’s Studio at Olana: Archaeologists from the State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation are continuing to search for new clues into the life of Hudson River artist Frederic Church in the wake of the recent discovery of the site of Church’s original studio at Olana State Historic Site, near Hudson.
The studio was built in 1866 and from then, until 1888, all of Church's major works were painted in both his original studio at Olana and in his studio in New York City. A team of five archaeologists from the State Parks agency's Bureau of Historic Sites located the exact site of Church's studio this fall in one of many digs which have occurred at intervals since 1987.

"The discovery of the exact site of Church's studio is very important to the interpretation of Olana because visitors will now be able to stand on this spot and view the same Hudson Valley landscape that inspired this great Hudson River artist more than a century ago," said Dr. Charles Fisher, the leader of the archaeological team.

This view from Olana is considered so important to the preservation of this historic site that the Olana Viewshed is listed as one of the 75 priority conservation projects in the 'Conserving Open Space in New York State' plan, which was signed last year by Governor Mario M. Cuomo.

Preservation groups have been fighting for years to protect the view as it continues to be threatened by proposed development along the river. Scenic Hudson has purchased easements in the middle of the Viewshed ensuring the land will be forever protected. The view also is considered to be of national importance by the Department of the Interior which has designated Olana a National Historic Landmark.

The studio was located about mid-way up the Olana hill on the highest point of land that Church owned when it was built. He and his wife had moved into Cosy Cottage, their first home on the property, by May of 1861. In the 1870s Church began suffering from recurring bouts of crippling rheumatism making it difficult for him to paint. He then began to devote his artistic talents to architecture and landscaping, focusing his energy on the elaboration of his Persian style villa, which he had built after acquiring additional property at the top of the hill. Between 1888 and 1891 he added a new studio wing to the villa and demolished the original studio.

After digging at Olana for a total of 10 days this past September, archaeologists identified the foundation of the original studio building and several artifacts, including a discarded tube of white lead paint. They also found bottles from a Hudson pharmacist, which could have originally contained medicine or paint pigments.

The artifacts are being studied, treated and analyzed and will eventually be conserved at the Bureau of Historic Sites in Waterford. Eventually, some may be exhibited at Olana. Plans are also underway to erect a sign marking the site of the original studio at Olana and to incorporate the location into the tour of the historic site.

SOUTHEAST

Reported by
Maurice Williams

FLORIDA

Pensacola: Researchers at the Archaeology Institute at the University of West Florida are finishing up the laboratory analysis of material recovered from the British (1763-1781) Commanding Officer's Compound within the Fort of Pensacola. This project was directed by Dr. Judy Bense and funded by the Florida Department of State Division of Historic Resources. The Historic Pensacola Preservation Board under the direction of John Daniels, is preparing indoor and outdoor exhibits that will interpret colonial life in the fort. Dr. Judy Bense and a group of archaeologists and historians are beginning work on a book that will synthesize all the research on Colonial Pensacola.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charles Pinckney Site: The Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service, continued archaeological investigations at the Charles Pinckney National Historic Site in Mt. Pleasant during February and March, 1994, under the direction of Dr. Bennie C. Keel and Tina Rust. These excavations exposed further structural remnants of the eighteenth century rice and indigo plantation including a well filled with discarded wall plaster and containing an 1826 penny, a "C PINKNEY" wine bottle seal, and fragments of a polychrome delft bowl. Nearby, a pier and footer of what may have been the original main house, with an associated 1770s George III half penny and large door key, were also uncovered.

New Windsor Township: Since March 1993 the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology/Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SCIAA/SRARP) has been engaged in an intensive research effort in New Windsor Township (now Beech Island), directly across the Savannah River from Augusta, Georgia. This effort, part of SRARP's Interdisciplinary Frontier Research Project, is a multi-year effort aimed at recreating, insofar as possible, the eighteenth century landscape of this frontier community. We are focusing particular attention on processes of acculturation and assimilation.

The project consists of several components. These include analysis of materials excavated from the trading post of Fort Moore in the 1970s, reconnaissance and further subsurface investigations of the area of Ft. Moore and the contact-period Native American Savanno Town, survey of other sites including properties owned by the potter Andrew Duché, community leader John Tobler, and traders such as George Galphin, generation of cadastral maps, public outreach efforts in the Beech Island community, and data sharing with other interested parties. The first phase of the project, the excavation of a ca. 1737 homestead (38AK615), is currently underway.
New Windsor was a multi-ethnic community in the truest sense of the word. It included Switzers, Ulstermen, English, French, Indians, and African-Americans. Of the 56 surveyed plots which have been located for New Windsor township, thirty one, or 55%, were surveyed for people with German or Swiss surnames. English surnames account for 25% (n=14) of the total, Ulstermen for 11% (n=6), and French 9% (n=5). Germans and Swiss held approximately 60% of the 13,519 acres surveyed, with Englishmen holding about 26%, Ulstermen holding 11%, and those of French surnames holding 5%. It seems evident that New Windsor was a polygamy settlement, but that German-speakers held the majority of acreage. Most importantly, the average size of surveyed plots is relatively high 282 acres for German speaking landholders, vs. 263 for English landholders. The French noted may have been either French-speaking Swiss, or Huguenots.

A preliminary search located 10 probate inventories for New Windsor residents, of which seven are for German-speaking residents. Of the seven inventories examined, only one appears to be for a trader. The others are for planters, who owned mahogany dressers, tables, beds and feather mattresses, silver flatware, china, earthenware, and clocks and watches. Three decedents listed extensive libraries, and one owned a chamber organ. Most decedents owned slaves.

Archaeological survey and excavation at 38AK615 have been in progress since May 1993. The site is located on a bluff facing west over the Savannah River Swamp. Initial primary documents research indicates that the land belonged to three Swiss brothers—Leonard, Ulrich, and Michael Meyer. The three arrived in New Windsor in 1737, with the initial group of settlers. The eldest brother Michael's 1784 will records that his household goods included feather beds, furniture, and books. Michael described himself as a planter. His capital included 440 acres of land, four slaves, cattle, hogs, two horses, various tools and gardens.

Field work at the site has included surface reconnaissance of the site area, systematic shovel testing to determine site boundaries, machine stripping, and hand-excavations of features. These investigations at the site have revealed seven discrete middens, a firepit, and remains of three structures including two outbuildings and an earthfast structure measuring between 500-700 square feet. Over 10,000 artifacts, floral, and faunal specimens have been recovered.

The middens appear to have been used for relatively brief and discrete time periods over the life span of the occupation. Ceramics recovered include salt-glazed stoneware plates, slip-decorated earthenwares, delft, British brown stoneware, creamware, and several sherds of pearlware. Several alkaline-glazed earthenware sherds, which appear to be precursors to Edgefield alkaline glazed stonewares, were recovered from a late eighteenth century context dating to approximately the time of site abandonment. Other artifacts recovered include bone-handled table knives, sewing pins, hooks and eyes, buttons, and personal items. Interestingly, very few nails, window glass shards, or heavy iron articles have been recovered. Fauna represented include elk, deer, cattle, hog, turtle, and birds. While macrobotanical samples have not yet been analyzed, black walnut, corn, and peach pits have been recovered from post-Revolutionary War contexts.

The evidence recovered form 38AK615 and from the limited archival evidence examined to date is at odds with our perhaps stereotypical portrait of an austere backcountry sub-culture. Far from a homelife characterized by a relatively poor material culture inventory, archaeological work to date indicates that the Meyer brothers lived a life similar in its material aspects to that of a successful English speaking yeoman planter of the Chesapeake Tidewater or Carolina Lowcountry. Further, traditions of folk culture seem to have existed side-by-side with participation in the international market economy.

A review of historiographical studies of German-speakers, juxtaposed against the preliminary material culture data that we are beginning to compile at New Windsor, strongly suggests that there is much more variability both within and between the German-speaking communities of the backcountry than is commonly acknowledged. Future research will focus on folk culture from hearth areas in Europe. We also hope to identify processes of individual and household experimentation, community continuity, and culturally acceptable behavior by combining data from fields including the decorative arts, linguistics, and history.

The Powder Magazine: Historic Charleston Foundation has embarked on an ambitious effort to restore and reinterpret the city's powder magazine. Built in 1713, this is the oldest public secular building in the Carolinas. As part of this effort, The Charleston Museum conducted extensive archaeological excavations at the site.

Excavations were conducted from October 1993 through early January '94 by Museum archaeologists Martha Zierden and Ron Anthony, students from the College of Charleston, and volunteers from the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. Volunteer docents from Historic Charleston Foundation provided interpretation to visitors and passers-by. Dr. Julia King of Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum is serving as consultant archaeologist.

The building served as the city's powder magazine throughout the 18th century. Built on private land, the heirs of Peter Buretel sued to regain the property. Throughout the 19th century, the building served various commercial and domestic functions, including a wine cellar, livery stable, storehouse, and print shop. In 1902 the Colonial Dames purchased the site and has operated it as a museum throughout the present century.

Excavations inside and outside the building were designed to provide details on the evolution of the site and its changing role in the Charleston landscape. The excavations revealed many details required by the architectural team for accurate restoration. The dig also uncovered extensive evidence of use of the building in the 19th century. Other research issues to be explored include the role of the site in Charleston's Proprietary period (1670-1720), the changing symbolic role of the site through subsequent centuries, a comparative study of form and function among colonial magazine sites.

A final report on the project is expected by the end of 1994; the restoration of the site, which may include additional archaeological study, is expected to take two years. During this time, the restoration process, including archaeology, will be interpreted for visitors. When the building reopens for
visitation, artifacts from the excavations will be on permanent exhibit.

Folly North: In February 1990 The Charleston Museum conducted volunteer salvage excavations on the north end of Folly Island, site of a Union encampment during the Civil War. The Charleston Museum has been awarded a matching Historic Preservation Grant, administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, to publish a booklet on the project.

During the Civil War, Folly Island was the scene of a large encampment of Union soldiers involved in the seige of Charleston. Several thousand men were garrisoned on the island between April 1863 and February 1865. Unsuccessful attempts to take Battery Wagner on Morris Island were followed by a 19 month seige on the city of Charleston. The city fell on February 17, 1865, due to Sherman’s threat from the rear rather than from the joint Army/Navy efforts form the sea islands. Union soldiers stationed on Folly suffered more from excessive duty, harsh environments, and disease during certain seasons than from combat. Archaeological exploration of the Union encampment sites began in 1987, when Steve Smith of the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology excavated the remains of African American soldiers in the path of development.

Erosion of the beach at the north end of the island during Hurricane Hugo (September 21, 1989) revealed a wealth of artifacts in an unusual state of preservation. Folly island residents notified archaeologists at The Charleston Museum and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. They visited the site and noted leather shoes, wooden implements, rubberized canvas ponchos, cattle bones, and a variety of plant remains, as well as the buttons, bottles, and metal implements more typical of archaeological sites. Realizing the special significance of this site, The Charleston Museum mounted a volunteer project to retrieve a sample of the material culture prior to its complete erosion. Two weeks of fieldwork were augmented by periodic surface collections, aided by island residents. The Museum received volunteer assistance from numerous professionals throughout the state. Conservation of the artifacts required a major expenditure of time and money, and is nearing completion.

The grant will bring closure to the project with a published booklet describing the history of the site, the artifacts recovered, and the archaeological methods used at the site. It is designed to accompany permanent exhibition of artifacts from the two Civil War sites excavated on Folly. The booklet will be co-authored by Museum archaeologists Martha Zierden and Ron Anthony, and Steve Smith of SCIAA. The booklet will be available in early 1995.

Nathaniel Russell House: The Nathaniel Russell House is Historic Charleston Foundation’s historic house museum. Built in 1808, the National Historic Landmark is a nationally recognized icon of neoclassical taste and form. The Foundation has embarked on an ambitious restoration plan for the house and its outbuildings. Mr. Thomas Savage, curator of the house, was recently awarded an Architectural Conservation Grant from The Getty Museum to prepare a historic structures report.

Included in that grant is initial archaeological testing by The Charleston Museum.

Martha Zierden will direct the 3-week field project, which begins June 7. The project will involve excavation of a series of 5 foot squares dispersed across the site and deliberately located to aid in architectural analysis. The house and grounds will remain open to visitors during the project, and the excavations will be interpreted by site docents. Training is an important aspect of the grant project, and to that end the excavations will be conducted as part of the annual archaeological field school offered by The Charleston Museum and the College of Charleston.

The excavations will provide an initial assessment of the nature, depth, extent, and clarity of the site. The data retrieved will be analyzed in comparison to other Charleston sites, and will address the issues of evolution of the urban landscape, and artifact patterning and the consumer revolution.

GULF STATES

Reported by Kathleen H. Cande

Editors Note: Kathleen H. Cande has replaced Charles Ewen as the Gulf States Current Research Coordinator. Her address is: Arkansas Archeological Survey, Sponsored Research Program, PO Box 1249, Fayetteville, AR 72702. 501/575-6560; fax 501/575-5453. Email: KCANDE@COMP.UARK.EDU. Special thanks goes to Charles Ewen for his many years of very fine service to the SHA Newsletter.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Archeology Week Excavations at the Wilson Farm: The Arkansas Archeological Survey sponsored the fourth annual archeology week excavations April 4-9, 1994 at the Wilson Farm, an Ozark antebellum site north of Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Melissa Memory and Jerry Hilliard co-directed the excavations with support from volunteers of the Arkansas Archeological Society and the University of Arkansas Anthropology Department. The site is owned by Charles Kittrell who graciously gave permission for excavation during Archeology Week. Mr. Kittrell is currently renovating the 1860 Wilson Home.

Investigations focused on the mapping of the site and determining the location of a log house that was occupied by the Wilson family in the 1850s before the construction of a frame Georgian plan house in 1860. The log house was used as a kitchen after 1860 and was later moved. Positive identification of the log house was found by the presence of domestic and architectural artifacts excavated from five 2 x 2 meter grid units.

Additional testing was completed and confirmed the location of an outbuilding in an area reported by long-time resident and family member Caswell Wilson as that of the family slave dwellings. One 1 x 2 meter trench was excavated...
perpendicular to a rock and earth wall to document the origin of this feature. In the floor of this trench were stone cobbles laid to form a flat base, possibly as a foundation to a structure. Family history indicates the wall was built during the Civil War as part of the Union Valley Post Colony, a Union post that is documented to have been built on the Wilson Farm in 1864. Other features associated with this Post Colony include a trench visible behind the Wilson Home.

Educational tours of the site were given to over 200 local school children and 100 other individuals. Melissa Memory will continue the analysis of the Wilson Farm investigations as part of her graduate requirements for the M.A. degree in Anthropology.

Confederate State Capitol, Old Washington State Park, Hempstead: In September of 1993, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, in cooperation with Arkansas State Parks and Mr. Charles Witsell, architectural consultant, conducted a series of excavations at the Confederate State Capitol in Old Washington State Park, Hempstead County, Arkansas. Under the direction of James P. Harcourt, the excavations were designed to locate and evaluate subsurface features to reconstruct the sequence of front porch construction. This is in anticipation of restoration efforts since the structure has been remodeled over the past century. The structure was built circa 1836 and served as the second courthouse in Hempstead County. During the Civil War and following the capture of Little Rock by Federal troops, the secessionist state government convened in the building from 1863 to 1865.

Controlled excavation and mechanical stripping revealed four postmold patterns. Three pairs are thought to date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Two of the patterns are from three-quarter length porches and the final pair marks the location of two historical markers erected after 1929. The fourth pattern may pre-date the three-quarter length porches and might represent an early nineteenth century porch or other symmetrical feature. The archeological work resulted in the formation of a tentative chronology of porch construction and renovation and demonstrated that it is likely that other intact features are present at the front of the courthouse building.

Metal Conservation Project, Arkansas Archeological Survey and the National Park Service, Southwest Region: Under a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service, Southwest Region, Santa Fe, and the Arkansas Archeological Survey’s Sponsored Research Program (SRP), a metal conservation laboratory has been set up in the SRP Laboratory in Fayetteville. The condition of more than 7,000 metal artifacts (most of which are nails) has been evaluated, and, to date, nearly 200 of 500 objects suitable for conservation have been treated.

Three electrolysis tanks are being used for electrolytic reduction of corroded metal artifacts excavated during the 1970s from Arkansas Post National Memorial in Gillett, Arkansas. Each artifact is photographed and written description made before treatment is begun. All artifacts are sealed after electrolysis to prevent renewed corrosion, are photographed a second time and returned to storage containers.

This project is part of a cooperative agreement for the long-term cataloging, curation, and conservation of artifacts from National Park Service lands in Arkansas at the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

MIDWEST

Reported by
Dean L. Anderson

MICHIGAN

Fort Brady: Since 1989, Lake Superior State University has been undertaking research and educational efforts at the site of Old Fort Brady (20CH51), located in Sault Ste. Marie. This United States military post was constructed in 1822 in an effort to provide a military presence along the south shore of the St. Mary’s River and to control Anishnabeg (Ojibwa or Chippewa) trade with the British on the north side of the river. Excavations have focused on the soldiers’ barracks and privies, yielding cultural material which provides hints of everyday life in the remote north country. Smoking, consumption of alcohol, trading, fishing and hunting consumed the soldiers’ time, inasmuch as there was no military activity to keep them occupied.

The project is directed by Dr. Susan Branstner, Lake Superior State University, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan 49783. The Fort site is located on the grounds of Tendercare Nursing, Inc., an organization dedicated to the research and educational efforts undertaken annually. Excavation crews consist of a mixture of elementary school students, undergraduates, and senior volunteers.

One of the prime goals of the research project is to provide elementary students with a hands-on science experience. Students who participate must complete a written field school application, attend classes on archaeology, visit the River of History Museum, and participate in a “mock” dig before taking part in field school excavation of intact nineteenth century deposits at the fort site. Many of these school children are now entering their fourth season of excavations and are learning the lessons of the research process and are being exposed to related career opportunities (ethnobotany, faunal analysis, archival research, etc.). Approximately 35% of the school children are descendants of the Anishnabeg who originally lived on the banks of the St. Mary’s River and who traded with the Fort Brady soldiers. This link with their ancestors’ history has provided the students with both a positive historical experience and a positive image of their cultural identity today.

MINNESOTA

Henry Sibley Site Complex: In Summer, 1993, Douglas A. Birk, Senior Research Archaeologist with the Institute for
Minnesota Archaeology (IMA), directed two field projects within the metropolitan area of Minneapolis-St. Paul. One project, financed by the non-profit Sibley House Association (a chapter of D.A.R.), involved excavation of four contiguous 1 x 1 meter units as part of building stabilization efforts at the Henry Sibley Site Complex (21DK31) in Mendota, Minnesota. The Sibley Site, a National Register property, is opposite Fort Snelling at the mouth of the Minnesota River and at the head of early steamboat navigation on the upper Mississippi. The site contains several standing structures including the home and outbuildings of Henry H. Sibley, a prominent American Fur Company trader, politician, and civic leader who occupied the site from 1834 to 1862. His limestone house, built in 1835, is the oldest surviving residence in Minnesota and was used in 1849 as the first capitol of the Minnesota Territory. The IMA work assisted the restoration of a post-1842 brick summer kitchen and laundry that stands near the side door of the Sibley house. The work also provided an opportunity to study mid-nineteenth century American frontier economic and settlement activities and to verify and expand regional data profiles and chronologies (especially of imported goods). The four pits, dug along the outer wall of the brick structure, revealed a Middle Woodland Native American presence (perhaps associated with a nearby group of earthen mounds), and defined two postcontact components that seem to relate to the periods before and after Sibley was married (1843). Preliminary study results are presented in IMA’s Reports of Investigations Numbers 238 (unpublished) and are being used by IMA to develop an on-site educational curriculum tentatively entitled "Secrets by the Brick House Wall."

Oak Grove Mission Site: The Institute for Minnesota Archaeology also did a Phase I cultural resource study of the Gideon H. Pond and Agnes Hopkins Pond House and Farm Site, a 40-acre parcel owned by the City of Bloomington, on the north side of the Minnesota River. The Pond Site (also known as "Oak Grove") is about seven miles upstream from the Sibley Site and just beyond the western boundary of the old Fort Snelling Military Reservation. Gideon Pond, a missionary and government farmer, settled at Oak Grove with his family in 1834 to assist and educate the local Mdewakanton Dakota Indian community. He continued his mission work until the Dakota removal in 1853. Thereafter, Gideon returned to ministering to white settlers. Today, under an agreement with the City of Bloomington, a great-grandson of Gideon and Agnes Pond occupies the two-story, Federal-style Pond residence built at Oak Grove in 1856. The IMA study, financed by the city, was to integrate literary research, photographic analysis, oral interviews, and archaeological data to produce an inventory of cultural resources on the Pond property and to provide ideas for integrating the evidence into future site interpretations and trail design. A total of 192 shovel tests were excavated, profiled, mapped, and backfilled. As with the Sibley Site project, the field and archival work was assisted by IMA archaeologist Kristen Zschalom, and by a cadre of IMA-trained volunteers. The IMA study assembled evidence for a previously unknown ancient Native American component and for over three dozen sites or features relating to mission, farm, and residential activities that have occurred on the property since 1842. A report outlining the goals, methods, and results of the study has been printed by the City of Bloomington and IMA archaeologists have also made several appearances on local community-access television to explain their work.

CENTRAL PLAINS
Reported by Vergil E. Noble

KANSAS
Fort Scott National Historic Site, Bourbon County: In September, 1993, an archeological investigation of the area behind Officer's Row at Fort Scott, Kansas, by Caven Clark (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center), revealed a number of previously documented and undocumented structural and architectural features. The project was designed to facilitate completion of a Cultural Landscape Report for the site, with an objective of gaining a clearer understanding of the appearance of the 1848 fort complex. The study reveals the locations of walls and outbuildings that served domestic needs of the officers and their families. Documentary evidence indicates the presence of household gardens and privies in this area, as well. Two outbuildings and a few wall segments still stand, while the locations of previous structures are indicated by exposed foundations, depressions, and "ghostings" (differential patterns in vegetative cover corresponding to buried features). Walls, walkways, curbs, drains, and outbuildings were identified as part of the original construction period, whereas cisterns behind the Officer's Row duplexes appear to be later additions. Probable garden plot locations were also delineated.

MISSOURI
Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site: During the summer of 1993, the National Park Service resumed archeological investigations at White Haven, President Grant's former country home near St. Louis and a recent NPS acquisition. Under the direction of Supervisory Archeologist Vergil E. Noble a team of excavators spent three weeks conducting field checks of magnetometry and soil resistivity data gathered the previous summer. Through ground truth verification the remote sensing study enabled the coupling of certain natural and cultural features with their distinctive anomaly signatures. Of particular importance was the confirmation that a relatively recent layer of thick alluvium covers much of the 9.65 acre tract and that several minor streams once crossed the property. They found, however, that none of the anomalies investigated bore any relationship to the time when Grant made his wife's family home his recurrent residence (1844-1858).
PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Reported by
Caroline D. Carley

OREGON

Granite "Chinese Walls": Archaeological excavations at OR-GR-16, a Chinese mining site near Granite in northeastern Oregon, took place in June of 1992 and 1993. The project, on the Baker Ranger District of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, utilized Passport in Time volunteers and was designed to mitigate damage caused by recent timber harvesting, modern mining, and relic collector vandalism. Priscilla Wegars of the University of Idaho supervised the work in cooperation with Forest Archaeologist Guy Marden, District Archaeologist Roshanna Stone, and Field Director Mary Anne Davis.

Previous surface collection and mapping, dating from 1985, recovered Chinese cooking oil cans and fragments from several large woks. These led to the hypothesis that OR-GR-16 was probably used as a sort of "mess hall" where food was prepared and served to Chinese placer miners working nearby. The site is located on a terrace above an extensive area of hand-stacked rock tailings known locally as the "Chinese Walls." Only a few people, probably the cooks, actually lived on the terrace itself.

Documentary research in Grant County mining records confirmed that Chinese miners owned or leased claims on Granite Creek from at least the late 1860s into the early 1890s. Other evidence was found in newspaper accounts, census records, store ledgers, photographs, and personal reminiscences. For example, in 1891 the Ah Hee mining company, north of Granite, "was the first to start up work for the season."

The 1992 and 1993 field seasons concentrated on examining various features and determining their functions. On the surface, Feature 2 first appeared to be two separate "dugouts" or semi-subterranean structures, a type of dwelling often found on Chinese mining sites elsewhere. Excavation, however, revealed the remains of a rectangular building with burned sill logs, partially covered at a later date with a bank formed by the creation of an adjacent ditch. Abundant artifacts, both Chinese and Euroamerican, were recovered from inside the structure. Relic collector disturbance made it impossible to determine if a separate Euroamerican occupation predated the Chinese use.

Feature 13 was a probable cooking area. It had a wooden floor similar to one depicted in a Bancroft Library photograph of an open-air Chinese kitchen in a forested setting. Feature 13's flooring, which was burned, had a long-handled metal cooking spoon resting on it. Feature 14, apparently an eating area, contained more than 75 fragments from several "Bamboo" pattern rice bowls. The OR-GR-16 artifacts will eventually be curated by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest's Baker Ranger District, Baker City, Oregon.

During June 1994 we will return to the site to search for other possible habitation areas, both within the "Walls" themselves and elsewhere in the vicinity. Several limited-distribution reports have appeared to date. They include "Final Report on the 1992 Archaeological Excavations at the Granite 'Chinese Walls' Site, OR-GR-15," by Priscilla Wegars with an appendix on the fauna by Deborah L. Olson, Letter Report 93-1, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, and "Preliminary Letter Report and Summary, Granite 'Chinese Walls' Site, OR-GR-16, 1993," by Priscilla Wegars, Letter Report 93-15, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow. A final report will be available for purchase by late 1995. For more information please contact Priscilla Wegars, Asian American Comparative Collection, Alfred W. Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1111, 208/885-7075.

PACIFIC WEST

Reported by
Judy D. Tordoff

CALIFORNIA

Stanislaus National Forest: Camp Willer No. 2, a logging camp used for part of the 1926-1927 season, was investigated using archaeological excavation, archival materials, and spoken history. The work was sponsored by Stanislaus National Forest and conducted by Sierra Heritage Services under the direction of Charla Meacham Francis.

Andesitic tuff is the predominant rock outcropping in the immediate site area. It is porous with a high water content. When a wildfire burned through the area in 1992, the rock tended to shatter. As a result, many rock foundations or alignments which may have been present were rendered indiscernible and milled structural remnants were consumed. The seventeen features identified included a probable privy, stone-lined pit, probable habitation structure, and artifact concentrations.

Limited historic information was available from either archival sources of knowledgeable informants. Archaeological excavation showed that all artifact concentrations were surface remains, except for one refuse pit containing domestic items related to food preparation and consumption, and personal items related to grooming and health. Consistent with a mid-1920s occupation, the remains form this pit may represent an individual family's refuse.

It has been documented that camp supplies were provided by the logging company via rail. Large size food containers, expectable at a railroad logging camp where large numbers of people were fed, were not found, however. Nor was a kitchen dump present. Oral historical sources indicate that at some railroad logging camps kitchen refuse was fed to hogs at the company slaughterhouse, which could help explain the lack of large, kitchen-related items at this site.

NEW MEXICO

Aldo Leopold House: Carson National Forest Archaeologist Dr. Jon Nathan Young reports that the Aldo Leopold House in Tres Piedras, New Mexico, has just become a National Register property. Part of the Old Tres Piedras Administrative Site Historic District, it was built as a labor of love from plans which Leopold drew himself in 1911. It was a wedding present for his bride-to-be: Estella Bergere of Santa Fe. At that time the Father-of-the-American-Conservation-Movement was the Supervisor of Carson National Forest. His office was in Tres Piedras. The Government gave Leopold "six-hundred-and-fifty large round silver dollars, coin of the realm" to use in building the two-story, wood-frame structure. Aldo Leopold’s house has served continuously as a family residence from his day to ours.

Historic Overview: The Mt. Taylor District of the Cibola National Forest is analyzing a 34,000+ acre ecosystem (EM) area west of I-40 between Grants and Bluewater, New Mexico. The EM area has a range of vegetation types from grassland at 6700' elevation to coniferous forest at 9000'; a large portion of the land is covered with pinyon-juniper woodlands. To aid in understanding changes over time in the ecosystem, as well as to identify patterns of land use that might leave cultural remains, the Forest Service contracted with John P. Wilson to write a history of past land use based on archival research. This 200 page manuscript covers such activities as tie-hacking for the transcontinental railroad, early 1900s timber harvesting, homesteads, sheep and cattle grazing, production of lime (limekilns), and pinyon nut gathering. It also provides summaries of past fires, weather, and wildlife and a complex history of land ownership.

CANADA - PRAIRIE REGION

Reported by
Peter J. Priess

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site: The summer of 1993 was the sixth year of the archaeological inventory and assessment program undertaken by Parks Canada at various nodes along the trail; with this year’s work oriented towards making long term Cultural Resource Management recommendations and a Scope of Collections Statement available for site staff. The project was directed by Peter Nieuwhof, field component, and Catherine Flynn, lab component.

The field component consisted of: a reconnaissance of the entire Chilkoot Trail from Skagway, Alaska to Bennett, B.C.; training site staff for year two of the Bennett Test Monitoring Program; on-site discussions of CRM issues with the Chief Park Warden and the CRM Warden; and salvage of a late 19th century cloth coat at Lindeman City. Stabilization of the St. Andrew’s Presbyterian church and the construction of wooden
stairs on the sandy slopes at Bennett were monitored and recommendations were made to the site staff in order to avoid impacts to the cultural resources.

The portion of the Chilkoot Trail between the Summit and Deep Lake was surveyed for pre-Contact sites during the hike. The hillside to the south of Morrow Lake where a rhyolite flake was collected by site staff in 1991 was investigated for further archaeological remains. None were observed. There were no other sites found during the survey. Attempts to visit the historic nodes at Crater Lake proved to be futile due to poor weather conditions. The Teamster's Quarters and the Boatmen's Encampment have as yet to be recorded and assessed as part of the Chilkoot Trail Cultural Resource Inventory.

The lab component consisted of updating and managing the Collect and CRM databases, assessing conservation requirements of the artifact collection, organizing the metal container type collection, re-packing the entire collection in archival quality materials, and producing a Scope of Collections Statement for the artifact collections held by Archaeological Services, Prairie and Northern Region, and Yukon National Historic Sites in Whitehorse. The Scope of Collections document outlines the recommendations for long term management, potential research of the material culture, and procedures for site staff for collection of artifacts on the trail, i.e., threatened artifacts and diagnostic native artifacts.

AUSTRALASIA

Reported by
Susan Lawrence Cheney

CORRECTION: In the last submission from this part of the world the region was incorrectly referred to as 'Australia' rather than as 'Australasia'. Australasia is the larger region of which the country of Australia is but one part. The reporter wishes to apologize for any confusion that may have occurred.

The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA) held its annual conference in September in Adelaide, South Australia. This year's theme was 'The Recent Past', concentrating on archaeologists' treatment, or lack thereof, of material relating to the Twentieth Century. Papers were organized around Oral History, Industrial Archaeology, Maritime Archaeology and Consumer Artifacts. Field trips included the copper mining town of Burra, wine industry sites in the Clare and Barossa Valleys, and the site of the Rookery/East End Market development in Adelaide itself. Thanks to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Flinders University, the University of Adelaide, and Austral Archaeology for hosting the event. The 1994 Conference will be held in Newcastle, New South Wales, October 1-3 and abstracts are now being called for.

Much of the following information concerning current research is based on that reported in the ASHA Newsletter 23:3 Spring and Summer 1993, with acknowledgements to Iain Stuart, editor, and all contributors.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Archaeological assessment of several urban fringe sites near Sydney is being conducted by Casey and Lowe Associates as part of the ongoing Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project. The work is primarily concerned with the changes being experienced as long-demolished early nineteenth century rural sites are incorporated into the urban environment. Closer to the Sydney city centre, mixed commercial/residential 'slum' structures on Elizabeth Street and Goulburn Street have been the subject of excavations directed by Dr. Damaris Bairstow. The reports on the Paddy's Market site in Sydney is currently being completed by the consulting firm of Godden and Mackay, who have also been engaged in projects in Kakadu National Park, Northern Territory, and Cremorne Point, Haberfield, and Summer Hill, Sydney. Surveys of the Sydney Tramways and the State Brickworks at Homebush are also underway, the latter in preparation for the 2000 Olympics.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Flinders Ranges Heritage Survey is about to commence. The project, jointly funded by the National Estate Grants Program and the State Heritage Fund, takes in the region from Port Augusta to Marree in South Australia's north and will include mining, pastoral, argicultural, and transport related sites as well as towns and settlements. The study will be undertaken by the consulting firms of Donovan and Associates and Austral Archaeology. Excavations were carried out at the Australian Inland Mission Hospital at Innamincka prior to the reconstruation of the site in a project jointly funded by the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service and Australian Geographic. The Hospital was occupied between 1928 and 1954 and the two nursing sisters stationed there were the only source of medical aid to people living in a region several thousand square miles in area. It was abandoned due to the introduction of the Royal Flying Doctor Service. The excavations were carried out by Back-Tracks Heritage Consultants and Susan Lawrence Cheney of Flinders University.

VICTORIA

The Victoria Archaeological Survey has recently been conducting investigations into the lime industry in Victoria in order to build up a database on the industry similar to that existing in other states. Two large consultancies have also been carried out recently. Tim Murray and Joanna Freslov of La Trobe University have been working at Werribee Park on behalf of Melbourne Water. They have been investigating the original homestead of the pastoral station and the power system in the new homestead. The station was self-sufficient and provided its own power for many years, using an acetylene gas system. Vicroads has engaged Roger Luebbers to excavate sites at Gisborne in preparation for the widening of the Calder Highway. Excavations have centred on the site of Short's National Hotel, a business established in the 1850s to provide for travellers going to the Bendigo gold fields. In situ deposits
relating to a number of phases of the hotel’s occupation have been located. Excavations at other sites are expected to follow.

TASMANIA

Several major projects have been initiated in Tasmania over the summer months. Excavations on the Blundstones Factory site and at the McLaren’s Hotel site, both in downtown Hobart, have revealed the remains of workers’ cottages dating to the 1830s. These excavations have both been carried out by Austral Archaeology. In the north east of Tasmania the industrial heritage of the Blue Tier is the focus of the Blue Tier Mining Heritage Study. Greg Jackman will be recording the late nineteenth century tin mining sites in that region for the Forestry Commission.

UNDERWATER NEWS

Reported by
Toni L. Carrell

FLORIDA

Department of State, Division of Historical Resources: Florida’s fifth Underwater Archaeological Preserve SS Copenhagen, will be dedicated by the Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research on June 4, 1994. The Scottish steamship ran hard aground in 1900 in route from Philadelphia to Havana with a cargo of coal. The double-bottom vessel had been steaming at full speed close to shore to avoid bucking the Gulf Stream; the captain was later cited for improper navigation after the ship was declared a total loss. Nominated in 1993 by a local charter captain, the popular dive site is situated on a limestone ledge in 16 to 30 feet of clear water three-quarters of a mile offshore of Pompano Beach. Remains of the ship’s steel hull, superstructure, and cargo booms have settled along the shallow drop-off, which is home to a variety of tropical marine life.

In response to the site’s nomination, Bureau staff Jim Spirek, Dela Scott, Chuck Hughson, and Jeff Lockwood gathered archival records and construction plans of the ship, and conducted extensive underwater mapping of the site. As with the other state shipwreck parks, Urca de Lima, San Pedro, City of Hawkinsville, and USS Massachusetts, a formal proposal for a preserve was presented to the public and circulated among city, county, and state agencies, as well as waterfront organizations and businesses. A citizen’s support group, calling itself Clan Copenhagen, was organized to encourage public participation in the site’s development and preservation. Brochures and laminated field guides have been printed to interpret the preserve; a bronze plaque will be placed on the Copenhagen at the dedication ceremony. The project is the latest in a program that, by their development as historical, recreational, and ecological attractions, joins public and private enterprise in the preservation of cultural resources.

WASHINGTON, DC

Naval Historical Center (NHC): Under funding from the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, the Naval Historical Center in Washington, DC has begun to develop a program in submerged cultural resource management and underwater archaeology. The NHC is working with other Navy commands, federal and state agencies, and private organizations to address the protection and management of historic naval shipwrecks and sunken naval aircraft. Initial objectives for the first year of the program include reviewing and implementing existing federal laws and Navy regulations on historical and archaeological site protection; analyzing artifact conservation needs and capabilities at the NHC; creating an inventory of U.S. Navy-owned ship and aircraft wrecks; nominating priority sites to the National Register of Historic Places; and developing policies and long-term plans for naval submerged cultural resources management.

To assist with the development of this program, Wisconsin State Underwater Archaeologist David Cooper was reassigned for one year to the Navy Department to work with Senior Historian Dr. William Dudley. Other components of the program are being developed in partnership with the National Park Service Maritime Initiative, the NPS Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, the National Conference of State Historical Preservation Officers, and the State of Maryland Division of Historical and Cultural Programs.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA): An 18th-century shipyard site on Hobcaw Creek near Charleston is the focus of an ongoing project by the Underwater Archaeology Division under the direction of Christopher Amer and William Barr. The site, known as Pritchard’s Shipyard, was established in 1753 by John Rose and James Stewart and is a National Register Property. It was the state’s largest colonial shipyard site. In August 1993 the Division, working with numerous volunteers including local property owners as well as the current owners of the site, began by excavating the remains of a brick structure that surrounded an oak tree. The SCIAA was invited by the current land owners to undertake the excavation when they learned that the tree was slated for removal so that their house could be built. After removal the tree was used in the Division’s Historic Ship Reconstruction Supply Program. Some of this lumber will go to the USS Constitution reconstruction project under an agreement with the US Navy for South Carolina to supply live oak timber suitable for reconstructing the Navy’s aging historic fleet.

The Division continued work on the site through the fall, collecting data and monitoring the excavation. The team recovered thousands of colonial artifacts and conducted shovel testing over the entire 5000-square-foot footprint of the proposed house. Processing and analysis of artifacts continued through the spring with much of the cleaning being conducted by volunteers. The SCIAA is grateful to the Hernandez family for their cooperation and support of the archaeological investigations on their property.
In October 1993, the Division, as part of its ongoing investigation into the types of vessels used historically on the rivers of South Carolina, conducted a one-week intensive survey of a flat-bottomed, ship-built boat in the Pee Dee River near Cheraw, South Carolina. The boat, called the Ingram vessel after Miller Ingram, a local lawyer who first reported the vessel to SCIAA, lies upside down and partially buried beneath the sand and gravel of the river. It is the first ship-built vessel found in a headwaters context in the state. Archaeologists have developed a good understanding of the form and function of such vessels in South Carolina Low Country locations where they served plantations and communities, but less is known about how this same trade was conducted with fall line communities at navigable headwaters such as Cheraw on the Pee Dee River. Division archaeologists will be returning to the site in May to continue work on the c. 15m by 4m craft, which was built exclusively of southern yellow pine. The survey was partially funded by the South Carolina Humanities council through a grant application written by Dr. Suzanne Linder of the University of South Carolina’s History Department and Mark Newell of SCIAA.

The Division recently recorded that architectural lines of an historic fisheries boat. The 1920s-built boat, which bears the unassuming name “No. 40,” was used to rescue stranded fish along the Mississippi River and the streams feeding into Lake Yellowstone. Recently Dr. Frank Tainter, a Forestry Pathology Products Deterioration professor at Clemson University, took on the responsibility of restoring the vessel, which will ultimately reside in a National Park Service fisheries museum at Yellowstone Park. The completed lines drawings will be used to help restore the hull to its original form and will be part of an interpretive display at the museum.

Analysis of the Malcolm Boat site is now complete. Excavation of the vessel, which was discovered buried in a mud bank on the Ashley River near Charleston, was previously reported in Volume 25 Number 4 of the SHA Newsletter. Analysis of the hull indicates that the vessel was a sloop approximately 12.8m in length (LOA) and 3.6m at the midship beam. Constructed entirely from southern woods, this vessel had the ability to carry approximately 24 tons of cargo. During the colonial period, small ocean-going vessels of this type routinely plied the trade routes between Charleston and offshore markets in the Caribbean and South America. The report on the project is available from SCIAA (Research Manuscript No. 217).

The experimental reconstruction of a mountain boat at Augusta, Georgia, on the Savannah River (reported on at the SHA conference 1994) moved into its final phase with the testing of the 57-ft. vessel during a one-week trip from Augusta to Savannah. The project, under the direction of Mark Newell, involved recording the vessel’s performance as it drifted and was rowed the 189 miles to Savannah. The craft, redesigned on a CadCam system from archival information, weighted 3.5 tons, was 57 ft. LOA with a 7 ft. beam.

TEXAS

Texas Historical Commission (THC): The state marine archaeologist, Barto Arnold, has initiated an historical research program on the twelve Liberty ships located in artificial reef sites off the Texas coast. The World War II trip reports, from the Navy crews manning the guns on ten of the twelve ships, were copied during a trip to the National Archives in December 1993. Each of the ships was involved in interesting events such as North Atlantic convoys, the Normandy invasion, and the Pacific theater. The THC is working with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission to make the Liberty ship-artificial reefs into a rewarding heritage tourism experience.

The THC, National Park Service, Ships of Discovery, and the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History teamed up to record partially exposed remains of a steamship wreck behind the dunes of Padre Island. Barto Arnold, Jim Bradford, Toni Carrell, and Donald Keith joined Butch Farraby, Superintendent of Padre Island National Seashore, and two other Park staff for the brief field trip in March 1994. Lillian Embree, a volunteer at the Corpus Christi Museum, guided the group to the site. We mapped the site and recorded its position with a GPS unit loaned for the purpose by Trimble Navigation, Inc. The site is now officially designated 41KN22. A brief report on the site was prepared by Jim Bradford, National Park Service, Southwest Regional Office.

Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI): In the summer of 1993, Coastal Environments, Inc. and Panamerican Consultants, Inc. conducted examination of several submerged targets in Aransas Pass, Texas. This work was funded by the Galveston District, Army Corps of Engineers and directed by Dr. Charles E. Pearson and Stephen R. James, Jr. Much of the effort was directed toward the examination of the wreck of Mary, an iron-hulled sidewheel steamer that sank in 1876. The 234-ft. Mary was part of Charles Morgan’s fleet of ships that served the communities of the Louisiana and Texas gulf coast. It was built for Charles Morgan by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1866.

The wreck lies in 45 to 65 ft. of water at the edge of the Aransas Pass entrance channel. Strong currents, zero visibility and periodic large ship traffic made diving on the wreck extremely difficult. In addition, the wreck was dynamited by the Army Engineers in the late 19th century, damaging and destroying parts of the vessel. In spite of the difficulties, the remains were delineated and several key components of the wreck were identified and recorded. A considerable portion of the exposed wreck consists of large pieces of mangled hull plate, often rising 2- to 3m above the channel floor. The bow of the vessel was located and a 15m-long segment was mapped. Other major components identified and recorded were the two paddle wheel shafts, the condenser, possible portions of the walking beam mechanism, and several large hull segments.

A small number of artifacts were recovered and these are being conserved and curated by the Corpus Christi Museum. A report on the research is being prepared and will be completed this spring.
LOUISIANA

Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI): In November 1993, Coastal Environments, Inc. completed recording and test excavations on the wreck of the Confederate gunboat Arrow, located in the West Pearl River. Directed by Dr. Charles E. Pearson, this research is being funded by the Vicksburg District, Army Corps of Engineers. Arrow was a sidewheel, low-pressure, wooden steamboat involved in the Lake Pontchartrain and Gulf coast passenger and cargo trade in the decade prior to the Civil War. In 1861 Arrow was seized by the Confederate government and converted into a gunboat armed with a single 32-pounder. It patrolled Lake Pontchartrain and Mississippi Sound and was involved in some minor engagements. With the fall of New Orleans in April 1862, Arrow was taken up the West Pearl River and burned to keep it out of Union hands.

The wreck has been known locally for some period of time, but unidentified until this research began. The remains consist of approximately 75% of the well-preserved, copper-clad hull of the vessel; the upper works are gone, having been burned in 1862, and the stern has been partially removed by river current over the years. The boiler is still on the vessel, and the hull forward of the boiler is intact from the main deck down. The capstan and a steam-driven pump are still in place on the forward deck. The main deck is missing aft of the boiler, but the engine timbers and the engine base plate are still in situ.

The vessel's structure was recorded and limited excavations were conducted in the stern area. This examination has revealed that the vessel was about 125 ft. long, had a beam of 19 ft. and a depth of about 7 ft. Artifacts recovered include a large number of iron, copper and brass machinery pieces, ship's fittings and furnishings as well as 32-pounder solid and canister shot for the ship's gun. These materials are currently being stabilized and conserved by CEI. The artifacts will be turned over to the state of Louisiana. Historical research on Arrow is ongoing and a report will be completed this summer.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PanAmerican Institute of Maritime Archaeology (PIMA): The 1992 quincentenary of Columbus' landfall in the Americas brought the celebratory inauguration of the Dominican Republic's new monument, the Faro de Colón or Columbus' Lighthouse. A Dominican writer first imagined this prestigious project in the second half of the 19th century, but no detailed plans existed until 1931, when a British architect put the ambitious dream on paper. Joaquin Balaguer, president of the Dominican Republic, finally commissioned the construction of the monument in time for the Columbus-quincentennial celebration.

Located on a hill not far from the Avenue of the Americas, the structure shoots an impressive cross-shaped beam into the night sky. More importantly for maritime archaeology, the lighthouse hosts a museum devoted to the nautical heritage of the Dominican Republic. Archaeological remains excavated or salvaged from underwater sites will find a home in the upper-level gallery when the new exhibition opens this year. This display will include artifacts from Nuestra Señora de la Concepción, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, Conde de Tolosa, Señoríon and the Monte Cristi shipwreck, excavated and analyzed by PIMA. The Monte Cristi collection includes not only clay pipes, but also ceramics, brass artifacts and the silver coins from the wreck.

MEETINGS OF INTEREST

July 4-8. International Conference on Freshwater Archaeology. To be held at University College of North Wales, Bangor. For information contact Mensun Bound, Oxford University MARE, 4 Butts Rd., Horspath, Oxford OX33 1RH.

July 19-22. Seventh International Symposium on Boat and Ship Archaeology. To be held at the Musee Maritime de l'île Tatihou, 50550, Saint-Vaast-la-hougue (Normandy), France. The number of participants is limited by the allowable facilities to about 100 persons. The official languages of the Symposium will be French and English (with a possibility for a summarized translation of the papers). Those wishing to attend the meeting are requested to contact the Secretariat Scientifique ISBSA 7: Musee de la Marine Palais de Chaillot 17 Place du Tracadero 75116 Paris France.

Summer 1994. Conference on the Maritime Archaeology of Great Britain and the British Dependent Territories. The venue has not yet been decided. For information contact Mensun Bound, Oxford University, MARE, 4 Butts Road, Horspath, Oxford OX33 1RH.

September 9-10. International Conference on the Archaeology of European Material Culture from Shipwrecks of the Late Middle Ages to the Industrial Revolution: Artifacts from Wrecks. To be held at the National Museum of Wales and jointly organized by the Society for Post-Medieval Archeology and the Nautical Archaeology Society. Details of the conference will follow. For more information and details contact Dr. M. Redknap, Department of Archaeology and Numismatics, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NP, Telephone: 0222 397 951, X223, Fax: 0222 667 320.

May 1995. Hidden Dimensions: Conference on the Cultural Significance of Wetland Archaeology. To be held at the University of British Columbia Museum of Anthropology, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. For information contact Ann Stevenson (Conference Coordinator) or Kathryn Bernick (Program Organizer), UBC Museum of Anthropology, 6393 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1Z2, Telephone 604/822-6530, Fax 604/822-2974.
PUBLICATIONS

National Park Service

M.A./Ph. D. ABSTRACTS

WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

Comer, Douglas Craig
1993 - Ritual Ground: Bent's Old Fort, Ideology, and the Annexation of the Southwest. (Ph.D., Univ. of Maryland). Bent's Old Fort was crucial to the success of the almost bloodless 1846 Mexican War, which eliminated France, Spain, and Britain as contenders for territory in the trans-Mississippi West. Yet because the fort did its work in ways that are more broadly cultural than political or military, its role in the transition of the United States from third-rate to world power is not well understood. Beginning in about 1830, until 1849, the fort implemented ritualized trade that shaped the cognitive systems of participating groups (including Anglo). The exchange evoked affective response (Durkheim's "sentiment") that won the "hearts and minds" of those involved.

Jackson, Louise Melanie

Using contextual analysis ceramics from six nineteenth century southwestern Alaskan sites are reanalyzed and presented as chronological and interpretive keys to explicating cultural dynamics. Ceramic supply to Russian America is reconstructed form the late eighteenth to early twentieth centuries. Through design correlation settlement sequences are proposed for Native villages. An ethnohistoric narrative elucidates the role of the tea complex in changing Native lifeways. A multicausal approach is advocated to explain distribution. Crosscultural implications are discussed.

Williams, Jack Stephen

The relationship between architecture and defense during the mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries in the portion of Hispanic Sonora that later became southern Arizona is examined. Included are a description and analysis of presidio fortifications, and a comparison of these defense works with other kinds of fortified and garrisoned places found in the region. Separate sections offer appraisals of how raw materials, labor, and tools, were used to plan and build frontier strongholds in northern New Spain and early Mexico. Also provided is a description of the weapons and tactics used in the defense of fortified places. Based on this evidence, it is argued that defense involved a wider variety of institutions than has traditionally been recognized.

WEST INDIES

Eubanks, Thomas Hales
1992 - Sugar, Slaver and Emancipation: The industrial Archaeology of the West Indian Island of Tobago. (Ph.D., Anthropology, Univ. of Florida).

The West Indian island of Tobago has a rich cultural heritage with imposing ruins of by-gone military fortifications, towns, villages, estates, agricultural processing plants, mills, factories, and warehouses. The survey, mapping and archaeological findings from Tobago are discussed within the context of the development of sugar plantations in the Americas. Additionally, the advancements of sugar manufacturing technology are addressed as those advancements reflect on the layout and operation of Tobago's historic sugar plantations. Labor on the estates, African slaves and later emancipated Africans, are also discussed within the context of nineteenth century plantation economy.

EUROPE

Gaimster, David Richard Michael

This study of post-medieval ceramic production and consumption in the Lower Rhineland is prefaced by a survey of previous work and approaches in the field. With the initiation of large-scale urban excavations in the Lower Rhineland during the 1980s, particularly in the town of Duisburg, an extensive sequence of pottery has been recovered dating from c.1400 to 1800, enabling archaeologists for the first time to re-examine traditional chronologies, attributions and socio-economic interpretations. This survey comprises 95 individual assemblages of pottery from sites excavated in Duisburg and from towns and rural sites in the region. Substantial emphasis is given to the establishment of a regional type-series of post-medieval ceramics. With the aid of contemporary pictorial sources showing pottery made and imported into the region, it is demonstrated that excavated ceramics may be employed as a prime historical source for the study of European post-medieval society.
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THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

Please note the upcoming deadline for submission of news for the next issue of the Newsletter

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

1995 SHA CONFERENCE
(See Information in this Issue)

WHEN:
4-8 January 1995

WHERE:
J. W. Marriott Hotel
Washington, D.C.

FUTURE SHA CONFERENCES
1996 - Cincinnati, Ohio