



The SHA Newsletter

Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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President's Corner

Charlie Ewen

Ah, my first column as president. I must admit that I am a bit intimidated, especially since I am following one of the most prolific bloggers in our profession. I thought my biggest challenge would be finding topics to write about. However, after spending a week in Québec and participating in four different panels, I find that I have enough material for the next several columns!

Let's start with the conference. Québec was a winter wonderland that was great, once you got there. Getting there, though, that was the challenge. Many of you did not make it, but many more of you did. We had 900+ pick up their registration packets, which was over 90% of the expected attendance. Few sessions were cancelled and those who could not attend were often able to send their papers, which were read by those who could. The conference organizers also arranged special Saturday afternoon sessions for presenters who'd made it to the conference, but had missed their session and hadn't had their paper read out on their behalf. Those who were not able to make it and did not pick up their packet were offered a free download of an SHA publication. It doesn't fully compensate you for the travel frustrations, but we wanted to do something.

So, why do we have these conferences in January? Believe me, I have been asking that question since my perilous, 20-hour sojourn on Highway 40 after the 1996 meetings in Cincinnati. It turns out there really are some good reasons. First, there is the scheduling issue. We are latecomers to the archaeological conference calendar. The SAA meetings are in March and the regional conferences are in September and October. Then there is the academic calendar to consider (not so much for the faculty, but for the students) and summer is out, because that is when most people do fieldwork. On the plus side, we get really good deals on hotels in January. However, I have convened a subcommittee of the conference committee to reassess the question. Maybe there really is a better time to have this conference, but be aware that we are booked thru 2018.

While at the conference I was involved in several controversial ethical issues. I will touch on them here and write about them at more length in future columns and blogs. The first ethical issue involves archaeology and reality television, specifically the National Geographic show *Diggers*. There are two issues here. One has to do with metal detecting and archaeology and the other has to do with how we want archaeology to be portrayed on television. I think the basic question is: do we stick to the letter of our moral principles and refuse to have anything to do with these shows or amateur metal detectorists, or do we invite them onto our sites, under our supervision, in the hopes of reaching a public who don't normally care for science? There are some very strong opinions about what we should and should not do (when you talk about ethics, there always are). I recently hosted an episode of *Diggers* at a site I am digging in eastern

North Carolina. I was somewhat hesitant to do this, but I have been working with the National Geographic Channel and have said they should work with professional archaeologists. It seemed to go well, but I will blog on the experience once I see what the show looks like when it is aired.

The next ethical issue was even more bitterly contested. This has to do with the participation of commercial salvage firms at our conferences. Many treasure-salvaging companies claim that they collect artifacts for research purposes as well as for sale. This directly contradicts our Ethics Statement's Principle 6 ("Items from archaeological contexts shall not be traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods, and it is unethical to take actions for the purpose of establishing the commercial value of objects from archaeological sites or property that may lead to their destruction, dispersal, or exploitation"). Many of our members are adamant that the issue is settled and no further discussion is needed. Our policy, which is based on our ethical principles, is that those in violation of these principles cannot present at the conferences, or publish in our Journal or Newsletter (though they can be members and attend our conferences). At an ethics panel I convened at the meetings in Québec, I invited Ivor Noël Hume to weigh in on this issue. Noël is about as well-known an historical archaeologist as there is, and has a long institutional memory. He was not able to attend the meetings, but he sent a video where he urged the

membership to reconsider the letter of our principles and consider what can be gained by partnering with treasure hunters. And the crowds went wild. There was not a lot of love in the room for his stance (the video was only shown immediately after the panel proper due to the objections of several members), and many questioned whether he should have been allowed to present at all. However, to the best of my knowledge, Noël has never personally trafficked in artifacts, and as such is not prohibited from presenting at our conference.

Do we allow him a voice at our conference when he espouses such an opinion? Does it mean that the organization tacitly endorses his views? This issue has raised some passionate debate, and there are clearly fears that even the discussion of our principles sends a message that our views have changed. However, the principle has not been overturned. There has been no motion put forward to consider changing any of our policies. So, I don't think that any of these principles are presently in danger. Where I think we may be in danger is losing touch with those who don't do archaeology for a living. We need to either make them see our point of view or lose their support. I also don't want to lose touch with our membership. By the time you read this, you should have already received an email link to a survey concerning membership needs. If you have not already, please take the time to fill it out and make your voice heard! 📧

Editorial

Alasdair Brooks

The Future of the *SHA Newsletter*: Some Discussion Points

The SHA communications program has been transformed over the last decade. Under the stewardship of former and current Website Editors Kelly Dixon and Chris Merritt, the SHA Web site has grown from a small digital acorn into the proverbial mighty digital oak. As of last year, the Newsletter and Website Editors now have equal status as joint SHA Communications Editors, with one of the two elected to represent the communications program on the SHA Board of Directors. In the last three to four years SHA has also seen the growth of a vibrant social media program, under the auspices of Social Media Coordinator Terry Brock (who sits on both the Communications Editors' Advisory Committee and the Technologies Committee).

We now have one 'old media' communications platform in the shape of the Newsletter, one established 'new media' platform in the shape of the Web site, and one emerging multiple media platform 'new media' platform in the shape of the social media platform. It's only now, however, that the two editors and the coordinator are perhaps fully coming to terms with the consequences of the growth of these different platforms, and what that means for the SHA communications program as a whole. At my request, Website Editor Chris Merritt is currently canvassing opinions from the three of us about the strengths and weaknesses of our

three communications platforms, and how we can better share and coordinate news as a team.

As part of this review, I am also looking at the future of the *SHA Newsletter*. At the 2014 mid-year SHA Board meeting, I will be presenting four options to the board:

- 1) Return to a solely print Newsletter, and leave digital media entirely to the Web site and social media;
- 2) Maintain the status quo whereby members are given the option of receiving either a print or digital Newsletter (some 90% of members currently choose to receive print), perhaps with the option to move to a solely digital Newsletter should print subscriptions fall below a certain level;
- 3) Move to a solely digital Newsletter. This need not mean keeping the current system of members downloading a file off the website; a range of digital publication options would be reviewed and presented to the board;
- 4) Abolish the Newsletter, and subsume its content entirely under that of the Web site and social media.

Realistically, it's probably unlikely that the board will choose options 1 or 4; these are being presented solely to allow us to consider all available options. While I have raised these points with my advisory committee, and relevant questions were on the recent SHA membership survey, I would like to offer the broader membership the opportunity to comment on the Newsletter's future. If you would like to share your opinions on the above four options, please feel free to email me at: <alasdair.brooks@hush.com>. 📧

2014 SHA Awards and Prizes

Teresita Majewski

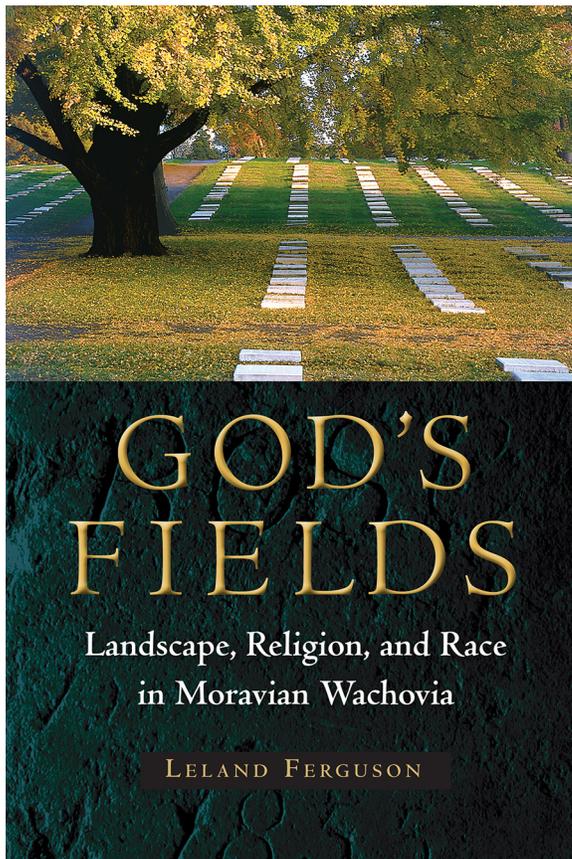
(Photographs courtesy of Diane Bussières, except as noted.)

The SHA's awards and prizes for 2014 were presented at three different venues during the conference in Québec City. Critical to the success of this year's awards program were the nominators, awards selectors/panels, presenters, SHA Executive Director Karen Hutchison, SHA President Paul Mullins, SHA President-Elect Charles Ewen, Conference Chair William Moss (Ville de Québec), Program Chair Allison Bain (Université Laval), and my colleagues on the awards committee. Given the weather and travel issues associated with the conference, the awardees and the presenters should be commended for all of their efforts to travel to Québec. Those who could not make it to the conference were sincerely missed.

On Wednesday, the opening night of the conference, prior to the plenary session, three awards were presented: the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award, the James Deetz Book Award, and an SHA Award of Merit.

Felipe Gaitán Ammann received the Kathleen Kirk Gilmore Dissertation Award for his 2012 Columbia University dissertation: *An Archaeology of the Slave Trade in Late-Seventeenth Century Panama (1663-1674)*. The selection panel was impressed by Gaitán Ammann's contributions to two undeveloped fields in historical archaeology: (1) the historical archaeology of slave traders, and (2) the historical archaeology of Panama. He shows how approaches to the archaeology of slavery have been one-sided, focusing mainly on the enslaved and powerless. Gaitán Ammann argues that we must understand the context in which slave traders were living, and this understanding can shed new light on the enslaved as well. This original and refreshing approach to the whole issue of New World slavery demonstrates a sophisticated approach to theory, a solid grasp of the global literature on the topic, and impressive archival research.

The James Deetz Book Award was awarded to Leland Ferguson for *God's Field's: Landscape, Religion, and Race in Moravian Wachovia*, published by the University Press of Florida in 2011 (unfortunately, Leland was unable to make it to the conference this year because of weather delays). Ferguson begins his tale with a surprise discovery of gravestones found under the floor of St. Philips Moravian mission in Old Salem, North Carolina. He was asked to help by locating every burial in the Gottes Acker (God's Acre) at the church and to identify those buried there. However, the book leads to much more difficult questions about the relationship between the Unity of the Brethren (the Moravians) and the enslaved persons who were owned by church members and by the church itself. Using familiar research methods, Leland and his team met the goals of finding the burials and identifying those buried there. However, his research also reveals the many small choices and decisions that led the Moravians of Salem from being 18th-century egalitarian evangelists to 19th-century slaveholders and 20th-century segregationists to a church



God's Field's: Landscape, Religion, and Race in Moravian Wachovia, by Leland Ferguson, won the 2014 Deetz Award. (Photo of the book's cover appears courtesy of the University Press of Florida.)



The first-place winner of the 2014 GMAC Diversity Photo Competition was Katelyn Hillmeyer (Western Michigan University) for her photograph, "Students offering semaa (tobacco in Anishnaabemowin) on the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project."

that publicly apologizes for its participation in slavery. He also leads the reader to consider the hard questions evoked by the research. This is definitely a must-read book that you should recommend to the next nonarchaeologist you meet who expresses his or her fascination with the field.

An SHA Award of Merit was presented to the Société du patrimoine urbain de Québec (SPUQ), and Marie-Dominic Labelle, Directrice of SPUQ, was on hand to accept the award. For over 25 years, SPUQ has been a driving force connecting people to the past in and around the City of Québec, a UNESCO World Heritage City. While they have greatly contributed to the interpretation of the city's heritage via many different exhibits, on a variety of sites, one of SPUQ's most important contributions has been the development of interpretive content at the Intendant's Palace Site, one of the most important centers of New France. When the exhibit opened in 1992, it was the first of its kind in the region to use information technology to present the results of archaeological research to the public. This form of public heritage outreach is essential to reach new intergenerational audiences and to ensure an ongoing visibility for sites during times when budgets are lean and deep funding cuts to Canadian cultural institutions have severely curtailed access to heritage sites. SPUQ therefore plays a unique role in Québec City, collaborating with



From left: SHA President-Elect Charles Ewen, Marie-Dominic Labelle (accepting the SHA Award of Merit on behalf of the Société du patrimoine urbain de Québec), and Teresita Majewski.



From left: SHA President-Elect Charles Ewen, 2014 Student Paper Prize and Jelks Student Travel Award winner Heather Walder, and SHA President Paul Mullins.



Gilmore Dissertation Award Winner Felipe Gaitán Ammann with Nan Rothschild (his committee chair at Columbia University; left), and Teresita Majewski (right). (Photo courtesy of Sarah Croucher.)



SHA Past President William Lees making the Ruppé Award presentation for James E. Ayres.

archaeologists, historians, and museum specialists and ensuring that new methods with which we can explain the past are continually explored. We cannot think of a better ambassador to disseminate the results of scientific research.

A number of awards were presented at the Friday afternoon business meeting, including student travel awards and prizes and a new field school award and photo competition. The winners of the 2014 ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition were also recognized. With the exception of the SHA Student Paper Prize, the student travel awards provide funds for SHA student members to attend the conference and promote their participation in society activities. The Québec City Award/Bourse de Québec was not awarded this year.

Recipients of Ed and Judy Jelks Travel Awards included David Markus (University of Florida, Gainesville), for his paper, "Swinging Fowl in the Name of the Lord: Jewish Ritual Sacrifice on the Arkansas Frontier," and Heather Walder (University of Wisconsin-Madison), for her paper, "Small Beads, Big Picture: Patterns of Interaction Identified through Chemical Analysis of Blue Glass Artifacts from the Upper Great Lakes Region." The recipient of the ACUA George Fischer Student Travel Award was Amelia J. Astley (University of Southampton, United Kingdom), for her jointly authored conference paper (with Justin Dix, Fraser Sturt, and Charlotte Thompson): "The Taphonomy of Heritage Shipwreck Sites: Implications for Heritage Management."

Two Gender and Minority Affairs Committee (GMAC) Student Travel Awards were presented, based on the strength of their applications, to Justin Dunnivant (University of Florida, Gainesville) and Russell Palmer (University of Ghent, Belgium). The 13th SHA Student

Paper Prize was awarded to Heather Walder (University of Wisconsin-Madison) for her paper on blue glass artifacts, for which she also won a Jelks Travel Award (see above). The winner of the Student Paper Prize receives a selection of books generously donated by publishers who exhibit at the conference.

This year, GMAC sponsored two new awards. The first, the GMAC Diversity Field School Competition, recognizes field schools in historical archaeology that foster diversity in research objectives, perspectives, and participation. First place went to Annelise E. Morris of the University of California, Berkeley, for "The Historic Archaeology of Lawrence County Project Field School, Collaborative Public Archaeology in Lawrence County, Illinois." Second place was awarded to Jamie Arjona, Tatiana Niculescu, and Christopher Fennell of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign for their field school "Edgefield, South Carolina Pottery Communities Field School - The Pottersville Site, Edgefield County, South Carolina." The second new GMAC award is the GMAC Diversity Photo Competition, which recognizes photographs that tell a story about how historical archaeology embraces diversity and advances all concepts of diversity within the profession, the field, and society. The first-place winner was Katelyn Hillmeyer (Western Michigan University) for her photograph, "Students offering *semaa* (tobacco in Anishnaabemowin) on the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project." Second place went to Alasdair Brooks (Qatar Islamic Archaeology and Heritage Project) for "Al Zubarah - Historical Archaeology and International Diversity in Qatar." Third place went to Christopher Fennell (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) for



From left: 2014 Conference Chair William Moss and Annabelle Laliberté, Présidente of Réseau Archéo-Québec, recipient of the Daniel G. Roberts Award.



Deirdre Kelleher accepting the John L. Cotter Award.

his photograph, "Examining the Spaces of Innovation. Field instructor Jamie Arjona and student Sydney Miller excavate the foundation of the likely 'turning shed' building in which enslaved African American potters produced Edgefield stoneware in the early 1800s at the Pottersville site, Edgefield County, South Carolina."

We were pleased this year to recognize the winners of the ACUA 15th Annual Photo Festival Competition at the business meeting. The competition at the annual conference is open to all SHA members and registered meeting attendees. There are six categories for the competition. The images are judged and displayed in the book room during the conference, with winners receiving both a ribbon and the approbation of their peers. The winners are listed below.

Category A: Color Archaeological Site

- 1st "Navagio" – Alexis Catsambis
- 2nd "Emily" Japanese Flying Boat Propeller in 3D – Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Saipan (CNMI)
- 3rd Untitled – Parcs Canada

Category B: Color Archaeological Fieldwork

- 1st "Emily" Japanese Flying Boat Turret – CNMI
- 2nd "Munselling Cores" – Katelyn Hillmeyer
- 3rd "Deploying the Sonar" – Parcs Canada

Category C: Color Archaeological Lab Work

(no entries this year)

Category D: Color Artifact

- 1st "Archifact: Archival Wreck (Old Register)" – Bernard Allaire
- Category E: Black and White Artifact
- 1st "Promontorium Sacrum" – Alexis Catsambis
 - 2nd "Seeds of the Past" – Katelyn Hillmeyer
- Category F: Color Portrait
- 1st "Alexis at the Waterscreens" – Katelyn Hillmeyer
 - 2nd "Learning the Ropes Underwater, Yatlit Ram, Israel" – Jonathon Benjamin

Following the annual banquet on Friday evening in the elegant Palais ballroom in the Hilton Québec, four awards were presented: the John L. Cotter Award, the Daniel G. Roberts Award for Excellence in Public Historical Archaeology, the Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award, and the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology. Deirdre A. Kelleher received the Cotter Award for the Elfreth's Alley Archaeology project, where her efforts in the field and in the laboratory have enriched public archaeology in Philadelphia and provided the public with a positive, interactive view of historical archaeology and its role in public discourse. The Daniel G. Roberts Award was awarded to Archéo-Québec, for increasing public awareness of the importance of Québec's archaeological heritage and encouraging networking among its broad-based membership and other players in the cultural heritage and tourism fields. The Roberts Award was accepted by



2014 Harrington Medalist Theresa A. Singleton surrounded by colleagues, students, and former students.

Annabelle Laliberté, Présidente of Réseau Archéo-Québec. The Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award was presented to James E. Ayres for his more than four decades of exceptional volunteer service to SHA in the areas of governance, committee work, and publications. Neither Jim nor the presenter for the Ruppé Award, Vergil Noble, were able to attend the meeting this year. SHA Past President William Lees stepped in for Vergil to make the presentation. Douglas Armstrong made the final presentation of the evening to honor 2014 Harrington Medalist Theresa A. Singleton for her lifetime contributions and dedication to historical archaeology. Profiles of the recipients of the Cotter Award, the Roberts Awards, the Ruppé Award, and the Harrington Medal will appear in a 2014 issue of *Historical Archaeology*.

The Friday evening awards ceremony closed with the announcement of the 2015 Harrington Medalist, Douglas D. Scott, who will be honored at next year's conference in Seattle, Washington.

SHA congratulates all of the recipients of the 2014 awards and sincerely thanks them for their contributions to our discipline. We are grateful to Diane Bussières, who took photographs at this year's conference. Unless otherwise noted, the photographs appearing with this feature were taken by Diane.

If you have any questions about the SHA Awards Program, please contact Teresita Majewski, chair of the SHA Awards Committee, at 520.721.4309 or at <tmajewski@sricm.com>. She will either be able to answer your question or direct you to the person who can. 📧

DEATH NOTICE GAYE NAYTON



Gaye Nayton passed away unexpectedly late last year. While born in England, she was a passionate advocate for the need for historical archaeology to be undertaken as part of the development process in her adopted home of Western Australia. After Gaye received her doctoral degree from the School of Social Sciences (Archaeology) University of Western Australia, she worked as an historical and maritime archaeology consultant for 19 years and as a heritage advisor.

Like many historical archaeology consultants in Australia, she had a diverse range of skills and worked on conservation plans, research strategies, site interpretation, and site excavations, to name just a few areas. This active consultant life did not limit Gaye, and she worked hard to publish her findings throughout her academic career, presenting papers at Society of Historical Archaeology and Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology meetings and a range of other conferences and actively publishing in a range of forums.

The main focus of her work was the town of Cossack in northwestern Western Australia, and she recently published a book, *The Archaeology of Market Capitalism: A Western Australian Perspective*, through Springer.

Gaye's passion for archaeology led her to create and participate in many public outreach projects; she gave many talks and prepared videos and lesson plans for teachers. Gaye realized that by generating an understanding of historical archaeology and of the past on the part of the general public they would in turn become active in preserving the heritage of Western Australia. Many local councils and governments in Australia have little understanding of the importance of either historical archaeological work or the preservation of sites of heritage value. Gaye worked to create a groundswell of public support for this heritage. Where possible, Gaye involved the public in digs and at the time of her death she was working on archaeological fun boxes for children. Gaye will be remembered with great fondness and be missed greatly by many.

Susan Piddock

Opinion and Debate

Introducing a New Newsletter Feature: My Artifact Obsession

Sara Rivers-Colfield

Historical archaeologists have finally reached a widespread consensus about professional curation standards and storage conditions. Not everyone is in accord, but for the most part we have learned the error of our brown-paper-bag ways and moved into an archivally enlightened era of polyethylene bags and acid-free everything. We have even adopted preventive conservation techniques and treatment strategies to keep our collections intact forever and ever, amen. But our work is never finished, and frankly, how we store things is the easy part. Something even scarier, harder to enforce, and yes, even more expensive than proper packaging, still looms over the curation crisis. We still, as a profession, have not reached agreement about what is and is not actually worth retaining in those archivally stable time capsules we create.

Sometimes I wonder how we got this far without any centralized resource offering guidance on archaeological collection strategies. Yes, each site is unique and therefore the decision of what to keep should be made on a case-by-case basis, but in practice that leaves the decisions to individual lab employees, repositories, and local regulatory agencies, none of whom are likely to be experts on the value of every artifact type for long-term research. Taking the time to really consider each artifact class is expensive, but adopting inflexible rules discounts differences in sites.

If any default setting should be adopted in the processing lab, it should not be “keep everything” nor “discard (insert your least-favorite artifact category here).” Instead, our default setting should be “think carefully and ask around.” Only with case-by-case consideration and consultation can we responsibly prioritize artifacts for retention and justify our decisions. Everyone has strengths and weaknesses in their material culture repertoire, so it won’t be possible to make informed decisions about retention and discard without reaching out.

These were the thoughts bouncing around in my skull at the 2012 SHA meetings in Baltimore, as discussions following a curation-themed session proceeded with the usual formula. Lots of people shared their own curation challenges. Some gave accounts of whole collections being tossed, and the dreaded D-words—deaccessioning and discard—appeared with regularity. But no one could agree on how to go about it. I had heard the same conversation over and over, and I know it was going on long before I got into it about 12 years ago.

What strikes me every time is that we have put ourselves in a position where we are paralyzed by our own ignorance. The decision of what to keep and what not to keep should

be tied to significance and value for future research, but other than budget cuts and overflowing storage spaces, we are ignorant of what the future will hold. Who decides how much brick is enough? Which shells to keep? How much window glass should be stored? In the absence of an expert on brick or shell or glass people will go different ways. Some might document and discard without much thought, while others could decide to keep it all just in case that fantastical creature, the future researcher, will need it. Neither scenario is desirable. Ideally you’d have people who really know their brick, shell, and glass make those decisions for that specific collection, resulting in collections with a Goldilocks retention scenario that is juuuust right; no future deaccessioning required.

Unfortunately, there is no directory of artifact specialists we can turn to when we have a site full of little pieces of something we know nothing about. Most of us have a network—someone we call about gun parts, and someone else we email with a mystery ceramic—but most personal networks have gaps. If there was a curator genie willing to grant me three wishes, I would wish for an archaeological yellow pages where I could just look up “brick” or “nails” and there would be a name and number to call for trustworthy advice on how to deal with all of that messy architectural stuff I’d rather not have to think about. My second wish would be to ensure that all advisors in my new artifact yellow pages would provide their expertise for free. Finally, I would wish that all metals would stop corroding immediately because I love them. More on that later.

Since I don’t have three wishes and there is no such directory, it occurred to me that we need some kind of database or list of people we can call with specific questions. Wouldn’t it be nice to have a small email distribution list for the brick-inclined, the bead people, the button lovers, and so on? What a service SHA could offer if the organization spearheaded a go-to resource for questions of artifact significance. Alas, when I mentioned the idea in that 2012 meeting’s curation discussion, it was, of course, perceived as my volunteering to assemble this hypothetical database. Double alas, there is no way that’s going to happen. Building such a database and keeping it current would be too unmanageable. No one knows everyone in the discipline and what their specialties are. How would you even get started? Still, the idea took hold with the SHA Collections and Curation Committee, and this year we thought of a possible solution.

At present, the SHA Collections and Curation Committee is supporting work in two main areas relating to assessment: developing a tool kit to evaluate the archaeological integrity of curated collections, and addressing the need for artifact expertise in order to do so. The tool kit is designed to get practitioners thinking about each collection, its significance, its potential contributions to knowledge, and its worthiness of prime real estate in storage. This thinking exercise has

value even if no action is taken, because awareness of what has already been collected is essential for determining what to collect in future. Still, the assessment tool will be of limited value if the people using it lack a strong network of material culture specialists who can help identify the collection's artifacts and their value for interpretation.

In an effort to bring our artifact enthusiasts out to play, we offer you the newsletter series, *My Artifact Obsession*. This will be a venue for artifact addicts to explain to readers why their particular beloved category of material culture is so important. In return for granting the artifact obsessed this space to wax poetical or straight up lecture colleagues about their fixation, each author must be willing to receive inquiries and offer advice. You may think this is a lot to tackle — after all, loving artifacts shouldn't be punishable by unwanted inbox clutter — but there you could be wrong. The artifact obsessives of the discipline might actually *like* getting emails about your finds. To prove the point, I will offer myself up first in the following treatise on the importance of metals.

The goal of this series is to find out who else out there has a devotion to artifacts strong enough that artifact ID inquiries and sampling questions would be welcome. Unlike LISTSERVs like HISTARCH, every volunteer won't be exposed to every message; you can choose your own interest only. It will, however, be email based, so that you don't have to join an online social network to participate. This will have to begin on a trial basis to see how it goes, and we need to keep it within reason or it won't work. If labs use these groups to train brand-new catalogers armed with digital cameras, the job will not be feasible. Inquiries must be reserved for artifact IDs and sampling questions that project affiliates can't or shouldn't handle in-house. If it doesn't become too overwhelming, this could create many little groups that can act as a truly valuable resource to the SHA membership, and hopefully this will also lead to more-informed artifact-retention practices not only within SHA, but for all archaeologists seeking input on historic assemblages.

If you'd like to share your artifact obsession and potentially influence curation policies that affect your data pool, email me at <sara.rivers-cofield@maryland.gov>.

My Artifact Obsession: Colonial Metals

A few years ago one of my coworkers bought me a magnet for Christmas that reads "Easily Distracted by Shiny Objects." It is true. I am. But in my defense, I also get excited about a nice matte green patina and even rusty iron. I am into pretty much all of the "Little Metal Things" recovered on colonial sites. In fact, I'd say that on the list of things I love, LMTs make the top five, behind my husband, friends and family, our cats, and a good audiobook. I couldn't care less if everyone else in the discipline scorns my rusty and corroded metals. Frankly, the less other people care about my LMTs, the more unexplored research territory there is for me. I revel in the feeling of turning a formerly unidentified metal object (UMO) into an innovative contribution to site interpretation. I'm even getting pretty good at the 17th- and 18th-century IDs, though the industrially produced 19th-

and 20th-century stuff mostly stumps me. Still, I hold out hope that someday I'll see that UMO in a new context and its identity will be revealed.

But that can only happen if the metal is still there to be identified, and thanks to its tendency to corrode, survival is not a given. I don't worry too much about the little copper and white-metal doodads that feed my obsession; these tend to be stable, and even small unidentifiable blobs of copper and lead are usually awarded "small finds" status. But I do worry about what the archaeological world at large is doing about my beleaguered rusty iron. I hope it's just a rumor, but I have heard of repositories that simply don't accept iron artifacts because they are heavy and take up space and they'll just turn to powder anyway, as if the value of an artifact for understanding cultural heritage is somehow tied to its ability to obediently await future researchers without decaying.

If that kind of thinking is feeding our discipline's sampling strategies, then I can't help but speak out in defense of iron. Yes, it is expensive to conserve iron artifacts, but there are ways to set priorities and limit costs. For example, it's not terribly expensive to document and identify iron objects with x-rays. I can hear the protests now, though: "Who has access to x-ray? I suppose I could try to find one, but that would be pretty difficult. Building conservation and x-ray funds into a scope of work could break the budget and it's a hard sell to clients. Really, how do you justify the expense of special analysis or treatment for a bunch of rust balls that look like a collection of fossilized poo? It's just too hard, too expensive, and a silly waste of resources." My response to such arguments is this: "No! This is so wrong! You know what else can look like fossilized poo? Colonoware. I don't see anyone saying that's not important enough to care about. And you know what else some clients think is too hard, too expensive, and a silly waste of resources? ARCHAEOLOGY. Every last bit of it."

If we think it's worth it to spend time and money conducting careful excavations and processing artifacts for long-term curation, then we have to be careful about dismissing any class of artifact without getting as much information out of it as we can. Privileging one artifact class over another because of the expense of conservation or analysis undermines the arguments we use when justifying doing archaeology at all. The whole endeavor is supposed to be about collecting information. Wilfully letting a portion of the information corrode into oblivion without using existing tools to properly document it undermines our credibility. The burial environment already robs us of so many organic and other unstable materials — how can we justify neglecting a whole segment of finds we actually do recover? Imagine saying, "I know a Phase III on that huge 18th-century plantation might reveal a lot about our cultural heritage, but that would be too expensive. Let's do a Phase III on the tiny lithic scatter nearby instead and let the plantation get destroyed." That's the same kind of argument as limiting curatorial investment to stable artifacts.

Now, I am not so obliviously ensconced in the state-of-the-art (ca. 1998) Maryland Archaeological Conservation

Laboratory that I don't recognize the financial challenge that iron preservation and analysis presents. I might have an x-ray machine down the hall, but I know most folks don't. What I don't quite understand is why everyone doing historical archaeology wouldn't make that equipment a priority. Total station? Yes. Ground-penetrating radar? Yes. X ray? Apparently not. I just don't get that. X ray is our friend. It magically zaps through all that poo-looking corrosion to show the true artifact inside. Let's take nails as a case in point. I may love little metal things, but even I find nails boring, and frankly, I don't see much use in keeping them at all when they go untreated. They just take up space and fall apart. They are, however, highly diagnostic when you can tell if they are wrought, cut, wire, T-head, L-Head, etc. X rays allow you to see that; they turn unidentified corroded nails into measurable and diagnostic architectural data. Catalogs with nail counts can be dramatically different when all nails are identifiable, and site interpretations more accurate as a result. Furthermore, if you x-ray a box of nails for \$350 and discard them instead of paying the \$350 box fee to store them, then I say you are doing the curation crisis a solid.

Yes, it is expensive to own and maintain x-ray machines and certified staff to use them, but isn't it worth it to dramatically improve the interpretation of historic sites? Don't we want accurate catalogs? Don't we want to document our finds before they turn into powder? Don't we want to identify that amazing never-before-seen iron artifact that changes everything we know about the site so we can conserve it instead of ignoring it? Yes, people. We want it.

We just have yet to make it a discipline-wide priority.

I submit that we can be smarter about this. We can recognize that iron is a fact of life on historic sites and plan accordingly for some treatment, a whole lot of documentation, and informed discard. It makes a lot more sense than accepting inaccurate catalogs and long-term storage of corrosion powder as standard practice.

Not everyone has to love on the metals like I do, but pretty please let us at least send this message to all of our ferrous utensils, tools, farm equipment, architectural hardware, transportation hardware, cooking vessels, clothing fasteners, stoves, and miscellany: we care about you. We understand the importance of peering through your crusty exterior to the meaningful object inside. We know it's not your fault you're unstable, and we don't think that the thousands of shards of indistinct redware we collect are somehow more important than you just because they don't fall apart in the bag. Even if you are dying and we can't afford drastic measures, we at least think you should be x-rayed for posterity. And if you are a UMO, you should be preserved for a researcher who might someday discover what you are.

In the hope that you readers will take this "love your metals" pledge, I offer my services in helping you identify them if I can. Colonial metals in particular are my favorite and bring joy to my inbox. If you, too, love metals, let's make a club and have a distribution list! Send me your interest and your UMOs at <sara.rivers-cofield@maryland.gov>, and all of our reports may be enriched. PS: don't show me your nails. Even my love of iron has limits. 🚫

10th Annual Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference

A 2-day conference organized by the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, a partnership between Western Michigan University and the city of Niles, Michigan

Friday, September 26: The Future of the Past at Fort St. Joseph, Niles, Michigan

Saturday, September 27: Managing Archaeological Heritage in the 21st Century

As community archaeology has expanded over the past decade to involve various stakeholders who have a vested interest in the material remains of the past, it has become incumbent on archaeologists, historic preservationists, economic development experts, planners, educators, and community members to think about ways to manage archaeological resources in the interests of broad and varied constituencies. There is a global challenge to the "authorized heritage discourse," as communities and nonprofessionals are becoming increasingly involved in deciding which sites matter and to whom, which sites to preserve, and why and how. This conference will provide an opportunity for participants to examine the relationship between archaeology and heritage management in the Midwestern U.S. and contribute ideas on how to best present Fort St. Joseph to the public as a cultural heritage tourism destination. The first day will include tours of local sites, presentations by Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project participants, and discussion of the planning process, highlighted by a keynote presentation. The second day will consist of invited and contributed presentations by archaeologists and others who will examine best practices, successes, and challenges in managing archaeological heritage. Contributed papers, presentations, and panels are being solicited from students and professionals to showcase effective ways to involve the public in the archaeological process. For further information or to submit a contribution, contact Michael S. Nassaney at <nassaney@wmich.edu>. More details will be posted online in the near future.

Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

Early Historical Archaeology in Sweden



FIGURE 1. Aerial view of the 1907–1909 excavations at Studentholmen showing the stone foundations of an early-14th-century school building. (Image courtesy of the Antiquarian-Topographical Archive, Stockholm.)



FIGURE 2. A sample of artifacts recovered during the 1907–1909 excavations at Studentholmen. (Image courtesy of the Uppland Museum, <<http://digitaltmuseum.se>>.)

One of the first scientific excavations in Sweden dedicated to the historical period took place from 1907 to 1909 at the postmedieval site called Studentholmen ("Students' Island") on the bank of the River Fyris in Uppsala. The excavations were led by Knut Stjerna (1874–1909), associate professor of Scandinavian and comparative archaeology at Uppsala University (the first chair in archaeology was not created until 1914). The project began when the stone foundations of a building were discovered during construction of a new market hall. The archaeological investigations that ensued demonstrated that the foundations belonged to an early-14th-century clerical school, which in 1477 became the University of Uppsala, the oldest university in Scandinavia (Figure 1). More specifically, the excavations identified the site as belonging to the building where the famous professor, physician, engineer, and antiquarian Olaus Rudbeck (1630–1702) might have conducted some of his medical experiments. Beneath the stone foundations, excavators uncovered the remains of an earlier river harbor (12th–13th century), complete with wooden quays. Thousands of artifacts were recovered in the process, including early pottery, metal, textiles, wood, antler, and bone (animal and human) (Figure 2). For more information about this historic excavation, see Ulf Svensson 2007, *Nytt ljus över Studentholmen i Uppsala: medeltidsfynd från Knut Stjernas sista utgrävning* [New light over Studentholmen in Uppsala: Medieval finds from the Knut Stjernas final excavation], *Fornvännen: Journal of Swedish Antiquarian Research* 102(4):238–245, on the Web at <http://kulturavsdata.se/raa/fornvannen/html/2007_238>.

**Local Sites/Global Intersections:
Historical Archaeology in Southern Africa
October 20–22, 2014
Department of Anthropology & Archaeology
University of South Africa**

Organizers:

Joanna Behrens behrejp@unisa.ac.za + 27.12.429.6846
Natalie Swanepoel swanenj@unisa.ac.za +27.12.429.6348

You are invited to participate in an historical archaeology workshop that will be hosted at the University of South Africa in October 2014. This event complements a roundtable discussion that was held at the 2013 Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) Conference in Gaborone, Botswana. There was a great deal of interest in Gaborone but too little time for in-depth discussion; thus the need for a follow-up event.

The workshop will take place over three days and will serve not only as a 'stock-taking' exercise but, more importantly, as an opportunity to map out an agenda for future research. The focus of this workshop will fall squarely on the artifacts, sites, and theoretical endeavors that engage with a globalized historical archaeology. To this end, we are inviting plenary speakers who grapple with these issues in other parts of the world (United Kingdom, North America, and Australia). It is our hope that the workshop will serve to broaden local theoretical horizons, encourage conversations and collaboration between practitioners, and attract students into this exciting field of study.

The first day will showcase the scope of research in southern Africa through both oral and poster presentations, and the second and third days will provide time for focused and intensive discussions around selected themes, including "Frontiers," "Missions and missionisation," and "Material culture studies." Day three will also include a session that addresses the way forward, both for the themes under discussion as well as others such as maritime and industrial archaeology.

COSTS

Note that the registration fee covers all conference materials (including A/V equipment), teas, and lunches.

The projected registration fees are:

- Registration fee: R500-00
- Registration fee (students): R350-00
- Registration fee (daily rate): R200-00

If you are interested in attending and/or bringing students with you, please contact either Joanna Behrens or Natalie Swanepoel at the contact details provided above. Please indicate if you would be interested in presenting a paper or contributing a poster and provide a title and short abstract (100 words). Please send these to us by April 14.

A second circular will be issued detailing the extended abstract and registration deadlines.

Current Research

Please send summaries of your recent research to the appropriate geographical coordinator listed below. Photographs and other illustrations are encouraged. Please submit summaries as Word or text-only files. **Submit illustrations as separate files** (.jpeg preferred, 300 dpi or greater resolution).

AFRICA

Kenneth G. Kelly, University of South Carolina, <kenneth.kelly@sc.edu>

ASIA

Ruth Young, University of Leicester, <rly3@le.ac.uk>

AUSTRALASIA AND ANTARCTICA

Sarah Hayes, La Trobe University, <s.hayes@latrobe.edu.au>

CANADA-ATLANTIC (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island)

Amanda Crompton, Memorial University of Newfoundland, <ajcrompt@mun.ca>

CANADA-ARCTIC (Northwest Territories, Yukon, and Nunavut)

Vacant - contact the *Newsletter* editor for more information

CANADA-ONTARIO

Vacant - contact the *Newsletter* editor for more information

CANADA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba, Saskatchewan)

Tim Panas, <tpanas@telusplanet.net>

CANADA-QUÉBEC

Stéphane Noël, Université Laval, <stephane.noel.2@ulaval.ca>

CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

Doug Ross, Simon Fraser University, <douglas.e.ross@gmail.com>

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Uzi Baram, New College of Florida, <baram@ncf.edu>

UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

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USA-ALASKA

Robin O. Mills, Bureau of Land Management, <rmills@blm.gov>

USA-CENTRAL PLAINS (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, <jay_sturdevant@nps.gov>

USA-GULF STATES (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas)

Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, <kcande@uark.edu>

USA-MID-ATLANTIC (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

Ben Resnick, GAI Consultants, <b.resnick@gaiconsultants.com>

USA-MIDWEST (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

Lynn L.M. Evans, Mackinac State Historic Parks, <EvansL8@michigan.gov>

USA-NORTHEAST (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont)

David Starbuck, <dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>

USA-NORTHERN PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN STATES (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming)

Steven G. Baker, Centuries Research, <sbaker@montrose.net>

USA-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Robert Cromwell, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, <Bob_Cromwell@nps.gov>

USA-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Kimberly Wooten <kimberly_wooten@dot.ca.gov>

USA-SOUTHEAST (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

Gifford Waters, Florida Museum of Natural History, <gwaters@flmnh.ufl.edu>

USA-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

Michael R. Polk, Sagebrush Consultants, <sageb@sagebrushconsultants.com>

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE

Australasia & Antarctica

Victoria

The Buildings of Abbotsford Convent (*submitted by Edwina Kay, La Trobe University, <e.kay@latrobe.edu.au>*): The buildings of Abbotsford Convent in Melbourne, Australia, are being examined as part of a doctoral project analyzing the relationship between the physical institution and its reformative aims. The former Good Shepherd Convent was established in 1863 for the purpose of reclaiming 'fallen' women. The large institutional complex contained a Magdalen Asylum, an Industrial School for neglected

and welcoming, in contrast to its history as an institution of confinement and coerced labor.

Abbotsford Convent is historically significant for being one of the largest self-sufficient convent complexes in Australia. The different groups of women and girls were housed in separate buildings, where they lived and worked, supervised by the Sisters. The precinct was surrounded by a large wall, and also had internal fences to further control the movements of the inmates. While some of the inmates of the institution came to its door voluntarily, particularly those in the Magdalen Asylum, many had no say in their admission, and were not free to leave. The girls in the Industrial School received a court-imposed sentence for being neglected, while the Reformatory School girls were convicted of a crime, and both groups were legally required to serve their sentences at the convent. The legislation regarding neglected children aimed to remove children from 'unfavourable' situations, which were seen as a pathway to delinquency and criminality, and train them to be industrious, obedient citizens. For girls, this meant training them to be domestic servants. The women in the Magdalen Asylum were not restrained under any legislation, but were required to agree to stay in the institution for a period of two years, in order to be sufficiently reformed. Some did leave before this time expired, while others remained within the institution for life.

The convent was closed in 1975, with the Sisters moving to a community-based model of welfare provision. During its 112 years of operation, the convent changed significantly, and the buildings themselves embody some important changes that took place in welfare provision in the 19th and 20th centuries. Institutions such as Abbotsford Convent document social change—they provide physical evidence of changing attitudes towards women, children, criminals, destitute people, people

with mental illnesses or problems with addictions, and people with physical or intellectual disabilities. Institutional buildings are meaningful structures—they were designed to contain a group of 'problem' people, and are a rich source of information about the function and structure of the institution, and the ideology behind institution-based welfare. This research builds on previous archaeological studies of institutions (including Beisaw and Gibb 2009, Casella 2007, Davies 2010, 2011, De Cunzo 1995, 2001), and draws on histories of Magdalen Asylums in Ireland (Finnegan 2001, Luddy 2008, McCarthy 2010, Smith 2007) to explore the relationship between the physical structures of this institution, reform ideology, and the role it played in society. It seeks to examine the social forces that influenced the development of the convent, and how the changes in broader society impacted on the built environment of the institution.



FIGURE 1. Abbotsford Convent and gardens. This building was occupied by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. (Photo by author, 2013).

girls, and a Reformatory School for criminal girls, as well as a day school for local children. Employing a buildings archaeology approach, this research treats the extant buildings as material culture, as well as using historic plans of the site, photographs, and other documentary sources, to examine the response of the Good Shepherd Sisters to the perceived social problem of wayward females in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and the role this institution played in Melbourne society.

The former convent is now a popular heritage-listed community precinct located in a picturesque location in the inner city on the banks of the Yarra River. It houses cafes, artist studios, gallery spaces, a community radio station, weekend markets, a summertime outdoor cinema, and a venue for weddings. The former convent farm along the banks of the river is now a Children's Farm, providing city children with access to farm animals. The precinct is open



FIGURE 2. The Sacred Heart complex at Abbotsford Convent. Originally built as the Industrial School building, it was extended significantly and became the Magdalen Asylum from the 1870s onwards. (Photo by author, 2012).

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Continental Europe

Belgium

Material Culture and Elite Identity in the 18th-century Cistercian Nunnery of Clairfontaine (submitted by Davy Herremans, Ghent University; <Davy.Herremans@UGent.be>): The Cistercian nunnery of Clairfontaine was founded in 1247 by the Luxembourgian Countess Ermesinde in the valley of the River Durbach a few miles south of Arlon. Situated in an isolated location in the woods but near the village of Eischen and the fertile acres surrounding it, the monastic house is a classic example of a Cistercian foundation. In 1997, excavations on the site began under the auspices of a European project celebrating the 750th anniversary of the founding of the abbey. Under the direction of the late J. De Meulemeester and with financial support of the Walloon Government (SPW-DPat), the project developed into a long-term research excavation with a final season in 2007.

During the summer of 2013, I completed my Ph.D. research at Ghent University. With the support of the



FIGURE 1. Selection of crockery for the consumption of tea and chocolate revealed during excavations in Clairefontaine. All belonged to sets of six or eight vessels: shown are chocolate cups and associated saucers of tin-glazed ware (1 and 4) and redware (2 and 5); and teacups with associated saucers of Kangxi porcelain (7 and 8) and English creamware (3 and 6).

FNR-Luxembourg, the project focused on the material culture and architecture of Clairefontaine Abbey. Special attention was given to 18th-century material life. During the field campaigns of 2003 and 2004 a cesspit was revealed in the northern wing of the 18th-century cloister range. The archaeological structure, clearly related to the sisters' refectory/warming room, was abandoned shortly before the abbey was suppressed in 1796, and filled up with consumption debris. In combination with the documentary record of the abbey, the contents of the structure provide a unique insight into the material consumption of the last generations of sisters who lived in Clairefontaine.

Holy vows, worldly manners

Medieval and early-modern religious women are usually depicted as living within a remote reality, detached from the secular world. An ideal image persists of pious women choosing a disciplined and strictly regulated life of solitude and silent contemplation, a life characterized by alienation from worldly being. Religious communities were and often still are considered as highly regulated institutions, subject to a normative model designed to be universal, leaving little scope for deviant behavior and individuality. According to this perspective, the choice of a religious life initiated a radical change in lifestyle for the women, chiefly from upper-middle-class

and aristocratic families, who entered convents, where they were forced to discard all goods, worldly values, and elite habits.

Findings at Clairefontaine are at odds with this traditional view of female monasticism. According to the documentary record, tea and chocolate were purchased on a regular basis and in large amounts. As befitting 18th-century ladies, the Clairefontaine sisters liked their tea sweet, since the abbey receipts note the purchase of sugar and pastries in rather large amounts. Archaeology revealed various tea and chocolate sets made of Chinese porcelain, as well as English industrial ceramics and European tin-glazed pottery, along with matching saucers and other utensils such as teapots, chafing dishes, sugar pots, rinsing bowls, and milk jugs. The sisters also took part in other worldly consumer practices. Hard liquors such as eaux-de-vie (brandy) and mead were mentioned on the community's receipts. Several well-decorated small shot glasses in glass à la façon de Bohème acknowledge the consumption of spirits *en petite goutte*. Several typical small glass bottles with narrow mouths and everted rims suggest the sisters were consuming snuff. The religious also enjoyed a smoke now and then, as evidenced by the purchase of large amounts of tobacco and the numerous fragments of white clay pipes on the cloister garth. On the healthy side, the accounts of the abbey report the purchase of mineral water bottled from the natural sources

of Spa, a small Belgian town and from the 18th century on a famous health resort known for its therapeutic iron-rich and carbonated water.

According to 18th-century sociability, these fashionable products were consumed by people in groups. As such, material culture contributed to the negotiation of individual and group identities and played an important role in the mechanism of social distinction that definitely existed within the convent walls. Both tea- and chocolate cups were bought in sets of six or eight, pointing at a convivial use. In various



FIGURE 2. Personalized beaker in glass à la façon de Bohème. The beaker was probably owned by Cécile de Florange, precentor in Clairefontaine and mentioned in the inhabitants' lists beginning in 1711.



FIGURE 3. Two lids of teapots that bear a scratched mark. They were probably a personal possession of one of the sisters in Clairefontaine.

reports on canonical visits, the order's authority indicates the persistent negligence of communal life and the many instances of convivial drinking in the parlor with family members and relatives. Furthermore, a series of lids of teapots all bear a scratched mark, suggesting that they were part of the personal belongings of one of the sisters or maybe of a group of sisters. Amongst the abundant collection of highly decorated glass à la façon de Bohème there is a well-preserved tumbler with an engraved motto. The letters cut into the glass, which are of uneven quality, can be read as "VIUUE MADAME F. . . ANGE . . . REFONTAINE." The personalized beaker was probably owned by Cécile de Florange, precentor in Clairefontaine and mentioned in the inhabitants lists beginning in 1711.

The material culture of a provincial elite

Objects and foodways bridged the physical and mental distance between the religious and the world to which they once belonged. The significance of the material culture of the sisters in Clairefontaine is revealed in an examination of consumer habits among the Luxembourgian middle class and aristocracy who made up the religious community during the 18th century. These were people of substance who were nevertheless circulating in a provincial setting. Although their daily routines were determined by fashionable consumer habits and new forms of sociability, their patterns of consumption were shaped mainly by life in a rural elite environment and in small market towns like Arlon and Luxembourg. For example, the 18th-century vogue for drinking French wines seems to have largely passed the sisters in Clairefontaine by. Only a few typical French flowerpot-shaped wine bottles are present in the find assemblage. The abbey owned rights to several vineyards near Grevenmacher along the Mosel River, an area famous for wine production since Roman times. The highly decorated stoneware tankards, originating in the area of Raeren and the Kannenbäckerland near the Westerwald, point to the consumption of beer that was made in the brewery in the outer court with hops and yeast from the monastic estates.

Because they were a considerable distance from the trading capitals and larger cultural centers of the Low Countries and France, such as Brussels, Amsterdam, and Paris, the influx of fashionable and top-quality material goods was limited. The material culture of the Clairefontaine sisters was definitely influenced by the availability of goods in the local markets. The decoration on the Clairefontaine glass à la façon de Bohème is rather clumsily executed and of mediocre quality, bearing no resemblance to the high-quality engraving of master Bohemian glass cutters. In terms of ceramics, imports such as Kangxi and Qianlong Porcelain, English creamware, English pearlware, and Staffordshire pottery were well represented in material culture. Nevertheless, these precious exoteries were eclipsed by the number of cups, saucers, and teapots in cheaper substitute wares, such as tin-glazed pottery and locally produced lead-glazed redware. Although the engraved glass and the other commodities found in the community's material inventory are not of the highest quality, they testify, together with the purchase of refined foods, to a cultivated consumption pattern in line with an 18th-century lifestyle. It becomes clear that the sisters were very much of their time, well aware of worldly pleasures and fashionable consumer practices.

Germany

A 19th-century Oil Mill on the Outskirts of Medieval Bremen (submitted by Dieter Bischof

Dieter.Bischof@landesarchaeologie.bremen.de): During construction work in the street Stephanitorsbollwerk, just outside the medieval city walls of the old merchant town of Bremen, an impressive foundation was found, halting the construction. Archaeologists from Bremen Council documented the remains of the brick structure before destruction of the old foundation. The archaeological work was completed very quickly so as not to hold up the construction of an office building.



FIGURE 1. The basement of the oil mill in the western portion of medieval Bremen, an area of early industrialization in the city.



FIGURE 2. Laser scan of the remains of the oil mill.

The excavation of the foundations revealed a brick ring with a diameter of 12 m and a massive cylindrical structure inside the stone ring. The first assumption was that the stone fundament belonged to the base of a mill. The bricks were 28 x 12 x 9.5 cm, like the so-called “cloister format,” which was common in late medieval (13th to 16th centuries) Bremen and other northern cities. A line of pine posts and spruces crossed the octagonal plan, being perhaps a foundation of a higher part of the building that no longer exists. Because of the size of the bricks, a temporal classification and exact dating was difficult.

In the period of 1857 to 1859 a freight depot, a railway station, and the magazines of the Bremen free port were located in this area, impacting many of the old structures. Seventeenth-century paintings and copper engravings of this western suburban area of Bremen show charcoal kilns in the background, behind the city walls and towers. It was therefore assumed that one of the furnace-based industries, such as a brickyard, was located in this area. Another line of speculation is that the remains are associated with a modern water tower.

It took a fair amount of time to search through the documents in the Bremen State archive, but an identification of the unearthed remains was successful. An old plan of 1863/1864 confirmed the first theory, as it showed a mill foundation outside the medieval town walls of Bremen. It is represented as an octagonal structure in the middle of a rectangular structure with the label “mill.” The building was still in existence after the so-called Weser road extended the railway line, finished in 1848 from Hanover to Bremen, in the direction of the new free port. The documentary evidence also provided the name of the founder of the mill. In 1810 the concession for an oil mill was granted to a Franz Köcheln.

The early 19th century was a special time in the history of Bremen. On 20 November 1806 Bremen was occupied by

French troops under Marshal Édouard Adolphe Mortier. The Bremen Council was dissolved on 18 December 1806 by an imperial decree of Napoleon. Bremen became the capital of the department of Weser estuaries. Very soon the municipal constitution in Bremen was reworked to conform to the French pattern. But because of the continental blockade of Britain the city and its economy suffered greatly. It was amid these uncertain times that Franz Köcheln decided to build the oil mill.

The large bricks used for the mill foundation were obviously used not only during the late medieval period. As the construction of the mill shows, they seem to have been available for reuse up through about 1800. Dendrochronology shows that a pine post at the center of the octagonal structure dates to the year 1756. This would make the trunk about 50 years old at the time of the construction of the mill.

The cylindrical brick foundation might have been a pug mill. About 50 years after the oil mill was built the area became a freight yard and the oil mill of Franz Köcheln was likely destroyed in the late 1860s.

Artifacts found within the mill complex include an iron ladle and ceramics, such as a mineral water bottle made of stoneware and fragments of clay tobacco pipes. A few artifacts are of late-medieval date, such as ceramic fragments of stove tiles and pieces of cooking vessels. One oak post was cut in the year 1505. The post may belong to the remains of the Stephaniebollwerk, a late-medieval fortification outside the Bremen city walls.

The impressive remains of the oil mill of Franz Köcheln, located in the first large industrial area of Bremen, were documented by three-dimensional laserscanning, before the structure was removed and replaced by a modern watertight/impervious basement of a building for a new windcraft company. Thus this site, formerly occupied by a 200-year-old mill, will remain an area for mills. On the site will be located the headquarters of a company called Windmanager, which is in the wind turbine business. 🇩🇪

Latin America

Argentina

Fieldwork at Florida Blanca, San Julián, Argentina: Fieldwork at Florida Blanca, Patagonia, Argentina, has been ongoing for several years under the direction of Ximena Senatore, and recently archaeologist Marcia Bianchi Villelli (Instituto de Investigaciones en Diversidad Cultural

y Procesos de Cambio (IIDyPCa - Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas - CONICET) has revisited the archaeological evidence, using a postcolonialist approach. Bianchi Vilelli considers the Patagonian settlement to be a manifestation of the ideological modernity that emerged in the late 18th century during the late colonial period. The practices of daily life at Nueva Población and Florida Blanca Fort, San Julián Bay, Patagonia, are revealed through the archaeological remains.

The settlement was established by the Spanish Crown, but as elsewhere in Latin America it has always been a site for unsupervised, unofficial, and even illegal practices, as witnessed by the archaeological record. Bianchi Vilelli's approach has been to compare spaces controlled by the state with spaces outside its reach in order to discern the lifeways of people outside the control of the authorities. The archaeological evidence is thus key to overcoming the narrative coming from the documents, which tend to emphasize the compliance with colonial rule and with social norms as imposed by an enlightened colonial rule. Archaeology has thus proved to be the sole way to challenge the biased documentary evidence. 🚩

Underwater - Worldwide

North Carolina

Queen Anne's Revenge Conservation Lab (QAR Lab), North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources:

Last year was a busy one for the *Queen Anne's Revenge* Shipwreck Project, both in the field and in the lab. The QAR Lab continued to provide on-site conservation support during four months of fieldwork during June to October. Excavations were directed by John "Billy Ray" Morris, North Carolina Deputy State Archaeologist (Underwater Branch). Fieldwork included continuing in situ corrosion monitoring of cannon and anchors with funding from North Carolina Sea Grant. Excavations focused on the pile of ballast, cannon, and anchors amidships. Artifacts recovered from the site this year included 9 cannon, bringing the total cannon found at the site to 30. Support for the QAR Project in 2013 came from the North Carolina Legislature, North Carolina Sea Grant, and the Friends of QAR, for which we are very grateful. More information about the QAR Project and the Friends of QAR can be found at <www.qaronline.org>.

Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University:

The program has seen a variety of new faces and research projects grace the halls of Eller House in the last year. We welcomed Dr. Jennifer McKinnon to the faculty this fall, adding her research focuses in Pacific archaeology, Spanish colonial Florida, and community archaeology to the wide variety of interests already pursued by the faculty. The new

first-year class is ready for action and will see fieldwork in eastern North Carolina and the Florida Keys in the upcoming season.

The 2013 summer field school was split between two projects in the Great Lakes. The first, in Thunder Bay, Michigan under Dr. Lynn Harris, focused on artifact and small-feature recording. With support from NOAA's Marine Sanctuary staff, students were able to experience up to 75 feet of visibility in Lake Huron's frigid waters—something new and different for divers from the coastal Carolinas. The second project took place in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, with Dr. Brad Rodgers, where students completed a site map of the presumed wreck of *Adriatic*, a schooner-barge in the stone trade. The Wisconsin State Historical Society contributed tremendously to the success of the project and to creating opportunities for public outreach, such as a student-staffed Open House at the Door County Maritime Museum.

The 2013 fall field season in North Carolina's Outer Banks experienced some trying weather conditions that prevented a full site analysis of a Landing Ship, Tank from World War II. With the guidance of Dr. Nathan Richards, students had the opportunity to learn side scan sonar techniques, practice with ROVs, and help with a thesis project recording the Battle of Roanoke Island. The dry portion of the project, under the direction of Dr. David Stewart, completed electronic recording of four small boats on loan from the Whalehead Preservation Trust. Students became overnight experts in total station recording, Rhinoceros 3-D modeling, and North Carolina small-craft construction.

Over the course of the year, students participated in a variety of different research projects across the globe. Work with the RPM Nautical Foundation sent two students to the Mediterranean over the summer, one to Albania to document a Roman aqueduct, and the other to Sicily to study the Battle of the Egadi Islands. Closer to home, several students are engaged in thesis work in the coastal Carolinas region, researching Outer Banks whalers and Civil War blockade-runners of Cape Fear. With students abroad this spring in Cape Town and others making plans to visit Stockholm for *Vasa* research, ECU's program has truly blossomed this year on a global scale.

Washington, DC

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and NOAA: The protection and management of underwater cultural heritage (UCH) is a challenging topic that involves the interplay of United States (U.S.) statutes, maritime law, international law, and often complex issues regarding what law applies when and against whom it may be enforced. At the same time, there is ongoing risk from activities that may directly or indirectly destroy UCH, such as unscientific salvage or looting, energy development, dredging, and bottom trawling. No single statute comprehensively protects UCH from all of these human activities. Sorting through all of these complexities, until now, has been daunting at best. A partnership between the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the Department

of Commerce (DOC) has produced a new study and a new Web site to address these issues.

In January of this year BOEM published the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) Case Law Study prepared by DOC's International Section of the Office of General Counsel in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The UCH Law Study and the corresponding Web site are the brainchild of Brian Jordan (BOEM), and was funded by BOEM to assist in understanding the current levels of legal protection for UCH discovered on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

The case law study provides an analysis of existing laws protecting UCH on the OCS, identifies gaps in protection, and provides three recommendations on how to address those gaps, including proposals to amend the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and/or the National Marine Sanctuaries Act. The study was completed through a partnership with Ole Varmer (NOAA) and troops of interested partners within the DOC and NOAA.

The NOAA Coastal Services Center developed the Ocean Law Search Web site and database as part of the study, which contains a copy of the final study, summaries of the statutes, and key cases related to UCH Law Study, as well as links to the various bills, reports, and other documents describing the legislative histories of the more-relevant statutes. These tools were developed for use by practitioners of law, history, and archaeology and students and others interested in preserving our UCH for present and future generations. For more information, contact: Ole Varmer at <ole.varmer@noaa.gov> or Brian Jordan at <brian.jordan@boem.gov>.

Australia

Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA): In May 2013, AIMA was given full accreditation for four years as an NGO supporting the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body (STAB) to the State Parties. This accreditation allows an AIMA representative to attend the annual STAB meetings.

AIMA continued its letter-writing campaign in support of protecting underwater cultural heritage. A letter was sent to *The Australian* in response to an article that targeted the need to fund the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Program. In addition, in August 2013 AIMA provided feedback on the recent draft of a new heritage guideline (*Guideline: Archaeological investigations*) by the Queensland Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

In September 2013, AIMA members organized and operated a booth at the annual Oceania Dive Expo (ODEX) in Sydney. The booth was a great success with many members of the dive community stopping by for more information about AIMA. This show is yet another opportunity to reach out to the water sports and diving community.

The new AIMA Web site is now complete and live. The Web site is a huge step forward and should allow AIMA to have a stronger presence online for outreach and

communication purposes (<<http://www.aima-underwater.org.au/>>).

The *AIMA Bulletin* is now available through INFORMIT, an ePublisher that provides digital versions of the journal for purchase. This will provide the Bulletin with wider circulation. Additionally, a CD-R of all back issues of the Bulletin is now available for purchase via the AIMA Web site for \$49.95 (Australian).

Canada

Underwater Archaeology Service (UAS), Parks Canada:

The 2013 field season was particularly busy. The principal field project again this year was the search for Sir John Franklin's lost vessels, the *Erebus* and *Terror*. Franklin left England in 1845 and he and his crew never returned; to date the ships have not yet been located. The UAS completed a fourth consecutive season of survey in the mid-Arctic (the fifth in six years) under the direction of Ryan Harris. During this 5-week project, conducted with multiple partners including a private foundation that provides a ship for the entire survey, over 3240.13 line km were covered for an area of 486 km².

The other principal field project saw the UAS team participate in the celebration of the 300 years' anniversary of the founding of Louisbourg, in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Founded in 1713, Louisbourg (now a National Historic Fortress) was one of the principal towns of New France until it fell to the British in 1758. The UAS participated in Parks Canada's first Archaeology Festival, during which both underwater and terrestrial archaeology is conducted simultaneously amidst an elaborate public outreach program. The UAS project, led by Jonathan Moore, focused its efforts on the wrecks of the nine French ships that were lost during the siege of 1758.

The third major project was conducted in Fathom Five National Marine Park (Lake Huron, Ontario) under the direction of Filippo Ronca. The UAS was in Fathom Five twice, the first time to augment the inventory knowledge of the 30-some wrecks in the park in order to produce a new visitor guide and plan of the park. The second visit was focused on the production of a promotional 3-D film centered on the wrecks. This project was conducted with Woods Hole Oceanic Institute and the U.S. National Park Service.

Other projects conducted in 2013 included a short side scan sonar/multibeam survey with the Canadian Hydrographic Service on the *Empress of Ireland* (1914) and a one-week-long magnetometer survey of the *Hamilton* and *Scourge* (1813) as part of the bicentennial of the sinking. One Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) Course was given in Louisbourg in 2013. The UAS acquired a new Remotely Operated Vehicle (Falcon) and an Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (Ifer 3). Parks Canada also published a book, *Lost Beneath the Ice*, on the story and discovery of HMS *Investigator*, located in 2010 by the UAS and studied in 2011, with an essay by Andrew Cohen.

Ireland

Diving: 2013 saw the Underwater Archaeology Unit (UAU) undertaking eight weeks of diving, with the focus of this being at two locations.

The final season of the Rutland Island Wreck Project was undertaken in Burtonport (Ailt an Chorráin), northwest Donegal, under the direction of Connie Kelleher. The project continued to be a collaborative one with our colleagues in the National Museum of Ireland, INFOMAR (Geological Survey of Ireland and the Marine Institute inshore mapping programme), with the local divers who discovered the site in 2009 and the people of Burtonport. Work focused primarily on the stern area, exposing the full length of the lower transom and port side along with the remains of the lower rudder mechanism. This allowed for a detailed plan to be made of the stern and port side in that area and detailed information to be obtained on the constructional details of the ship. The keel was exposed by excavation and it and several of the lower hull timbers were sheathed in lead. The lower gudgeons and pintles were still in situ, holding the remains of the rudder in its original position. Finds from the wreck in 2013 included well-preserved sections of cordage,

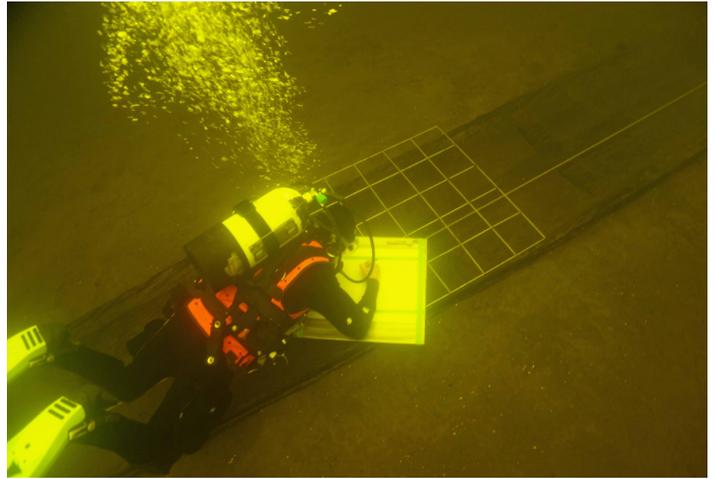


FIGURE 2. Archaeological recording of Annaghkeen dugout canoe from Lough Corrib. (Photo by C. Kelleher.)

lead shot, fragments of Iberian-type ware and barrel material, similar to what has been previously recovered from inside the wreck. Dendrochronologist Dr. Aoife Daly's dating of samples from the wreck has produced a dating to the first quarter of the 17th century, and further shows it to have been built of English oak. Postexcavation analysis is now underway on the artifacts with further research being undertaken concerning the wreck itself.

The UAU undertook its other main diving project in Lough Corrib, County Galway, under the direction of Karl Brady. The lakebed is currently being mapped by local mariner Trevor Northage, in the course of which he has identified a large number of logboats or dugout canoes. The UAU has been working with Mr. Northage and has carried out dive inspections on the anomalies identified in the course of his survey work. To date 18 dugout canoes have been identified, dived, and investigated, involving detailed recording and discrete excavation. The wooden canoes have a wide date range stretching from the Bronze Age to the medieval period. Lough Corrib will be the UAU's main project in 2014.

UNESCO: Ireland has yet to ratify the UNESCO Convention but a new National Monuments Bill, currently at an advance draft stage, will provide a mechanism for its ratification once the bill is enacted by Parliament.

EAC: The Underwater Cultural Heritage Working Group of the European Archaeological Consilium (EAC UCH WG) continued to operate mainly by sharing information through email correspondence. As chair of the Working Group, Fionnbarr Moore, Senior Archaeologist and manager of the UAU, was nominated to SUBLAND, a working group of the European Marine Science Board, which has been charged with producing a report in 2014 on Submerged Prehistoric Landscapes of Europe in the context of climate change and development impacts. The EAC is currently considering having underwater archaeology as the theme for its 2015 symposium.



FIGURE 1. Fully excavated stern and rudder of the Rutland Island Shipwreck. (Photo by C. Kelleher.)

Planning and Licensing: As part of its ongoing work, the UAU continued to deal with archaeological mitigation as part of the planning and development process, whereby the UAU requests underwater archaeological assessments and onsite monitoring for proposed developments. The archaeological mitigation is carried out under license and relates to ongoing flood-relief schemes, dredging programs, and individual planning applications that are referred to the department as a statutory consultee. The UAU inspects such dive projects as required to ensure the work is carried out in accordance with approved methodologies. Of late the work of the UAU in relation to licensing has also involved dealing with increasing applications for the salvage of cargo (primarily silver, iron ore, or teak) from wrecks within Ireland's territorial waters. The UAU works closely with our colleagues in the National Museum of Ireland on such applications.

Dive License Administration (Not Planning/Development Related): The UAU vetted licenses and the attendant methodologies for dive projects being carried out by recreational divers in general and also in relation to particular local divers interested in liaising with the UAU on a number of Spanish Armada wreck sites. The UAU also dealt with the licensing of a project by the owner of the protected wreck site RMS *Lusitania*, who hopes to undertake further investigations on the wreck in the run-up to the centenary of its sinking in 2015. 🚧

USA - Mid-Atlantic

Delaware

The Stoll/Heisel Blacksmith Shop Site 7NC-G-160: The Stoll/Heisel Blacksmith Shop Site (7NC-G-160) located in St. Georges, Delaware, in use from about 1852 to 1919, is currently the most fully archaeologically explored site of this type and date in Delaware. In 2002 it was subjected to Phase I through Phase III investigations by Hunter Research, Inc. as part of a wider project related to a comprehensive soil investigation and removal action within the village of St. Georges, New Castle County, Delaware. This undertaking was carried out by the Philadelphia District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the studies were undertaken in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).

The excavations were designed to reveal the ground plan of the blacksmith/wheelwright building, to establish its structural history, and to recover data that would permit the study of the various operations that took place at the site during its use in the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries. The report places this site in a local and regional context, and presents it as a case study for blacksmith/wheelwright shops in the Middle Atlantic region. The site has proved to be exceptionally informative because it was possible to carry



FIGURE 1. The Blacksmith-Wheelwright Shop in St. Georges, New Castle County, Delaware. Circa 1908. The two men are identified as Herb Gibbons (left) and Robert Moore. (Photo courtesy of St. Georges Historical Society.)

out an almost complete excavation of the building and in the process recover over 30,000 artifacts, the great majority of them reflecting the activities and inventory of the shop when it was destroyed by fire in 1919.

The site is located on the former King's Highway, a key north-south route in colonial Delaware.

The village of St. Georges developed in the early 18th century along St. Georges Creek. By the mid-1700s it had acquired a simple planned street grid, and the settlement was incorporated in 1825. The opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal along the line of the creek in 1829 stimulated the growth of the settlement both north and south of the canal.

The Stoll/Heisel Blacksmith Shop was established, probably as a wheelwright operation rather than a blacksmith shop, in 1852 by Jacob Friedrich Stoll, a wagon and carriage maker from Germany who had arrived in the U.S. two years previously. In 1866 another German immigrant, blacksmith Joseph Heisel, acquired the property and probably added a forge to the existing wheelwright facility. The operation remained in the Heisel family until 1909, when it was acquired by George Vincent, a "horseshoer and wheelwright," and sales agent for Oliver plows and cultivators. Vincent owned and operated the shops until their destruction by fire in 1919.

The time period within which this blacksmith and wheelwright shop was in operation saw progressive industrialization and mass production render many of these traditional craft operations obsolete. Blacksmiths and wheelwrights adapted to these changes, or failed to, in different ways. The Smith/Heisel operation seems to have been able to turn the availability of mass-produced iron and steel to advantage by functioning increasingly as an assembly, repair, and maintenance operation for horse-drawn vehicles and farm machinery.

Examination of detailed architectural records of 27 blacksmith/wheelwright shops in the Mid-Atlantic region showed that the Stoll/Heisel operation was an example of a

common type of two-story structure in which wheelwright operations were concentrated on the upper floor, with the more massive forge and blacksmithing infrastructure located at ground level. Review of the data from eight archaeological studies of these sites in the region revealed commonalities of layout that apply over wide geographic areas and over broad time periods, reflecting the traditional and functional nature of these operations. The survey also revealed that the Stoll/Heisel excavation is among the most extensive in the region and certainly the most fully studied to date in Delaware.

The excavations showed that the building was a three-phase structure, although the complex had almost certainly reached its final configuration within a mere 15 years of its establishment, so the phases followed each other at close intervals, perhaps related to the three ownerships in this same period. Section 1, closest to the road, was the earliest portion and may have been established by Stoll as a wheelwright in the early 1850s. The ground floor of this section was later used for an animal sweep to provide power to the rest of the complex. The first-floor rooms of the two sequential additions were both used as blacksmith shops, with locations for the forge hearth, grinding wheel, anvil, and other features being found or deduced during the excavations. Establishing the use of the upper floor directly from archaeological evidence was more challenging, but a combination of stratigraphic analysis of the artifacts (especially from the first section), close examination of the sole historic photograph, and study of analogies from other recorded examples leads to the conclusion that the upper floor was the center of the wheelwright operations. The location of many of the doors, windows, and other openings has also been deduced from these sources of information.

The artifact collection proved to be highly informative. The analysis categorizes the material by function within the complex: blacksmithing, tool repairs and sharpening, horseshoeing (farrier), wheelwrighting, and horse-drawn vehicle repairs. It was clear that a substantial part of the latter work involved work on personal transportation vehicles such as buggies and surries, in addition to heavier agricultural wagons and carts. Overall, the research has confirmed the hypothesis that mid-19th- to early-20th-century blacksmith and wheelwright shops continued traditional, mostly manual, processes that would have been recognizable in earlier shops, with the primary difference being the availability of "off-the-shelf" parts. The Stoll/Heisel shop carried a large inventory of factory-made parts that would have been used to make general repairs to wagons, carriages, and common farm and household machinery and tools. There was little evidence that primary production of these parts occurred within the shop. The shop clearly was functioning in an assembly, repair, and maintenance role.

Full Report Title

EA Engineering, Science and Technology, Inc. and Hunter Research, Inc.

2013 The Small-Town Blacksmith in an Industrializing

World; The Stoll/Heisel Blacksmith Shop (1852-1-919), 204 North Main Street, St. Georges, Red Lion Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District.

Boyd's Corner, Delaware 7NC-G-169: Planned improvements to the intersection of U.S. Routes 13 and 896 in St. George's Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware by the Delaware Department of Transportation adversely affected the Boyd's Store and House Site (7NC-G-169), the archaeological site of a 19th- through 20th-century farmstead and store at Boyd's Corner. After a program of evaluation had confirmed the National Register eligibility of the site, archaeological and historical research was undertaken as mitigation of the adverse effect by Hunter Research, Inc.

The research was able to draw on a substantial existing body of information on late-Colonial and Federal-era stores in Delaware. Two sites in particular, the Darrach store in Kent County and the Dickson store in northern New Castle County, had already been the subject of detailed and fully reported archaeological and historical research. Additionally, a number of documentary and architectural studies of stores and store owners, notably in St. George's Hundred and Odessa, Delaware, had been completed and published. This work had in turn been synthesized and set in context by Dr. Lu Ann De Cunzo in her 2004 study *Historical Archaeology of Delaware: People, Contexts, and the Cultures of Agriculture*.

A number of approaches were considered for the historical research once the basic ownership history of the property had been established. Research concentrated on contextual aspects of the project. A substantial body of documentation was identified in the Delaware state archives relating to a state law requiring store operators to obtain licenses for the sale of imported goods and their associated tax returns on the value of those goods. The data from St. George's Hundred in the years 1822 to 1835 was analyzed in various ways to throw new light on the location and character of stores and their operators in the hundred during this time period. Concurrently, research and fieldwork was undertaken on surviving store buildings in order to provide additional comparative data for the Boyd's site. A third major component of the research was transcription and analysis of two store inventories from the 1820s, those of Robert Gordon and of William Dickson of Odessa. These documents were found to contain a wealth of relevant economic and material culture information.

Archaeological excavations at the site itself were undertaken in two stages. The Phase II evaluation of significance investigations entailed the opening of 18 excavation units throughout the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and located house foundations, a brick drain, and other substantial features. Data recovery excavations comprised a series of excavation units and the exposure of much of the southern portion of the site within the APE, comprising the dwelling house and store sites. Despite the absence of hoped-for store-related artifact-bearing horizons or features, the work identified numerous features relating



FIGURE 1. Overall view of site from a DelDOT bucket truck during a site visit looking south. (Photo courtesy of DelDOT, December 2008.)

to the store, dwelling, and farmstead, and a phased model of site development was derived from the data.

In the early 19th century John Boyd constructed a frame dwelling with a detached post-in-ground store building to the south. A barrel privy, and at least one outbuilding (also of post-in-ground construction) and numerous other features were placed in the rear/side yard to the south and southwest of the house. At an uncertain point in the second or early third quarter of the 19th century a new single-pile, full-basement I-house was built adjoining the original frame house on its eastern side. The house had a stone basement surmounted by brick masonry that probably supported a frame superstructure. The original house was left standing and became an ell to the new house. The southern gable wall of the new house was probably built against the northern wall of the original store building, but the latter was rebuilt soon after. In several cases the post pits and postmolds of this store were overlain by distinct stone-and-mortar pier settings that probably supported the sills of a new store building roughly 21 feet square in external dimensions. A brick drain ran beneath the building, between the piers, to drain into a brick-lined well in the yard. At least one post-in-ground structure in the rear/side yard was replaced in the same manner as the store. The early part of the 20th century saw the addition of a full-width porch to the front of the house and the construction of lean-to features against the south side of the ell, evidently partly intended to cover the cellar bulkhead.

Artifact studies comprised full cataloging of the material from the site and a limited range of analysis. Ceramics from the store area were examined to identify store-related items that showed no use wear. An alternative approach to material culture analysis was through examination of the two store inventories from the 1820s. The items in these documents were characterized by the degree to which they could be expected to survive as archaeological items: ceramics and glass, for instance, have the best chance of survival while cloth and clothing are virtually absent from most

archaeological collections. On this basis it was estimated that only between about 10 and 20% of store items, by value, are likely to find their way into the archaeological record.

Full Report Title

Burrow, Ian, Patrick Harshbarger, Alison Haley, and William Liebeknecht

2011 Boyd's Corner Intersection Improvements Project, St. George's Hundred, New Castle, Delaware Data Recovery and Contextual Research Boyd's Store and House Site [7NC-G-169; CRS N-12742.002], Parent Agreement 1415 Task 10. Report to the Delaware Department of Transportation.

The Rumsey Historic Site 7NC-F-121: Hunter Research, Inc. recently concluded Phase II excavation at Rumsey Historic site (7NC-F-121) for the Delaware Department of Transportation. This site is located south of Middletown, Delaware along the Sandy Branch. This site was most intensively occupied in the period from about 1740 to 1785, when it was owned by the regionally prominent Rumsey family; it was in less-intensive use both before and after these dates. The site has produced an abundant and varied



FIGURE 1. Rumsey Historic Site (7NC-F-121): roasted bog iron fragments exhibiting melting/fusing of the quartz within the ore. (Photo by Lindsay Lee, 2011.)

assemblage of 18th-century artifacts extending over a wide area but concentrated in four separate loci. It is not a domestic site, and the nature and abundance of the artifacts suggest that a range of industrial and commercial activities took place here. Among the industrial uses may have been

the extraction of potash from wood ash, the extraction of iron-rich limonite or bog iron for transport to iron furnaces in nearby Maryland, and the quarrying of marl for fertilizer.

The high quality of the portable artifacts, including the presence of French ceramics (not normally seen in the Delaware Valley at this time), may be a signature of the transport of valuable perishable goods, chiefly tobacco, up the Sandy Branch from Chesapeake Bay for transport across the headwater areas of the Delmarva Peninsula, to streams such as the Appoquinimink that drain to the Delaware, for transfer to ships trading beyond the American coast. This transportation was probably part of the well-documented and widespread smuggling and other attempts to avoid customs duties that were common throughout the colonial period, but which reached new heights in the 1760s.

The discovery of a roadway leading from a probable landing on the Sandy Branch up to a dry knoll where a warehouse or other industrial/commercial structure is thought to have been located may also reflect this function of the site. The road appears to have gone out of use in the late 1700s, in common with elements of the more-extensive cart-road system that existed in this part of New Castle County in the late 17th and 18th centuries.

Full Report Title

Liebeknecht, William, Patrick Harshbarger, and Ian Burrow. 2011 Delaware Department of Transportation U.S. Route 301, Section 2 (YELLOW) St. Georges Hundred New Castle County, Delaware, Levels Road Interchange Area, Rumsey Historic/Prehistoric Site 7NC-F-121, N14497. Management Summary Phase II Assessment Of Significance Survey. Report to Delaware Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 778, Dover, Delaware 19903. 🚧

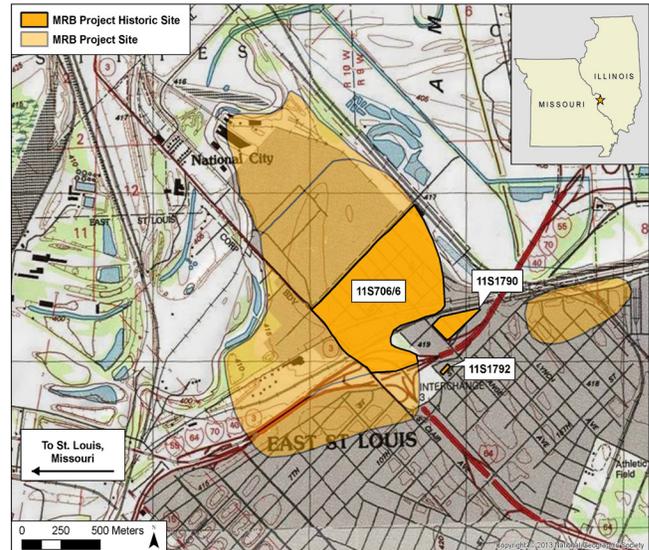


FIGURE 1. Map showing the New Mississippi River Bridge project area. (Map courtesy of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey.)

spanning 4 city blocks: Block 1 (11S7066), Block 28 (11S1792), and Blocks 36 and 45 (11S1790), as shown in Figure 1. Block 1 was located adjacent to the former St. Louis National Stockyards, while Blocks 28, 36, and 45 were situated a few blocks to the southeast.

This locale was originally platted as Illinoistown in 1817, and the name East St. Louis was adopted in 1861. Following the conclusion of the Civil War, the small town grew exponentially as factories and rail yards expanded. In 1873 the St. Louis National Stockyards opened for business and soon became a driving force in the local economy (Figure 2). The growth of the stockyards brought with it several meatpacking plants, such as those operated by Morris, Armour, and Swift, rapidly transforming the city into a hub of industry. The population boomed. Neighborhoods formed quickly to accommodate the city’s growing workforce. As seen in other industrial suburbs, corruption, novel demographics, and skewed development of municipal services plagued the city. Sections of town near the stockyards such as “The Valley” and “Whiskey Chute” were home to numerous saloons and boardinghouses that facilitated drinking, illegal gambling, and prostitution. Racial segregation was commonplace, with tensions culminating in the 1917 Race Riot. The importance of the stockyards waned in the 1950s. After its closure in 1997, many of the meatpacking plants followed and neighborhoods were abandoned.

During the population boom around the turn of the century, however, demand for housing was high. This, combined with increased building costs, led to a notable local housing shortage. The majority of dwellings were wood-framed, shotgun-style structures, though some more-substantial two-story brick flats were present. Many workers found lodging in any number of boardinghouses in the surrounding area. The number of occupants in many of these homes is difficult to determine because many residents were transients. Such a transient lifestyle was especially

USA - Midwest

Illinois

The New Mississippi River Bridge Project: Urban Archaeology in East St. Louis: (submitted by Claire P. Dappert, Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois): Between 2009 and 2012, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) of the Prairie Research Institute at the University of Illinois conducted large-scale archaeological excavations for the Illinois Department of Transportation as part of the New Mississippi River Bridge Project (MRB), a new alignment of Interstate 64/70 through a former residential neighborhood in East St. Louis (Figure 1). This intensive, large-scale data-recovery effort of historic and prehistoric remains represents the largest such effort yet undertaken in Illinois and was one of the largest in the world at the time, with ISAS employing as many as 100 archaeologists during a single field season. The historic component of the project alone investigated 76 lots



FIGURE 2. The entrance to the National Stockyards ca. 1911. A portion of the project area would have been located on the block adjacent to the right of the entrance. (Photo reproduced with permission from Theising 2003:104.)

characteristic of relatively young men seeking to make their way in the world and/or immigrants struggling to find their place in American society.

Despite the transient nature of the labor force, documentary evidence indicates that the neighborhoods near the stockyards were an area of robust commercial activity, where residents had access to a wide variety of goods and services, including pharmacies, a physician's office, a printer, a shoe shop, a tailor shop, and any number of saloons. Other businesses located within the study area

were more directly related to the National Stockyards—they included horse and mule dealers and the Best Remedy Company, which made veterinary treatments for livestock. The occupations of people living in this area varied widely from boardinghouse operator to butcher, laborer, policeman, and mechanic.

Archaeological investigations resulted in the identification of over 250 historic cellars, wells, cisterns, and privies ranging in date from the 1880s through the 1920s; however, 1860-1870s components, as well as post-1920s



FIGURE 3. Examples of artifacts associated with children and child rearing: (from top left to bottom right) child's leather shoe, glass breast pump, leather doll, porcelain doll, redware piggy bank, porcelain doll head, Mellin's baby food jar, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, glass baby bottle with rubber nipple. (Image courtesy of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey.)

components, were documented during fieldwork. Privy vaults were by far the most common feature encountered. The archaeological material from East St. Louis evinces a sequence of rapid changes in material culture, consumer choices, and domestic refuse disposal practices—especially during the last quarter of the 19th century, when availability of manufactured consumer goods increased dramatically. The investigation underway provides new information about the daily lives of the workers and families who resided in East St. Louis through a variety of possible research avenues.

Boardinghouses were common within the project area. A boardinghouse for men—The Mead House—was located at 823 Second Street on Block 1. The Mead House appears for the first time in the 1890 city directory. In 1900 the Mead House was still in business, but under the name of the Maple Hotel, and it continued, according to the East St. Louis city directory, to provide lodging for male workers. By 1907, the Maple Hotel was operating as a private boardinghouse, being run by Lucy Davis, and housed several families. In 1924, the boardinghouse at 823 Second Street was listed once again, now being owned by Vina Salesman. The Mead House has the potential to illustrate how, while the population was somewhat transient, the boardinghouse may have provided a means of domestic stability.

The separation between work and home ushered in as part of the Industrial Revolution meant that women were in nearly complete control of child rearing and domestic duties. The presence of families with young children in this residential neighborhood was evinced by small toys, including ceramic and glass marbles, porcelain doll fragments, and toy tea sets (Figure 3). The shell of a leather doll was discovered at the bottom of a large ca. 1891–1900 privy behind the Mead House. A glass breast pump was also found in the same privy, as was a nursing bottle and a baby food sample bottle, contradicting the documentary evidence that this was a ‘male’ boardinghouse.

Public health issues between 1890 and 1920 in East St. Louis have heretofore received little attention. During this time period, a massive range of proprietary and patent medicines were marketed to ‘cure’ a wide range of ailments. Numerous intact bottles, jars, and vials were recovered,

many of which were related to patent and proprietary drugs. Prior to the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, a large number of medicines were marketed to cure virtually any ailment from dropsy to tuberculosis, headaches, and consumption (Figure 4). While some remedies may have actually worked, others contained addictive, if not dangerous, ingredients such as alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, and opium. Proprietary bottles recovered include cure-alls like Piso’s Cure for Consumption, The Great Dr. Kilmer’s Swamp Root Kidney Liver and Bladder Cure, and Warner’s Safe Kidney & Liver Cure. Other products include Liquid Antodyne, Pompeian Massage Cream, and P. Perry’s Green Dragon. A late-19th-century example of a Coca Mariani bottle was found near the



FIGURE 4. Selected poison and proprietary medicine bottles from the MRB assemblage: (top left to top right, bottom left to bottom right) Coca Mariani tonic bottle; Deadstuck for Bugs poison bottle; P. Perry’s Green Dragon tonic bottle; The Great Dr. Kilmer’s Swamp Root Kidney Liver and Bladder Cure bottle; Warner’s Safe Kidney & Liver Cure bottle; Pompeian Massage Cream jar; Piso’s Cure bottle; Liquid Antodyne bottle; Dr. Bull’s Red Pills bottle; Malydor bottle with accompanying rubber syringe. (Image courtesy of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey.)

bottom of a cistern. This French wine-and-cocaine mixture was peddled as an invigorating tonic. Also discovered were various types of glass and vulcanized rubber syringes typically used for the treatment of venereal diseases such as gonorrhea and syphilis. One such product was Malydor, sold with an accompanying rubber syringe. Various sizes of pharmaceutical bottles were also collected, many of which are embossed with advertisements representing nearly a dozen East St. Louis druggists.

Interestingly, artifacts associated with embalming were recovered from two privies on Block 36. This includes a bottle for embalming fluid manufactured by Dr. G. H. Michel & Company, as well as glass bottles that once contained

sulfuric acid, nitric acid, and ammonia chloride. Although no documentary evidence confirms that such an activity was undertaken here, archaeology often generates a record of activities where the documentary evidence does not.

While analysis is still ongoing, it is clear that the archaeology of these East St. Louis turn-of-the-century residential neighborhoods can support multiple avenues of research. Although these neighborhoods and the people who inhabited them were forgotten over time, for more than a century East St. Louis was a hub of industry. While much has been written on the industrialists and politicians of the era, far less is known about the working-class residents. The MRB assemblage may redefine our understanding of East St. Louis, showing that historical and social justice narratives emphasizing the antecedents of the economic and social marginality of later decades oversimplify the substantial variety of lived experiences and economic vigor in this industrial neighborhood.

Acknowledgements

The Principal Investigator for this project was Dr. Thomas E. Emerson, Director, ISAS. Project support was generously provided by the award-winning Illinois Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Program, managed by Dr. John Walthall (retired) and Brad Koldehoff. This project also excavated a major portion of the East St. Louis Mound Precinct, the second-largest Mississippian temple town in North America.

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Michigan

Michilimackinac: The 2013 field season saw the continuation of excavation begun in 2007 on House E of the Southeast Row House within the palisade wall of Fort Michilimackinac. As previously outlined in a winter 2012 Newsletter report, House E was constructed during the 1730s expansion of the fort and demolished when the garrison transferred to Mackinac Island in 1781. The only name we can directly associate with the house is Charles Henri Desjardins de Rupallay de Gonneville. He owned the house by 1749 and at least through 1758. House E is listed as an English trader's house on a 1765 map. Few English traders' houses have been excavated at Michilimackinac, because most of them lived outside of the palisade walls. Comparing the English trader's assemblage to previously excavated French traders' assemblages is one of the main goals for the project.

The objective for this season was to finish excavation of the south yard and continue excavation of the interior of the house. These objectives were only partially met. While the primary refuse deposit was removed from the south yard, two refuse pits were discovered and have not been completely excavated. Analysis of the previously discovered and still unidentified north-south-running

wall in the yard continues as well. Work continues on the interior of the house. A root cellar may be appearing in the southeast corner. In the more-recently-opened squares in the middle of the house, we continued to remove rubble from the 1781 demolition of the fort. As is usually the case, the majority of the most interesting artifacts came from this rubble. This season they included a brass hollow-point key, a brass shoe buckle, an iron sock-garter buckle, and a heart-shaped "Jesuit" ring. Two other unusual artifacts came from the south wall trench of the house, a St. Ignatius religious medallion, and an iron shoe buckle.

Excavation of this house unit will continue for several more summers. The project was sponsored by Mackinac State Historic Parks (MSHP) and directed by Dr. Lynn Evans, MSHP curator of archaeology, with field supervision by Michigan State University graduate student Alexandra Conell. The final report will follow completion of the house unit. The artifacts and records are housed at MSHP's Petersen Center in Mackinaw City. 🏰

USA - Northeast

Maine

Forts William Henry and Frederick, Pemaquid (*submitted by Leon Cranmer*): In July, 2013, Leon Cranmer directed a one-week archaeological excavation at Colonial Pemaquid, a State Historic Site and National Historic Landmark. Pemaquid is the site of a 17th-century village established in the late 1620s and the site of three colonial forts. The wooden Fort Charles was built by 1677 and destroyed by Native Americans in 1689. Fort William Henry, a 100-foot-square stone fort, "strong enough to resist all the Indians in America," was built in 1692 and destroyed by the French and Native Americans in 1696. In 1729, David Dunbar established a Scotch-Irish settlement at Pemaquid and started to rebuild Fort William Henry. In 1732 Massachusetts took over the fort, renamed it Fort Frederick, and garrisoned it until 1759. In 1775, what remained of the fort was pulled down by the town of Bristol.

From 1974 to 1980, the officers' quarters along the west wall of Forts William Henry and Frederick were excavated. The purpose of the 2013 excavations was to determine what remained, if anything, of the enlisted men's quarters along the east wall of the fort. The work was accomplished with the excavation of five 2.5 x 5 feet half-pits and one 5-foot-square test pit, as shown with circles on the 1699 plan of the fort. Four of the half-pits uncovered the remains of the walls of the entrance to the magazine and inner walls of the enlisted men's quarters. The fifth half-pit was placed to test the parade ground, but hit bedrock at a maximum of 9 inches deep. The 5-foot-square test pit was placed in the middle of a slight depression, which proved to be a cellar hole apparently filled during the occupation of Fort Frederick.

A total of 6,480 artifacts were recovered during this week-long excavation of Forts William Henry and Frederick. The cellar-hole feature included 68% of the artifacts. Bone accounted for well over half of the artifacts found and, by far, most of these were from the cellar hole. The bone and shell remains were from both wild and domestic fauna, including cod, seal, bobcat, rabbit, and a variety of shellfish. Almost 1,200 sherds of ceramics were found, dating to the late-17th through the mid-18th centuries, including Border ware, Buckley ware, several types of delftware, Staffordshire-type slipware, and stoneware. Other artifacts included gunflints and gun parts and tobacco pipes; one of the more interesting pieces was a pewter rat-tail spoon bowl with molded scroll decoration on the back.

This one-week dig answered the question regarding what lay below the surface along the east wall of Forts William Henry and Frederick. In the future this information will be useful, but at present there are no plans to continue archaeological work here.

Old Fields Archaeological Dig Update (*submitted by Neill De Paoli*): Since 2010, Neill De Paoli has directed archaeological investigations in the Old Fields “neighborhood” of South Berwick, Maine, the 17th-century heart of the English farming, lumbering, and trading settlement of Newichawannock (alias Berwick) situated on the upper reaches of southern Maine’s Salmon Falls River. He has focused attention on a 9-acre privately owned parcel that is home to the ca. 1797 mansion of local luminary General Ichabod Goodwin and the reputed site of the “garrison” of William Spencer and his nephew Humphrey Spencer from ca. 1690 until ca. 1713. Residents of old Berwick established a number of these refuges throughout the town during the Anglo-Indian wars that raged in much of Maine and New Hampshire from 1675 to the late 1720s. Unearthing archaeological evidence of this homestead, garrison, and their occupants would provide insight into life in Maine during the Anglo-Franco-Indian hostilities of the late 17th and early 18th centuries, a period that remains poorly understood by historians and archaeologists.

De Paoli has led teams of volunteer archaeologists and students during two archaeological field schools (2012, 2013) in the search for the Spencer home, tavern, and garrison. The archaeologists have discovered elements of the home and tavern that housed the families of Humphrey and Mary Spencer (ca. 1699–1727), their son William (ca. 1727–1740), and Captain Ichabod Goodwin (1740–1778). Goodwin purchased the Spencer homestead from William Spencer in 1740. Humphrey and Mary Spencer were licensed tavern keepers from 1699 to ca. 1723 while Captain Ichabod Goodwin was one from ca. 1745 to 1769. Excavation has uncovered portions of the west and south walls of the foundation of the Spencer-Goodwin home and tavern a short distance west of the General Goodwin house, which replaced it in ca. 1797. Dramatic evidence of the fire that destroyed the earlier Spencer-Goodwin home in 1794 covered much of the foundation walls and interior of the structure. Archaeologists uncovered the charred and melted

remains of household and architectural debris such as milled wood, mortar, plaster, handwrought nails, window glass, ceramic cups, plates, and smoking pipes along with burnt soil and fire-cracked fieldstones. The structural details and the location of the fire debris suggested that General Goodwin relocated his new home a short distance east of the western façade of the Spencer-Goodwin dwelling.

This past season, the archaeologists uncovered further evidence of the Spencer-Goodwin homestead 25 feet south of the upper portion of the Spencer-Goodwin house and tavern. Excavation exposed a stone-walled cellar that measured roughly 13 x 13 feet. This structure was either a continuation of the Spencer-Goodwin home or an outbuilding. While it is not yet clear when this part of the Spencer-Goodwin home was built, the trash found inside the cellar indicated the building was abandoned sometime between 1760 and ca. 1778, possibly when General Ichabod Goodwin assumed ownership of the farmstead, home, and tavern soon after his father’s death in 1778.

The occupants of the Spencer-Goodwin home used the abandoned southern cellar of the homestead as a convenient dump for kitchen waste and household trash. Excavation revealed a 2- to 3- foot thick mixed deposit of organic fill and artifacts dating from the late 1600s to the 1760s or 1770s. Most of the cultural material was 18th-century ceramic tableware and clay smoking pipes used by the family of Captain Ichabod Goodwin and friends and strangers while eating, drinking, and smoking in the home and tavern of the Goodwins. Finds included an array of broken English, German, American, and Chinese earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain plates, drinking mugs and tankards, and bowls, and glass wine and case bottles and stemmed drinking glasses that were once used for the consumption of meat, fish, and vegetable stews, and pottages and alcoholic beverages such as cider, ale, wine, gin, and rum. A cursory examination of the large assemblage of faunal material indicated that the family of Captain Ichabod and Elizabeth Goodwin and the tavern goers ate beef, pork, chicken, lamb, fish, oysters, and softshell clams, a diet typical for New Englanders during the 18th century. De Paoli plans on carrying out a detailed study of the faunal assemblage, which will provide a more-nuanced portrait of the dietary preferences of the family of Captain Goodwin and their tavern clientele. The recovery of a sizable array of turned-lead and glass quarrels suggested that General Ichabod Goodwin modernized his home by removing the 17th-century casement windows and replacing them with more up-to-date up-and-down sash windows.

Several artifacts further illuminated the strength of the Goodwins’ and Berwicks’ links to the transatlantic trade. Especially exciting was the discovery of two Irish half pennies (1723) found in the cellar and a German two schilling (ca. 1721-1727) unearthed a short distance north of the southern cellar of the Spencer-Goodwin house. The three coins complemented a silver Spanish reale (1689) found in 2012 outside the Spencer-Goodwin house/tavern. Their presence on the Old Fields site typified the international makeup of New England currency during the 17th and 18th

centuries. Just as revealing was the recovery of more than a dozen fragments of coral from the Caribbean. An English, European, or American merchant vessel may well have carried the coral as ballast along with a cargo of molasses, sugar, and slaves from the Caribbean to the coast of southern Maine. Captain Goodwin likely sent workmen down to the nearby Salmon Falls River to retrieve the discarded ballast on the banks or mud flats of the river. The coral, along with oyster and mussel shells, were ready sources of lime, a key component of mortar. That Captain Ichabod Goodwin had Caribbean connections is not surprising. From at least 1750 to 1778, the Berwick merchant owned at least five male and female slaves.

The Old Fields archaeological team discovered, mixed in with the trash of Captain Ichabod Goodwin's family, a modest assemblage of items dating to the late-17th- and early-18th-century occupancy of the family of Humphrey and Mary Spencer. The collection was dominated by German and English stoneware and earthenware drinking tankards, storage jugs, plates, and dishes and the turned-lead and thin glass quarrels from the casement windows that lit the interior of the Spencer home and tavern.

With the 2013 dig season complete, Dr. De Paoli has begun plans for the 2014 field season. Once again, he will focus on uncovering more of the Spencer-Goodwin house/tavern in the west yard. In addition, they will expand their archaeological search to the south yard in hopes of finding further evidence of the Spencer-Goodwin homestead and the first conclusive proof of the late-17th- and early-18th-century Spencer garrison.

Massachusetts

Excavations at the Paul Revere House, Boston (*submitted by Kristen Heitert, PAL*): In November 2013, PAL completed archaeological investigations at the Paul Revere Memorial Association Complex (PRMA Complex) in Boston, Massachusetts. The complex encompasses the Paul Revere and Pierce-Hichborn houses, both National Register-listed and National Historic Landmark properties, and the National Register-eligible 5-6 Lathrop Place. The work, initiated in 2010 by Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) and continued by PAL, was undertaken as part of the proposed rehabilitation of 5-6 Lathrop Place, a two-family structure sited in what was formerly the rear yard of the Paul Revere houselot. The PRMA Complex is located in the North End of Boston, and deeds suggest that the Paul Revere houselot was occupied as early as 1648 by the carpenter Bartholomew Barnard. Barnard was followed by a succession of famous (and not-so-famous) owners and tenants, including the Puritan minister Increase Mather (ca. 1676), wealthy Boston merchant Robert Howard (1681-1717), silversmith and patriot Paul Revere (1770-1780, 1790-1800), boardinghouse keepers Lydia Loring (1833-1867) and Catherine Wilkie (1867-1891), and Boston businessman Sidney Squires (1891-1907). The PRMA purchased and restored the Paul Revere House in 1907, acquired the neighboring Peirce-Hichborn House in 1970, and in 2007

purchased 5-6 Lathrop Place.

PAL's work included the excavation of 11 units in the basement of 5-6 Lathrop Place and in the paved patio and courtyard areas immediately south and east of the building. A clay-lined, metal-hooped barrel privy was identified in the south basement of Lathrop Place. The feature contained more than 2000 domestic, personal, and structural artifacts, and is believed to date to either of the Revere tenures on the property. With the subdivision of the lot in 1833, the privy was filled and then truncated sometime before 1840 by the foundation wall of Lathrop Place. A second privy and brick cistern were identified just outside of the north wall of Lathrop Place, both of which were installed during the construction of that building (ca. 1833-1840) for tenant use. The privy, which yielded a complete colonial-period Iberian Globe-and-Carrot-type jar, likely was filled between 1877 and 1884 with the construction of the Boston Main Drainage System and the installation of "water closets" in Lathrop Place. The cistern was filled somewhat later, likely during structural modifications to Lathrop Place between 1890 and 1905. Finally, a slate-capped brick drain found running through the basement of Lathrop Place appears to be a survival from an 18th-century storm- or wastewater discharge system. Large-scale public sewerage projects were initiated as early as 1704 in Boston, and the PRMA archives record Moses Pierce, first owner of the neighboring Hichborn House, getting permission to cross North Street to connect into a drain system sometime after 1711. Whether the archaeologically identified drain at Lathrop Place is part of Pierce's system is unclear, but it does provide support for an early-18th-century installation date.

The organization, installation, and abandonment dates of the yard features identified at the PRMA Complex provide insights as to how the problem of waste and water management was handled over time in the North End. Boston's early and progressive adoption of public sanitation measures is well documented on a citywide level, but the specific application and enforcement of those measures at the neighborhood level is less well understood. A closer examination of the cistern, privies, and drains in the former Revere houselot has the potential to illustrate how the site's sanitation infrastructure kept pace with public sanitation measures in other parts of the city, and how that pace might have been tied to the North End's transition from an elite enclave of merchants and silversmithing patriots in the 17th and 18th centuries to a hardscrabble working-class immigrant community in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Archaeological Investigations at Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, Newbury (*submitted by Kristen Heitert, PAL*): PAL staff, including Kristen Heitert, Senior Archaeologist, and Sarah Sportman, Project Archaeologist, recently completed a program of subsurface testing and construction monitoring in advance of landscape drainage improvements at Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm, a National Historic Landmark property located in Newbury, Massachusetts. The 231-acre parcel is the site of a massive cruciform-style stone-and-brick manor house built between 1680 and 1690 by Colonel Daniel Peirce

and modified by subsequent owners with Georgian- and Federal-style additions. The house and property remained a private residence and working farm until 1971, when surviving family members deeded it to Historic New England with life rights. The parcel was wholly acquired by Historic New England in 1986 and is currently managed as an historic house and farm museum.

Before beginning fieldwork, PAL produced a color-coded map showing the locations of all previous archaeological investigations on the property, the majority of which were conducted as Boston University field schools under the direction of Dr. Mary Beaudry. The purpose of the map was to provide a complete record of the locations and extent of archaeological research on the property previously unavailable through any other source, and to avoid redundant testing during the drainage improvement project that was being carried out. PAL's testing comprised 120 shovel test pits and 6 larger excavation units, and resulted in the recovery of 6,537 artifacts, the identification of 2 cultural features, and the recordation of nearly 60 soil contexts. A late-17th- to early-18th-century construction-related pit feature (Feature 1) was identified at 90 cm below surface in the previously untested west yard of the attached tenant house, and an isolated deposit of pottery and lithic debris likely dating to the Middle-Late Woodland periods was identified along the east elevation of the main house.

Feature 1 likely dates to the Peirce tenure on the property (ca. 1651–1711), based on its stratigraphic position and recovered artifact assemblage, which included tin-enameled earthenware, redware, ball-clay pipe-stem and bowl fragments, and free-blown wine-bottle glass. It appears to have been excavated into the Apz and B horizons, filled quickly, and capped with clay. While the function of the feature remains unclear, it may be related to an ephemeral construction episode, perhaps the edge of a larger, shallower pit dug to lay in a rudimentary foundation for an outbuilding associated with, or possibly predating, the construction of the main house. Because Feature 1 lay more than two feet below the maximum vertical extent of the proposed project impacts, it was sampled and left in situ. As the first potentially 17th- to early-18th-century feature identified on the property, it confirms the site's potential to yield information about early European American settlement of the North Shore, and presents opportunities for future research-oriented excavations.

New York

Albany Archaeological Data Uploaded to the Digital Archaeological Record (submitted by Corey D. McQuinn, Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.): Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) completed an upload of Albany archaeological data to the [Digital Archaeological Record](#) (tDAR), a project maintained by Digital Antiquity of Arizona State University. The data upload project was enabled by a grant awarded to Hartgen and focused on three major archaeological investigations in Albany's colonial downtown and another in an impoverished early-

19th-century immigrant neighborhood called Sheridan Hollow. The downtown sites each covered entire city blocks and documented trade contact between the Dutch settlers and native Mohawks and Mohicans, colonial landscape development, and Colonial- and early-Federal-period industry. These sites have been the subject of peer-reviewed articles in *Historical Archaeology* and in edited volumes about Albany archaeology, and artifacts from them have been displayed in archaeological galleries at the New York State Museum. Uploaded materials include site, artifact, and feature photos; artifact data sets; and the full pdf report for each site. In addition, Hartgen uploaded reports from six other archaeological projects in Albany, including smaller downtown monitoring projects and a large data retrieval in Albany's West Hill neighborhood. As Albany approaches the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Fort Nassau, these archaeological data should prove to be a boon to the study of colonial history and archaeology in the Northeast. To date,



FIGURE 1. A guided tour for the public at the Quackenbush Rum Distillery site, one of the resources recently uploaded to the Digital Archaeological Record. (Photo courtesy of Hartgen.)

the 4 main reports have been downloaded 40 times since the upload was completed.

tDAR provides a convenient and useful tool for cultural resource managers and researchers alike. Currently, Hartgen is using this format again as part of the public dissemination component of Phase III data-recovery analysis under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Staff from Digital Antiquity and invited participants will be holding a panel discussion at the Society for American Archaeology conference in April 2014 in Austin, Texas.

The St. George's/St. Mark's Church Site in Mount Kisco: First Field Season, 2013 (submitted by Madeline Kearin, Field Co-Director): The first season of archaeological excavation at the St. George's/St. Mark's Cemetery – the oldest historic site in the town of Mount Kisco, in Westchester County, New York – took place from 22 September to 18 November



FIGURE 1. Two stone hand pestles discovered in separate test units. The one on the right was found among the quarried stones in Feature 1; the one on the left was found in the stone foundation wall in Feature 4. (Photo by Laurie Kimsal.)

2013. The excavation is the first in decades for the Louis A. Brennan Lower Hudson Chapter NYSAA, and has been conducted in partnership with the Mount Kisco Historical Society and with the approval of the town, which owns the property.

The cemetery, which contains more than 400 burials dating from the mid-18th-century to 1940, was associated with two successive Episcopal churches: St. George's (1761–1819) and St. Mark's (1852–1916). The former was deeply entwined with the events of the Revolutionary War, serving as a hospital for General Washington's troops following the Battle of White Plains in 1776, as an encampment for the army of General Rochambeau in July 1781, and as the final resting place for soldiers who perished in the conflict.

The alternating periods of abandonment and occupation left St. George's Church in poor condition, and it was finally dismantled in 1819. It was not until 1852 that St. Mark's Church was built on the property as a replacement. This building was dismantled in 1916 after the present St. Mark's Church building was built in the center of the village.

The goal of the archaeological excavation is to address questions regarding the location, occupation, and use of the two churches over the course of 160 years that the relatively scant historical documentation of the site cannot answer (most of the church's records were destroyed in a fire in 1898). The first weeks of the excavation were centered around the front half of the property, in an empty area without graves, where we believe

the two churches stood. In the final week of the excavation, we opened a test unit in a second area of the cemetery, in the back of the property along the southwestern wall, where surface surveying had revealed an exceptionally high number of finds.

While the general location of St. Mark's Church can be identified from photographs, the location of St. George's Church was completely unknown prior to our investigation. A 20th-century map from the village land records office placed St. George's near the entrance of the cemetery along Route 117. A 25 x 25 in. test unit in this location yielded nothing suggestive; meanwhile, a test unit placed in the southwest quadrant of the cemetery uncovered a stone foundation wall littered with 18th-century artifacts, including a French gunflint, a fragment of earthenware pottery, and Type A cut nails. This test unit was expanded into a second 25 x 25 in. unit adjoining the first on its south side. Here, the wall continued for a few inches before abruptly turning west, suggesting the corner of the structure. The artifact assemblage of the second test unit resembled that of the first, with

the addition of one stone hand pestle that may be either Native American or colonial European in origin.

If the foundation wall is indeed that of St. George's Church, it would place the building slightly southeast of—and possibly overlapping with—the site of St. Mark's. This location is consistent with the location and orientation of the 13 sandstone grave markers still standing in the cemetery, which date from 1773 to 1813; all but 1 of these markers face west, toward the theorized location of the church. (A similar



FIGURE 2. Foundation wall uncovered in the front of the cemetery, southeast of the St. Mark's Church site. The square test unit on the right is the original test unit; the unit on the left is its extension. (Photo by Laurie Kimsal.)

arrangement can be observed in a nearby churchyard, St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Van Cortlandtville, built in 1766.) Additionally, this location places the grave markers of Charles Haight—a vestryman who donated his land for the cemetery and built the church with his own hands—and his wife closer to the church than any others, which seems fitting for a man who was likely the most highly esteemed member of the congregation.

While the dimensions of St. George's Church are known from a letter written by the Rev. George Dibble shortly after its construction (he describes the building as "forty foot by thirty, with galleries, covered and closed ... with cedar") we do not know which way it faced, or any other details of its construction beyond those mentioned by Dibble. In order to investigate these issues, we plan to continue the excavation of the foundation wall when the excavation resumes in the spring.

The second area we excavated—along the southwest wall of the back of the cemetery—yielded by far the greatest density of finds of the season. While the majority of artifacts in the front of the property were architectural in nature—they included nails, mortar, window glass, slate shingles, and painted plaster—the artifacts excavated from the one test unit placed in the back were overwhelmingly domestic, consisting of large amounts of pottery, bottle glass, metal pieces (most likely from cans), oyster and clam shells, and cattle bones, as well as a handful of personal possessions: a Bakelite hair comb, a naval cuff button, clay pipe stems, two eyeglass lenses, and a leather shoe. Most of these artifacts are of an early- to late-19th-century date.

Perhaps the most notable find from this unit was an intact blob-top soda bottle embossed with the words "R Boehmer / Mount Kisco NY." Research into censuses and local newspapers revealed that Rudolph Boehmer (1832–1897) was a Bavarian immigrant who came to Mount Kisco in the 1860s and established a business selling wholesale beer, soda water, and other bottled goods in 1871. After he died, the business was operated by his son, Rudolph Jr., until the young man's untimely death in 1900.

The striking contrast in artifact profiles between the front and the back of the St. George's/St. Mark's Cemetery suggests the different use of the two areas of the site at roughly the same time. While the front of the cemetery was occupied by church buildings before and after a 30-year period of vacancy, the back of the cemetery was consistently used—perhaps as early as the 18th century—as a dump. The trash deposited in this area may have come from the Episcopal church, as well as from the neighboring Methodist church and parsonage. One find seems particularly suggestive of

a domestic object that would have seen frequent use in a church: a fragmented Rockingham yellow ware teapot whose dimensions indicate it would have held eight cups.

Over the winter, the Lower Hudson Chapter and the Mount Kisco Historical Society produced several public lectures on the history and archaeology of the site and organized an exhibition in the Mount Kisco Village Hall, all with the intention of bringing our work to a wider audience. With the opening of the spring 2014 field season,



FIGURE 3. St. Mark's Church, the second church to stand on the site, pictured ca. 1890-1910. (Photo courtesy of Mount Kisco Historical Society.)

we plan to continue the investigation of the features identified in the fall, and to look for new ways to involve the local community in the process of discovery and interpretation. Those who are interested in following our progress may visit our Facebook page, <<https://www.facebook.com/RestoringMountKiscoHistory>>, or our blog, <<http://episcopalcemetery.blogspot.com>>, where we have documented every step of the excavation since its inception. You are also welcome to contact us directly at <RestoringMKHistory@gmail.com>.

Vermont

Archaeological Investigations at the Sherman Carbide Company/International Nitrogen Company Site (VT-WD-144), Whitingham (submitted by Kristen Heitert, PAL); John Daly, Senior Industrial Historian, and Suzanne Cherau, Senior Archaeologist, assisted by PAL industrial and archaeological staff, conducted a Phase IB archaeological



FIGURE 1. Barrel-arched retort stoke holes, part of the furnace building for Sherman Carbide Company.

survey for the Sherman Carbide Co./International Nitrogen Co. Site (VT-WD-144) in Whitingham, Vermont. Site VT-WD-144 is included in the historic village of “Lime Hollow,” so-called in recognition of the booming lime industry in that area during the 19th century. The Sherman Carbide/International Nitrogen Company site activities in the early 20th century were experimental industrial-chemical enterprises that attempted to integrate Vermont’s limestone mining and lime-manufacturing industry into nationwide trends in chemical manufacture in the years leading up to, during, and after World War I. The company’s

experiments were led by James H. Reid, an electrical engineer, scientist, and inventor who had worked on patents to generate electricity from gas for the Edison Electric Company and the Westinghouse Company in the late 1800s. Reid’s efforts at Sherman occurred against a backdrop of nationwide growth and development in the carbide industry and the related acetylene and nitrogen-fixation industries. Experimentations with these families of chemicals were creating new products that had wide application for artificial lighting, metal working, high explosives, and fertilizers, and were also recognized for their potential for additional, yet-unidentified applications. The activities at Site VT-WD-144 represented a potentially important, but unsuccessful, means to further the development of this line of chemical manufacture. Although James H. Reid’s processes were never scaled up into a full manufacturing plant, they nevertheless were representative of and were associated with the broader pattern of development in the field, and their potential in this regard was recognized by the U.S. government.

As part of the 2013 Phase IB investigations, PAL recorded aboveground and belowground structural remains and artifact deposits associated with former building foundations, lime kilns, furnaces, and associated infrastructure, including water supply features. The field investigations consisted of subsurface testing, total station mapping, and digital photography. Four additional sites were included in the field investigations because of their close proximity: VT-WD-126 (Vermont Lime Company Kiln); VT-WD-142 (Reverend N. D. Sherman Residence); VT-WD-143 (N. A. Sherman Residence); and VT-WD-150 (L.



FIGURE 2. Coke-oven retort remains, part of the furnace building for International Nitrogen Company.

Shumway Residence). The Phase IB investigations demonstrate that VT-WD-144 is an important industrial-archaeological landscape that retains a high degree of physical integrity and contains substantial archaeological data pertaining to the location, configuration, and design of buildings and structures within the former Sherman Carbide Company and International Nitrogen Company mining and manufacturing plant. The site includes approximately 27 different visible features or ruins; a majority of these may be correlated to functional designations from the Sherman Carbide Company and International Nitrogen Company period of occupancy (1913–1925) using site and historical data. Subsurface testing indicates the presence of intact belowground occupation strata containing artifacts dating to the chemical company operations and undocumented belowground structures and features. Additionally, the site area incorporates visible structural remains of domestic and industrial activities from earlier temporal periods in the former village of Sherman

that, in some instances, were subsequently adapted for use by the Sherman Carbide Company and the International Nitrogen Company. ❖

USA - Pacific West

California

Two Canine Remote Sensing Surveys at Mission San Antonio de Padua (submitted by Robert L. Hoover, Hoover Archaeological Consultants, San Luis Obispo, CA): A request by members of the Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties for permission from the Diocese of Monterey to repair a wall eroding around the 1804 cemetery at Mission San Antonio resulted in a visit of some famous four-footed detectives in April 2013. A meeting of all Salinan groups and Diocese representatives was held to discuss the issue of wall repair. Not everyone was convinced that mission burials were confined within the cemetery and suggested that burials might be randomly scattered outside its walls. The idea of restoring their ancestors' cemetery was very appealing, but as responsible custodians of the historic mission site, the Diocese first needed to answer the question of burials. One Salinan descendent suggested using the services of the Institute for Canine Forensics (IFC) to determine the presence or absence of historic human remains outside the walls in a completely nondestructive and unbiased manner. The project was generously funded by the Xolon Salinan Tribe, the Salinan Trawt' raahl, and the Friends of Historic San Antonio Mission.

The IFC's Historic Human Remains Detection (HHRD)

Dogs have examined pioneer cemeteries, the campsite of the Donner Party, many prehistoric cemeteries, and a battlefield site of the Napoleonic Wars in the Czech Republic with great success. Human scent has been detected by the dogs that dates as much as 1500 years back. As with other methods of remote sensing, such as geophysical methods, the use of HHRD dogs has many advantages and a few limitations. The dogs are not machines and need periodic breaks. They work best in mild temperatures, with moderate soil moisture, and under low-wind conditions typical of the days of this

survey. On the other hand, they will not react to modern human scent, be distracted by pin flags, or be affected by surrounding magnetic or electrical anomalies. Their sense of smell is several thousand times keener than that of humans. In fact, they alert to the smallest bone fragments and not only to human remains themselves, but also to anything carrying the same scent, such as grave soil, coffin wood, and even air and plants carrying the scent from elsewhere.

On 18-19 April, four handlers and their dogs took part in a search of the areas outside the cemetery walls. The dogs are trained to alert by sitting or lying down when they detect the scent of historic human remains. One alert by one of the dogs just outside the east wall of the cemetery and two alerts along the south wall were the only positive results of the survey. In the first case, ground squirrels had burrowed under the wall and had deposited soil with human scent outside the cemetery. In the second case, predominant northwesterly winds carried the scent out of the cemetery through a breach in the wall. In contrast, when the dogs were later taken to the east side of the church, statuary of the church interior, and the quadrangle garden, they promptly alerted to more recent grave sites whose location was already known. Members of the Salinan groups, the Diocese, and others were present to watch them perform their interesting and informative tasks. IFC has submitted a report of the survey and all Salinan groups have now been invited to participate

in the continuing wall restoration with the advice of an adobe specialist from Santa Barbara.

A second project was conducted by the IFC team on 24-25 October, which involved an entirely new application of historic human scent detection. Mission San Antonio possesses an artifact/ecofact collection from 30 years of research (1976-2005) by the summer archaeological field school of Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo. The

collection came from various locations on the property. All materials had been screened through 1/8-inch mesh, cleaned, cataloged, and containerized on-site at the time of the classes. No human remains were visually noted, with the single exception of an incisor tooth with a diaper pin from a pioneer child's coffin, which was reburied at that time. Nonartifactual bone was stored separately from artifacts. The Diocese wished to make certain that no human remains were present in the collection and that arrangements could be made for reburial if any were found.



FIGURE 1. The IFC survey team in action.



FIGURE 2. An IFC dog investigates a Mission feature.

A test/practice run was set up for the dogs ahead of the actual survey. Six empty boxes were placed at a calibration station. Human teeth were placed in two of these. The dogs were rewarded for correct responses to keep motivation high. All boxes in the collection containing bone were placed along the corridors and driveway, each 4–6 feet apart and opened so that the dogs could easily access the scent. Boxes were handled using surgical gloves to avoid human scent contamination. Three dogs did a search of the lineup separately in “blind” tests, without letting the other handlers/dogs know the results. Boxes with no alerts were returned to storage. Boxes with two or three alerts were emptied of bags, which were then lined up for the dogs to complete a more-focused search. All bags with multiple alerts were visually searched.

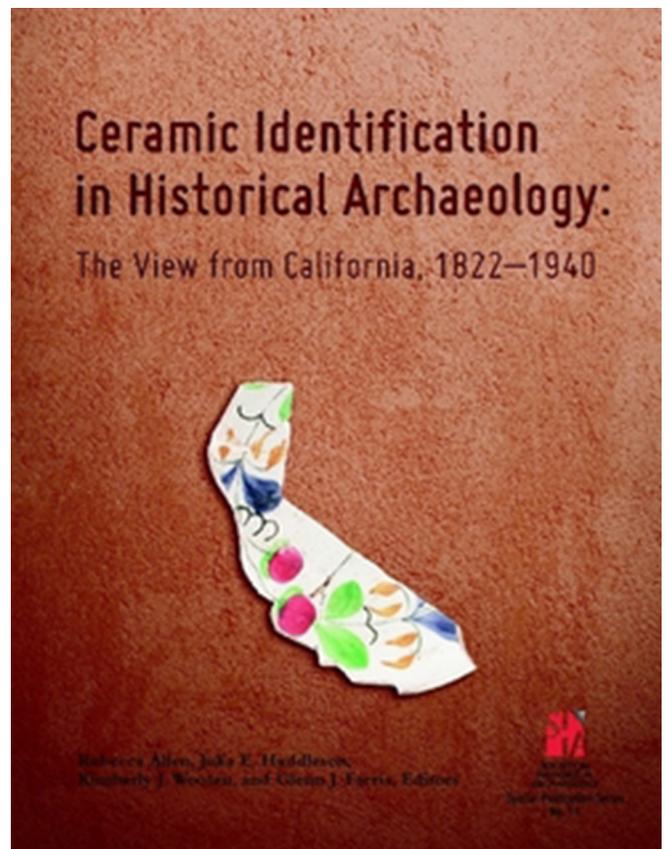
The vast majority of boxes (160 of 180) contained no human scent. Boxes with two (7) or three (7) alerts probably had human scent associated with them. Many of the boxes with multiple alerts contained faunal material from residential areas—places where intense human scent in the soil or lost teeth could result in an alert. In both the cemetery and collections studies, the sensitivity of canine noses was never in question. The problem was one of interpreting the anomalies. As in geophysical surveys, it remained for the experienced handlers/operators to interpret their responses. Most of the multiple alerts were from boxes containing material from residential areas—places where intense human scent in the soil or lost teeth could result in an alert. In another case, a box containing no bone had been stored near an old coffin plank and it was contaminated with human scent. Canine historic-human-scent detection is one of a number of new exciting methods for identifying the absence or presence of human scent in a rapid, inexpensive, and nondestructive manner, both in the field and museum. See <www.K9Forensics.org> for further details.

New SHA Publication Available: *Ceramic Identification in Historical Archaeology: The View from California, 1822-1940* (submitted by Dr. Rebecca Allen, Cultural Resources Director Northern California, ESA): At the end of 2013, SHA published *Ceramic Identification in Historical Archaeology:*

The View from California, 1822-1940 (Rebecca Allen, Julia Huddleson, Kimberly Wooten, and Glenn Farris, editors). Many of the essays highlight the invaluable contents and research potential of the California Department of Parks and Recreation’s archaeological collections, which reflect the state’s ceramic traditions, especially after 1822. The volume features both important and hard-to-find reprints on ceramics identification, as well as new articles including a ceramics timeline; methodologies section; imported ceramics of California’s Mexican Period; Overseas Chinese and Japanese wares after 1850; utilitarian and commercial stoneware; European and American earthenware and porcelains of the 19th and 20th centuries; and an annotated bibliography.

The editors and contributing authors of this volume have been occupied (if not preoccupied) with ceramic artifact identification and cataloging, as well as teaching workshops and symposia at several venues. One of the primary intentions of this volume is to bring the California State Parks archaeological collections to the attention of members of the historical archaeological community.

A print copy of this volume can be purchased at: <<http://www.lulu.com/shop/sha-copublications/ceramic-identification-in-historical-archaeology-the-view-from-california-1822-1940/paperback/product-21467196.html>>; an eBook is available at: <<http://www.lulu.com/shop/sha-copublications/ceramic-identification-in-historical-archaeology-the-view-from-california-1822-1940-ebook/ebook/product-21467890.html>>. 📖



Call for Papers
48th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology



SEATTLE 2015
PERIPHERIES AND BOUNDARIES

Seattle, Washington, USA - January 6-11, 2015
Call for Papers Opens: May 1, 2014
Final Submission Deadline: July 10, 2014

The organizing committee for SHA 2015 welcomes all of you back to the Pacific Northwest for the second time in the history of our organization. This year's conference will take place at the Sheraton Hotel in the heart of the city of Seattle, with many restaurants, famous coffee shops, and microbreweries within a short stroll. The conference venue is five blocks from the Pike Place Market and the rejuvenated piers of the Seattle waterfront with shops, waterfront dining, the Seattle Aquarium, and a new enclosed Ferris wheel. As one of America's gateways to the Pacific Ocean, this is an amazing setting to think about this year's conference theme, "Peripheries and Boundaries."

Conference Theme: Peripheries and Boundaries

We have selected a theme that reflects the unique circumstances of the region and addresses some of the issues that frame historical archaeology scholarship in the Western United States and around the world. In some ways the theme echoes the historical circumstances of Seattle, a community that was geographically bounded and economically marginal, but whose history transcends those boundaries in the process of becoming one of the 21st century's economic and cultural centers of the world. We expect that the theme will foster many papers and symposia that explore the manifestations of boundaries and peripheries in the past – and in the present.

The Venue: The Sheraton Seattle Hotel

All conference sessions will take place at the Sheraton. Situated in the city's vibrant core, the Sheraton Seattle Hotel provides a gateway to the diverse sights and sounds of the Pacific Northwest. Simply step out of its front doors to find gourmet food, exciting entertainment, and world-class shopping. SHA has reserved a limited number of rooms at a very special rate at the Sheraton (1400 Sixth Ave., Seattle, WA). The room rate is \$129.00 per night (plus tax) for single or double occupancy. Suites are also available at a conference rate of \$350.00 per night plus tax. These rates will be available from January 3 to January 11, 2015. To get these rates rooms should be booked before December 14, 2014.

Conference Committee

Conference Chairs: Mark Warner (University of Idaho); Robyn Woodward (Simon Fraser University)

Program Chair: Ross Jamieson (Simon Fraser University)

Underwater Chair: Marco Meniketti (San Jose State University)

Local Arrangements and Tours Chair: Lorelea Hudson (SCWA Environmental Consultants, Seattle)

Plenary Organizer: Carolyn White (University of Nevada, Reno)

Finance Chair: David Johnson (Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia)

Public Program Director: Peter Lappe (Curator and Associate Director, Burke Museum, Seattle)

Book Room Coordinators: Annalies Corbin (PAST Foundation); Alicia Valentino (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

Social Media Liaison: Andrew Robinson (Western Michigan University)

Volunteer Director: Theodore Charles (University of Idaho)

Session Formats

Please read this section carefully to see changes from preceding years. By submitting an abstract in response to this Call for Papers, the author(s) consents to having his/her abstract, name(s), and affiliation(s) posted on the SHA Web site or listed in other published formats.

General Information

The SHA 2015 Conference Committee hopes to encourage flexibility in the types of sessions offered. Sessions can take the form of formal symposia, panel discussions, or 3-minute forums, *and each session organizer may organize the time within each session as he/she wishes*. Sessions may contain any combination of papers, discussants, and/or group discussion. More than one “discussion” segment is permitted within a symposium, and a formal discussant is encouraged, but not required. All papers will be 15 minutes long. We strongly encourage participants to submit posters, as the latter will be given significant visibility in the conference venue.

During the conference period, participants will be allowed to serve as:

- *Primary Symposium Organizer* – one time during the conference.
- *Primary Author of paper (symposium or general session) or poster* – one time during the conference.
- *Discussant* – one time during the conference.
- *Participant in a panel/forum* – one time during the conference.
- *Panel/forum moderator* – one time during the conference.
- *Secondary Author or Secondary Organizer* – as many times as desired. No guarantee can be offered regarding “double booking,” although every effort will be made to avoid this.

Each Session Organizer and Individual Presenter at the SHA 2015 Conference must submit their abstract(s) by the July 10 deadline and pay a nonrefundable \$25 per abstract fee. In addition, **all presenters, organizers, and discussants must register for the 2015 Conference in the fall of 2014 at the full conference rate**. Presenters who fail to register will not be allowed to present their papers.

Types of Submissions and Submission Requirements

1) Individual Papers and Posters

Papers are presentations including theoretical, methodological, or data information that synthesize broad regional or topical subjects based upon completed research; focus on research currently in progress; or discuss the findings of completed small-scale studies.

Using the information and keywords provided, the Conference Program Chair will assign individually submitted papers to sessions organized by topic, region, or time period, and will assign a chair to each session.

Please note: if you are presenting a paper as part of a symposium, your submission is *not* considered an individual contribution. You should submit as a Symposium Presenter.

Posters are freestanding, mounted exhibits with text and graphics, etc. that illustrate ongoing or completed research projects. Bulletin boards will be provided; electronic equipment may be available at an additional charge. Authors are expected to set up their own displays and to be present at their displays during their designated poster sessions.

2) Formal Symposia

These consist of four or more papers organized around a central theme, region, or project. **All formal symposium papers will be 15 minutes long**. We encourage symposium organizers to include papers that reflect both terrestrial and underwater aspects of their chosen topics.

Symposium organizers should submit the session abstract online *before* individuals participating in their symposia submit their own abstracts. Symposium organizers should also provide the formal title of the symposium to all participants *before* the latter submit their individual abstracts, so that all submissions are made to the correct session. Symposium organizers are responsible for ensuring that all presenters in their sessions have submitted their completed abstracts prior to the close of the Call for Papers.

Symposium organizers will be the primary point of contact for session participants on such issues as changes to titles and/or abstracts, audiovisual requirements for a session, order of presentation, and cancellations. Organizers must direct any changes in authors, presenters, or affiliations to the Program Chair at <sha2015program@gmail.com>.

Symposium organizers should submit a 150-word abstract of the proposed session online, along with a list of participants (who must then submit a 150-word abstract for each paper proposed), plus 3 keywords.

3) Forums/Panel Discussions

These are less-structured gatherings, typically between one-and-a-half and three hours in length, organized around a discussion topic to be addressed by an invited panel and seeking to engage the audience. Forum proposals must identify the moderator and all panelists, the number of which should be appropriate to the time allotted (typically up to 6 participants

for a 1.5-hour panel discussion). The moderator must submit an abstract for the discussion topic and identify all panel participants when submitting the abstract.

4) Three-Minute Forums: Peripheries and Boundaries

These are informal – but still academic – discussion groups consisting of a number of rapid 3-minute presentations followed by discussion. Typically these sessions last for at least an hour and consist of blocks of four or five presentations that are only 3 minutes in length, followed by 10–15 minutes of question-and-answer discussion on the papers. This format permits rapid presentation and discussion. Three-minute forum proposals must identify the overall moderator and all forum presenters. For more information, please contact Rebecca Allen at <rallen@esassoc.com>.

Student Presenters

The Student Subcommittee of the Academic and Professional Training Committee will be preparing an array of materials to help students (and perhaps even nonstudents!) navigate the conference and Seattle. Further information will be posted on the conference Web site.

Student presenters (either individual presenters or those participating in larger sessions) are encouraged to submit their papers for the annual Student Paper Prize Competition (for details see <www.sha.org/documents/2015Studentpaperguidelines.pdf>). Entrants must be student members of SHA prior to submission of their papers. There may be a maximum of three authors on the paper; however, all of the authors must be students and members of SHA. Questions regarding the Student Paper Prize Competition should be directed to Carolyn White at <clwhite@unr.edu > or 775.682.7688.

Roundtable Luncheons

If you have a suggestion about a roundtable luncheon topic, or wish to lead a luncheon, please contact the Program Chair at <sha2015program@gmail.com> with a short description and abstract for your proposed roundtable.

How to Submit

Individuals responding to the Society for Historical Archaeology's 2015 Call for Papers are strongly encouraged to use the online abstract submission and conference registration system at <<https://www.conftool.com/sha2015/>> beginning on May 1. The regular abstract submission period is from May 1 to July 10, 2014.

If you are unable to use the SHA online conference registration system and need to submit a paper or session by mail, please correspond with the Program Chair:

Ross Jamieson

Department of Archaeology

Simon Fraser University

Burnaby, BC, Canada, V5A 1S6

Email: <sha2015program@gmail.com>

Tel: 778.782.3087

Deadline

The deadline for online abstract submission is July 10, 2014. Mailed submissions must be postmarked on or before July 10, 2014. **No abstracts will be accepted after July 10, 2014.**

Audiovisual Equipment and Internet Access

A digital (LCD) projector for PowerPoint presentations, a microphone, and a lectern will be provided in each meeting room. The Session Organizer is responsible for coordinating among the presenters in his/her session to ensure that one laptop computer is available to all presenters during the session. **SHA will not provide laptop computers for presenters.** If you are chairing a session in which PowerPoint presentations will be used, you must make arrangements for someone in your session to provide the necessary laptop computer. We strongly recommend that session chairs bring a USB flash drive with sufficient memory to store all the PowerPoint presentations for their session.

All PowerPoint presentations should be loaded onto the designated laptop or USB flash drive by the Session Organizer *prior to the beginning of the session* for a seamless transition between papers. Presenters are discouraged from using a computer other than the one designated by the Session Organizer to prevent delays arising from disconnecting/reconnecting the digital projector. Presenters **may not use online presentation software, such as Prezi online**, because Wi-Fi connections will not be available in all rooms.

Thirty-five-mm carousel slide projectors and overhead acetate sheet projectors will not be provided at the conference venue. Questions regarding audiovisual equipment should be sent to the Program Chair at <sha2015program@gmail.com> well in advance of the conference.

ACUA Information

Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2015

Individuals presenting underwater archaeology papers are eligible to submit written versions of their papers to be considered for publication in the *ACUA Underwater Archaeology Proceedings 2015*. To be considered for inclusion in the proceedings, presenters must register through the link on the ACUA Web site, <www.acuaonline.org>, by February 10, 2015. Final papers must be received by the editors no later than April 1, 2015. Submitters are required to follow carefully the formatting and submission guidelines for the proceedings posted on the ACUA Web site.

ACUA Student Travel Award

Students who are interested in applying for this award should go to <www.acuaonline.org> for more information. Information will be available by May 1, 2014. Please note that this international award is open to all students residing outside of the country *where the conference is held*.

ACUA Archaeological Photo Festival Competition

The ACUA invites SHA members and conference attendees to participate in the ACUA 2015 Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Photos relating to either underwater or terrestrial archaeology may be submitted. Entries must be received by December 15, 2014. Images will be displayed at the SHA conference in Seattle and winning entries will be posted to the ACUA Web site and will be part of the 2016 ACUA/SHA calendar. Please consult the ACUA Web site for further information and to download an entry form (<www.acuaonline.org>).

Eligibility

Membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology is not required in order to give a presentation at the 2015 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. It is necessary, however, for all participants and their presentations to conform to the ethical standards upheld by the society. Participants submitting abstracts must acknowledge their agreement with the SHA Ethics Statement, provided here.

SHA Ethics Statement

Adopted 21 June 2003

Historical archaeologists study, interpret and preserve archaeological sites, artifacts and documents from or related to literate societies over the past 600 years for the benefit of present and future peoples. In conducting archaeology, individuals incur certain obligations to the archaeological record, colleagues, employers and the public. These obligations are integral to professionalism. This document presents ethical principles for the practice of historical archaeology. All members of The Society for Historical Archaeology, and others who actively participate in society-sponsored activities, shall support and follow the ethical principles of the society.

All historical archaeologists and those in allied fields are encouraged to adhere to these principles.

Principle 1

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to adhere to professional standards of ethics and practices in their research, teaching, reporting, and interactions with the public.

Principle 2

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to encourage and support the long-term preservation and effective management of archaeological sites and collections, from both terrestrial and underwater contexts, for the benefit of humanity.

Principle 3

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to disseminate research results to scholars in an accessible, honest and timely manner.

Principle 4

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty to collect data accurately during investigations so that reliable data sets and site documentation are produced, and to see that these materials are appropriately curated for future generations.

Principle 5

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology have a duty in their professional activities to respect the dignity and human rights of others.

Principle 6

Items from archaeological contexts shall not be traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods, and it is unethical to take actions for the purpose of establishing the commercial value of objects from archaeological sites or property that may lead to their destruction, dispersal, or exploitation.

Principle 7

Members of the Society for Historical Archaeology encourage education about archaeology, strive to engage citizens in the research process and publicly disseminate the major findings of their research, to the extent compatible with resource protection and legal obligations.

Getting to, and around, Seattle

Seattle Tacoma International Airport or Sea-Tac (SEA) is the 16th-busiest airport in the United States, and is located 15 miles from downtown Seattle (<<http://www.portseattle.org/Sea-Tac/>>).

Seattle's Central Link light-rail metro line opened in 2009. The "Link" connects downtown Seattle to Sea-Tac Airport with 11 stops in between. The ride only takes 37 minutes from the airport to Westlake Center, located 3 blocks from the Sheraton Seattle conference venue. Fare from the airport to the Westlake Center station is \$2.75 each way (<www.soundtransit.org>).

Taxi service is available from Sea-Tac Airport to downtown Seattle (and points throughout the city) via the third floor of the Sea-Tac Parking Garage. Fares are approximately \$40-\$50 from the airport to the Sheraton, depending on traffic (metered at \$2.50/mile) and a \$40 flat fee from downtown hotels to the airport.

Shuttle Express offers door-to-door shuttle service from the airport 24 hours a day. Reservations can be booked online (<www.shuttleexpress.com>).

For travel around the city, the "**Metro**" **public bus system** operates throughout Seattle and King County, and is one of the most extensive and highly praised in the nation. To find a route, maps, and fare information, visit Metro online at <www.metro.kingcounty.gov>.

There is scheduled bus service to downtown Vancouver, Canada, through Quick Shuttle, with stops in downtown Seattle and at Bellingham International Airport, the Canadian-U.S. border, and the Vancouver International Airport (<www.quickcoach.com>).

Rental Cars: A 23-acre rental car facility located at the northeastern portion of Sea-Tac Airport (at the intersection of South 160th Street and International Boulevard South) has all major national rental car brands. It is a 5-minute shuttle trip from the airport.

The Seattle Sheraton provides **parking** for their guests at a cost of \$46.00 per day.

Amtrak provides train service along the West Coast of the U.S. **The Amtrak Cascades** (<www.amtrakcascades.com>) runs several trains a day between Eugene, Oregon to the south, through Seattle, up to Vancouver, British Columbia. Amtrak trains stop at King Street Station, which is located just south of downtown, near Safeco Field, one of the two major stadiums in Seattle.

Cross-country buses are mainly provided by **Greyhound Bus Line**, which has a bus terminal at the northeast edge of the downtown Seattle core.

The City of Seattle

Conference sessions will take place in the Sheraton Hotel downtown, but we are planning off-site events at a variety of unique venues, most notably the Burke Museum at the University of Washington, whose annual public "Archaeology Day" will take place during the conference this year, and the Museum of History and Industry/Center for Wooden Boats, located on a single property at the south end of Lake Union.

For those wishing to explore the area further, the opportunities are endless. The monorail built for the 1962 World's Fair runs every 10 minutes from Westgate Center (near the Sheraton) out to the Seattle Center. The center, the original venue for the World's Fair, now houses the Frank Gehry-designed Experience Music Project Museum (celebrating contemporary popular culture from Hendrix to Nirvana and beyond with innovative interactive displays), as well as the Pacific Science Center, the Children's Museum, and the Space Needle.

Seattle is famous for aviation, and for the aircraft fanatic the Museum of Flight at Sea-Tac, south of the city, and/or the Boeing Aviation tour in Mukilteo, 25 miles north of the city, are not to be missed.

A few links to explore further:

The Burke Museum: <https://www.burkemuseum.org/>

The Museum of History and Industry: <http://www.mohai.org/>

The Center for Wooden Boats: <http://cwb.org/>

Traditional Kayaks: <http://www.traditionalkayaks.com>

Duwamish Longhouse and Cultural Center: <http://www.duwamishtribe.org/longhouse.html>

Seattle Center: <http://www.seattlecenter.com/>

Experience Music Project Museum: <http://www.empmuseum.org/>

Museum of Flight: <http://www.museumofflight.org/>

Future of Flight (Boeing Tour): <http://www.futureofflight.org/>

Detailed, regularly updated information will be available on the conference Web site at <www.sha.org/meetings/annualmeetings.cfm>. Be sure to follow SHA 2015 on Facebook at <www.facebook.com/SocietyforHistoricalArchaeology>, on the SHA blog at <www.sha.org/blog>, and on Twitter at <twitter.com/sha_org> (hashtag #sha2015).

Any questions about Seattle 2015 can be addressed to the Program Chair, Ross Jamieson, at the general program email address: <sha2015program@gmail.com>.

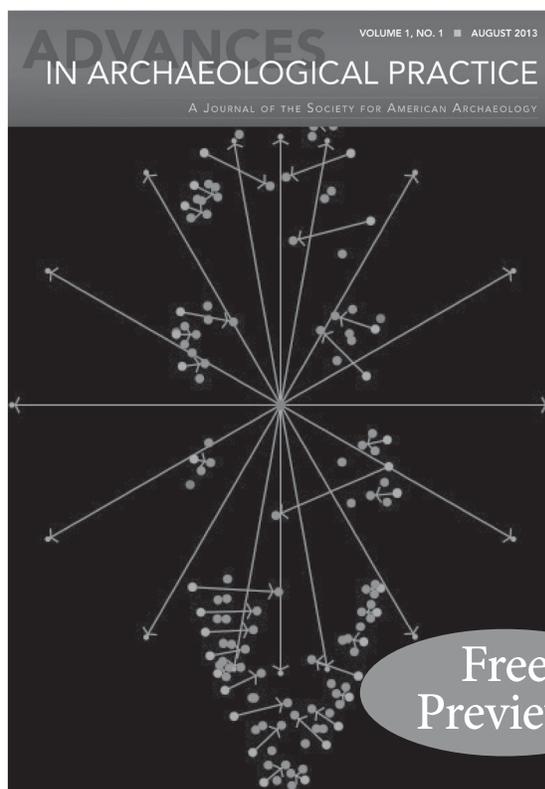
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SEATTLE 2015

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