



# The SHA Newsletter

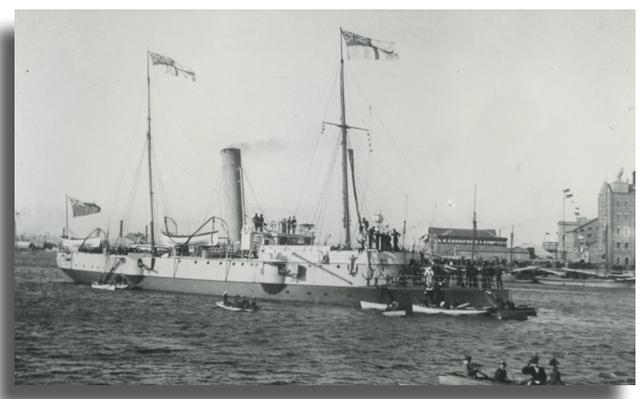
Quarterly News on Historical Archaeology from Around the Globe

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## President's Corner

Paul Mullins

Contemporary historical archaeology seems to be under withering fire: legislatures throughout the world have spearheaded a range of proposals to undermine legal preservation protection; a host of television shows reject archaeological scholarship and our advocacy of community heritage; and in a shrinking economy archaeological employment has become increasingly tenuous. After an enormously successful half century of historical archaeology scholarship, there are indeed good reasons for us to be assertive advocates for the discipline. Nevertheless, in the face of all these fresh challenges to historical archaeology, there are many reasons to be optimistic about the face of 21st-century historical archaeology and SHA's role in shaping the discipline's growth.

The challenges SHA faces at the end of my presidential term will require us to keep thinking creatively about how to ensure that scholarly archaeological voices are part of public discussion. What we do well has not changed all that radically since SHA was conceived in 1967: that is, SHA provides a community of scholars who share and publish a rich archaeology of everyday life in the last 500 years, so we have always done some form of advocacy for the discipline. We have long sounded in on legislation that impacted historical archaeology, and members have always been our most articulate representatives in communities throughout the world. So perhaps what SHA will be doing is building on that legacy and being reflective, thoughtful, and vigilant public advocates. In an historical moment in which archaeological material culture and historic preservation are discussed from the digital sphere to basic cable to legislatures, we need to thoughtfully ensure our voices are part of those discussions.

Some of this work is utterly grassroots and simply extends much of what we are already doing in global communities: that is, since SHA was formed members have advised town councils and local planners and been public scholars who have given talks in schools, written letters to the editor, and invited our neighbors to see archaeological research in action. Perhaps now more than ever SHA and each one of us needs to recognize that an enormous number of our neighbors are fascinated with historical archaeology and committed to historic preservation, so we cannot let a handful of ideologues distort our scholarship and our contributions in myriad communities.

Our long-standing commitment to public scholarship is reflected in the enormous amount of community-based research in contemporary historical archaeology. Nevertheless, the profound sway our work has had in many local places has recently been ignored or misrepresented by ideologues. Parks Canada, for instance, was long one of the models for national natural and cultural preservation, and the stream of technical literature from Parks Canada historical archaeologists dots many of our bibliographies.

Yet in 2012 draconian cuts gutted Parks Canada, and the 2014 SHA meeting in Québec will sadly find that most of Parks Canada's archaeology staff have been released. In the U.S., fiscal conservatives have launched comparably ambitious plans to transform federal funding and environmental oversight law, complicating the financial pressures on archaeologists in agencies, contract firms, and the academy alike. Colleagues in the United Kingdom, and indeed elsewhere around the globe, face similar challenges.

A host of professional societies sound in on such funding and preservation law, but in North America SHA is uniquely positioned to represent archaeological research examining the last half millennium. Given the political tenor in many corners of the globe today, historical archaeologists need to be vigilant advocates for preservation and archaeological scholarship from local city councils to state and federal levels. The good news is that many of us are already doing this sort of grassroots advocacy and we do not need to marshal enormous resources at a federal level; however, we do collectively need to be public scholars who can point to the tangible economic, material, and social effects of archaeological research and preservation. We cannot simply assume that preservation laws are immovable realities or that universities will offer up a continual supply of tenure-stream positions for a legion of freshly minted students. We need to recognize that many legislators, their staffers, and our state and local representatives have never met an archaeologist and know little or nothing about what we do. SHA members can change that by meeting with legislative staffs, communicating with them on preservation issues, and marshaling our community supporters to advocate for historical archaeology. And much of what we have always done—those trips to local schools and community groups, letters to the local paper, blogs that share archaeology

with digital audiences—need to keep being central to our mission. Indeed, many community archaeologists have made a convincing argument that such public advocacy and discussion is inseparable from our conventional research interests.

All of us have a contribution to make to the discipline and SHA alike, and a vast number of us are selflessly doing those things. Many SHA members continue our legacy of volunteer service to our colleagues while being productive scholars, and a legion of colleagues chair committees, contribute to committees and interest groups, and serve SHA in numerous ways ranging from volunteering at a conference to elected Board service. I have been humbled by and grateful to all of you whose commitment to historical archaeology is reflected in energetic service in their communities, and I have been fortunate to serve alongside many of you who continue that service in SHA. I do truly believe that SHA has an enormously democratic ethic of valuing every member's voice and interests, and there is a role for every SHA member who wants to share their research experiences and become advocates for their interests. After attending many massive impersonal and expensive conferences and being a member of many other professional organizations, SHA offers a distinctive personal experience and scholarly community. The vast majority of us are already local community advocates quietly and productively advancing the discipline's interests, and service to SHA simply extends that work to our colleagues and a host of new publics we might not encounter in our everyday fieldwork. I have been fortunate to share the work of our colleagues who do fabulous research and community projects throughout the world, and I look forward to joining all of you in SHA's continued work on our collective behalf.



## Profits through Preservation

### The Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Utah

*Editor's note: The following item, which consists of the text of the Executive Summary of the Utah Heritage Foundation's report on the economic impact of historic preservation in the state, has been placed here specifically to connect with Paul Mullins's above observations about the impact of government funding cuts on historical archaeology in Canada, the U.S., and elsewhere.*

*These points were further addressed at the recent 2014 SHA meeting via a panel organized by Terry Klein titled Defending Federal Funding for Archaeological Research and Archaeological Site Protection: A Call to Action! The abstract of the latter session noted that "in October of this year, U.S. Representatives Eric Cantor (R-Virginia) and Lamar Smith (R-Texas) published a piece in USA Today advocating tighter controls of National Science Foundation (NSF) funding. They seized on several archaeological research projects as symptomatic examples of ill-conceived scientific research priorities. Cantor and Smith did not single out historical archaeology, but their aim is squarely on social sciences, and many historical archaeologists have been fortunate to receive NSF support. The SHA, along with*

*the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), responded to the USA Today article and emphasized the social and economic value of NSF funding, in addition to the value of Federally-mandated archaeological investigations."*

*It is within this context that the Newsletter reprints the following item with the kind permission of the Utah Heritage Foundation (though without implying Foundation support for SHA initiatives). The original study was undertaken by the Foundation, with research by PlaceEconomics. More information about the study can be found via this link: <<http://www.utahheritagefoundation.org/preservation-resources/econstudy#.UmVZyhBuE3I>>.*

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Historic preservation in Utah is not about putting a fence around monuments. The historic resources of Utah are part of the daily lives of its citizens. However, the historic resources of Utah are also providing a broad, significant contribution to the economic health of this state.

## JOBS AND INCOME

Rehabilitating a historic building in Utah reclaims an asset and is also a powerful act of economic development that creates jobs, household income, and property value.

Because of the labor intensity of rehabilitation and the relatively high wages for workers, very few industries create more jobs and household income for Utah workers per \$1 million of economic activity than historic preservation.

## HERITAGE TOURISM

In some states, "heritage tourism" is a discrete set of activities. In Utah, heritage is incorporated in a wide range of visitor experiences. The 4 million people who visit Temple Square each year come for religious, business, or genealogical reasons, but they are visiting a National Historic Landmark. The 500,000 movie-goers who attend the Sundance Film Festival do so in one of the great historic towns in the West. Nearly 5.5 million visitors travel to Bryce Canyon and Zion national parks for their incredible scenery and unique geology, but they get there by traveling through the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area, one of 49 National Heritage Areas in the country. For this study, only the visitation to 62 heritage sites and events were measured. Even so, that represented over 7.2 million visitors with direct expenditures of nearly \$400 million.

## PROPERTY VALUES - IN GOOD TIMES AND BAD

Utah citizens appreciate their built heritage, and many of them choose to live in landmark buildings and historic districts. They choose these houses for many reasons – quality of construction, architectural character, convenience of the neighborhood, and others. And the admiration they hold for historic houses is repaid with higher rates of appreciation in value. National and local historic districts were analyzed in five cities: Logan, Ogden, Park City, Provo, and Salt Lake City. In every instance, the rates of appreciation of homes in historic districts were greater than those in the city as a whole.

When everyone's property is going up in value, perhaps a percentage point or two in higher annual appreciation rates isn't surprising. But what happens to historic houses in times of declining property values? Foreclosure rates over the last five years of real estate chaos were examined in those same five cities.

Both homeowners and their bankers should be happy the decision was made to live in a historic district. In each city, the rate of foreclosure of single family houses in historic districts was lower than that in the city as a whole.

## SUSTAINABILITY

The 19th century pioneers who settled in Utah were good stewards because they had to be. Neither land nor resources could be wasted, so when they built buildings, those buildings were built to last. And many of them are still standing today. In the 21st century Utahns are good stewards because they have learned to be. From the restoration of the Tabernacle in Provo to a new roof on a bungalow in the Avenues to the pioneer courthouse in St. George, institutions, governments

and individuals are reinvesting in the resources of yesterday for use tomorrow. They are doing so for economic reasons, but also for environmental reasons. In Utah, building an identical house in another location or demolishing and replicating a house on the existing site would mean 4 to 7 times more materials produced, transported and disposed of than rehabilitating an existing historic house in its current location. Historic preservation has appropriately been called the ultimate in recycling.

## DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION

Not so long ago, downtowns were written off as a relic of the past. But many Utah towns and cities decided that the historic built environment of the past could be brought back to life, and that downtown could reclaim its rightful place as the heart of the community. In almost every example of successful, sustained downtown revitalization in Utah, the rehabilitation and reuse of historic buildings has been a key component. Historic downtowns provide a natural incubator for local entrepreneurs. These businesses are central to local economic stability. Historic downtowns communicate the identity of the community. Focusing on historic downtowns provides the means for effectively and efficiently managing growth in a fiscally responsible manner.

## FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

Fiscal responsibility means being prudent with taxpayers' dollars. That is exactly what the Utah State Historic Preservation Tax Credit program does. Since it was adopted by the Legislature in 1994, over 1,100 projects have used this credit as the catalyst for more than \$119 million of private-sector investment. Every dollar of state tax credit generates a minimum of \$4 of private investment. This has resulted in stabilized neighborhoods, revitalized downtowns, sales taxes, property taxes, income taxes, and infrastructure savings – not just restored historic buildings. The Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit has also been used on projects throughout the state. Since 1990, this credit has kept more than \$35 million in Utah, creating jobs and income here, instead of leaving the state for Washington to invest elsewhere.

## BY THE NUMBERS:

### HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN UTAH:

**\$717,811,000** Direct and indirect spending by visitors to Utah heritage sites and special events. \*

**\$198,379,272** Salaries and wages paid as a result of historic preservation projects using Federal or State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits. ~

**\$177,276,340** Amount of private investment in historic buildings using the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit. ~

**\$119,273,302** Amount of private investment in historic buildings using the Utah State Historic Preservation Tax Credit. #

**\$35,455,268** Investment that stayed in Utah rather than sent to Washington because of the Federal Historic Rehabilitation

Tax Credit. ~

**7,300,000** Number of visitors to Utah heritage sites and special events each year. \*

**\$4,374,000** Additional statewide annual property tax revenues from investment in historic preservation projects. \*

**7,313** Direct and indirect jobs generated by the heritage portion of Utah's tourism industry. \*

**4,969** Jobs from historic preservation projects using Federal or State Historic Tax Credits. ~

**2,470** Housing units rehabilitated using the State Historic Tax Credit. #

**1,128** Number of projects using the State Historic Tax Credit. #

**350** Tons of raw and waste materials generated when an older house is demolished and replaced with a new one. Rehabilitating the same older house generates only 50 tons of materials.

**100%** Cities where foreclosure rate was lower in historic districts than the rest of the city.

**68** Average "Walk Score" for historic preservation projects in Salt Lake City, as compared to an overall city score of 58.

**33%** Increase in downtown sales volume in Mt. Pleasant in the decade after it became a Main Street community. ^

**15%** Tourists in Utah who visited a historic site during their stay. \*

\* Annual; ~ Aggregate 1990-2012; # Aggregate 1993-2012; ^ Aggregate 1997-2012

This study was funded in part by the following: Cedar City Brian Head Tourism Bureau, George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Salt Lake City Corporation, Southern Utah University Regional Services, Utah Division of State History, Utah State Parks, Utah Transit Authority, and Zions Bank.

The activity that is the subject of this report has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, and administered by the State Historic Preservation Office of Utah. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

This program receives federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240. 

## Opinion and Debate

### Public Education and Information Committee

#### Notes From the Trenches: Keeping Curriculum Current

By Adrienne B. Sams  
(University of West Florida)  
<[asams@uwf.edu](mailto:asams@uwf.edu)>

Teaching archaeology in the classroom has progressed in recent years, especially in regard to hands-on activities that go beyond the typical lecture-style presentation. Numerous educational activities have been developed and implemented, including stratigraphy canvases, cookie excavations, Munsell soil science, and various lab exercises. In addition to activities specific to archaeology, the development of multidisciplinary programming incorporates related fields of research, as well as some of the latest advances in technology. For example, a demonstration with geophysical equipment takes a technological approach to teaching about noninvasive ways to study archaeology.

In keeping up with current trends and technology, it is important to be creative when developing educational lessons and programming. Historical research is often incorporated into archaeology lessons, and this field of study has also progressed as a result of technology. Students

no longer use dusty encyclopedias to conduct research for school papers and projects. Today, the Internet serves as a research tool for most students; however, there are disadvantages to this, especially the use of open-content websites. Wikipedia is a prime example, in which almost all articles can be edited by any person who has access to the site (<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia>>). This presents a problem for students, sadly even college age, who do not understand the dangers of using open-source material. One way to combat this practice is to educate students about appropriate sources and proper research techniques.

This idea is great in theory, but it comes with a challenge, since educators are responsible for engaging students through educational yet entertaining programs. We must strike a delicate balance between conveying an educational message and maintaining interest. Roy Oberto, an education coordinator with West Florida Historic Preservation, Inc., developed a history lesson that addresses proper research, yet also maintains an element of fun. Utilizing a PowerPoint presentation, the lesson contains several independent sections that collectively relate to research and resources. The lesson begins with several historical legends or stories that serve as the platform for introducing historical research. For example, it has been said that the face of Darth Vader can be found among the other gargoyles on the National Cathedral in Washington, DC.

Next, historical research is introduced and students are asked about how they conduct research for school. The Internet and Wikipedia come into play, and this provides the opportunity to discuss the positive and negative sides to using open-source content. Websites such as Wikipedia can be useful for general information or for settling a bet; however, content can be wrong and/or outdated. For example, a Harvard student who was writing about the limitations of Wikipedia created a fictional entry stating that he was the mayor of a small town in China. Four years later, the entry was still searchable (<<http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k70847&pageid=icb.page346376>>).

The discussion of open-source content is followed up by a lesson on appropriate resources, such as books, documents, letters, photographs, and the like. This also provides the opportunity to discuss primary and secondary sources and includes a quick guessing game, in which students have to identify a source as being primary or secondary. This leads into addressing the historical legends and how to properly research the answers. According to the *Washingtonian* (and confirmed by the cathedral's website: <<http://www.nationalcathedral.org/about/darthVader.shtml>>, Darth Vader can be found on the northwest tower of the National Cathedral, resulting from a decorative sculpture competition for children (Reilly 2011). Researching and addressing the historical legends represents the end of the lesson; however, an overview or even a game can be added at the end. An example would be presenting several outrageous statements and have the students guess whether or not they were posted to Wikipedia: for example, David Beckham was a Chinese goalkeeper in the 1700s. This information was posted to Wikipedia in 2006, but has since been removed (Gifford 2011).

The above example is just one of many creative programs

that incorporate a multidisciplinary approach to archaeology. With continuing growth and advancements in technology, it is important to remember to keep your curriculum current. This column is the place to highlight successful outreach programs, innovative engagement techniques, and other public archaeology concerns. To achieve maximum breadth and depth in our discussion, we encourage you to share your public archaeology pursuits. If you want your project, concerns, or ideas to be featured in this column, please contact Adrienne Sams at <[asams@uwf.edu](mailto:asams@uwf.edu)>.

#### References

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2011 Washington's Myths, Legends, and Tall Tales—Some of Which Are True. *The Washingtonian*. <<http://www.washingtonian.com/articles/people/washingtons-myths-legends-and-tall-tales-some-of-which-are-true/>>. Accessed 30 August 2013.

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### National Park Service's 2014 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2014 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques, entitled "Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century," will be held May 19-23, 2014, at Aztalan State Park in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Lodging and lectures will be at the Comfort Suites in Johnson Creek, Wisconsin. The field exercises will take place at Aztalan State Park. Aztalan State Park is a National Historic Landmark and contains one of Wisconsin's most important archaeological sites. It showcases an ancient Middle-Mississippian village that thrived between A.D. 1000 and 1300. The people who settled Aztalan built large, flat-topped pyramidal mounds and a stockade around their village. Portions of the stockade and two mounds have been reconstructed in the park. Cosponsors for the workshop include the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center, Aztalan State Park, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. This will be the 24th year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical survey, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this nation. The workshop will present lectures on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, and interpretation with hands-on use of the equipment in the field. There is a registration charge of \$475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center's Web page at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/>>.

For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873; phone: 402.437.5392, x 141; fax: 402.437.5098; email: <[steve\\_de\\_vore@nps.gov](mailto:steve_de_vore@nps.gov)>.

# Images of the Past

Benjamin Pykles

The Intendant's Palace Site, Québec City



Professors and students at the first Université Laval field school held at the Intendant's Palace Site, Québec City, 1982. (Photo courtesy of Université Laval).

Top Row: Maurice Binette, Marcel Moussette, Paul-Gaston L'Anglais, Luc Coudé, Isabelle Robert, Robert Bilodeau, Jean-Louis Roy, Michel Beaumont, Marie-Claire Robitaille, Philippe Slater, Daniel Arseneault, Danielle Fournier, Daniel Gendron, Michel Fortin.

Bottom Row: Danielle Lefebvre, Esther Laforte, Louise Pothier, Fabienne Savard, Michelle Perron, Francine Boulet, Marie Légaré, Katherine Tremblay.

The Intendant's Palace Site is one of the most important archaeological sites of the historic period in Québec, and indeed in North America (Moss 2009). The Intendant's Palace Site has been the training ground for a generation of Canadian historical archaeologists. The field school was started by professors Marcel Moussette and Michel Fortin in 1982. Université Laval celebrated the 30th anniversary of its field school on the site in 2012 (April and Roy 2012). Marcel Moussette was awarded the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology in 2005 (Moss 2005).

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# 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

Jon K. Jouprien, <jouprien@niagara.com>

## 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)

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## MIDDLE EAST

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## UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

Toni L. Carrell, Ships of Discovery, <tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org>

## 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

## New Zealand

**Excavations at the Masonic Tavern, Devonport** (submitted by Russell Gibb, Geometria Limited): A team from Geometria has recently completed Stage 2 of a three-stage project investigating the archaeology of the Masonic Tavern in



FIGURE 1. Excavations underway at the Masonic Tavern on the 1870s cottage remains. The Boarding House is on the left and the main tavern building on the right.

Devonport, Auckland. Stage 1 focused on the inground archaeology in the car park, whereas Stages 2 and 3 are more focused on the archaeology of two extant buildings: the main tavern building and a smaller building annexed to this known as the “Boarding House,” with buildings archaeology and some inground investigation associated with these structures (Figure 1) planned. During Stage 2 the Boarding House has been relocated and the area underneath the Boarding House footprint investigated.

Constructed in 1864, the tavern is located on the Devonport foreshore, and is undergoing substantial redevelopment, including the construction of apartments on the site and redevelopment of the tavern building itself, which is being changed to a mixed-use apartment and café setup. These projects also include the relocation of one building and restoration of the tavern facade to its original 19th-century configuration.

Archaeological investigations at the site began in 2008 with an archaeological assessment that identified three previous

buildings at the site, including the first European cottage, built in 1854, and two cottages that were built adjacent to the tavern in the 1870s. Other curtilage related to the early European settlement included a stable, shed complex, and outhouses. Little was known of the Maori history of the site, but the area has a long settlement history that continued up until 1863, when all the local Maori left the area overnight prior to the outbreak of war between the government and Waikato tribes. A preliminary excavation was conducted in 2010 to investigate the archaeological potential of the site, which revealed remains of the 1870s cottages and an earlier underlying Maori occupation. The investigation also provided insight into the local geology. Further work at the site was delayed until April of this year, when the project commenced with archaeological investigations in advance or redevelopment.

Evidence of the early European activity included significant remains of the two 1870s cottages and brick foundations of an earlier structure provisionally identified as relating to the 1854 cottage, which was known to have been removed from the site prior to the construction of the tavern in 1864. Other features included wood-lined rubbish pits, bottle dumps, paths, chimney bases, water and gas pipes, brick foundations, and brick-lined paths. A system of deep scoria-filled soak holes, drains, cesspits, and drainpipes was recorded and was associated with both the earlier buildings and the early drainage system of the main tavern building. The artifact assemblage consists of a wide variety of expected artifacts from the European phase (Figure 2), and along with the prehistoric assemblage will provide a significant amount of new information on the

history of the site and the area in general.

The archaeological evidence confirmed the earliest phases of the site’s development with dense concentrated areas of Maori occupation situated behind the original foredune and rising dune to the rear of the site. These occupation areas featured rich working floors where thousands of greywacke, basalt and obsidian artifacts were recorded along with large faunal assemblages, numerous bone and shell fishhooks, a shell lure, adzes, cores and chert scrapers, a bone bird spear barb, and worked sea mammal bones. A large, central



FIGURE 2. Ceramic doll’s head recovered from beneath one of the 1870s cottages.



FIGURE 3. Central stone-lined fire pit and posthole from the prehistoric occupation.

stone-lined fire pit (Figure 3), numerous postholes, and pits were recorded behind the foredune, and a number of fire and intercutting storage and rubbish pits were recorded under the Boarding House foundations, demonstrating widespread utilization of the site. The stone-tool assemblage demonstrates reuse and adaptation of broken stone tools.

Given that there is still a considerable amount of work to do at the site, it is hoped that this body of information will grow substantially following the completion of the archaeological investigations and from further research into the history of the site. 🚧

## Canada - Québec

**Fifth Université Laval Field School at Fort Saint-Jean a Success** (submitted by Michael Ferland, Field Assistant, Université Laval, and Andrew R. Beaupré, Scientific Director, College of William and Mary): In the summer of 2013, a field school was held at Fort Saint-Jean, located in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec. The project was made possible by Université Laval in collaboration with the Museum of Fort Saint-Jean and the consultation of Parks Canada. This was the fifth field school to be conducted at the site. This season, eight undergraduate students were taught the basic aspects of field and laboratory archaeological methods.

Fort Saint-Jean was originally founded in 1666 by the famous Carignan-Salières regiment as a frontier outpost. After a period of abandonment, the French constructed a new fort in 1748. This was built to serve as a supply depot for the Forts St. Frederic and later Carillon, further to the south on Lake Champlain. The French based their southern frontier shipbuilding activities at Fort Saint-Jean through the Seven Years' War. The second Fort Saint-Jean and accompanying shipyard was burned and abandoned by the French ahead of the British invasion of 1759. The British constructed new earthworks at the site that helped the defenders hold off a



FIGURE 1. In the northeast corner of unit 40G100U the students uncovered a series of posts associated with the 19th-century hospital.

siege at the hands of the Continental Army. After the retreat of the Americans, the British expanded the fort, creating the earthworks that are visible on the site to this day. The site remains an active Canadian military installation.

Two main objectives were established for this summer's five weeks of excavation. The first objective was to locate the remains of the French fort of 1666. The second objective was to identify structures related to the 1752 shipyard built by Marquis Montcalm, commander of French troops in North America. In order to investigate these questions, five excavation units were opened. The purpose of opening the first unit, which measured 3 x 3 meters, was to locate one of the bastions of the 1666 fort. While the bastion was not uncovered, the team discovered a line of posts with a great preponderance of English artifacts surrounding them (Figure 1). In addition, a small fragment of a vial was recovered near those posts, which led the team to hypothesize that they had probably uncovered the remains of a fence associated with a 19th-century hospital purported to be located in this area of the site. While this unit did not reveal what was expected, the previously unidentified 19th-century hospital was located.

The second unit measured 6 square meters and was excavated in order to locate a second bastion of the 1666 fort. At the end of the field school and approximately 3 meters below surface, the team could not detect any trace of this fort. Instead, multiple English artifacts were recovered, most of which did not date earlier than to the end of the 19th century. Several overlaying trenches seen in both plan and stratigraphic profiles, as well as the accompanying artifacts, indicate that the area saw a great deal of development during the late 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. It is safe to say that the first goal of the fieldwork was not attained and that the excavation revealed a very different and unanticipated material record.

Units three through five were placed to expand archaeological knowledge of the French shipyard. The 2011 excavation had revealed some stone structures associated

with the French shipyard of 1752. The objective for 2013 was to delineate the structures and gain information on their specific purposes. The 2013 excavations yielded a mixture of French and British artifacts surrounding a number of stone construction features (Figures 2 and 3). A review of historic documents indicates that a later British shipyard overlaid the earlier French one. It appears that some of the foundations were reused by the British invaders.

In this short five-week field season, a great deal was accomplished. While the exact objectives may not have been met, a wealth of information was uncovered. As often happens in archaeology, what we think we will uncover is totally different from what we actually do. Yet the absence of information is as important as the presence of it. Both the presence and absence allow us to advance our knowledge of history. Aside from the stratigraphic and landscape data recovered, certain artifacts yielded valuable information. For example, a button emblazoned with the number “34” recovered from the shipyard area allowed the team to link this object to the 34th Regiment of Foot, which was stationed



FIGURE 4. The team recovered a coat button from the 34th (Cumberland) Regiment of Foot. The 34th served at Fort Saint-Jean between 1776 and 1778, and again in 1782.

at Fort Saint-Jean between 1776 and 1778, and again in 1782 (Figure 4). Not only does this artifact offer temporal information, but as an object of personal adornment, it offered the students a tangible link to the past. 🇨🇦



FIGURES 2 and 3. Stone features, the remains of several buildings, were discovered in the portion of the site occupied by the French and British shipyards.

## Canada - West

### British Columbia

**Archaeology of a Japanese Herring Saltery and Boat Yard on Newcastle Island, British Columbia** (submitted by Cal Richie, Principal Investigator, Saltery Beach Project, Victoria, BC): In the first half of the 20th century, Saltery Beach on Newcastle Island, British Columbia, was the site of a Japanese-owned and operated boatbuilding yard and herring fishing station. In 2002, mapping and excavations were undertaken at Saltery Beach as part of a University of Victoria archaeological field school. The project was designed primarily as a documentation of the social and economic roles of Japanese Canadians in the early-20th-century fishing industry of British Columbia. In 2011, the Newcastle Island Society of Nanaimo approached Cal Richie, the 2002 field school director, to conduct further work at Saltery Beach in support of their project to seek national recognition of the importance of Newcastle Island to Canadian history. The society wanted to establish a thorough record of the extensive structural remains at the site, many of which are characteristic of Japanese vernacular architecture.

The historic site at Saltery Beach includes extensive offshore pilings, the remains of piers that once supported

herring salting and packing sheds. Associated with the piers are the foundations on shore of a bunkhouse and machinery for a boatbuilding yard and a marine railway (Figure 1). Also extant are the remnants of a freshwater supply system connected by piping to two wells inland from the main site complex. Stratigraphic and structural evidence indicates that the buildings and piers at the site were periodically modified and replaced as the fishing station and boatyard expanded toward the end of the Japanese period. The structures relied on local materials and were built ad hoc, rather than for permanence. Material culture at Saltery Beach was heavily damaged by fire when the site was razed at abandonment in 1945. However, a range of artifacts has been recovered, including boat fittings, marine engine parts, and domestic artifacts of Japanese and Canadian manufacture.

Research now in progress includes further mapping and graphic documentation of extant structures and features. Also, analysis of new and previously recovered material culture is ongoing to establish consumption patterns and supply affiliations during the Japanese period.

Since the 2002 excavations, public interest in Saltery Beach has grown, especially within the Japanese Canadian community. To this end, the present research will provide



FIGURE 1. Boatyard machinery foundations.

evidence in support of national recognition of the importance of Saltery Beach and Newcastle Island to Canadian and British Columbia history. For further information regarding this project, contact the principal investigator at <[cfrichie@shaw.ca](mailto:cfrichie@shaw.ca)>.

**The 2013 Simon Fraser University Field School on Don and Lion Islands, Richmond, British Columbia** (submitted by Douglas Ross): This past summer, the Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University held a local field school on Don and Lion islands along the lower Fraser River in Richmond, BC. The islands, once home to the Ewen Salmon Cannery (1885–1930), were previously the subject

of my doctoral research at SFU. This prior research was a comparative study of the everyday lives, consumer habits, and diasporic identities of Chinese and Japanese migrants who lived and worked at the cannery in racially segregated labor camps. It is based on excavations conducted at the Chinese bunkhouse on Lion Island (Area C) and a Japanese fishing camp on adjacent Don Island (Area F), which produced large assemblages of domestic and work-related

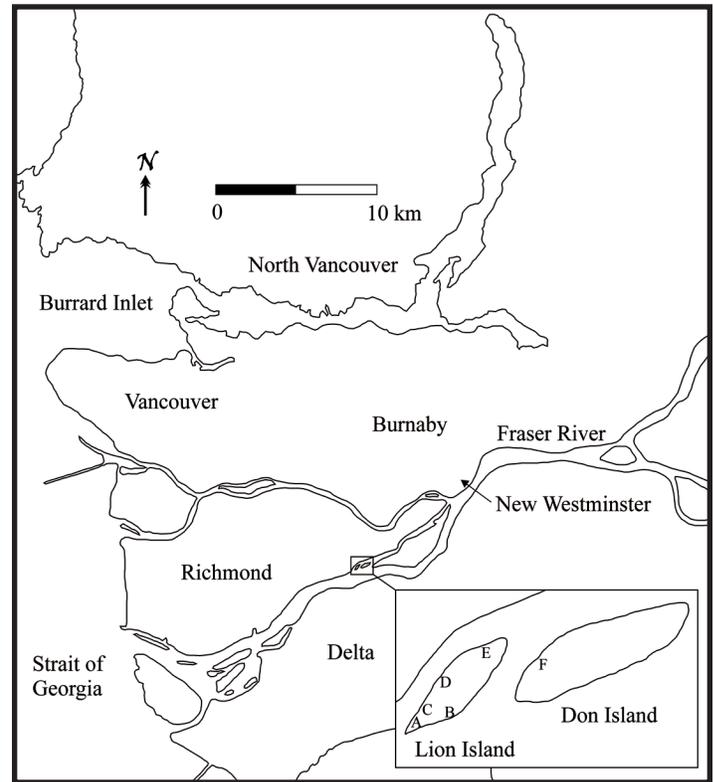


FIGURE 1. Location of Don and Lion Islands.

artifacts spanning a diverse range of locally available items and imports from China and Japan. It is also the focus of my new book, *An Archaeology of Asian Transnationalism*, a co-publication of the University Press of Florida and the Society for Historical Archaeology.

Don and Lion islands are located along the south arm of the Fraser River, immediately west of Annacis Island (Figure 1). There is no evidence they were occupied prior to construction in 1885 of the Ewen Cannery by pioneer New Westminster canner Alexander Ewen. Salmon canning began in BC in the early 1870s and dominated the West Coast fishing industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Canneries usually included racially segregated, multiethnic work camps housed in seasonally occupied wooden buildings erected on pilings over the intertidal zone. Chinese immigrant men comprised a large proportion of the workforce inside the canneries, which also included European men and Japanese and aboriginal women, while Japanese men worked almost exclusively as fishermen, alongside First Nations and Europeans from various nations.

The all-male Chinese bunkhouse (accommodating up to



FIGURE 2. *Wooden box in Area D on Lion Island.*

100 men) was located near the western end of Lion Island adjacent to the industrial complex, while the main Japanese fishing camp was situated on adjacent Don Island. The Japanese camp was established in 1901 by an immigrant entrepreneur named Jinsaburo Oikawa, and included an all-male bunkhouse plus single family dwellings that housed women and children. A few years later a splinter group set up a second Japanese fishing camp at the eastern end of Lion Island. The Don Island community reached a maximum population of 70 to 100, but was abandoned around the time the cannery closed in 1930. All buildings have since been removed from both islands, which are now owned and protected as wildlife habitat by Metro Vancouver.

This year's fieldwork, conducted over 6 weeks in June and July by 19 undergraduate archaeology majors, was codirected with Dr. Bob Muir of SFU. Our objective was to gather data from other work camps and individual dwellings associated with the cannery to expand the comparative study to include individuals and groups from other ethnic/racial and class backgrounds. We directed the bulk of our attention at two adjacent bunkhouses of unknown ethnic affiliation located midway along the north shore of Lion Island (Area D) and the Japanese fishing camp at the eastern end of the island (Area E). We also conducted limited subsurface testing at the presumed location of two small dwellings within the industrial complex at the west end of Lion Island (Area A), along with surface collection at the former site of the cannery manager/caretaker's house to the east of the cannery along the south shore (Area B). Shovel testing produced no clear evidence of the small dwellings at Area A and surface indications suggest most subsurface deposits associated with the manager's house at Area B have been eroded away by wave action. However, enough surface material survives at Area B, including abundant bottle glass, that some productive interpretations may be possible once analysis has been conducted on these artifacts. Finally, a

brief reconnaissance was conducted on Don Island to identify additional remains associated with the Japanese settlement, but we ultimately decided to limit our focus to Lion Island.

Excavations conducted during the first phase of fieldwork in June emphasized recovery of artifacts associated with the two "mysterious" bunkhouses in Area D, whose locations and functions are known from archival maps of Lion Island. These rectangular structures, roughly 24 m long based on archival plans, were located side by side midway along the north shore of Lion Island. The bunkhouse environs were first identified during original fieldwork in 2005–2006 through the presence of surface artifacts and an open-topped wooden box perched on the edge of the bank with a sheet metal bottom, sitting on a foundation of unmortared common red bricks (Figure 2). Closer examination of the box led to the suggestion that it might be part of a bath similar to the one found at a Japanese logging camp in the Seymour Valley in North Vancouver, although this interpretation remains tentative. Other features

of the landscape include remains of an earthen dike built parallel to the shore to control tidal flooding and a network of apparently erosional ditches extending inland from the shore that may be cultural or natural in origin.

To explore Area D for additional cultural material associated with these bunkhouses, students excavated thirty 50 cm square shovel tests at 5 m intervals across the site, followed by nineteen 1 m square test units in areas where shovel testing was most productive. Most of these test units were clustered at the western edge of the site, where students uncovered a thin sheet midden of domestic artifacts that included construction materials (nails, brick, window glass), ceramic tableware, glass beverage and medicine bottles, animal bones, leather footwear (Figure 3),



FIGURE 3. *Leather shoe uncovered in Area D.*



FIGURE 4. "Odol" mouthwash bottle from Area E.



FIGURE 5. Japanese medicine bottle from Area E.

and personal items such as buttons and (unusual for an all-male bunkhouse) a woman's hair pin.

Most of the ceramic tableware recovered from Area D is of European origin, dominated by transfer-printed and decal-decorated teacups and saucers characteristic of early-20th-century sites. However, imported Japanese porcelain and Chinese brown stoneware were also recovered, lending a degree of ambiguity to the ethnic background of the structures' occupants. Both kinds of imported ceramics occur in forms typical of those used in the Asian homeland (and typically associated with immigrant sites), rather than export wares intended for the Euro-Canadian market. My previous interpretations of work camp life on the islands, based on archaeological and archival data, concluded that there was little regular interaction between ethnic groups. These new findings may offer cause for revision of these ideas, although it is also possible these bunkhouses were occupied sequentially by different ethnic groups.

Fieldwork in July was divided between Areas D and E. Area E is the location of the splinter community of Japanese fishermen and their families at the eastern end of Lion Island. I conducted limited subsurface testing here in 2005–2006, including shovel tests and a 50 cm wide by 5 m long L-shaped trench that produced a small quantity of Japanese porcelain and other domestic artifacts. This summer we

returned to Area E in hopes of finding larger deposits associated with the area's domestic structures. Students began by completing the shovel test survey at 5 m intervals, followed by excavation of ten 1 m square test units. Results turned up a concentration of artifacts near the southern edge of the site, and where we opened six contiguous test units. It is likely a domestic midden associated with one of the houses depicted on archival plans, and yielded Japanese porcelain tableware and glass beer bottles, among other finds. One interesting artifact recovered from this location was a distinctive German "Odol" brand mouthwash bottle made of white glass (Figure 4). Virtually identical plastic bottles of this product can be purchased from import stores today.

Also found in Area E were two tree throws toward the western side of the site with artifacts visible in the upended root balls. These tree throws were excavated as features and produced a small, but significant, collection of artifacts that include parts of a harmonica, a Japanese porcelain dish and teapot lid, a Japanese glass soda bottle, and a Japanese medicine bottle with embossed characters. Several other bottles similarly embossed were recovered from across the site, which, when the text is translated, should provide insight on some of the ailments experienced by Asian immigrants (Figure 5).

In mid-July, a film crew from Metro Vancouver visited

Lion Island and produced a short video on our research, which can be found in the Media Room section of the Metro Vancouver website (<<http://metrovancover.org>>), or viewed directly at <<http://bcove.me/dtglo9sx>>. Some of the highlights of our fieldwork were chronicled in a student-run blog (<http://sfuarchaeology.wordpress.com/>), and we hope to begin updating it again as analysis progresses. 🚧

## Continental Europe

### Sweden

**Jönköping Castle as a Royal Delusion? Excavations in 2010–2012** (submitted by Claes Pettersson, <[claes.pettersson@jkgplm.se](mailto:claes.pettersson@jkgplm.se)>): During the last few years extensive GPR survey and a large excavation in the main fortifications of Jönköping Castle have shed considerable new light on its development and a somewhat troubled building history.

Originally the central building complex was a Franciscan friary, founded in 1283. It was taken over by the Crown during the dissolution of the religious houses in Sweden and transformed into a castle after the Dacke rebellion in 1542–1543. During the Nordic Seven Years' War in 1567 the castle was burnt by its retreating defenders and left as a ruin. Rebuilding started in 1595, led by the Dutch master builder Hans Fleming. The result was a modern artillery fortress with pointed corner bastions, curtain walls with casemates, and a large bailey. It withstood a short siege in the summer of 1612, but was never tested in battle apart from that. The building activities continued on and off until the late 1650s, when Jönköping Castle became obsolete because of the Roskilde Peace Treaty. The central buildings were used by the local administration until a devastating fire in 1737, while the fortifications were left to fall slowly into decay.

The last visible remains of the castle were demolished in 1871 and for a century the ruin was more or less forgotten. During an intense period of urban renewal in the postwar years a number of large administrative buildings were erected on the site of the former castle. However, most of these projects affected the outworks of the 17th-century fortress, not the main fortifications. In 1975 excavations for the new Munksjöleden road revealed extensive remains of walls from the southeast bastion. Twenty-five years later Västerport, the western gate to the bailey, was found and in 2007 a long section of the eastern curtain wall was uncovered. The last-mentioned excavation led to something of a change in attitude, as in response the community voiced its desire to preserve these walls and keep them accessible.

Around the turn of the century a new program for urban renewal, the Stadsvision 2000, included blocks of houses on the shores of Lake Munksjön. That included a sizeable part of the area once occupied by the castle. As a consequence an archaeological project was initiated by Jönköpings läns museum (the Jönköping County Museum), beginning with an extensive GPR survey of the site and its adjoining areas.

Here the method was tried for the first time in the city of Jönköping and the results proved to be quite impressive. The outline of the bastions Carolus and Gustavus were identified, as well as the curtain wall on the east side of the fortress. As a bonus the foundation for the southeast round tower from the 1550s was found, measuring some 12 m in diameter. The survey is ongoing. When it is finished during the fall of 2013 all accessible ground within the perimeter of the main fortifications will have been thoroughly mapped. This will provide us with reliable GPR documentation of the ruins, including the walls, house foundations, moats, and other features—an invaluable instrument for further research, preservation, and visualization of Jönköping Castle!

The extensive excavations in 2011–2012 of the southeast corner of the 10-hectare fortress revealed surprising differences in the quality of the masonry. The west and north flank of the bastion Carolus varied a great deal in terms of thickness. Where one would have expected solid walls, they turned out to be hollow and filled with debris. This was just one example of surprisingly shoddy workmanship, which would have endangered the safety of the castle during a siege. Furthermore, the bastion Carolus was built on insufficient foundations and had in fact been in danger of a collapse almost since day one. As early as 1617 Fleming himself asked the king if the bastion could be partially dismantled, as serious cracks in the masonry had been noticed. However, the king did not allow any temporary partial dismantling of the new fortress, as the political situation was rapidly deteriorating.

Other defects revealed by the excavations of Fleming's fortress in recent years include the decision not to construct a planned casemated gallery for musketeers in the lakeside (eastern) wall. It was probably abandoned in order to save the Crown money during the financial crisis of the 1610s, caused by the huge ransom paid to Denmark in order to regain the castle of Elfsborg after the Kalmar War.

Even more significant is that a section of the wall on the lakeside was never built out of stone at all. King Gustav II Adolf did complain several times, asking why the hole had not been filled. Today, the archaeological evidence tells us the same thing. An earthen wall with a simple stone foundation was all there ever was. Furthermore, the northeast bastion probably remained a solid earthen structure for the duration of the castle's existence. The main reason for these defects in a major royal fortress was that the ground could not bear the weight of a stone building. The lessons from the bastion Carolus were learned the hard way, leaving the fortress with one weak and dangerous spot.

Even the mortar in the walls still standing tells the same story about the varying quality of construction between different parts of the fortress. The thin section analysis revealed that in some sections the lime mortar was an almost perfect mixture, while in others, such as the makeshift wall from 1612, the adhesiveness must have been low indeed. Haste and pressure caused by times of conflict did not make for good conditions for high-quality craftsmanship!

To sum up: if the excavated portions of these 17th-

century fortifications are representative of the quality of all defensive structures surrounding the castle in Jönköping, then the central link in the chain of border fortresses was indeed weak. Modern plans and a highly qualified master builder like Hans Fleming could do little if the surveys undertaken left out important facts, if the funding was insufficient, and if the work force was untrained or in some way unsuitable for the task required. The castle might have looked impressive enough, but had a number of concealed weaknesses. Although it was undeniably important to the Crown, the financial resources to finish the building as a complete, modern 17th-century castle were never available. The visions may have been grand enough, but the harsh realities were that other projects—such as Gothenburg and Kalmar—had a higher priority than Jönköping in 17th-century Sweden. 

## Great Britain & Ireland

### Scotland

**Making the Most of our Historic Treasures – International Metal Conservation Conference Comes to Scotland** (submitted by Historic Scotland): Conservation experts from more than 20 countries gathered in Edinburgh this past September for Metal 2013, a five-day international conference hosted by Historic Scotland – the first time it has been held in the UK. From Bronze Age daggers to elaborate 17th-century chandeliers, ancient coins to aircraft, Roman helmets to Scotland’s iconic 19th-century Forth Bridge – just a selection of the diverse range of subjects under discussion – experts came together to share news of the latest advances in the conservation and preservation of metal artifacts, structures, and sculptures. The latest techniques and developments in conservation under discussion included laser scanning and 3-D technology and authenticity studies on bronzes and deterioration studies, to find out how long objects will last in often-hostile environments. A theme of particular interest was climate change, which has accelerated the decay of many traditional materials, and conservators are only beginning to understand the impact of this on our built heritage.

Fiona Hyslop, Scottish Government Cabinet Secretary for Culture and External Affairs, said: “We are very proud to be welcoming 23 countries to Scotland for Metal 2013. It is a first for the UK and for Scotland. Our country is famed for producing an amazing number of engineers, scientists and inventors and hosting this conference is tribute to our reputation for metal conservation, internationally and our great industrial heritage.

We will open the new, National Conservation Centre in Stirling in 2016 – research, education and training will be core to the facility and will excite a new generation in our cultural heritage. We hope that many attending this week will become friends and collaborators in the future.”

Historic Scotland staff presented two of the three optional

lunchtime seminars, which discussed the conservation and maintenance of the Forth Bridge and the development of the Scottish iron foundries.

The National Museum of Scotland discussed the care and maintenance of their metal collections, and a team from the British Museum talked about their restoration project on the Hallaton helmet, which went on display in Harborough Museum (Leicestershire, England) last year. The Roman helmet, which dates from approximately A.D. 43, had been found in fragments and took nine years to restore.

Other topics on the agenda ranged from the conservation of small archaeological artifacts, such as coins in both their marine and terrestrial sites, to large-scale projects, such as the conservation of architectural and structural metal elements.

David Hallam, International Council of Museums–Metal Working Group Co-ordinator, said: “We are here to encourage new approaches and ideas and are very excited to welcome around 200 delegates to this conference. We treat objects and investigate mysteries so that we know



FIGURE 1. Scotland’s iconic Forth Rail Bridge was the subject of some of the conference discussions. Delegates visited the world-famous landmark.

more about our cultural heritage. These objects provide a direct physical link to our past and through their discovery and conservation we can unravel the secrets of their time.

Thousands of metal objects are given a new lease of life through the work of conservators. This requires the right mix of science, trade and craft skills with a dash of innovation and new technology stirred in. We can’t treat objects effectively without this mix.”

The conference and associated events ran from 16 to 20 September 2013. Further information is available at <<http://www.metal2013.org>>. 

## Latin America

### Bolivia

**Archaeological fieldwork at Mount Lípez, Potosí:** Pablo Cruz and associates, sponsored by CONICET-Fundandes,

carried out fieldwork at the mining district of Mount Lipez, Bolivia. Mount Lipez is a high-altitude mining district, located in an ancient volcano at an altitude of 6,050 meters. The area was a key connecting point linking Lake Titicaca and what is now northern Chile and northeastern Argentina. Since 2007 an interdisciplinary research project has been ongoing, using documentary evidence, archive research, satellite pictures, and archaeological fieldwork. It was possible to identify no less than 32 mining areas, thanks to an extensive survey, with the available evidence showing that these dated from the 17th through 19th centuries.

There were three different areas in the main settlement at San Antonio del Nuevo Mundo: Asiento de San Antonio, Guayco Seco, and Quebrada de los Ingenios. The first two of these were residential areas and the third a mine. At Asiento it was possible to identify 25 production facilities; another 22 were identified at Guayco and 11 at Quebrada. The data generated by the fieldwork enabled the team to pursue a range of research questions, starting with issues related to economic activity, but also touching upon social, ethical, and religious facets of life. Using Maurice Godelier's interpretive framework, the researchers were able to propose understandings of a variety of important regional cultural features. In addition, the archaeological research has drawn on local oral histories. Public archaeology has also proved important for understanding past settlement activity and ancient symbolism, as well as modern uses of those archaeological remains by contemporary societies. This provided the opportunity to inform modern disadvantaged communities about their economic and social precursors. 🏰

## Australia

**South Australian Maritime Museum (SAMM) and University of Adelaide Centre for Visual Technologies (ACVT):** Between 27 September and 3 October 2013, a team of researchers under the direction of Dr. James W. Hunter III traveled to Heron Island on Australia's Great Barrier Reef and conducted a comprehensive archaeological survey of the former Australian warship *Protector*. The project is a collaborative effort between SAMM and ACVT, and supported by grants from the Australian Research Council, the Commonwealth Government's Your Community Heritage Program, and the Silentworld Foundation.

Her Majesty's Colonial Ship (HMCS) *Protector* was one of Australia's first purpose-built warships. It was purchased by the South Australian colonial government in response to fears of foreign invasion, and arrived in Port Adelaide in September 1884. For the next 40 years, *Protector* was an active asset of the South Australian colonial navy, Commonwealth Naval Force, and Royal Australian Navy, and participated in two major conflicts: the Boxer Rebellion (1900) and World War I (1914–1918). In 1924, *Protector* was decommissioned from naval service, purchased by civilian interests, and converted for the storage and transport of bulk commodities. After a 19-year hiatus, it was requisitioned by the U.S. Army during World War II (1939–1945) and reactivated for military service, but collided with another vessel shortly thereafter and was abandoned at the Queensland port of Gladstone. The hulk was purchased in 1943 and subsequently installed at Heron Island as a breakwater. Since that time, *Protector* has evolved into an icon of the Heron Island landscape and is regularly visited by patrons of Heron Island Resort, as well as staff and visiting scholars affiliated with the University of Queensland's Heron Island Research Station.

The research team utilized a combination of digital video, 3-D photogrammetry, and laser scanning to capture *Protector* in the virtual realm, as the majority of its extant, articulated hull is exposed above water during low tide. These cutting-edge techniques were complemented by standard archaeological surveying methods, which were employed to physically document the lowermost portions

## Underwater - Worldwide

### Argentina

**UNESCO and PROAS:** The first UNESCO Foundation Course on Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage for South America was held in Buenos Aires and Puerto Madryn, Argentina from 18 November to 12 December 2013. This course, which has already been presented in various regions of the world, was hosted by PROAS, the Underwater Archaeology Program of the National Institute of Anthropology. The primary instructors were Chris Underwood, co-editor of the UNESCO Manual on this course, and Dolores Elkin, director of PROAS. The course had a total of 13 participants from Uruguay, Chile, Paraguay, Brasil, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, and Argentina, 10 of whom spent a week in Puerto Madryn, Patagonia, doing a diving practicum leading to a management plan for local shipwreck sites. The course was sponsored by the government of Spain as a means of contributing to capacity building in Spanish-speaking countries on matters related to underwater cultural heritage, as well as of promoting greater awareness of the UNESCO 2001 convention.

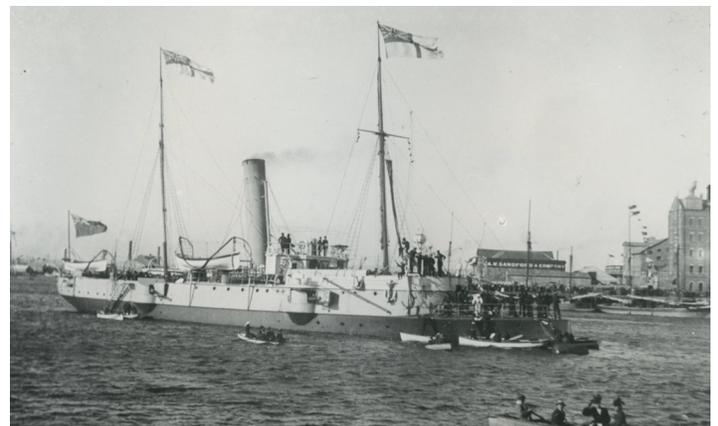


FIGURE 1. HMCS *Protector* at Port Adelaide, South Australia in the immediate wake of its return from the Boxer Rebellion. (Image courtesy of the South Australian Maritime Museum.)

of articulated hull, collapsed hull sections, and other site features that are largely or completely submerged. ACVT is currently developing software capable of generating 3-D digital and physical models of historic objects from archival photographs, and is using *Protector* as a test case. Archaeological and 3-D digital data obtained during the survey will be used in conjunction with the digital models generated by ACVT to present a complete record of *Protector's* 'evolution' from battleship to breakwater.

The project was developed to support a SAMM exhibition designed to coincide with the centenary of the start of World War I. The exhibition will highlight *Protector* to tell the story of South Australia's naval and maritime involvement in the conflict. The series of digital and physical models is a key component of the exhibition and will illustrate *Protector* at critical phases in its military and nonmilitary careers. In addition, these models—in conjunction with other archaeological data collected during

Heritage Agency's Maritime Programme conducts research on shipwrecks, bridges, harbors, and other maritime landscapes. Its aim is to provide firm foundations for knowledge, research, policy, collaboration, and education on the maritime heritage in the Netherlands. As part of an outreach and education initiative a quarterly e-magazine was launched in October 2013. The magazine is in Dutch and English. The English version link is: <<http://www.maritiemprogramma.nl/magazine/eng/>>.

For more information contact Martijn Manders, Head of Maritime Programme, <[m.manders@cultureelerfgoed.nl](mailto:m.manders@cultureelerfgoed.nl)>, Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed (Cultural Heritage Agency); Bezoek/Visits: Smallepad 5, 3811 MG Amersfoort, The Netherlands.

Post/Mail: P.O. Box 1600, 3800 BP Amersfoort, The Netherlands.

## Florida

### Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP):

The research institution based at the St. Augustine Lighthouse & Museum concluded its 2013 field season at the end of August. The primary focus of this year's fieldwork was the continued excavation of the Storm Wreck, located only about a mile from shore off St. Augustine. This shipwreck was identified as 1 of 16 Loyalist refugee ships, part of the last fleet to evacuate Charleston at the end of the American Revolution, which was lost on St. Augustine's infamous sandbar on 31 December 1782. The wreck was discovered during a remote sensing survey in 2009 and has since undergone excavation each summer. The 2013 field season began with LAMP's annual four-week field school in June, in which students participated in the Storm Wreck excavation and also documented the submerged remains of an 18th- to 19th-century wharf in the Tolomato River. In July LAMP also taught a side scan sonar workshop, through which five students learned the fundamentals of sonar survey by imaging several historic shipwreck sites, analyzing the acoustic data, and then diving on the wreck sites. Over the course of the field season, which saw 34 days of diving, a total of 25 students, volunteers, and staff archaeologists completed 337 individual dives for an aggregate bottom time of 263 hours. This year saw a number of days of particularly good visibility, which allowed for an unprecedented amount of underwater video footage of the excavation to be recorded. Thirteen 1 x 1 m excavation units were completed on the Storm Wreck and a variety of artifacts were recovered, including lead balance pan weights, a decorated brass drawer pull, pewter spoons, a brass tap, the remains of a keg of gunpowder, and a folding brass sector rule (a mathematical device preceding the slide rule). Numerous concretions collected have not yet been x-rayed for identification.

After the close of the field season, conservation treatment continued for the materials recovered from Storm Wreck the previous three years. Air scribing of concretions is carried out by LAMP conservator Starr Cox along with trained volunteers on the museum grounds so that the public may



FIGURE 2. *Protector* in its current role as a breakwater at Heron Island on the Great Barrier Reef. (Photo by James Hunter.)

the field investigation—will be used to explore and answer questions about the vessel's construction, conversion, modification, deterioration, and site formation. Finally, data derived from this project may enable relevant government agencies to effectively assess *Protector's* surviving fabric, determine its heritage significance, and develop future plans for its management and interpretation. For more information contact: James W. Hunter, III, *Protector* Project Head Archaeologist and Research Fellow, South Australian Maritime Museum.

## Netherlands

**Maritime Programme:** The Netherlands national Cultural

view the process. Items currently undergoing electrolysis include a 4-pdr cannon and 9-pdr carronade dated 1780, the ship's bell and clapper, the largest of eight cast-iron cauldrons, and a pewter plate. A number of other pewter objects were recently removed from electrolysis, including four spoons, an ornately decorated shoe buckle, and four buttons, including two British regimental buttons, which led to the identification of the Storm Wreck as one of the December 1782 evacuation fleet. A number of additional items currently being prepared for electrolytic treatment include copper-alloy objects, such as a coin, a shoe buckle, a button, the pinulla or peep sight from an octant, and the aforementioned brass objects recovered this year, as well as some cast-iron objects including a tea kettle and several cauldrons.

In October, after a nor'easter storm raked the coast, sand dune erosion revealed part of a wooden-hulled shipwreck on Ponte Vedra Beach north of St. Augustine. LAMP staged a two-day investigation to document and assess the wreckage. After a comprehensive inspection of the hull remains the wreck was identified as a shrimp trawler likely dating to



FIGURE 1. LAMP divers test excavating the Storm Wreck in August 2013. (Photo courtesy of LAMP.)

the mid-20th century. Coincidentally the museum had just published a book on St. Augustine's shrimping and trawler-building industries, *Shrimp Boat City: 100 Years of Catching Shrimp and Building Boats in St. Augustine, the Nation's Oldest Port*, co-authored by LAMP archaeologist Brendan Burke. An attempt was made to re-bury the remains, and no further work at the site is planned other than monitoring.

Fieldwork planned for the 2014 season includes further excavation at the Storm Wreck, in conjunction with the field school, and another side scan sonar workshop. Funding has been sought from the state of Florida to conduct a survey off Canaveral National Seashore in an attempt to find the four French ships under the command of Jean Ribault that were intended to resupply the nascent settlement of Fort Caroline in present-day Jacksonville, Florida. Their cargos of colonization supplies had not been offloaded before a hurricane wrecked the fleet in 1565, thus ensuring Spain's

successful colonization of Florida. If this grant funding is secured, which is dependent on the finalization of the state budget by Florida's legislature, a remote sensing survey followed by diver target testing will take place in July and August.

## Washington, DC

**Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB):** The branch operates under the Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) in the Washington Navy Yard, DC. The branch is responsible for managing and preserving the U.S. Navy's 17,000+ historic ship and aircraft wrecks, and their associated contents, around the world. In executing its mission, UAB serves four primary functions, which include archaeological research; historic preservation and policy development; artifact conservation and curation; and public education and outreach.

**Howell Torpedo No.24:** In March 2013, a rare 19th-century Howell torpedo was discovered by two dolphins in the Navy's Marine Mammal Program during a routine training evolution off the coast of San Diego. The Howell torpedo was the first self-propelled, steam-powered torpedo used by the U.S. Navy, and, until this latest discovery, only two were known to still exist, one in the Naval Undersea Museum and the other in the Naval War College Museum. Two sections (out of three) were recovered and, after evaluation by Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), delivered to NHHC's Archaeology & Conservation Laboratory for stabilization and conservation treatment. Based on the stamp "USN No.24" located on the outer rim of the tail section, archival research conducted by UAB revealed that Howell torpedo No. 24 was lost on 20 December 1899 during target practice aboard USS *Iowa*.

**CSS Georgia:** On 13 November 2013, the U.S. Navy's Supervisor of Salvage and Diving, working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and under the oversight of NHHC, successfully recovered a 5,000 lb. section of the casemate from CSS *Georgia*, a Confederate ironclad scuttled in the Savannah River in 1864. The recovery is part of a multiphase, collaborative effort to preserve a rare and important piece of U.S. history that would otherwise be irreparably damaged during future planned dredging activities. The casemate section was transported to Texas A&M University for further research that will contribute to a more complete understanding of American Civil War ironclads, as well as provide important data for developing a final recovery plan for the remainder of the wreck in the near future.

**SMCA Regs:** NHHC-UAB has been in the process of drafting revised regulations for the Sunken Military Craft Act (SMCA), which are planned to be released for publication in the Federal Register late this year. The regulations play a vital role in the continued protection and preservation of the submerged heritage of the U.S. Navy. The primary purpose of the SMCA is to preserve and protect from unauthorized disturbance all sunken military craft that are owned by the U.S., as well as foreign sunken military craft that lie within U.S. waters. Pursuant to the SMCA, the Navy's

sunken military craft remain property of the U.S. regardless of their location or the passage of time, and may not be disturbed without permission from the U.S. Navy. These craft, and their associated contents, represent a collection of nonrenewable historical resources that often serve as war graves, carry unexploded ordnance, and, if disturbed, could become environmental hazards due to oil or other materials they contain.

**Archaeological Permitting Program:** Under NHHHC's Archaeological Permitting Program, several permits have been granted for third-party archaeological research, under NHHHC oversight, on Navy wreck sites, including a World War II (WWII) submarine, WWII aircraft, and an American Civil War shipwreck. For more information on NHHHC's Archaeological Research Permits visit <<http://www.history.navy.mil/ua>>.

**Conservation Lab:** Kate Morrand heads the NHHHC Archaeology & Conservation Laboratory at the Washington Navy Yard. The lab inventories, conserves, analyzes, and curates a collection of over 3,000 artifacts recovered from sunken military craft sites. Currently artifacts from USS *Huron*, USS *Tulip*, USS *Scorpion*, USS *Emmons*, and more are undergoing treatment. The lab also maintains an artifact loan program, with over 6,000 U.S. Navy artifacts on loan to qualified facilities around the world. Over the past year, the lab has maintained, renewed, and established several new loan agreements.

**Pompano:** In June, NHHHC sent Dr. Robert Neyland to participate in a joint U.S. Navy command survey to gather data on a potential WWII wreck site off the coast of Japan. The survey team was able to investigate and discount two targets of interest discovered during the 2012 survey, and discovered a new target of interest at the WWII wreck site. Postsurvey data analysis proved inconclusive for identification; however, the site remains a target of interest for further investigation.

**Florida Hellcat:** On 13 December 2012, UAB archaeologist Heather Brown was sent to Miami to participate in a dive on a recently discovered WWII Hellcat in Florida waters. A private firm, OceanGate, reported the find to NHHHC in early August 2012 and UAB was invited to participate in a sub dive on the aircraft in order to assess both the condition of the site and OceanGate's capabilities for future collaboration. The aircraft showed evidence of loss as a result of a water landing; because of poor visibility and sections of the plane being buried, future visits to the site will be made to gather more data for identification.

**ABPP:** UAB has teamed with College of Charleston Geologist Scott Harris, who has received an American Battlefield Protection Program Grant, to conduct a survey in the Patuxent River in search of Joshua Barney's Chesapeake Flotilla, scuttled in 1814 to prevent capture by the British. Dr. Harris, working with Dr. Neyland, will take cores and collect magnetometer and subbottom data to detect changes in the course of the river over the last two centuries and identify probable locations for the lost flotilla vessels.

For more information on the NHHHC and the UAB, please visit <<http://www.history.navy.mil/ua>>.

## Meetings of Interest

12–16 May 2014: Second Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage; location: Honolulu, Hawaii; host organizations: National Marine Sanctuary Foundation and University of Hawaii Marine Option Program. This conference provides an opportunity to discuss the nature and meaning and potential of underwater cultural heritage, and to exchange and disseminate information about heritage and underwater/maritime archaeology projects from the countries of Asia and the countries of the Indian and Pacific oceans. Sponsors include the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation, NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, Bureau of Ocean Energy and Management, Wenner-Gren Foundation, Ocean Foundation, and Ships of Discovery. For further information please visit the APCONF Conference website at: <<http://www.apconf.org/>>. 📄

## USA - Midwest

### Michigan

**The François Deloeuil House and Blacksmith Shop (1789–1866)** (*submitted by Patrick M. Tucker, RPA, Firelands Archaeological Research Center*): The François Deloeuil house and blacksmith shop (20Mr229) located in Monroe, Michigan was test excavated in 1978 and salvage excavated in 1988 by Dennis M. Au, then assistant director of the Monroe County Historical Museum. The historic structures, built in 1789, spanned Michigan's colonial, territorial, and state periods of history; it had disappeared from the historical landscape of Monroe by 1866. Deloeuil (ca. 1760–1840+), born in Québec, Canada, served as a French blacksmith stationed at Wyandot and Shawnee towns in Ohio for the British Indian Department in Canada during the Revolutionary War. In 1789, Deloeuil settled on the River Raisin in Michigan, where he married and served the Frenchtown community as a blacksmith supporting fur traders and Native Americans alike through the repair and fabrication of their guns. He also fabricated and repaired tools and implements used in agriculture, hunting, trapping, and fishing. The house and shop were destroyed during the War of 1812 by the British and Native Americans, but were rebuilt by 1816. Deloeuil continued to work as a blacksmith until ca. 1833, when he was succeeded by his son Francis Delye (1805–1905), who had been trained as a blacksmith by his father.

Excavations recovered 28 archaeological features associated with the house and cellar containing the blacksmith shop and over 52,000 artifacts of material culture. A substantial portion of the artifact assemblage consists of blacksmithing tools and waste by-products of smithing activities. Two short articles dealing with the excavations and a limited amount of the material culture were published

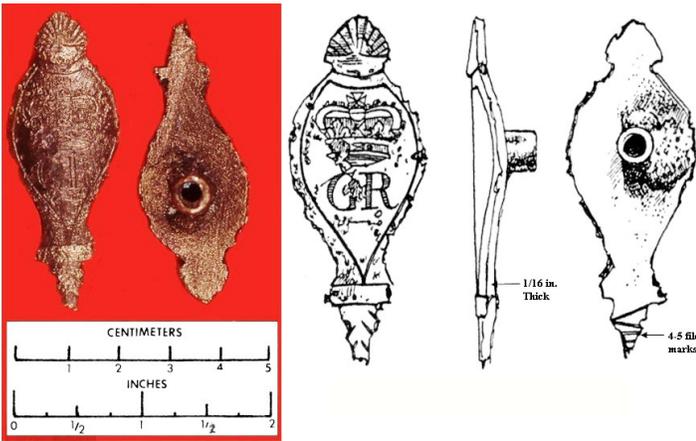


FIGURE 1. Copper-alloy escutcheon plate (Crown GR) to a Wilson's Cypher Chief's Gun. English smooth-bore musket. Richard Wilson, London gun manufacturer, contracted with the British government to produce these guns to be presented to Native American leaders as a token of their loyalty to King George III of Great Britain during the American Revolutionary War. Style of thumb plate ca. 1770-1790 (James Mullins, Colonial Williamsburg, 7 November 2012, pers. comm.).

in *Michigan History* 73(3) in 1989. Since that time the Deloeuil collection has been cataloged and a database of material culture completed, but remained in storage. The museum has recently initiated a program to completely analyze all the material culture artifacts of the collection, including faunal and possibly floral remains. The museum, with the approval of the Monroe County Historical Commissioners, will consider proposals by academic researchers who want to use the collection, or part of it, for M.A. and Ph.D. projects. For further information about the site, see the website <<https://sites.google.com/site/20Mr220/>>.

**Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: 2013 Field Season** (submitted by Skylar Bauer, Western Michigan University): Western Michigan University (WMU) hosted its 38th annual archaeological field school this past season at the site of Fort St. Joseph, an 18th-century French mission, garrison, and fur trading post situated on the banks of the St. Joseph River in Niles, Michigan. This year was particularly special because it marked the program's 10th field season at Fort St. Joseph. Principal investigator Dr. Michael Nassaney (WMU) directed the 2013 field school in the investigation of intact cultural remains and artifact concentrations associated with colonial fur trade activities.

The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project was first established in 1998 and has since forged a valuable partnership between WMU's Anthropology Department, Support the Fort, Inc., the city of Niles, the Fort St. Joseph Museum, and other community groups. Their shared goal—to better understand the fort's role in the Great Lakes fur trade—continues to guide archaeological investigations. A total of 16 undergraduate and graduate students and staff joined Dr. Nassaney in this year's field program, which strives to make its archaeology accessible to the public. Students learn excavation techniques and artifact-

processing skills, but they also engage in community service learning and public outreach by assisting and attending the program's public lecture series, the local French Market, and the Open House weekend—the culminating event (Figure 1).

Excavations began at the Lyne Site (20BE10), which is located on a nearby terrace overlooking the floodplain area designated as Fort St. Joseph (20BE23). Six 1 x 1 m test units were excavated at the Lyne Site in an area associated with activities that pre-date and are contemporaneous with the fort's occupation. The 2013 field season at Lyne hoped to uncover artifacts and features that would allow us to infer the kind of relationship that existed between those living on the upper terrace at Lyne and those on the floodplain at the fort.

Even though the Lyne Site was plowed for agricultural purposes in the 19th century, artifact concentrations are identifiable and confirm intermittent occupations ranging from the Late Woodland period through the 20th century. This year's excavations were only 5 to 10 meters south of last year's, where lead shot, glass beads, lithics, a musket ball, and a copper-alloy thimble were found. However, lead shot and lithic flakes represent the only classes of artifact recovered this field season that may indicate 18th-century activities. The low density of materials suggests low-intensity activities in an area that is relatively disturbed.



FIGURE 1. A group of visitors and reenactors get a close-up look at the units where the 18th-century timber was found. (Photo by Katelyn Hillmeyer.)



FIGURE 2. A lead seal with an unknown crown stamp. (Photo by Katelyn Hillmeyer.)

Five loci were investigated in the floodplain. Each of these areas had the potential to address research questions pertinent to the project. The purpose of this year's excavations was to determine the southern and western boundaries of the fort site and to locate architectural remains that would help ascertain the size, orientation, construction methods, and contents of the buildings associated with a sequence of fireplaces situated along the St. Joseph River. A total of five 1 x 2 m and three 1 x 1 m test units were excavated by field school students and campers. A line of 14 shovel test pits spaced 10 m apart were also excavated to groundtruth a magnetic gradiometer survey conducted in 2012. The survey indicated dipolar magnetic anomalies west of the dewatering system in an area that had not been tested since 1998. Shovel testing carried out in 2013 yielded a concentration of 18th-century material 50 m west and an isolated lead shot was recovered 120 m from the fort in an area that will hopefully see additional testing in future field seasons. While this area was selected to test site extent, more effort was expended in locating architectural remains.

With no detailed maps depicting the structures at Fort St. Joseph, buried deposits have an elevated importance when interpreting the structural spaces. This year's excavations uncovered a concentration of stone and mortar wall debris, which appears to be an example of *colombage pierotté*. This was one of the more-popular construction methods in New France: it combined timber with stone for walls and used mortar rubble to fill the interstices. This same area also

revealed a burned area and many interesting small finds, including an "S"-link chain and an ornate buckle with a small heart motif and "wrapped wire" molded design. Both metal objects are similar to ones recovered at Fort Michilimackinac. A lead seal stamped with what appears to be a crown design was also recovered (Figure 2).

Excavation nearby uncovered a well-preserved, flat-lying hewn timber in line with several large mortar-covered stones thought to be a foundation wall (Figure 3). Its orientation and proximity to a fireplace suggests the stone wall and wooden artifact are remains of a domestic building. If the wooden artifact is in fact a sill, this may be evidence of a post-on-sill construction known as *poteaux-sur-sole*, where sills supported wall frames. Alternately, the timber may be the remains of a door sill and represent an entrance into the structure. This is the most likely interpretation, given its approximate 1.65 m length, square-cut shape, orientation parallel to the line of structural stone, and the presence of a large iron hinge nearby. A large, 122 cm deep pit feature was also investigated this field season and might have functioned as a borrow pit. Borrow pits would have been used to extract or mix clay for constructing earthfast houses and wattle-daub chimneys. Large bones found in high frequency within the pit suggest its reuse as a dump site.

This year's findings, notably the mortar and stone rubble fill, the new stone wall feature, and the presence of a possible 18th-century sill will aid the Niles community, as they plan on reconstructing a representation of the fort in the near future.

Public education and outreach has always been a cornerstone of the project. Throughout the field season students also helped maintain the project's social media presence by updating our blog (<<http://fortstjosepharchaeology.blogspot.com/>>) and Facebook page (<<https://www.facebook.com/pages/The-Fort-St->



FIGURE 3. Students diligently trowelling around the intact structural timber. (Photo by Katelyn Hillmeyer.)

[Joseph-Archaeological-Project](#)>). The summer camps for youths and adults attracted 23 participants, and the Fifth Annual Summer Lecture Series drew a sizeable audience for 4 presentations. The series highlighted several noteworthy events, such as the 250th anniversary of Pontiac's Rebellion, the rededication of the 70-ton boulder used to commemorate the location of Fort St. Joseph, and an award-winning documentary film depicting a Militia Muster at Fort St. Joseph. The project was also visited by a film crew, who will feature Fort St. Joseph in a PBS television series titled *America: From the Ground Up!* scheduled to air in 2014. The season's education and outreach activities culminated in the annual weekend-long Open House event, which offers open tours of the site, one-on-one interaction with student archaeologists and living history reenactors, lectures by public scholars, and hands-on activities for all ages. The 2013 Open House was attended by over 1,500 people.

This season's collaborative efforts and research goals continue to reinforce the project's commitment to community involvement. To insure public input into future investigations, the project will host a symposium in fall 2014 to assist in determining next steps in making the history and archaeology of Fort St. Joseph more accessible to an increasing audience both in Niles and beyond.

**2013 Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference:** The 2013 Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference was held 19 October 2013 on the campus of Ball State University, in Muncie, Indiana. Thirty archaeologists gathered to hear presentations on current research in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri. Special thanks go to Dr. Mark Groover, who organized this year's conference. The 2014 Midwest Historical Archaeology Conference will take place in Niles, Michigan, and will feature a theme of archaeology and heritage management. Contact Dr. Michael Nassaney (Western Michigan University) for more information. 

## USA - Northeast

### New Hampshire

**New England Glassworks in Temple** (*submitted by David Starbuck*): On the side of Kidder Mountain in the town of Temple, New Hampshire, lie the remains of the oldest glassworks in the state of New Hampshire, accompanied by the foundation stones from cabins occupied by workers who came there to manufacture bottles and the first crown window glass to be made in the American colonies. Robert Hewes, who owned a slaughterhouse and tannery in Boston, was responsible for the operation and later became involved with the Boston Crown Glass Company and the Pitkin Glassworks in Connecticut. The New England Glassworks (also called The Temple Glassworks) was in operation between 1780 and 1782, and it was excavated by Boston University between 1975 and 1978, becoming

the largest industrial archaeology dig ever conducted in New Hampshire. The final report on the glassworks was published as vol. 27, no. 1 of *The New Hampshire Archeologist* in 1986.

Over the past several years the owner of the site, the Temple Historical Society, has spent hundreds of hours improving the appearance of the site, fixing the protective fence around the site, removing fallen trees, and developing signage and a walking trail. The Historical Society cosponsored an exhibition of glass at the Peterborough Historical Society in the winter of 2010–2011, cohosted a conference on New Hampshire glassmaking and, most recently, held a "Temple Glassworks Day" at the site itself on 28 September 2013. Approximately 50 persons were in attendance as David Starbuck, codirector of the 1970s' dig, lectured on the earlier excavations, and then 3 Plymouth State University students guided local residents in a demonstration dig on the southern edge of the glasshouse. This was quite possibly the largest group who had ever assembled at the glassworks at one time in the entire history of the site.

### New York

**The Excavation of a Sutling House in Fort Edward** (*submitted by David Starbuck*): SUNY Adirondack and Plymouth State University have been excavating archaeological sites dating to the French and Indian War since 1991. The summer of 2013 marked what will perhaps be the last season of excavation at the remains of a sutling house in Fort Edward, work that began in 2001 and proceeded every summer until publication of the "final" results in *Excavating the Sutlers' House: Artifacts of the British Armies in Fort Edward and Lake George* (written by David Starbuck and published by University Press of New England in 2010). The sutling house was constructed on the east bank of the Hudson River, just south of "the fort" in Fort Edward, and was the property of Edward Best. The diary of Jabez Fitch, Jr., indicates that Fitch was digging the cellar hole for the house in June of 1757, while later sources state that Mr. Best was on the run from his New York City



FIGURE 1. Some of the complete wine bottles found underneath the tree stump.



FIGURE 2. Twenty Spanish coins (19 milled dollars and one 8-real cob) discovered in the cellar floor; no traces were left of the purse or bag in which they were buried.

creditors in May of 1758 (and was thus already gone from Fort Edward). The house burned down in either 1758 or 1759, and clearly its remains represent a very brief moment in time. Still, this sutling house was second in size only to the fort itself and to the barracks buildings located nearby on Rogers Island. Archaeology has shown that the house measured 40 ft. long by 14 ft. wide, and the surviving cellar hole (underneath the entire building) is approximately 7 ft. deep. When the house burned down, it still contained much of its merchandise, all intended for sale to British soldiers and officers.

Even though 2010 was originally meant to be the final year of digging at the sutling house, our team returned to the site in 2013 because of extensive erosion and annual flooding; these natural forces had essentially guaranteed that little would be left for the future if we did not take action immediately. Just before the excavation began this past summer, a professional logger removed the last trees that were still standing along the west side of the cellar. We then exposed the burned west wall of the cellar, much more intact than the walls had been on any other side of the building. Just as importantly, underneath the largest tree that was removed—now an enormous stump—the team discovered finds that had been “protected” over the years by the extensive root system. Underneath the stump were bayonets, Spanish coins, six complete wine bottles (Figure 1), scales for weighing merchandise, a brass spigot, and even a large “hoard” of Spanish milled dollars that had been deliberately buried in the cellar floor (Figure 2). 🚧

## USA - Pacific West

### California

Digital Archaeology Exhibit on San Jose’s First Chinese Community (submitted by Barb Voss, Associate Professor,

Department of Anthropology, Stanford University): The Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project is pleased to announce the launch of our new digital archaeology exhibit, “There Was a Chinatown Here: Objects and Stories from Downtown San Jose,” <<http://www.chinesemuseum.historysanjose.org/>>.

“There Was a Chinatown Here” uses artifact-based interpretations to tell the story of San Jose’s first Chinese community, the Market Street Chinatown (1866–1887). The exhibit is a collaboration between local Chinese Americans, archaeologists, educators, and museum staff.

The digital exhibit is linked through QR codes to artifact displays in the Chinese American Historical Museum in San Jose’s History Park. On-site museum visitors can scan the QR codes with their smartphone or tablet to be instantly linked to the videos, photographs, and stories in the digital

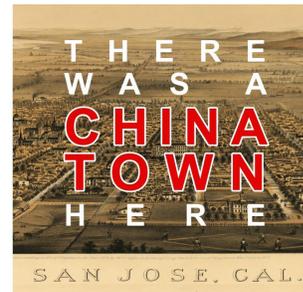


exhibit. Off-site, the exhibit can be accessed through any Web browser.

Produced by the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project, this exhibit is a collaborative research and education program involving the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, History San Jose, Stanford University, and Environmental Science Associates. Financial support was generously provided by the Stanford University Office for Community Engagement, the Stanford Archaeology Center, and the Department of Anthropology. For more information, please contact Barbara Voss, Principal Investigator, Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project, at <[bvoss@stanford.edu](mailto:bvoss@stanford.edu)>.

**Archaeology Network of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project – October 2013 Workshop** (submitted by Christopher Lowman, University of California, Berkeley): In October 2013, a group of 60 scholars attended a workshop at Stanford University for the Archaeology Network Workshop of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project at Stanford University. This workshop was organized to support the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project in the development of multidisciplinary approaches to understanding and documenting the experiences of Chinese railroad workers. The workshop focused on identifying opportunities for new research and collaboration leading up to the 2015 sesquicentennial of the introduction of Chinese workers to the Transcontinental Railroad.

Attendees included archaeologists, historians, ethnic- and literary-studies scholars, artists, students, and members

of the Chinese-American community, some of whom are descendants of 19th-century Chinese immigrants. The workshop was an opportunity for attendees to share their previous experience and their current interests, as well as participate in cross-disciplinary dialog regarding future research. Over the two days of presentations, including panels and working meals, participants articulated powerful visions for new archaeological research on railroad worker sites and collections. Working groups focused on several key topics at the conclusion of the workshop. One group considered transnational collaboration with scholars in China, while another focused on public education and outreach programs. A third group discussed the possibilities of GIS and other digital information management tools for the integration of archaeological data with historical and environmental data, and how this might be used for comparative analysis and public interpretation, including the possibility of national recognition of the archaeological sites. The groups also discussed the challenges of information sharing, funding, and the scale of work to be done.

The Archaeology Network of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project is continuing to work together, communicating through an email LISTSERV and planning follow-up meetings at upcoming conferences. Members of the network are undertaking current research on railroad worker contexts, including survey on the Transcontinental Railroad, analysis of existing collections from previous excavations, and new field research at railroad sites in Utah, Texas, Montana, and Idaho.

If you are interested in joining the Archaeology Network of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project, please contact Barbara Voss (<[bvoss@stanford.edu](mailto:bvoss@stanford.edu)>). The project is especially seeking archaeological images, records, reports, theses, and publications to be contributed to the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project digital archive.

Please find more information at: <<http://www.stanford.edu/group/chineserailroad/cgi-bin/wordpress/>> or contact Barbara Voss at: <[bvoss@stanford.edu](mailto:bvoss@stanford.edu)>.

**Internment of Indigenous People in the Mendocino Indian Reservation** (submitted by Thad M. Van Bueren): Modest sampling of four Native American sites associated with the Mendocino Reservation is reported on in a recent study entitled *Archaeological Investigations near the Northern Outpost of the Mendocino Reservation in Mendocino County, California* by Thad M. Van Bueren (2013). The analysis focuses on materials collected in 1966 during an investigation directed by the late Dr. David Fredrickson. Those findings are compared with analyses of similar components investigated elsewhere within the Mendocino Reservation to explore internment experiences between 1855 and abandonment of the facility sometime between 1866 and 1868.

Fredrickson's work at one of four investigated sites (CA-MEN-455) was briefly mentioned in an article (Fredrickson 1967:5) and his dissertation (Fredrickson 1973:172-173), but a report on the investigation never came to fruition. After

discovering a reservation-era component at nearby site CA-MEN-1818/H (Van Bueren 2008), my interest in the 1966 investigation was piqued. I borrowed the collection and field notes with the goal of producing a report. Analyzing that collection proved more challenging than anticipated, however.

The main difficulty involved figuring out where sampling had taken place. Only one of five investigated areas was mapped; that location was identified after the fieldwork as the previously recorded resource CA-MEN-455. The locations of other investigated areas were described only in general terms such as "the barn site" or "across the gulch." When I visited the mapped location of CA-MEN-455 shown in the statewide inventory, there was no evidence of an archaeological deposit, despite mention in the site record and 1966 field notes that dozens of distinct house-pit features were present.

Careful perusal of the records for sites recorded prior to the 1966 investigation revealed the map coordinates and descriptions in those early site records disagreed with their plotted locations on maps. Many were recorded by Dr. R. E. Greengo in 1950. A local rancher who assisted Fredrickson in 1966 verified that Greengo's map coordinates for CA-MEN-455 were in fact the actual place where excavation occurred in 1966. Historic maps also revealed the location of the barn mentioned in the field notes, establishing that investigations there correlated with the coordinates for CA-MEN-454 recorded by Dr. Greengo in 1950.

Armed with those details and the permission of the landowner, a survey was conducted in 2012 to verify the locations of all of the places investigated in 1966. The locations of CA-MEN-454 and CA-MEN-455 were confirmed and two other locations were newly recorded as sites CA-MEN-3580 and CA-MEN-3581, based on general descriptions provided in the 1966 field notes. Excavations at a fifth location called "Series 5 and 6" produced no cultural material and the house pits purported to exist there were not rediscovered.

The four sites that produced cultural assemblages consist of shallow deposits with commingled traditional and historic artifacts. Subsurface sampling failed to reveal any evidence of earlier components and the sites have not been disturbed by later development. They are, however, situated on lands used as cattle range. Cattle bones, with flesh still attached, collected in 1966 at CA-MEN-455 reflect that use, and thus were not analyzed. Excavations focused on CA-MEN-455 and CA-MEN-3580, while modest surface collection took place at sites CA-MEN-454 and CA-MEN-3581. House pits at the four sites range from distinct depressions to features that were only discerned as shallowly dished floors as excavation proceeded. Deposits below house floors were sterile earth with the exception of some shallow pit features, such as hearths, that intruded slightly deeper.

Few closely dated historic materials were found at any of the sites, but the collections are generally consistent with expectations for sites occupied between the 1850s and 1870 by Northern California tribes. Most internees were relocated to the Round Valley Reservation when the Mendocino Reservation was abandoned by an Act of Congress. Only



FIGURE 1. Bidato village (CA-MEN-454) in 1870. (Photo courtesy of Kelley House Museum.)

a few families who came from the local area stayed in the vicinity, according to ethnographic records and historical documentation (Van Bueren 2012). CA-MEN-454 was the only investigated site still occupied by 1870, as shown in the photograph that accompanies this article.

Assemblages from the four sites are dominated by traditional tools and faunal remains, consisting of concentrations of shellfish and faunal bone, mixed with a wide variety of historic items. The faunal remains reveal the native people at these camps pursued traditional subsistence resources, with no evidence of use of domesticated animals or plants. The historic materials are dominated by bottle glass that was knapped to make traditional tool forms, glass beads, square machine-cut nails that likely reflect use of scavenged planks for domiciles, and personal items including buttons, a finger ring, and a metal purse closure. The collection also includes a worn silver coin too illegible to date and a hand stone made from a red brick, among other historic artifacts.

Distinct differences in features, assemblages, and artifact forms suggest the presence of diverse tribes at these widely dispersed camps. Those differences are even more pronounced when compared to related components found elsewhere in the Mendocino Reservation (Van Bueren 2008; White 1989, 1991). Faunal assemblages are particularly revealing. Sites including CA-MEN-1818, CA-MEN- 2230, and CA-MEN-3164 reveal the consumption of beef and wheat, while the breadth of local subsistence resources at various camps may reflect differences in the familiarity with local niches.

Some artifacts, such as a finger ring and brass military buttons, hint at the system of patronage and alliances known to exist from historical records between interned bands and reservation officials. For example, Enoch Whipple, the last manager of the northern reservation outpost, reportedly had a liaison with the daughter of a Wailaki chief (Van Bueren 2012). The proximity of native camps to administrative buildings may reflect the relative strength of alliances among interned groups, which likely influenced access to privileges such as food and imported goods. About

400 Indians coalesced around the northern outpost after the Fort Bragg Army Post near the main administration center of the Mendocino Reservation was abandoned in 1864.

This synthesis considers internment within the broader context of colonization processes that played out in Northern California following the onset of the Gold Rush. While many studies have focused on that broader process, few archaeological investigations have focused specifically on federal efforts to intern California tribes after Congress failed to ratify any treaties in the state. This report explores that topic as a preliminary effort to assess the complex relationships among tribes, reservation officials, military troops, and settlers.

The operation of the Mendocino Reservation played out against a backdrop of systemic corruption of reservation authorities, largely ineffectual efforts by federal troops to quell conflicts or protect Indian wards from state-funded vigilantes, and state laws that promoted the indenture and forcible abduction of large numbers of indigenous people. Indians from many parts of Northern California were confined and given meager food and protection from settlers actively encroaching onto the reservation. The overcrowded conditions likely depleted local resources, while antipathies among tribes also likely played a role in the distribution of camps.

Future investigations have the potential to significantly expand the limited insights discussed in this new report. An electronic copy of this report can be obtained by contacting the author at <[thad@mcn.org](mailto:thad@mcn.org)>.

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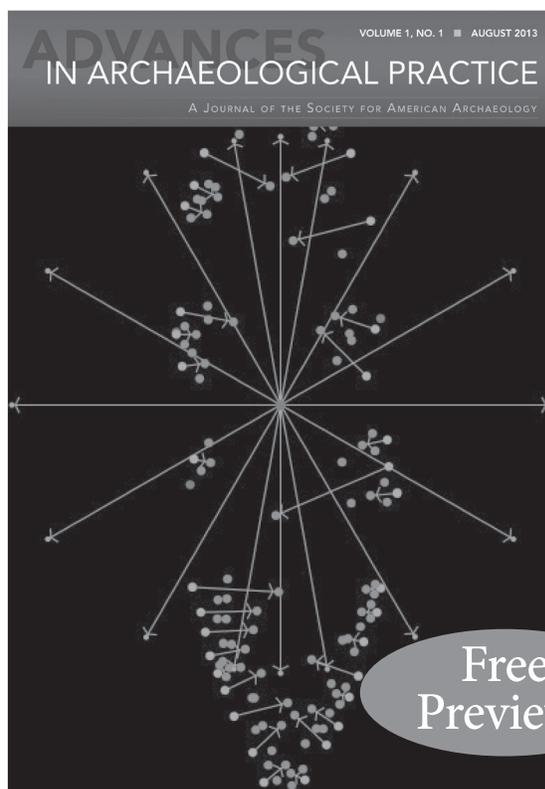
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