



# Newsletter

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

William B. Lees, PhD, RPA, *Newsletter* Editor, Florida Public Archaeology Network, University of West Florida, U.S.A.

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## President's Corner

Douglas D. Scott

As 2007 comes to a close so does my presidency of SHA. It has been a privilege to serve SHA and its membership for the past two years. The society is a very dynamic and multifaceted organization, and if there is anything I have learned during my service to the society it is how dedicated our members, your officers, and our headquarters staff are to seeing the society grow and succeed in our mission.

I cannot fully express my thanks and appreciation to all who have facilitated SHA's mission and activities during my tenure as president. I have signed many a piece of correspondence on behalf of the society, running the gamut from letters of thanks, informational letters to interested parties, letters critical of proposed policy, and stances on issues of the propriety of certain museum exhibits and even television programming content. To the many committee members, officers, and staff who have drafted, corrected, and offered suggestions in crafting this correspondence I remain deeply grateful.

No society such as ours can operate without the dedication of its member volunteers and its staff. It is the membership as a whole who make up a society, but it is also those who take the time to run for office, whether successfully or not; those who take on committee work; and our professional staff in our headquarters office who make SHA viable and so visible in the archaeological and historic preservation field. I would like to express my sincere thanks to all who have worked so diligently on behalf of SHA during my tenure as president. I especially wish to thank Karen Hutchison, Grace Jan, and all of the MSP staff who make up our headquarters complement for their dedication to seeing SHA succeed in

its endeavors. Kelly Dixon and the University of Montana's Spectral Fusion group have worked tirelessly to give SHA's Web site a top-to-bottom makeover. It is now an outstanding presence in cyberspace. Thank you, Kelly and your "gang."

Nellie Longworth, who has been SHA's eyes and ears in Washington, was recently honored with the prestigious Louise Dupont Crownshield Award, the National Trust for Historic Preservation's highest accolade. Nellie's long career and near crusade on behalf of historic preservation is noted in the trust's acknowledgment of the award. Congratulations, Nellie, on this very well-deserved award and recognition of your hard work and diligence!

Each new year sees a rotation of officers in SHA. This year is no different, with the exception that more than usual will leave their offices or positions. Mark Staniforth completes his tenure as ACUA chair and as representative to the board. Mark gets the prize for regularly traveling the longest distance to attend annual and mid-year meetings, coming from Australia. It has been a pleasure serving with Mark, and I want to thank him for his service to SHA and ACUA.

Two board members also complete their tenure, Terry Klein and Joe Joseph. Both have provided valuable comments and insights during their service to SHA. I want to thank them for their hard work and service to the society.

Rebecca Allen, as journal and publications editor, chose not to be reappointed to the position. Rebecca is one of the hardest-working and most dedicated individuals SHA has ever seen. I wish to express our gratitude to her, on behalf of SHA, for all

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## Announcing

On Friday 11 January 2008  
Dr. Alasdair Brooks will  
become the new editor of  
the *SHA Newsletter*. All  
correspondence concerning  
future issues should immediately be directed to him at:  
<Alasdair.Brooks@  
cambridgeshire.gov.uk>  
Phone: +44 1954-273373

she has done to make *Historical Archaeology* and our partner publications such respected and high-quality publications in our field. Rebecca has been innovative with her publications budgets, getting far more out of them than any of us expected. Rebecca leaves a great legacy behind. Thank you, Rebecca.

Joe Joseph will get no respite as he completes his service as a director but takes on the journal editorship with co-editor Mary Beth Reed. Annalies Corbin is the co-publications editor, and she is already hard at work in that arena. I wish Joe, Mary Beth, and Annalies the best of luck with their new responsibilities.

William Lees, our *Newsletter* editor, also chose not to accept reappointment. Alas-

dair Brooks has accepted the *Newsletter* editor position. Alasdair and Bill have worked closely over the last year to make the transition as smooth as possible. Best wishes to Alasdair in his new position. Bill may be "retiring" as *Newsletter* editor, but he does not leave the board just yet, as he is the new president-elect. Congratulations, Bill.

I wish to extend congratulations and a welcome to newly elected board members Robyn Woodward and Charles Cheek.

In formally handing the gavel to SHA's new president, Lu Ann De Cunzo, I can only reiterate what a privilege it has been to serve SHA as your president. I look forward to watching our collective future unfold with real anticipation.

## Editor's Farewell

William B. Lees

This issue is my last as *SHA Newsletter* Editor. I started out as editor when I worked for the Oklahoma Historical Society, moved the *Newsletter* to Lexington, KY, when I worked for Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., and am writing this from my University of West Florida office overlooking Pensacola Bay. While my tenure was short compared with my predecessor Norm Barka (who served 20 years), I know that it is time to give someone else a turn at putting their creative energies into this worthwhile endeavor. Of course, the board has selected Dr. Alasdair Brooks to be the next *Newsletter* editor and I have every confidence that he will prove to be outstanding in this position.

During the past six years I have produced 22 issues of the *Newsletter*. I have done the initial editing and composition, but have relied heavily on a Chicago-based copy editor whom I have never met but for whom I have great regard: Daniel McNaughton. Dan has been absolutely essential to the quality of the *Newsletter*, and I give him my sincere thanks for thorough and consistent work done in a very timely fashion. I also want to thank Sandy Deamer of Sheridan Press in Hanover, PA, for managing our account in a very professional and fiscally conservative manner, and Karen Hutchison of our headquarters office for her assistance along the way.

Of course those who have helped with the content of the *Newsletter* are the real heroes. High on my list here are our Current Research editors, who are currently Kenneth Kelly (Africa), Edward Tennant (Asia), Susan Piddock (Australasia), Robert Ferguson (Canada-Atlantic), Jon Joup-pien (Canada-Ontario), Jennifer Hamilton (Canada-Prairie), Allison Bain (Canada-Québec), Rod Heitzmann (Canada-West), Norm Barka (Caribbean and Bermuda), Paul Courtney (Europe), Pedro Paulo Funari (Mexico, Central and South America), Uzi Baram (Middle East), Toni Carrell (Underwater worldwide), Doreen Cooper (Alaska), Jay Sturdevant (Central Plains), Kathleen Cande (Gulf States), Ben Resnick (Mid-Atlantic), Lynn Evans (Midwest), David Starbuck (Northeast), Steven Baker (Northern Plains and Mountain States), Robert Cromwell (Pacific Northwest), Thad M. Van Bueren (Pacific West), Gifford Waters (Southeast), and Michael Polk (Southwest). Former current research editors during my tenure were Alasdair Brooks

### Published Quarterly

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Organizational: Institution (\$200). All U.S. funds.

**Newsletter Editor:** William B. Lees, PhD, RPA  
**Incoming Newsletter Editor:** Alasdair Brooks, PhD  
**Copy Editor:** Daniel McNaughton.

### Special News Editors:

Employment Opportunities: Cassandra Michaud  
Current Publications: Charles Ewen  
Public Education and Interpretation Committee: Brian Crane  
Images of the Past: Robert Schuyler

### Current Research Editors:

Africa: Kenneth Kelly  
Asia: Edward W. Tennant  
Australasia: Susan Piddock  
Canada-Atlantic: Robert Ferguson  
Canada-Ontario: Jon Joup-pien  
Canada-Prairie: Jennifer Hamilton  
Canada-Québec: Allison Bain  
Canada-Western: Rod J. Heitzmann  
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Europe: Paul Courtney  
Mexico, Central & South America: Pedro Paulo Funari  
Middle East: Uzi Baram  
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U.S.A.-Northern Plains & Mountain States: Steven G. Baker

U.S.A.-Pacific Northwest:

Robert Cromwell

U.S.A.-Pacific West: Thad Van Bueren

U.S.A.-Southeast: Gifford Waters

U.S.A.-Southwest: Michael R. Polk

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(Australasia), Doug Wilson (Pacific Northwest), William Hunt (Central Plains), Sannie Osborn (Pacific West), Alfred Woods (Southeast), Dean Anderson (Midwest), Karlene Leeper (Alaska), Reginald Auger (Canada-Québec), Janine Gasco (Mexico, Central and South America), and Lester Ross (Pacific Northwest).

Many others, such as Annalies Corbin and Charlie Ewen who coordinated Current Publications, have helped to fill the pages of the *Newsletter* with useful information. Robert Schuyler has provided what I think is a very interesting feature, Images of the Past, and Erika Seibert of the National Register religiously sends me the latest archaeological sites that have been listed.

The officers, board members, and committee chairs of SHA have through the years contributed significant amounts of copy to these pages. I have delighted in publishing the President's Corner for Vergil Noble, Julia King, William Moss, Judy Bense, and Doug Scott.

To all of these individuals and many more who have helped during the past year, I thank you. And to then-president Doug Armstrong with whom I foolishly shared a slight interest in taking over the *Newsletter*, and who dogged me for months until I agreed to stand for approval as the next editor, I do, in retrospect, thank you as well! I am grateful to the board of directors who approved my first and second appointments as *Newsletter* editor, and who have supported the work that I have done for the society.

Finally, I thank all of those who have made it possible for me to continue to serve

the SHA by selecting me over a very capable opponent and friend, John Broadwater, to be the next SHA president-elect. But do not worry, I will still have my camera in my pocket in Albuquerque, and Alasdair has promised me a bit of space in the next issue!

## Call for Papers

### North American Society for Oceanic History and the Council of American Maritime Museums

"Defining the Maritime Edge: The History and Archaeology of Inland Environments, Coastal Encounters and Blue Water Connections," the 27th Annual Conference of the North American Society for Oceanic History (NASOH) cosponsored by the Council of American Maritime Museums, will be hosted by the University of West Florida in Pensacola, FL, 7-11 May 2008. The Conference Program Committee invites proposals for papers and sessions exploring all aspects of history and archaeology related to saltwater or navigable freshwater environments. Suggested areas of research include, but are not restricted to, archaeology and anthropology, arts and sciences, history, or museum exhibitions. Proposals that identify the unique characteristics and influence of coastal and inland waters and explore their interfaces with the larger continental or oceanic worlds are especially encouraged.

The program committee welcomes the submission of individual papers and full sessions, preferring panels with three papers and a chair. Proposals should include a brief abstract for each paper or a one-page abstract for panels and brief CVs for each participant, including chairs. Graduate students are strongly encouraged to submit proposals for presentations. Accommodations for PowerPoint presentations will be provided; however, any other requirements concerning audiovisual equipment, special outlets, or accommodations for disabilities should be included in the proposal. Scholars interested in chairing sessions are welcome to send a brief CV to the Conference Program Committee Co-chairs. Please note that all participants must register for the conference. Specific questions may be directed to Program Committee Co-chair Bill Thiesen at <thiesen@earthlink.net>. The deadline for submissions is 31 January 2008.

Send or email submissions to the two Conference Program Committee Co-chairs

listed below:

Victor T. Mastone  
Co-chair, NASOH Program Committee  
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Archaeological Resources  
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*Lees in Belize shortly before putting a wrap on his last issue as Newsletter Editor.*

## New Editorial Contact Information:

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# 2007 Election Results

SHA President-Elect, SHA Board of Directors, SHA Nominations Committee, ACUA Board of Directors



Results of the 2007 SHA Elections have been announced by President Douglas Scott as follows:

Top Row Left to Right:

William Lees, President-Elect  
Robyn Woodward, SHA Board  
Charles Cheek, SHA Board

Middle Row Left to Right:

Della Scott-Ireton, SHA Nominations  
Betty Seifert, SHA Nominations

Bottom Row Left to Right:

Dave Ball, ACUA Board  
Ian Oxley, ACUA Board  
Amanda Evans, ACUA Board





# RPA Amends Code of Conduct

Jeff Altschul, RPA President

At their 5 November 2007 meeting the Register of Professional Archaeologists' Board of Directors voted to amend the Code of Conduct (<[www.rpanet.org](http://www.rpanet.org)>) as follows:

## I. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to the Public

### 1.2 An archaeologist shall not:

e. knowingly be involved in the recovery or excavation of artifacts for commercial exploitation, or knowingly be employed by or knowingly contract with an individual or entity who recovers or excavates archaeological artifacts for commercial exploitation.

The change stems from a request nearly three years ago by one of RPA's sponsoring organizations (SHA) to amend the code of conduct to address the problem posed by underwater salvage operations. In time, we expanded the amendment to include land-based operations aimed at profiting from the sale of looted archaeological objects. Much of the discussion has lately focused on tailoring an amendment that clearly stated our intent to focus on commercial operations and not common museum practices or incidental acquisitions of historic objects from the public.

In adopting this amendment, the Register of Professional Archaeologists' (Register) Board of Directors acknowledges that the commercial exploitation of archaeological heritage for sale, trade, or speculation or its irretrievable dispersal is fundamentally incompatible with the protection and proper management of the archaeological heritage. Therefore, archaeological heritage shall not be traded, sold, bought, or bartered as commercial goods, and no registered professional archaeologist (RPA) shall knowingly engage in such commercial exploitation. Commercial exploitation is defined as the sale, trade, purchase, or barter of archaeological objects and/or sites by entities or individuals whose motivation is primarily profit driven.

In adopting this amendment, the board of directors further seeks to bring the Register into concordance with current ethical positions of heritage organizations, governments, and nongovernmental organizations regarding the commercial exploitation of the world's cultural heritage as represented by artifacts and other archaeological remains and information. The amendment should not be construed to prohibit RPAs from engaging in exhibit or education projects for which a fee is charged, video or book projects which are intended to generate revenue, activities where revenue is realized that does not result from the sale of artifacts, or the exchange or transfer of artifacts to another museum following practices accepted by legitimate museum-accrediting organizations such as the American Association of Museums. The amendment would prohibit an RPA from being knowingly involved with an individual or entity that recovers or excavates artifacts for commercial exploitation, including association with related exhibit, video, and book projects.

## Cautionary Tales and Advice from Summer Field School

By Sarah Heffner and Marissa Hughes

Participating in a field school is a crucial step toward becoming an archaeologist. This step toward professionalism can often be difficult and humbling, but also one of the most exciting times of your undergraduate or graduate career. Each year thousands of students participate in field schools across the country, learning the ins and outs of archaeological excavation. Before they do so, many of these students naturally have questions about what field school will be like, what they will learn, and so forth.

In order to ease the minds of those thinking about participating in a field school this coming summer, students who have completed field schools were asked some questions about their experiences, and asked to

give advice to those who are thinking about participating in a field school.

Below are some of the responses to the survey that was sent out. The responses are as varied as the sites the students worked on, but present a general picture of the field school experience for those that have not yet done excavation work. Hopefully their responses and stories will provide answers, give a few laughs, and help students new to field schools and fieldwork realize what they need to look for and ask about prior to attending a field school, and what to expect once they have begun.

How long was your field school? 6 weeks

What type of site was it? Prehistoric

What sorts of fieldwork and/or archaeological techniques did you use? Survey and test excavations

Find anything really cool? Pithouses

Did you enjoy your field school? Greatly

If so, why? The archaeology was neat, good people, lots of beer!

Any funny stories from your field school experience? I married my field school sweetheart, then got divorced. So it appears to be true—love is fleeting, but stone tools are forever...

What advice would you give a student who is about to do their first field school? Have fun but take it seriously. You may know (and need) some of these people for the rest of your career.

How long was your field school? 6 weeks

What type of site was it? Prehistoric

What sorts of fieldwork and/or archaeological techniques did you use? GPS, Total Station, excavation, pedestrian survey, profile work, identification of local fauna, flotation analysis, and lab work in cleaning the excavated material.

Did you enjoy your field school? Enjoyed with bounteous delight.

If so, why? The teacher respected us and was there to teach us the work. He listened to suggestions and ideas on alternative ways to do things. If he didn't agree with something he told us why and corrected our behavior. As part of the field school we cooked different foods with fire-heated rocks. During that time we got the opportunity to learn how to do some rudimentary knapping. The next day we looked at the FCR we created. Part of the experience was to look at several different rock types, such as obsidian, CCS, basalt, etc. to see how fire heating would affect the rocks (baking and boiling, we didn't eat the boiled soup).

Any funny stories from your field school experience? Standard story, someone not paying attention and falling into the river.

What advice would you give a student who is about to do their first field school? Be open and prepared for any situation. Buy a trowel before you go as you will treasure it for the rest of your archaeological life. Furthermore, it will have even greater meaning to you because you used it during field school. If the instructor is someone you don't know ask around in the department for other peoples' opinion. If you don't like gloves, use mechanics' gloves, they don't have fingers. TAKE CARE OF YOUR FEET!

How long was your field school? 6 weeks

What type of site was it? Prehistoric

What sorts of fieldwork and/or archaeological techniques did you use? We used 1 X 1 m units with trowels, shovels, 5-pound mattocks, dustpans, whisks, buckets, and 1/8-inch screens. We bagged the artifacts at the end of each level by type, and then placed the bagged artifacts into a level bag. Also there was an off-site lab in which we took turns learning how to wash and count what seemed like zillions of flakes.

Find anything cool? I found what may have been an obsidian trade biface which was about as long as my forearm.

Did you enjoy your field school? I enjoyed my field school; however, I was let down by the lack of instruction we received from the grad student in charge. She was never there and it was rumored that she was disenchanted with her own Ph.D. (and

would go to the bar after dropping us off at the site in the morning). Our only savior was the other grad students who were there to help her. If it wasn't for them I would have asked for my money back. After returning to school she only remained a grad student for two more months and dropped out.

If so, why? I enjoyed the field school, even though it was at times scorching heat, followed by terrible black gnats flying into my nose and ears all day. I guess what I liked about it was the friends I made and the memories of all the smiles and jokes.

Any funny stories from your field school experience? Well, going through the girls' dorm window and piling on top of two others on a bunk bed, then having three others come through the window and pile on top of me, then the whole mattress slumped off the bed, taking the light out on the way down making the room go black.

What advice would you give to a student who is about to do their first field school? Check and see if the person who is in charge or the immediate supervisor is passionate about their project. Talk with them and ask questions like:

How are they on safety?

If a student feels uncomfortable about a driver driving too fast, would the director slow down or tell the driver to slow down?

Does the director care about the student learning or are they viewed as slaves? Does the director bring water out to the field for all the students?

Will there be a meal program in which we all contribute?

What types of things will we be doing during the field school?

Will each of us be trained on using a GPS unit?

Will I be trained on how to fill out paperwork? Will I be made a part of discussions relating to the site and what I think? (I say this is important to train people in how to think about a site).

Will I be taught how to use my compass?

Will there be any test?

If we will be excavating will I be taught how to assess different soils?

Will I receive feedback on my notes? Are they good, bad, or how to improve?

What happens if I get sick?

Will any family emergencies be reported to me immediately? (A girl's mom went into the hospital and was informed in the field but was then not allowed to leave. The grad student quickly said after handing the notice, "Yeah, I know but just keep working" and the girl did even though she was distraught. Her mom died later.)

Can I choose when to receive emergency notices in the field or after work?

Will I be trained on how to optimize pictures for archaeology? Such as minimizing how much sky to get into the picture, getting as close to an artifact as possible before taking a picture, using a scale, using a camera, proper use of a macro, and camera care. (I say this because in the private sector there are a lot of new grads who take a lot of horrible pictures, I was one.)

Will there be discussions about what CRM is and how it differs from an academic dig?

Will there be any Native American involvement if this is a prehistoric site? Why or why not?

How long was your field school? Both were 6 weeks.

What type of site was it? The one was prehistoric (Mid-Late Woodland) and the other was historic.

What sorts of fieldwork and/or archaeological techniques did you use? For both field schools, I did excavations of units, mapping of profiles, washing artifacts, using a transit.

Find anything really cool? Found a couple of points for the prehistoric field school, a whole bunch of cool stuff for the historic one (like Civil War buttons).

Did you enjoy your field school? Didn't enjoy the prehistoric field school as much as the historic one.

If so, why? Great experience, made some good contacts, got to deal with tourists (which was actually fun).

If not, why? For the prehistoric field school we had to work out in the middle of a cornfield and damn, did it get hot!! Also, some of the other students were immature and would spend a lot of the time fighting like children. For the historic one, our field director spent quite a bit of time in the shade working on paperwork. Also, the TA was kind of bitchy.

Any funny stories from your field school experience? Dealing with some silly tourists. Chopping roots with an axe seemed to be an exciting activity for everyone.

What advice would you give to a student who is about to do their first field school? Don't be afraid to get dirty, dress properly, wear sunscreen, and use bug spray.

How long was your field school? 5 weeks

What type of site was it? Historic

Did you enjoy your field school? Yes!

If so, why? The people there were cool and it was fun!

What advice would you give a student who is about to do their first field school? Have fun and try to absorb as much information as you can.

How long was your field school? 6 weeks

What type of site was it? Historic

What sorts of fieldwork and/or archaeological techniques did you use? Excavation, some lab work to clean the excavated material and profiling.

Did you enjoy your field school? Worst moments of my archaeological life!

If so, why? I did enjoy making the 30-40 layer profile.

If not, why? I did not like my field school as the entire experience was just so the field director did not have to do all the work for his paper. He only did one field school for this fairly decent site. I doubt he would have taken soil samples, or dug the privy if I had not offered and asked to do so. As I was digging the privy with a partner he reassigned my digging partner to a different unit. If my sidewalls had collapsed that day I would have been hurt as I was as deep in the hole as I am tall, having to use a bucket to get out of the small hole.

How long was your field school? 5 weeks

What type of site was it? Historic

What sort of fieldwork and/or archaeological techniques did you use? Basic excavation and mapping techniques.

Find anything really cool? Lots of neat stuff—projectile points from prehistoric site usage, embossed glass, buttons, etc.

Did you enjoy your field school? Yes, very much.

If so, why? The hands-on and informative atmosphere really made archaeology an easy and fun subject to learn.

Any funny stories from your field school? The site director tricked me into thinking I had found a minie ball and then smashed it with a hammer when in fact it had been a piece of horn coral he had himself worked to look like a minie ball.

What advice would you give a student who is about to do their first field school? Read up on the site you're going to be working at, and enjoy the experience.

How long was your field school? I've not done an official field school but I did work for two 10-day sessions in the summer.

What type of site was it? Historic

What sorts of fieldwork and/or archaeological techniques did you use? 1 X 1 excavation grids, field notebooks, artifact sorting and documentation, drawing of the unit, and anything else the two grad students requested of me.

Find anything really cool? I found a pocket knife handle shaped like a woman's leg with ivory inlaid bits.

Did you enjoy your field school? Yes, I

had a great time!

If so, why? Learning how to do the whole archaeological excavation processes.

What advice would you give to someone who is about to do their first field school? Be patient, have fun, and don't be afraid to get dirty!

How long was your field school? 5 weeks

What type of site was it? Historic but there was also evidence of prehistoric occupation.

What sorts of fieldwork and/or archaeological techniques did you use? We worked in 2 x 2 m squares troweling down in levels and used 1/4-inch screens. We also mapped in features and artifacts.

Find anything really cool? This past summer we opened a latrine. In it we uncovered several chamber pot fragments, complete bottles, as well as numerous bottle clusters, tin cans, a fully intact toothbrush, etc. I think that the toothbrush was particularly interesting because it was complete and is a very personal item.

Did you enjoy your field school? I thoroughly enjoyed the field school.

If so, why? I enjoyed it because it was really my first glimpse into the archaeological world. I learned so much, met very interesting and knowledgeable people, and experienced the ability to work in an extremely well-preserved and documented historical site.

What advice would you give to a student who is about to do their first field school? I highly encourage people who are interested in archaeology and anthropology to take a field school to make sure it is a line of work that they will enjoy. Definitely be prepared for the weather and work, but also have fun knowing that you are uncovering history.

**Editor's Note:** *The Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) certifies archaeological field schools on an annual basis. The RPA field school guidelines are useful reading for anyone considering attending a field school, and can be found under "Links" on the RPA Web site: <[www.rpanet.org](http://www.rpanet.org)>. Field schools certified by the register agree to abide by these guidelines. The RPA field school list is also on their Web site; the 2006 list contained 21 different programs.*

## CALL FOR PAPERS

### Society for Industrial Archeology

The Society for Industrial Archeology (SIA) invites proposals for papers and poster sessions to be presented at the annual conference on Saturday, 31 May 2007, at San José, CA. The conference theme is "Change is the Constant: Dynamics of Technology and Society."

Poster sessions can be works in progress. Presentations on all topics related to industrial archaeology, technology, and social change as related to industry and bridges are welcome. Papers about industries in the Silicon Valley region are encouraged. All papers and poster sessions should offer interpretation and synthesis of data.

**Presentation Formats:** Proposals may be for individual papers, 20 minutes in length, themed papers filling a 90-minute session, or organized 90-minute panel discussions (formal commentator optional).

**Proposal Formats:** Each proposal must include: (1) title; (2) an abstract of 300 to 500 words with a detailed discussion of points, findings, or conclusions in both hard copy and electronic formats (Word or WordPerfect); (3) résumé(s) for the presenter(s), including postal address, telephone/fax, and email; and (4) a list of visual-aid requests. A panel organizer should submit all paper proposals as a group, accompanied by a title and a brief description of the theme or purpose. If any of these items are missing, the proposal will not be considered.

Presenters are encouraged to consider transforming papers into articles for *IA: The Journal of the Society for Industrial Archeology*. No conference proceedings are published.

Visit <<http://www.knightsia.org/sia2008/>> for more information.

**Deadline for paper proposals:** 29 February 2008. Send copies of all proposals to: Marco Meniketti, Program Chair, SIA 2008 Paper Sessions, Department of Anthropology, San José State University, One Washington Square, San José, CA 95192-0113.

For paper questions and submissions, please email: <[papers.sia2008@knightsia.org](mailto:papers.sia2008@knightsia.org)>.

The conference hotel will be the Sainte Claire in downtown San José. Paper sessions are planned for venues on the San José State campus.



## Images of the Past

### Roderick Sprague—Early and Typical Director Pose (Supervising, hands in pockets, watching others dig)



A young Rick (August 1970) directing the University of Idaho/University of Washington joint field school at English Camp, San Juan Island National Historic Park, Washington state. Left to right in back: Kathy Sprague; Rick Sprague; a nervous Superintendent; The Honorable Walter J. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior; and Mrs. Hickel. In front, an unidentified student.

English Camp, American Camp, San Juan Town, and Hudson's Bay Company Bellevue Farm are all components of the park which were excavated from 1970 through 1978 by the University of Idaho. The park celebrates the last border dispute between the United States and Great Britain; it was known as the Pig War and started with the killing of an American settler's pig in 1859. The dispute was over ownership, and was settled peacefully by Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany in favor of the United States. That is, the U.S. got the island and not just the dead pig.

Photo courtesy of Roderick Sprague.



# SHA 2009 Annual Conference

## 5-12 January 2009

### Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Get ready to experience "The Ties That Divide: Trade, Borders, & Conflict" as the 2009 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology comes to Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 5-12 January 2009.

Join us as we discover Toronto's rich and storied history; a thematic plenary session on Thursday morning; and a collection of informative papers, posters, workshops, and tours throughout the conference.

The conference venue is the Fairmount Royal York Hotel in downtown Toronto which has numerous museums, restaurants, and shops within a short walking distance.

The Call for Papers will be printed in the spring 2008 issue of the *SHA Newsletter*. Preliminary program and conference registration information will be published in the fall 2008 issue of the *Newsletter* which will be mailed to members in the September/October time frame.

Those wishing additional information on SHA 2009 should contact SHA headquarters via email at <hq@sha.org> or by phone at 301-990-2454, or contact the principal conference organizers:

#### Conference Co-Chairs:

Dena Doroszenko, Ontario Heritage Trust  
<Dena.doroszenko@heritagetrust.on.ca>

Eva MacDonald, Archaeological Services Inc.  
<emacdonald@iasi.com>

Program Coordinator:  
Neal Ferris, University of Western Ontario

Local Arrangements:  
Mima Kapches, Royal Ontario Museum

#### Program Chairs:

Underwater Archaeology Program:  
Jonathan Moore, Parks Canada  
Erika Laanela, Ontario Ministry of Culture

Terrestrial Archaeology Program:  
Joseph Last, Parks Canada  
Susan Bazely, Cataraqui  
Archaeological Research Foundation



# The Cost of the SHA's Publication Program: Journal, Web site, Co-publications

Rebecca Allen, SHA Editor

As your editor for the last three years, I have some figures that I would like to share with you (Table 1), and some people and institutions that I would like to thank. I have been working very hard, with vital assistance from the SHA editorial staff, to keep publication costs down while at the same time expanding the program. I have been fortunate to be able to negotiate printing costs, and to decrease some production costs by increasing the use of email as an alternative to "snail mail."

We have also been able to keep costs down because the SHA has a core of dedicated volunteers. Their companies, universities, and agencies have covered the majority of their SHA publication-related expenses, such as postage, photocopying, and telephone calls. Many individuals have also covered their own editorial expenses. And of course, ALL of us donate our valuable time!

- Associate Editors and Editorial Advisors: all cover their own postage, telephone, photocopying, and printing costs;
- Dave Burley: Simon Fraser University funded the creation and launching of the new *Technical Briefs in Historical Archaeology* on the Web site;
- Greg Waselkov: University of South Alabama covered much of the Web site and Webmaster costs in 2005;
- Mark Warner: University of Idaho paid for student time to help with the indexing of journals for the new Web site publication explorer;
- Terry Majewski: Statistical Research, Inc. covered the majority of the photocopying and postage costs associated with the dissertation prize;
- Kelly Dixon: University of Montana covers most office-related expenses;
- Annalies Corbin: PAST Foundation supports our new Co-Publications Editor;
- Joe Joseph and Mary Beth Reed: New South Associates, Inc. supports our new Journal and Co-journal Editor;
- Past Forward, Inc.: covered 90% of this editor's office-related expenses and time;
- Spectral Fusion, University of Montana: in 2006, charged SHA \$8K for Web site programming and updates; DONATED \$27K of time and energy

If I have forgotten anyone here, please accept my apologies. THANK YOU ALL.

The SHA's editorial staff will continue to work at keeping costs down, and should any additional funds be earmarked, you can be sure that we will make the best use of them.

Table 1. Publication Program Monies: Journal, Web site, Co-publication

Dollars Spent for:	2004	2005	2006	2007 (thru September)
Journal				
Copy Editor	\$20,962.60	\$18,248.39	\$20,702.61	
Composition	\$19,755.39	\$10,082.18	\$9,775.90	
Printing	\$21,171.37	\$22,886.02	\$19,205.20	
Postage to membership	\$10,069.15	\$10,420.24	\$11,274.44	
Software, equipment, courier expenses	\$11,083.75	\$5,655.29	\$4,839.68	
Total	\$83,042.26	\$67,292.29	\$65,797.83	\$44,490.52
Web site	\$2,085.80	\$4,673.81	\$15,838.51*	\$17,911.03
Co-publications program	\$1,010.50	\$381.11	\$1,299.47**	\$1,186.44
TOTAL PUBLICATIONS MONEY SPENT	\$169,180.82	\$139,639.16	\$148,732.64	
* \$3,681 for software came out of Publication Fund, not operating budget; costs include VerSign security fees for online transactions.				
** \$799.71 for Unlocking reception paid for by Past Forward, Inc. and the Sonoma Wine Company.				

## New National Register Listings

Submitted by Erika Seibert

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the third quarter of 2007. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Weekly List" at <<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/>>.

Florida, Volusia County. Turnbull Canal System (Archeological Resources of the 18th Century Smyrna Settlement of Dr. Andrew Turnbull MPS). Listed 25 August 2007.

New Mexico, Santa Fe County. Arroyo Hondo Pueblo. Listed 13 September 2007.

Puerto Rico, Vega Baja Municipality. Paso del Indio Site. Listed 25 July 2007.

Virginia, Fairfax County. Gunston Hall. Additional Documentation Approved 9 August 2007.

Virginia, Hopewell Independent City. Kippax Plantation Archeological Site. Listed 9 August 2007.

Virginia, King William County. Sharon Indian School. Listed 27 July 2007.

West Virginia, Fayette County. Nuttallburg Coal Mining Complex and Town Historic District. Listed 22 August 2007.



# WITNESS TO THE PAST

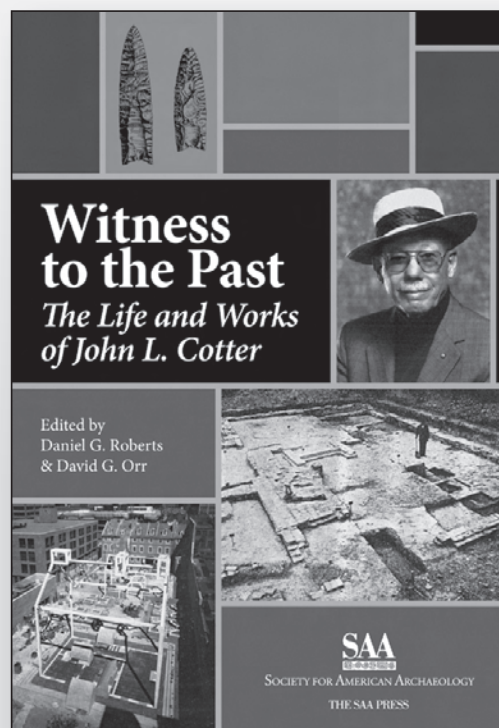
## *The Life and Works of John L. Cotter*

During his long and distinguished career, **John L. Cotter** was a living icon to many American archaeologists and, at the time of his passing in February 1999, one of the last surviving links to the seminal Paleoindian excavations at Clovis and Lindenmeier in the 1930s. *Witness to the Past: The Life and Works of John L. Cotter* serves as a posthumous tribute to Cotter's life and career, reprinting many of his most important, and in some cases least accessible, works, beginning with his first publication in 1937 and ending with his last shortly after his death. Also included are several introductory and transitional sections newly written by the editors, as well as a few previously published tributes, an interview, and his formal memorial/bibliography. The book will appeal to a wide audience of those interested in the twentieth-century development of American archaeology as seen by one of the discipline's leading practitioners.

*Edited by Daniel G. Roberts  
and David G. Orr*

*Published in cooperation with  
The Society for Historical Archaeology*

**Available May 2007**



Regular Price: \$37.95  
SAA and SHA Member Discount Price: \$29.95  
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**For ordering information,  
please contact:**



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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

Edward W. Tennant, University of Florida, <etennant@ufl.edu>

## AUSTRALASIA

Susan Piddock, Flinders University, <spiddock@ozemail.com.au>

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

Robert Ferguson, Parks Canada, <rob.ferguson@pc.gc.ca>

## CANADA-ONTARIO

Jon K. Jouppien, <jouppien@niagara.com>

## CANADA-PRAIRIE (Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Nunavut)

Jennifer Hamilton, Parks Canada, <jennifer.hamilton@pc.gc.ca>

## CANADA-QUÉBEC

Allison Bain, Université Laval, <allison.bain@hst.ulaval.ca>

## CANADA-WEST (Alberta, British Columbia)

Rod J. Heitzmann, Parks Canada, <rod.heitzmann@pc.gc.ca>

## CARIBBEAN AND BERMUDA

Norman F. Barka, College of William and Mary, <nfbark@wm.edu>

## EUROPE

Paul Courtney, <paul.courtney2@ntlworld.com>

## MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Pedro Paulo Funari, <ppfunari@uol.com.br>

## MIDDLE EAST

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

## UNDERWATER (Worldwide)

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

## U.S.A.-ALASKA

Doreen Cooper, R&D Consulting, <dccooper\_99840@yahoo.com>

## U.S.A.-CENTRAL PLAINS (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

Jay Sturdevant, National Park Service, <jay\_sturdevant@nps.gov>

## U.S.A.-GULF STATES (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas)

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

## U.S.A.-MID-ATLANTIC (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia)

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

## U.S.A.-MIDWEST (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin)

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

## U.S.A.-NORTHEAST (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont)

David Starbuck, <dstarbuck@frontiernet.net>

## U.S.A.-NORTHERN PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN STATES (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming)

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

## U.S.A.-PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Robert Cromwell, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, <Bob\_Cromwell@nps.gov>

## U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST (California, Hawaii, Nevada)

Thad M. Van Bueren, CalTrans, <thad\_van\_bueren@dot.ca.gov>

## U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)

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

## U.S.A.-SOUTHWEST (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah)

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

CURRENT RESEARCH BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE



# CANADA-ATLANTIC

Reported by Rob Ferguson

<rob.ferguson@pc.gc.ca>

## Nova Scotia

**Grand-Pré National Historic Site:** In July the Grand-Pré Archaeological Field School took to the field for its seventh consecutive year. A collaborative initiative of Parks Canada, Saint Mary's University, and the Société Promotion Grand-Pré, directed by Jonathan Fowler, the field school this year



*Grand-Pré National Historic Site: Kenzie Jessom, Stephen Uloth, and Ashley deYoung excavate destruction level of burnt clay and charcoal, possibly dating to the 1755 deportation period, in an Acadian house cellar,*



*Grand-Pré National Historic Site: Christophe Rivet runs the EM-38B over the south field; memorial church of Grand-Pré in the background.*

continued to excavate the cellar of a predeportation Acadian building near the center of Grand-Pré National Historic Site. Coin evidence from the destruction layer indicates that this building met a fiery end some time between 1734 and the 1755 deportation. Student archaeologists also continued to examine the remains of a second, more recently discovered building in the eastern section of the site near the Acadian cemetery.

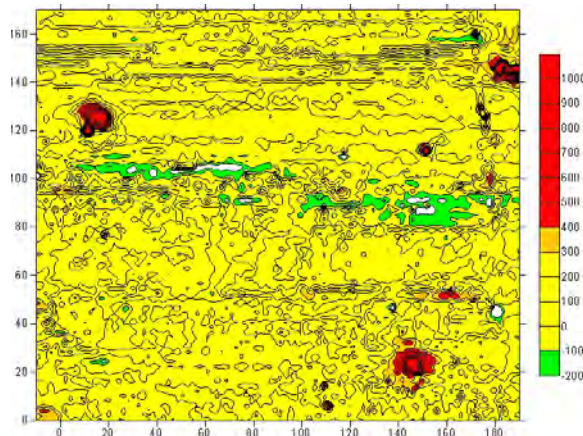
In 2006, a plain silver cross was found in the rubble stratum of the cellar. The cross has a tab at the bottom for inserting into a base, perhaps the lid of a ciborium. This year, a French 30-deniers coin dated 1711 and a silver sleeve link were recovered, suggesting that the occupant had relatively high status and financial success in the community.

In August, Rob Ferguson of Parks Canada completed an EM-38B (Geonics Ltd.) geophysical survey of newly acquired land south of the park. Two house sites, identified in the 1960s, had been recorded in an EM survey by Fred Schwartz in 1999. The new survey covered an adjacent field just under 200 m<sup>2</sup> and shows two additional anomalies likely to be Acadian house cellars. Testing will be undertaken this fall or spring.

An EM-38B survey was also conducted at Horton Landing, embarkation site for the 1755 forced deportation of the Acadians from Grand-Pré. Anomalies in this area likely relate to 19th-century ship-building activities on the site.

Grand-Pré National Historic Site commemorates the Acadian experience at Grand-Pré in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, as well as the Deportation of the Acadians that took place here in 1755.

**Annapolis Royal:** In September, Jonathan Fowler and his crew initiated a multistage project at the de Gannes-Cosby House in Annapolis Royal, NS. The house dates to 1708. Funded by the current owners, Jim and Pauline Howe, the project is designed to recover evidence of the various activities that took place in the yards around the house, including the location of a second dwelling that stood on the property in the early 18th century. The initial tests located a 19th-century garbage dump at the rear of the house, and uncovered a beautifully preserved pavé at the front. Sealed by destruction material associated with the 1707 New England raid, which claimed an earlier house on the property, this pavement clearly dates to the opening years of the 18th century if not earlier. A complete geophysical sur-



*Magnetic Susceptibility plot at Grand-Pré, showing two new potential house sites. Anomaly in upper right is previously verified Acadian house site.*

vey of the property and additional excavations are planned for 2008, which will mark the house's 300th year.

**The Archaeology of Slavery in Nova Scotia:** Following the American Revolution, thousands of Loyalists moved with their servants and slaves to eastern Canada to start anew. Historians have estimated that 3,500 black Loyalists and 1,300 slave Loyalists immigrated to the province of Nova Scotia at the end of the Revolution. In the late 18th century, one region of the province in particular, the Annapolis Valley, was recognized as slave-owning territory, because its rich agricultural lands were well suited to the Loyalists' use of slave labor to produce crops.

In the fall of 2007 Curator of Archaeology (Nova Scotia Museum), Katie Cottreau-Robins began the fieldwork component of her Ph.D. research (Interdisciplinary Ph.D. Program, Dalhousie University). At the core of her dissertation is the exploration of the daily life of slaves in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia. The fieldwork consisted of a reconnaissance survey of the case-study property (the small-scale plantation



*Matt Cloutier records cobble pavement pre-dating the 1708 de Gannes-Cosby house.*

landscape of a prominent, slave-holding, Massachusetts Loyalist). The fieldwork resulted in the collection of information concerning the main house, orchard, vaulted garden, two possible slave quarters, and a slave cemetery.

An interdisciplinary approach is key to the framework of the thesis project. Three streams of research—historical archaeology, Atlantic World history, and cultural geography—connected by a case-study approach, are blending together, adding leverage to insights about the slavery “hybrids” occurring that occurred in Nova Scotia in the late 18th century. Fieldwork is expected to continue in the summer of 2008.

## MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Reported by Pedro Paulo A. Funari  
<ppfunari@uol.com.br>

### Venezuela

**Archaeology of Jesuit Mission in the Middle Orinoco, Venezuela:** The Central University of Venezuela provided support for excavations at Piedra Rajada, under the supervision of Kay Tarble with assistance from Richard Romero and Franz Scaramelli. Archaeological surveys of the western region of Bolívar State in Venezuela revealed remains of a Spanish colonial presence. The investigators believed that the archaeological record could provide new evidence concerning life in the missionary community and this proved to be the case. The data yielded by the fieldwork enabled them to challenge the current historical discourse grounded solely on the biased historical record. The archaeologists were working from the theoretical premise that society is composed of a variety of social groups in conflict, leading them to highlight both the missionaries’ intentions and the resistance by native peoples. In the 18th century, the Jesuits attempted to establish missions in the Middle Orinoco, in the wake of similar settlements elsewhere in the New World. At the Middle Orinoco, though, the Jesuits were confronted with a variety of native populations who continually thwarted their intentions. Documents attest to the challenges faced by the missionaries and the archaeological evidence recovered from the mission sites indicates the dominance of native technology, subsistence strategies, and social relations of production. The Mission of Our Lady of the Angels at Pararuma has been studied and the archaeological remains highlight the differential distribution of imported goods and the construction of indigenous dwellings on

the periphery of the site. The church dominated the central plaza, while peripheral indigenous domestic zones evidence the social hierarchy expressed through daily practices. Even while demonstrating the Jesuits’ attempts to implement their colonial strategy, the archaeological record provides unequivocal evidence for the vulnerability of the mission project and resistance by natives. The missionaries depended on the indigenous members of the community for most of their subsistence, labor supply, and technology. The wide distribution of locally made ceramics at the site suggested to the investigators that the limited number of European wares were complemented by the use of indigenous pottery. The creative conversion of European materials into traditional products is another aspect of the archaeological record that indicates indigenous control of certain realms of mission culture.

## UNDERWATER (WORLDWIDE)

Reported by Toni Carrell  
<tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org>

### Mexico

**Subdirectora de Arqueología Subacuática, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia/México (INAH):** The Underwater Archaeology Sub-Directorate undertook an extended 2006 field season on the 1630-1631 New Spain’s Fleet Research Project and Inventory of Submerged Cultural Resources in the Gulf of Mexico from the end of April until the beginning of July 2006 at the Sonda de Campeche, Gulf of Mexico, and Campeche’s coast with the participation of archaeologists Michael Jablonowski from Sonoma State University, Peter Waddell from Parks Canada, and Margaret Leshikar-Denton, formerly with the Cayman Islands’ National Museum; students and diving instructors from several parts of Mexico; and local fishermen. In addition to documenting and recording new sites, field season activities included training, lectures, and public outreach through the press, radio, TV, and an exhibit. Reports of material findings by local fishermen were attended. New sites were registered.

Pilar Luna, project director, coordinated and presented the first annual report before the National Council for Science and Technology (CONACyT). The organization granted financial support for three years to the New Spain Fleet Project through a collaboration agreement with INAH. A book on this project is being prepared by members of the Sub-Directorate to be published

by CONACyT.

## U.S.A.-Florida

**Florida Public Archaeology Network (submitted by Della Scott-Ireton):** The Florida Public Archaeology Network has been steadily growing and developing new programs. The new Southeast Regional Center in Ft. Lauderdale is now up and running, staffed by Director Dr. Michele Williams and underwater archaeologist Dr. Kira Kaufmann. The Central Regional Center in Crystal River is getting organized as well. The final center, in the North Central Region, will be established by early 2008, resulting in the entire state of Florida being served by the network.

This fall the network participated in several conferences and meetings. Staff represented the network at the Maritime Heritage conference in San Diego, the Southeast Archaeology Conference in Knoxville, the Florida Maritime Heritage conference in Cortez, the Florida Social Studies conference in Orlando, the Diving Equipment & Marketing Association trade show in Orlando, and the Nautical Archaeology Society conference in Portsmouth, England. At all of these events the network’s mission and projects were described and partnerships were formed with other agencies and organizations.

In early October, the network, in partnership with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, hosted the Heritage Awareness Diver seminar in Marathon. The seminar is targeted at instructor trainers and course directors for NAUI, PADI, and SSI, the major sport-diver-training agencies. The seminar explains the advantages of conserving shipwrecks and other submerged cultural resources, not only to preserve information about our collective past, but also to preserve the vibrant ecosystems that grow up around shipwrecks. Seminar participants are provided with information and teaching materials and are encouraged to incorporate their new knowledge into their diver training classes. After the first seminar, held last spring, NAUI, PADI, and SSI officially designated the new Heritage Awareness Diver Specialty Course. The seminars will be held twice per year. Contact Della Scott-Ireton at <dscottireton@uwf.edu> for more information.

## U.S.A.-Georgia

**GDNR Coastal Underwater Archaeology Field Station:** In recent months the GDNR has undertaken two significant projects:



USS/CSS *Water Witch*: In late October 2007, archaeologists from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Department of Transportation, and Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc. joined forces to locate the apparent remains of USS/CSS *Water Witch*. Built at the Washington Navy Yard in 1851, the sail- and steam-powered hybrid began her career as a U.S. Navy vessel conducting coastal surveys along the shores of South America. During the American Civil War she served as a gunboat with both the Gulf and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons. On 3 June 1864, while anchored south of Savannah in Osabaw Sound, a Confederate raiding party attacked the vessel under cover of darkness. Confederate Lieutenant Thomas P. Pelot commanded the boarding party and successfully captured *Water Witch* after a brief but violent assault. Casualties were high on both sides and included the deaths of Pelot and his skilled African American river pilot Moses Dallas. After the fray, *Water Witch* was moved inland along the Vernon River, away from approaching Union warships and secured near the small community of Vernonburg. Unfortunately for the Confederacy, the Federal blockade prevented CSS *Water Witch* from ever escaping into open waters. On 19 December 1864, in the final days of General William Tecumseh Sherman's March to the Sea, Confederate sailors burned the vessel to the waterline to keep her from falling back into enemy hands. For the next 143 years, the remains of *Water Witch* slowly settled into the mud and rising sediment of the Vernon River, largely forgotten.

As part of a 2007 survey associated with a nearby bridge construction project, archaeologists Gordon Watts, Harry Pecorelli, Chris McCabe, Dave Crass, and Jim Pomfret detected several strong magnetometer signatures within the *Water Witch* search area. After several underwater dives and a series of sub-bottom probes, the initial search area was localized to a space approximately 75 meters long. This location, viewed in relation to an 1865 U.S. Coast Survey map which listed the wreck as a potential hazard to navigation, is believed to hold the imbedded remains of USS/CSS *Water Witch*. Efforts are currently underway to confirm the find with a sub-bottom profiler remote sensing survey and continued probing. Excavation is also being considered; however, river bottom overburden is estimated to exceed eight meters in some places. If excavation and artifact recovery proceed the Coastal Underwater Archaeology Field Station and National Civil War Naval Museum at Port Columbus will manage conservation, curation, and display.

Barrier Island Archaeological Erosion

Study: Researchers from the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography and archaeologists from Georgia's Coastal Underwater Archaeology Field Station spent several months last year surveying shorelines throughout Georgia's barrier island system to gauge the effect of natural erosion on selected archaeological sites. These data are currently being incorporated into a GIS-based project funded by the Coastal Zone Management Program. The study's purpose is to evaluate the erosion rates of significant archaeological sites and generate a prioritized list of those in danger of being lost to dynamic processes, so they can be targeted for documentation and National Register eligibility. This information is critical for resource managers and coastal planners who need to consider cultural resources in their decision making. Additionally, the identification of rapidly eroding shorelines can aid permitting agencies in establishing effective buffers around development for cultural resource protection and hazard mitigation.

For more information contact Christopher P. McCabe, Deputy State Archaeologist, GDNR Coastal Underwater Archaeology Field Station, Skidaway Institute of Oceanography, Savannah, GA 31411, <Chris\_McCabe@dnr.state.ga.us>.

## U.S.A.-Michigan

**Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary (TBNMS):** Located in northwestern Lake Huron, Thunder Bay is adjacent to one of the most treacherous stretches of water within the Great Lakes system. Unpredictable weather, murky fog banks, sudden gales, and rocky shoals have earned the area the name "Shipwreck Alley." Today, the 448-square-mile Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary (NMS) is managed jointly by NOAA and the State of Michigan to protect one of America's best-preserved and historically significant collections of shipwrecks.

Historical research suggests that more than 200 shipwrecks lie in and around the sanctuary. To date, more than 50 shipwrecks have been discovered within the sanctuary, and an additional 30 wrecks have been located outside of the sanctuary boundaries. Although the sheer number of shipwrecks is impressive, it is the range of vessel types that makes the collection nationally significant. From an 1844 side-wheel steamer to a modern 500-foot-long German freighter, the shipwrecks of Thunder Bay represent a microcosm of maritime commerce and travel on the Great Lakes. These are unique sites that have tremendous historical, archaeological, and recreational value. Each of these shipwrecks offer insights into

the past by illuminating the role of vessels in the nation's economy and acquainting us with the ordinary men and women, builders, sailors, and longshoremen who were the lifeblood of the shipping industry.

In addition to shipwrecks, the sanctuary protects and interprets the remains of commercial fishing sites, historic docks, and other underwater archaeological sites. Geological and archaeological evidence suggests a high probability of prehistoric archaeological sites resting below sanctuary waters. Whether examined as individual sites, or read as a complex maritime landscape, the maritime heritage resources of the Thunder Bay NMS are of national and international significance. Collectively, the sanctuary encompasses and protects the remains of a complex and evolving maritime landscape shaped by thousands of years of human use of the Great Lakes.

Since its 17 September opening in 2005, the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center has received nearly 30,000 visitors. Visitors from the community and across the nation have explored Thunder Bay's shipwrecks via exhibits, an artifact conservation laboratory, visible artifact storage, and theater viewing of *Tragedies in the Mist*, the sanctuary's documentary on the history and archaeology of Thunder Bay. The center hosts educational programs, group meetings in the technologically enhanced education room and theater, and guided tours for groups and individuals. Nearly 30 live broadcasts have been brought into the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center including Dr. Robert Ballard's telepresence broadcasts, broadcasts from the *Monitor* and Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuaries, and shipboard broadcasts from the schooner *Denis Sullivan*, connecting Thunder Bay with people around the nation and bringing the wonders of the nation's marine sanctuaries to Michigan. The sanctuary has a number of ongoing projects including:

**Science on a Sphere:** In February 2006, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary received \$100,000 from NOAA's Office of Education to install Science on a Sphere at the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center. Developed by NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory Global Systems Division in Boulder, CO, Science on a Sphere uses four projectors to cast rotating images, or data sets, onto a sphere six feet in diameter to create the effect of the Earth spinning in space. Installed in late June 2006, the sphere has awed thousands of visitors, connecting them to NOAA's global research. In the future, the sanctuary will develop programming for Science on a Sphere that focuses on the Great Lakes and maritime heritage.

**Thunder Bay Maritime Festival:** The

Great Lakes once governed community life in northeastern Michigan's coastal towns and villages. In order to reconnect with this living heritage, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary began hosting the Thunder Bay Maritime Festival in 2001 (then called the Thunder Bay Tall Ships Festival), attracting approximately 2,000 visitors. The Sixth Annual Thunder Bay Maritime Festival in 2006 brought nearly 10,000 visitors to participate in family boat-building, maritime entertainment, kids' activities, educational workshops, diving and ROV demonstrations, and tours of the new Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center. The sanctuary will continue to host the festival to share with children and adults the maritime history that makes Thunder Bay a local, state, and national treasure.

#### **Remote Sensing Technology Used to Characterize Shallow Waters of Thunder Bay:**

Remote sensing technology was used in 2006 to further characterize the TBNMS. The sanctuary and the University of Rhode Island's Institute for Archaeological Oceanography conducted side scan sonar surveys within the sanctuary's shallower waters. Hundreds of targets were detected and the data will be incorporated into a Geographic Information System to assist resource management, interpretation, and information dissemination. With funding support from NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration, the sanctuary worked with NOAA's National Geodetic Survey, Remote Sensing Division, to conduct Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) and high-resolution aerial photogrammetry surveys of the sanctuary and the surrounding area's shoreline. The data collected will be used to update existing shoreline information, and to locate and document maritime heritage resources in the shallow and shoreline areas of the sanctuary.

**Funding to Preserve Historic Photos:** Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary was awarded \$25,000 through NOAA's Climate Database Modernization Program to digitize a collection of negatives recently loaned to the sanctuary for use in the Thunder Bay Sanctuary Research Collection. The negatives largely depict 20th-century Great Lakes watercraft and will greatly enhance the scope of the collection, which presently focuses on 19th-century watercraft. This funding complements a \$235,000 grant now being utilized by the sanctuary and the Alpena County Library to digitize the collection's 65,000 historic photographs. Digitization will accelerate the pace of historic research, foster greater public access to the collection, and aid in the preservation of fragile documents by reducing the need for physical handling.

#### **Educators Experience an ROV Work-**

**shop:** Staff at Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary organized and facilitated a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) building workshop for educators at the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center. Twenty-one formal and informal educators from across the country participated in this two-day event led by Ike Coffman and Dave Schuler of Alvin Community College, Houston, TX. The workshop was designed to expose educators to the Marine Advanced Technology Education (MATE) Center's International ROV Building Competition for high school students, and to enable educators to mentor students who wish to participate in the competition. The sanctuary hosts a regional ROV building competition where students compete for a qualifying spot in the international MATE competition. The program inspires high school students to pursue careers in marine technology, science, and archaeology.

#### **Archaeologists Document Sanctuary's Oldest-known Shipwreck:**

In late 2006, a team of archaeologists from NOAA and East Carolina University documented the side-wheel steamer *New Orleans*, the sanctuary's oldest-known shipwreck. Built in Detroit, MI in 1844, the vessel ran aground during heavy fog on 13 June 1847. All passengers and crew were removed safely, but heavy winds the next day broke the vessel's back and it sank in 15 feet of water. The location of the wreck remained forgotten until it was located in 1992 during an aerial survey of the area. In 2001, the Center for Maritime and Underwater Resource Management conducted preliminary documentation on the site and the resulting Preliminary Archaeological Site Report, Historic Shipwreck *New Orleans*, Site Number 20UH209 provided the basis for this follow-up work which included detailed documentation of the wreck site and installation of a permanent mooring buoy.

#### **TBNMS Receives Two "You Have the Power" Awards:**

The Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center and the sanctuary's research vessel, the *Huron Explorer*, were each awarded the U.S. Department of Energy's "You Have the Power" Award. A working demonstration of the merits of bioproducts in the marine environment, the *Huron Explorer* operates without any petroleum products, using rapeseed hydraulic oil for its deck crane, winches, and marine gear, 100% soy biodiesel for engine fuel, and canola motor oil. The Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center's systems, fixtures, flooring, furniture, and landscaping demonstrate NOAA's commitment to an environmentally sustainable future. Its design, including a geothermal heating and cooling system and low volume and waterless toilets, reduces energy and water consump-

tion. The "You Have the Power" campaign helps federal agencies reach their energy-saving goals by raising awareness about energy efficiency at federal facilities.

**Improvements:** In late 2006, construction began on the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Trail behind the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center and on Fletcher Street, the main thoroughfare leading to the center. The sanctuary partnered with the City of Alpena and Alpena Marc, LLC on a \$3.8 million grant from the Michigan Department of Transportation to fund the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Trail which will include dockage for visiting tall ships, a boardwalk, a pedestrian bridge, acres of new landscaping, historically themed lighting, and 12 interpretive panels. Developed by the sanctuary, the panels will interpret shipwrecks, Great Lakes shipping, lumber mills, dock remnants, and historic waterfront buildings to create a broader maritime heritage context for the sanctuary's shipwrecks. Renovation of Fletcher Street with a \$1.75 million grant from the Michigan Economic Development Corporation will improve public access to the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center, and historical lighting and brick-paved crosswalks will complement the renovations taking place in and around the center.

**Exploring the Shipwreck Century:** In 2006, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary began developing innovative, permanent exhibits for the 9,000-square-foot exhibit area at the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center. Entitled "Exploring the Shipwreck Century," the exhibits will help visitors appreciate the role of the Great Lakes in American history, and will foster public awareness and appreciation for Great Lakes shipwrecks. The exhibits are expected to be completed in late 2007. In addition, a new curriculum featuring Great Lakes shipping and shipwrecks will be published in 2007. The curriculum will use examples of Thunder Bay shipwrecks to relate to the larger story of Great Lakes maritime history, and will tie in directly with the exhibits and programming at the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center.

**Management Plan Review:** Management plans are sanctuary-specific planning and management documents are required by law for all national marine sanctuaries. They identify immediate, mid-range, and long-term challenges and opportunities, and develop a dedicated course for the future. A management plan describes regulations, boundaries, resource protection, research, and education programs which guide sanctuary operations. It specifies how a sanctuary should conserve, protect, and enhance its resources. Ultimately, the review will ensure that the Thunder Bay



NMS will emerge better able to protect and use its maritime heritage resources for the benefit of current and future generations.

The Thunder Bay NMS management plan review is taking place through a well-proven, community-based process that guarantees regular opportunities for public and government agencies to share their knowledge, voice their opinions, and directly participate as active stewards of America's marine sanctuaries. The review began with a scoping period where public comments were accepted at meetings in Alpena, Presque Isle County, Alcona County, and Lansing, and at the Association for Great Lakes Maritime History Meeting in Alpena. Written comments were also accepted via mail, fax, and email.

Comments from the scoping meetings and additional written comments have been summarized and used to identify important issues and opportunities facing the sanctuary. The sanctuary is currently working with the sanctuary advisory council to prioritize and characterize the issues to be addressed in the updated management plan. Based on scoping comments, the following six working groups were identified: sanctuary operations, funding, resource protection, boundary expansion, education and outreach, and research and monitoring. These groups will address issues such as improving sanctuary operations, increasing funds through donations and grants, improving accessibility of the resources, boundary expansion, increasing public awareness of the sanctuary, its resources, and the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center, and further development of the education, volunteer, research, and monitoring programs.

Once the issues have been prioritized and characterized and action plans have been developed to address the issues, sanctuary staff, with assistance from SAC members and other experts, will prepare a Draft Management Plan. This plan will be circulated to the public and hearings will be held to gather further comments and suggestions before development of the Final Management Plan. The management plan review is expected to take approximately 12-18 months. For more information on the process or to keep updated, please visit <[www.thunderbay.noaa.gov](http://www.thunderbay.noaa.gov)>. For a complete report on the programs of the Thunder Bay NMS, see our 2006 State of the Sanctuary Report at <[www.thunderbay.noaa.gov/pdfs/SOS.pdf](http://www.thunderbay.noaa.gov/pdfs/SOS.pdf)>.

## U.S.A.-Washington, D.C.

**U.S. Naval Historical Center, Underwater Archaeology Branch (NHC-UA):** In 2006,

the NHC-UA undertook several archaeological projects:

**USS *Cumberland* Survey:** The Naval Historical Center's Underwater Archaeology Branch (UA) and the Hampton Roads Naval Museum drafted results of their 2005 shipwreck survey of USS *Cumberland* in the James River, VA. The project was a collaborative effort funded by a research grant from the Hampton Roads Naval Museum and with ship time donated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Office of Ocean Exploration, and supported by staff of the National Ocean Service. *Cumberland*, a U.S. Navy frigate, began its active career in 1842, but is perhaps more widely known for its battle with the Confederate ironclad *Virginia* at Hampton Roads, VA in 1862.

**Bonhomme Richard:** Underwater Archaeology Branch and the Ocean Technology Foundation surveyed an area off Flamborough Head, England for the famous wreck of Capt. John Paul Jones' ship, *Bonhomme Richard*. The survey used predictive modeling prepared by Applied Science Associates and JMS Naval Architects and Salvage Engineers to pinpoint the location of the wreck. In addition JMS and University of New Hampshire's Center for Coastal and Ocean Mapping (CCOM)/Joint Hydrographic Center (JHC) prepared a GIS project incorporating historic shipwrecks and previous surveys. The survey located at least five shipwreck targets fitting the profile for the wreck of *Bonhomme Richard* for investigation in 2007.

**D-Day:** The Naval Historical Center's Underwater Archaeology Branch (UA) and the University of New Hampshire's Center for Coastal and Ocean Mapping/Joint Hydrographic Center, Coastal Ocean provided Interactive Visualization Systems (IVS 3D) permission to reproduce the Caissons 8125 Fledermaus image on the company's 2007 calendar. IVS 3D is a leader in the provision of interactive 3D visualization and analysis software for marine information, and a recipient of the 2006 Information & Computer Technology (ICT) Global Business of the Year Award.

The Naval Historical Center's Underwater Archaeology Branch (UA) and the University of New Hampshire's Center for Coastal and Ocean Mapping/Joint Hydrographic Center, Coastal Ocean contributed multibeam images and supporting captions and text for Dr. Peter Wille's 2005 publication *Sound Images of the Ocean: in Research and Monitoring* (now available in the U.S.). The images, captured during the 2002 Normandy project, appear in chapter 7.3.5—D-Day: Documentation of the Relics. *Sound Images of the Ocean* offers a comprehensive overview of acoustic imaging applications

in the various fields of marine research, utilization, surveillance, and protection.

**Lake Michigan Aircraft:** Work continued on the Lake Michigan project through analysis of side scan sonar data and research of historical documents. UA staff conducted inspections on three aircraft retrieved from freshwater environments which are now on loan to the Patriot's Point Naval Museum in Charleston, SC. SBD-5 36173 and F4F-3A 3956 were retrieved from Lake Michigan in 1987, and FG-1D 88368 was recovered from Lake Washington four years previously. The aircraft had been restored and rebuilt, and have been on display in the museum's hangar deck for more than 15 years. Based on the dangerously high level of corrosion found during inspection of another Dauntless retrieved from Lake Michigan last year, it was decided that more inspections should be done on similar aircraft, and these being the most easily accessible, they were inspected first. While not nearly so corroded as the Dauntless inspected initially, these three aircraft displayed enough corrosion to suggest that new policies and protocols are necessary if these aircraft are to be retained for any length of time. As a result, work is underway to change how retrieved aircraft are treated initially and throughout their display life. The work also initiated changes in managing radiological hazards from the cockpits of these historic aircraft, as well as discussions on aluminum conservation with the Naval Research Lab, corrosion specialists at Naval District Washington-Cardecrook, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

**Torpedo Bomber Devastator Aircraft:** The Naval Historical Center, USS *Safeguard*, the not-for-profit aviation archaeology group Tighar, and Texas A&M University conducted a survey of two exceedingly rare WW-II U.S. Navy aircraft, Torpedo Bomber Devastators. These aircraft are unique in that they played an important early role in naval actions at the beginning of the war in the Pacific, but despite their importance no examples survived the war to be placed in a museum. Recovery of one of these aircraft for placement in a museum is the eventual goal of the project. Tighar is the lead organization in the recovery project.

## Other News

**UNESCO:** On 17 September 2007, Cambodia ratified the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. In accordance with the terms of its Article 27, the Convention will enter into force three months after 20 instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession have been deposited. To date, 16 instruments, including that of Cambodia, have



been deposited.

## Meetings of Interest

**7-11 May 2008.** North American Society for Oceanic History, first call for papers. The annual NASOH conference with the Council of American Maritime Museums conference will be hosted by the University of West Florida in historic Pensacola, FL in May 2008. The conference theme is: "Defining the Maritime Edge: The History and Archaeology of Inland Environments, Coastal Encounters, and Blue Water Connections." The Conference Program Committee invites proposals for papers and sessions exploring all aspects of history and archaeology related to saltwater or navigable freshwater environments. Suggested areas of research include, but are not restricted to, archaeology and anthropology, arts and sciences, history, or museum exhibitions. Proposals that identify the unique characteristics and influence of coastal and inland waters and explore their interfaces with the larger continental or oceanic worlds are especially encouraged. Please note that all participants must register for the conference. Specific questions may be directed to Program Committee Co-chair Bill Thiesen at <thiesen@earthlink.net>. The deadline for submissions is 31 January 2008. For more information about the conference please visit: <www.nasoh.org/conference.htm>.

## U.S.A.-NORTHEAST

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### Maine

**Northeast Merrymeeting Bay Archaeological Survey:** Two students from the University of Southern Maine at Lewiston-Auburn and their professor, Barry Rodrigue, worked on the Northeast Merrymeeting Bay Archaeological Survey in the spring, summer, and fall of 2007. Corinna Miller searched out the initial sites associated with the French Protestant settlement in west Dresden, ca. 1752. Rebecca Graham identified the initial Anglo-American sites in Nequassett (northwest Woolwich) ca. 1754 to 1800 with the goal of working backwards to locate the Ulster Scots sites associated with the Cork Settlement (1719).

### Massachusetts

**Concord (submitted by Thomas Mailhot):** The Barrett Farm is the focus of a major restoration project by Save Our Heritage,

a Concord-based nonprofit organization. The house, parts of which date to the early 18th century, initially attracted historical interest because of its association with the American Revolution.

Col. James Barrett was the commander of the Concord-area militia on the eve of the Revolution. The Barrett Farm became the focus of the British military in mid-April 1775. A column of soldiers left Boston on 18 April, determined to seize arms and munitions stockpiled in various places in Concord, including the Barrett Farm. The British failed to locate Colonel Barrett or the weapons. Along the way, the soldiers became involved in the battles of Lexington and Concord, which were the opening skirmishes of the American Revolution. The property was a private residence until 2005 when Save Our Heritage began its restoration. Part of the restoration includes archaeological excavations conducted by the Fiske Center at the University of Massachusetts, Boston. Initial fieldwork was carried out in May and June of 2007, exploring areas around the house to assess the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits. Excavations uncovered a number of intact cobbled surfaces and a primary trash deposit from the mid-19th century. The results of the excavation are being analyzed at the University of Massachusetts by Thomas Mailhot and Christa Beranek to interpret the historical development of the house and help guide restoration.

### Deerfield (submitted by Quentin Lewis):

The University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Department of Anthropology/Historic Deerfield, Inc. Summer Archaeological Field School was a great success. Running between 18 July and 11 August, students sought to address questions of the extent and integrity of the archaeological resources at the Frary House/Barnard Tavern in the village of Deerfield, MA, while learning about archaeological survey technique, local and regional history, anthropological method and theory, and public outreach. The field school was directed by Bob Paynter, and led by Quentin Lewis, Elizabeth Harlow, and Christopher Douyard, with additional assistance by Linda Ziegenbein and Heidi Bauer-Clapp. This year, the field school continued the Archaeology Workshop program begun in 2005 and coordinated with Claire Carlson at Historic Deerfield, which allowed members of the public to work on the project alongside the students for a more hands-on experience of archaeology.

Students worked in multiple areas of the site, attempting to answer research questions built on previous documentary and archaeological research. While UMass

summer field schools in the village of Deerfield have as a general goal the reconstruction and explanation of past European and American landscapes, the additional goals at the Frary House/Barnard Tavern were to focus on issues related to the presence of 17th-century material culture, the architectural and social history of the tavern in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the class and gender positions of the various occupants, and the renovations of the house by C. Alice Baker in the late 19th century.

In 2005, the UMass field school worked on the south lawn in order to explore the presence of tavern-period (e.g., 1790s-1810) material culture, which had been invisible in previous archaeological surveys. While a vast array of 18th- and 19th-century ceramics and other items were uncovered in this area, the complex and confusing stratigraphy made results somewhat inconclusive as to depositional date. This summer, students working in this area dug directly to the south of the 2005 unit to explore one of these deposits and uncovered a trench of unknown length running approximately west to east. This trench was filled with refuse that seemed on first examination to be both similar to the 2005 materials as well as typical of material from a tavern. Further analysis will need to be conducted with these artifacts to get a better sense of both the time depth and the function of the uncovered deposit.

Work in the backyard of the house also followed up on questions raised by the 2005 survey. The discovery of a previously unknown dry-laid stone wall-like feature in the backyard prompted us to try to determine its full extent this summer. However, despite meticulous excavation of considerable depth and distance, we were unable to conclusively find the opposite end of the wall. Further testing may be needed to determine its full extent and function.

For the first time, archaeological work was conducted in the front yard of the property, near the front door to the tavern and the walkway. It was hoped that this proximity would reveal tavern-period refuse, as well as architectural remains of a general store, supposedly built on and then moved from this part of the property to the backyard. The high number of artifacts recovered from this area could indicate a higher level of foot traffic from the tavern or the store, though these interpretations rest upon identifying and dating the recovered materials and relating them to particular stratigraphic contexts. This last task may prove exceedingly difficult, as the stratigraphy was not easily readable in plan, and only slightly more sensible in profile. Landscaping by C. Alice Baker, as well as architectural renovation in the early

20th century, may have cut through and destroyed what was originally fairly normal superposition. An Hibernian penny, with a date of 1723, was recovered on nearly the last day of excavation, in a feature that may be a post mold. This coin has an interesting social and economic history, and we hope to learn more about it in the coming months.

Subsurface testing to the south of the garage also revealed surprises. No previous subsurface testing had been done in this area, though a 1986 resistivity survey indicated anomalous readings for this area. After uncovering a concrete pad, probably the result of waste from the pouring of the garage foundation in the 1950s, students working in this area uncovered a sandy trench, running north to south, and oriented approximately 45 degrees east of magnetic north. This trench contained a number of artifacts, including an intact canister, possibly for oil, several horseshoes, and at least one pipe stem dating to the turn of the 18th century. Obviously, more analysis will be necessary to determine the origin and function of this trench and its contents.

Finally, the task of dating the four wells on the site was conducted as part of the Archaeology Workshop program. Members of the public, assisted by field school staff Linda Ziegenbein and Heidi Bauer-Clapp, sought to locate the builders' trench of a well north of the garage, in order to date the construction of said well. While more artifact and laboratory analysis is necessary, we feel fairly confident that we collected enough of a dateable sample to give us a good chronological range.

Cataloging and analysis of data from the summer continues with the help of students throughout the upcoming semester and Elizabeth Harlow, as she continues her dissertation research on the Frary House/Barnard Tavern site.

## New Hampshire

**2007 Strawberry Banke Archaeological Field School (submitted by Sheila Charles):** Thirteen participants, as well as 5 core archaeology department volunteers and 15 guest volunteers (including archaeologist Brian Valimont of New England Archaeology Company and students from the University of Southern Maine and Phillips Andover Academy accompanied by Dr. Nathan Hamilton and Dr. Robert Sanford) were involved in the 2007 archaeology field school which took place from 25 June through 6 July. Field school participants, ranging in age from 12 years old to senior adults, participated in hands-on archaeological field and laboratory experiences in

accordance with archaeological standards. Strawberry Banke Archaeologist Sheila Charles served as principal investigator, assisted by Archaeological Field Supervisor/Lead Interpreter Marla Taylor.

The archaeological field investigation focused on the grounds of the endangered ca. 1795 Yeaton-Walsh House (measuring approximately 20 m square). There have been no previous archaeological investigations of this property. In addition, no historic structures report has been written. Archival and map research indicates Thales Greenwood Yeaton at the age of 24 purchased the associated L-shaped parcel from Supply Clapp for 90 pounds in 1794. In addition to constructing the Winn-Yeaton connected houses with his brother-in-law Timothy Winn, Yeaton built the Yeaton-Walsh House as an investment rental property sometime between 1794 and 1803. In 1803 Yeaton sold the property to Joseph Smith for \$1,200. After 1850 Michael Walsh, a sawyer, occupied the home. The property remained in the Walsh family into the 20th century. The 1939 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map also depicted the former location of a 3-car garage directly behind and north of the Yeaton-Walsh site.

The 2007 archaeological field investigation included 8 excavation units. Due to the highly deteriorated condition of the Yeaton-Walsh foundation, care was taken to not place test units adjacent to the most deteriorated sections. Measurements of the displaced stone foundation indicate the northeast corner of the Yeaton-Walsh House, which is essentially suspended in air, has moved off line as much as 47 cm. Former foundation repair and fill episodes as well as the huge mat of spreading roots from a silver maple tree off the southeast corner of the house have impacted the site and, as a result, evidence of the builders' trench was not encountered. Nevertheless, archaeological excavation units surrounding the Yeaton-Walsh House disclosed relatively dense trash deposits in the former alley between the Yeaton-Walsh House and the dwelling to the west, and in the front and rear yards of the Yeaton-Walsh House. Numerous artifacts were recovered, with manufacture dates ranging from the late 18th to the 20th century. The recovered assemblage includes: whole blown-in-mold liniment and medicine bottles; ceramic table and kitchen wares, including transfer-printed pearlware, whiteware, tin-enameled wares, redware, and combed slipwares; a variety of sawn bone; and substantial quantities of structural material associated with the construction and repair of the buildings on the lot.

Two units established west of the Yeaton-Walsh House revealed the east founda-

tion wall and southeast corner of a structure formerly located west of the Yeaton-Walsh House. The northeast corner of this lot contained a 2-story structure, owned by D. Blasdell as early as 1803 as noted on the NH Fire and Marine Insurance Company map. An "old" 2-story dwelling west of the Yeaton-Walsh House is depicted on the 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, although remarks on the 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicate that the site no longer included a dwelling and instead contained "Ruins of Fire." Burnt artifacts provide evidence of this event. Sometime between 1910 and 1939, another 2-1/2-story structure was erected in the same location.

During the field school, key members of the Strawberry Banke team, including Kimberly Alexander, John Forti, Michelle Moon, Ron Raiselis, Rodney Rowland, and Steve Zoldak, also provided well-received educational tours and presentations. Ann Breazeale and Victor Maslov showed participants an alternative field strategy employed on historic archaeological sites, the use of a metal detector. On 4 July, participants interacted with the visiting public demonstrating archaeological methods, sharing information on the most recent finds derived from the current investigation, and manning the Children's Archaeology Tent.

## Vermont

**2007 Relics & Ruins: Kids and Research at the "Old Job" in the Green Mountain National Forest (submitted by Sheila Charles and David Lacy):** Relics & Ruins is a 2-week summer archaeological field program designed for kids entering the fifth through ninth grades. Over the course of 11 summer field seasons we have integrated art, history, environmental science, and archaeology into a fun, outdoor learning experience in the Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont. In 2005 and 2007 our focus was on the so-called "Old Job" village, ca. 1865-1930 in Mount Tabor, VT, formally known as Griffith in deference to the larger-than-life land baron and Vermont's first millionaire, Silas L. Griffith (1837-1903), who developed and owned the village, among many other acres and assets. The village site features the remains of mills, charcoal kilns, houses, a boarding house, a one-room school, and more. We emphasize a place-based, hands-on approach; an awareness of multiple ways of re-creating the past; and the notion that past land-use histories can inform us about the changing environment as well as the people who lived there.

While the interrelated environmental science and art element of the field school concentrated on habitat research and iden-



tification of the various fish and amphibians in the streams running through the village, this year's archaeological field investigation concentrated on the site of the one-room schoolhouse, which in its latter years was used as a hunting camp. While no foundation is apparent on the knoll of the hill where the schoolhouse was situated, the hill terrace would have easily accommodated a one-room schoolhouse, which typically measured approximately 18 to 20 feet by 24 feet. It was no surprise that the schoolhouse did not contain a cellar hole, and in fact, 19th-century institutional guidelines warranted corner footstones to encourage ventilation and deter wood-floor deterioration.

Although we presumed the schoolhouse site would not contain a dense artifact horizon, we were surprised to encounter a widespread scatter of period artifacts reflecting activities of the former students and teachers, including a bell clapper, slate pencils, slate-board fragments, conical blown-in-mold glass ink bottle fragments, and numerous "lead" pencil parts—resulting in pencil research!

The "lead" pencil (which contains no lead) was invented in 1564 when a huge graphite (black carbon) mine was discovered in Borrowdale, Cumbria, England. The writing apparatuses, formed by inserting graphite rods into carved and hollowed-out wooden sticks, were called lead pencils, as the newly discovered graphite resembled lead and was called black lead or *plumbago*, from the Latin word for lead ore. The word pencil comes from the Latin word *penicillus*, which means "little tail"—the name of the tiny brush that ancient Romans used as a writing instrument. The first mass-produced wood-cased pencils were made in Nuremberg, Germany in 1662. William Monroe, a cabinetmaker in Concord, MA, made the first American wood pencils in 1812. Benjamin Franklin advertised pencils for sale in his *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1729. George Washington used a three-inch pencil when he surveyed the Ohio Territory in 1762. The idea of attaching an eraser to a pencil is traced to Hyman W. Lipman of Philadelphia whose 1858 U.S. patent was bought by Joseph Reichendorfer in 1872 for a reported \$100,000. Numerous graphite rod fragments and ferules, the metal rings that hold erasers onto the wood pencil shafts, were recovered during our field investigation of the Old Job schoolhouse site. In addition, cast-iron woodstove fragments, window and brick fragments, building hardware, stoneware and whiteware fragments, and shotgun shells were recovered.

Each group of kids that passes through our camp leaves with a greater appreciation

of natural and cultural resources; however, this year's schoolhouse site investigation seemed particularly appropriate for our school-age "junior-archaeologists." In addition, our focus on Silas Griffith's estate, part of the core of the original (1932) Green Mountain National Forest, was fitting as this year marks the 75th anniversary of the Green Mountain National Forest.

## New York

### Shaker Family Farm, Town of Colonie:

Maps of this property were incorrect so that workmen constructing a new sewer line hit the west wall of a seed house. Hartgen Archeological Associates responded to the emergency and mitigated the remains within the sewer line corridor. Intact structural features associated with the seed house and garden barn were also found. An intact midden deposit found between the two structures included whiteware, glass bottles, vessel glass, structural artifacts, a plow blade, and lamp-chimney glass. Inside the rubble masonry and mortar of the seed house, a dirt floor covered the entire cellar. A drainage system was located. The garden bar had no cellar and no substantial foundation. Cobble-filled footers were found with large limestone flagstones over the top. The purpose of the barn, judging by the finds, was to store seed pots, fertilizer, drain tiles, and window sashes. Documents show the barn was also used for storage of waste from privies for use on the gardens.

**President Martin Van Buren's House:** The need for a fire-suppression system at President Martin Van Buren's House in Stockport involved installing a water tank in the basement of the 1797 house. The Public Archaeology company removed parts of the original cobblestone floor where the tank was to go; samples were kept. Creamware, window glass, brick, redware, pearlware, and nails were found under the cobbles on top of brown loamy sand. No other cultural materials were found below the sand fill.

**Cemetery Remains:** The inadvertent discovery of human remains in a Mount Morris, NY, utility trench resulted in archaeologists from the Rochester Museum and Science Center coming in to mechanically screen the excavated soils. More remains were found in a 5-ft.-wide undisturbed section of soil between utility trenches. Analysis of the skeletal material revealed this was at least one adult and a small child of European ancestry. Artifacts included coffin nails and shroud pins. The Pioneer Cemetery was once located here. The finds indicate not all burials were removed when the cemetery was abandoned in 1818.

## Bureau of Historic Sites, New York State

**Field Season:** Archaeologists from the Bureau of Historic Sites at Peebles Island excavated at 11 state-owned sites during the 2007 field season, which started in January this year! The largest project was at Olana State Historic Site, the home of the famous 19th-century artist Fredrick Church. Development of the site in the barn complex area led to testing and mitigation work for the reconstruction of a wagon shed and monitoring of new utility lines up to the main house. The excavations resulted in new information about the appearance of the wagon shed, its size, and location on the landscape. A small project at Hyde Hall State Historic Site located on Glimmerglass Lake near Cooperstown located a huge multicomponent prehistoric site at the end of the lake. The site either will be avoided or full mitigation will take place before construction of a drainage ditch.

### Hudson Landings, City of Kingston and Town of Ulster, Ulster County (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.):

An extensive program of supplemental Phase I and II cultural resources investigations was carried out by Hunter Research, Inc. between October 2005 and July 2006 for the proposed development known as Hudson Landings in the City of Kingston and the Town of Ulster in Ulster County, NY. The proposed development involves the construction of 1,750 residential units and 78,500 square feet of commercial space. The project site comprised approximately 524 contiguous acres of vacant land on the right (west) bank of the Hudson River between Kingston and East Kingston. The proposed development lies within view of the Hudson River National Historic Landmark District (established in 1990) and the Mid-Hudson Shorelands Scenic District. The Hudson River has also been designated an American Heritage River.

The project site saw limited occupation and land use during the prehistoric and early historic periods, although outcrops of local chert were likely attractive to Native Americans and the area served as common land for the residents of nearby Kingston in the late 17th and 18th centuries. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, however, brickyards and icehouses lined the property's Hudson River frontage, while cement quarrying and mining operations, small farms, and homesteads occupied the inland and upland portions of the tract. Presently, the only standing buildings/structures on the site are the derelict infrastructure of the mid-20th-century cement and quarrying operation, and a former mule barn and chimney of the Shultz brickworks.

A single prehistoric archaeological resource, four industrial archaeological complexes with multiple elements, two farmstead sites, an icehouse site, an abandoned natural cement mine, a segment of historic roadway, and various features along the waterfront were identified during the course of the Phase I and II survey work. Five archaeological resources—the Hudson Landings Prehistoric Site, the Terry Brickyard and Icehouse Complex, the Shultz Brickyard Complex (including an extant mule barn and brick chimney), the William Terry Icehouse Site (which has an 18th-century domestic component), and the Lost Lake Mine (an abandoned 19th-century natural cement mine)—have been judged eligible for inclusion in the New York and National Registers of Historic Places. No expanses of landscape or individual landscape features in the project area are considered National Register eligible.

Two of the five National Register-eligible resources, the Terry Brickyard and Icehouse Complex and the Shultz Brickyard Complex, will be affected by the proposed development project. Recommendations have been made for limited archaeological data recovery at these properties in mitigation of the project's effects. Alternative methods of mitigation, including public outreach measures and the incorporation of historic themes into the project's architectural and landscape design, were also suggested as appropriate mitigation of project impacts on these two industrial complexes. The proposed project, as currently planned, will avoid impacting the Hudson Landings Prehistoric Site, the William Terry Icehouse Site, and the historic character of the Lost Lake Mine.

**Spring Street Cemetery (submitted by Douglas Mooney, URS Corporation):** In January 2007, archaeologists from AKRF and the Archaeology and Historic Architecture Group, URS Corporation, Burlington, NJ completed investigations of a series of burial vaults contained within the former Spring Street Presbyterian Church property, located near the corner of Spring and Varick Streets, in Manhattan. These vaults were initially identified in December 2006 during the excavation of foundations for a proposed new hotel/condominium property. The ensuing historical background research and the archaeological recovery and documentation of funerary remains from the site were requested by the New York City Department of Buildings, in conjunction with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

The Spring Street Presbyterian Church was initially established in the early 19th century, on land purchased from the Trin-

ity Church Farm, and remained a venerable community institution for 166 years. The cornerstone of the first church building, a modest 30 x 60 ft. wood frame structure with room enough for 176 pews, was laid on 5 July 1810. Over the next few decades the church flourished and quickly developed a reputation for its progressive racial views, and for the abolitionist activities of its members. By the 1820s the church had forged an integrated congregation (though seating within the church remained segregated), and by the end of the decade had established a multiracial Sunday school. During the turbulent years of the 1830s, however, these progressive attitudes attracted the disdain of antiabolitionist activists, and on 11 July 1834, an angry mob attacked and seriously damaged both the church and the home of its pastor. Following this assault, church members decided to construct a new, larger brick church on the property, with construction of this second sanctuary being completed on 19 June 1836.

The Spring Street Church remained on this site for another 130 years, although by the middle of the 20th century the congregation was badly in debt and had been reduced to fewer than 50 members. In 1963 the congregation was officially dissolved by the New York Presbytery, and in 1966 a fire destroyed the church. Later that same year the church's shell was demolished and replaced by a public parking lot.

Surviving church records do not indicate exactly when or where the burial vaults were constructed on the property, but fragmentary evidence suggests that they were in active use as early as 1820 and continued to receive remains until at least 1835. These documents unfortunately contain little information regarding the identities of individuals buried in the vaults, though a partial list of those who purchased interment rights does exist. Church financial records only contain vague references to the fact that many children were interred in those chambers. What does appear clear is that the original burial vaults filled rapidly, and in May of 1831 the church minutes record that the construction of two additional vaults had been completed. No information related to the vaults has thus far been located for the years after 1835.

Archaeological investigations of the site have helped to fill in at least some of the gaps in the church's historical records, and have resulted in the identification of four burial vaults located in what was then an open side yard, at the far southeast corner of the property. These vaults were contiguous with each exhibiting an interior space measuring 14 x 9 feet. The northern burial chambers were constructed of stone, with

a brick dividing wall and sand floors, and likely represent the original vaults constructed on the property. The southern two chambers appear to be those added in 1831, and were built of brick with a dry-laid brick floor. While the northern three vaults were preserved remarkably well, nearly the entire southernmost vault had been destroyed by construction machinery before excavation work was halted. Human remains contained within that chamber were subsequently recovered from disturbed contexts by members of the New York Medical Examiners Office, and subsequently by members of the archaeological team.

The northern three burial vaults were found to contain large quantities of human remains, potentially representing more than 100 individuals. The preservation of remains within these vaults ranged from excellent to very poor, and all bore evidence of having been extensively disturbed at an earlier time. At least some disturbance of the remains (crushing caused by roof collapse) appears to have occurred in association with the demolition of the property in the 1960s, although some earlier impacts may have been caused by the activities of individuals hired by the church in 1830 to "regulate" the vaults. Evidence also suggests that some rearrangement of the interments may have occurred in conjunction with repairs made to the vaults at some unknown time. Both of the northernmost vaults contained internal brick support columns, evidently installed to support failing ceilings, and the disposition of remains in these chambers may indicate that remains were moved in order to create space so that this work could be completed.

Despite the highly disturbed, jumbled nature of the vault contents, a total of 45 partially intact sets of skeletal remains representing discrete individual interments were able to be identified. These burial remains included adult men and women, children of varying ages, and infants, and represent one of only a handful of well-documented early-19th-century cemetery populations excavated within New York City. All of the recovered remains from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church are currently being examined and documented by Utica College's Osteology Laboratory, and will be reburied by the First Presbyterian Church of New York City once those studies are completed. A full report of the investigations and forensic analyses is currently in preparation.

## New Jersey

**Archaeology at Point Breeze, the Bonaparte Estate in Bordentown (submitted by Richard Veit):** Monmouth University's



summer 2007 field school took place at Point Breeze in Bordentown, NJ. It was directed by Richard Veit, Gerry Scharfenberger, Bill Schindler, and Michael Gall, with assistance from JoAnn Aiton, Sean Bratton, Angelica Dougherty, Allison Gall, Adam Heinrich, and Lauren Milideo. Sixty students participated in the field school, as well as numerous volunteers. The property, now owned by Divine Word Missionaries, was once the home of Joseph Bonaparte, the elder brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. Joseph, the former king of Spain and Naples, fled to America after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. He soon acquired several properties on the Delaware River. During Joseph's tenure (1816-1839), he transformed the 1,900-acre property into a magnificent estate. His palatial home, constructed between 1816 and 1817, housed the largest collection of fine art in North America, including paintings and sculptures, as well as the then-largest library in the United States. When his mansion was consumed by a destructive fire in 1820, he constructed a second imposing house less than a quarter mile away near the edge of his impressive estate. There, he converted an existing horse stable to serve as the core of the second mansion, which stood until 1850.

Bonaparte's passion was landscape architecture, and on his property he created one of the first picturesque landscapes in America. He drew from earlier Continental and Oriental models. Winding paths, carefully placed pieces of sculpture, scenic lookouts, a large belvedere tower, and exotic plantings graced the property. Due to its location on the main route from New York City to Washington, D.C., the house and property were visited by many of the leading lights of the time, including John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and the Marquis de Lafayette. Some visitors found it beautiful and delightful; others were disturbed by the lavish lifestyle of the former despot. In many ways, the exiled Joseph acted as a cultural attaché, entertaining visitors, loaning and showing artworks, and building gardens.

Today, roughly half of the property is wooded; the rest consists of manicured lawns and the Divine Word campus. Features from the Bonaparte era remain visible, including the foundations of several outbuildings associated with the second mansion, curious tunnel systems associated with the first and second mansions, a lake he constructed as part of his picturesque garden landscape, tree lines, and a ruined bridge.

The field school's principal goal was to determine if archaeological deposits associated with the first mansion (1817-1820) were still present on the property. Second,

we attempted to look for traces of a previous, 18th-century occupation by the Sayre family. Third, we hoped to see if prehistoric deposits associated with the nearby Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark extended south onto the Divine Word property. From a theoretical standpoint, our work was guided and informed by the theories of power and social control employed by historical archaeologists such as Mark Leone, who have studied early American gardens. Leone and others have argued that gardens were social statements created to highlight their builders' understanding of nature and hence man. We hypothesize that gardens, such as the massive Point Breeze gardens, were indeed created as social statements, but that they could be read by visitors in very different ways than their creators intended.

A total of 65 shovel test pits and 8 excavation units were dug over the course of the field school. Scattered prehistoric and historic artifacts were found across the entire area tested; however, plowing and landscaping had considerably altered the stratigraphy. Nevertheless, a small early Middle Woodland Native American component was identified in a swale that appears to have escaped the plow. Moreover, a large, deep cellar hole filled in the early 19th century was discovered during shovel testing. Measuring at least 50 feet wide and close to 100 feet long, it appears to be the remains of Joseph's first mansion. The cellar is filled with rubble, large chunks of burnt wood, and high-style artifacts dating from the early 19th century. Most of the artifacts relate to the architecture of the building. They include numerous broken brickbats, large quantities of mortar, worked stone, white-washed plaster (presumably from the building's foundation), white, gray, and variegated marble floor tiles, and mantle piece fragments. Carbonized fragments of floor joists and tongue-and-groove flooring were noted in one excavation unit. Hundreds of nails in many sizes were also recovered. Many were exceptionally well preserved. Window glass was also present in substantial quantities.

Nonarchitectural artifacts include large quantities of bottle glass, perhaps reflecting Joseph's nickname "Pepe Botellas" or Joe Bottles. Ceramics made up a relatively small portion of the collection and consisted primarily of highly decorated porcelain vessels. One noteworthy find was a refined earthenware plate, decorated with a transfer print and inscribed "Histoire Romaine" (Roman History). Small finds include clock parts, numerous mirror-glass fragments, pieces of picture frames, a thimble, and furniture hardware. Meal scraps were evidenced by chicken, cow, and pig bone, as

well as clam and oyster shells.

Four excavation units were used to sample the house-related deposits. Two of these uncovered foundation remains. A third revealed the robbed-out location of the foundation. Excavations revealed that the mansion was constructed on a thick, mortared-stone foundation, with internal mortared-brick partitions. It appears that after the fire, when the house was demolished, usable bricks, stones, and other building materials were salvaged from the ruins for reuse in the construction of the second mansion.

Some early materials, dating from the mid- to late 18th century, were also recovered. These likely relate to an earlier occupation of the property by Stephen Sayre, former High Sheriff of London. Although Bonaparte is known to have moved Sayre's house off the property, it appears that its foundation may have been incorporated into Joseph's first mansion.

Excavation at the site will continue this fall and next summer as we work to better determine the dimensions and configuration of the first mansion and identify associated features. The artifact assemblage reflects a massive and elaborately furnished structure, the primary function of which appears to have been entertainment, fitting for a man who took pleasure in entertaining friends, renowned artists, politicians, and foreign dignitaries.

The generous support of Divine Word Missionaries, Father Ray Lennon, the Descendants of the Founders of New Jersey, and Dr. Andrew Cosentino are gratefully acknowledged. The Cultural Resource Consulting Group and Richard Grubb and Associates graciously loaned field equipment to support the project. Site mapping was assisted by Bill Schindler, Sr.

**Mount Zion Cemetery, Swedesboro, Woolwich Township, Gloucester County (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.):** In 2006-2007, Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to the Historical and Educational Lodge-Hall Preservatory, Inc. (HELP) and with funding assistance from the Garden State Historic Preservation Trust Fund, produced a site preservation plan for the Mount Zion Cemetery, an African American burial ground associated with the Mount Zion A.M.E. Church on Garwin Road in Woolwich Township, Gloucester County, NJ. The plan presents a detailed account of the history of the cemetery, provides a conditions assessment of the cemetery plot and its gravestones, and offers recommendations for the management of this historic resource.

The date when the Mount Zion Cemetery was established remains unknown.

The Mount Zion A.M.E. Church, with which the cemetery is later associated, organized in the early 1830s, but the earliest burial in the cemetery which can be definitely documented is that of Mary Hoops who died in 1857 at the age of 18 years. The most recent documented burial is that of Hattie G. Jackson who died in 1931 at the age of 54 years. Analysis of historical data and gravestone inscriptions resulted in the identification of 72 individuals who are definitely known to have been buried in the cemetery. An additional 105 individuals have also been identified as being possibly, if not probably, buried here. All told, an estimated 200 to 300 burials are predicted to lie within the cemetery. A large number of the interments are of young children. At least 12 Civil War veterans are buried here.

The cemetery covers almost half an acre and measures approximately 150 feet east-west by 125 feet north-south. The lightly wooded plot contains 68 grave markers comprising mostly headstones, but also including several footstones, border markers, and one substantial monument to Joshua A. Smith, patriarch of a local African American family and a steward of the church. While most of the headstones are formal tablets with inscriptions, several consist of unmarked blocks of stone. In all, 38 of the 72 individuals known to be definitely interred in the cemetery are identifiable through gravestone inscriptions. Ground-penetrating radar survey within the cemetery limits recorded numerous subsurface anomalies, many of which may correlate with buried grave markers. Surface depressions may also indicate the locations of grave shafts.

**Long Pond Ironworks, West Milford Township, Passaic County (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.):** From 2005 to 2007 Hunter Research, Inc. and Holt Morgan Russell Architects, under contract to the Friends of Long Pond Ironworks, Inc. (FOLPI) and with funding assistance from the Garden State Historic Preservation Trust Fund, produced a site preservation plan for the Long Pond Ironworks, one of New Jersey's pre-eminent historic sites. The Long Pond Ironworks comprises a range of late-18th- through early-20th-century architectural and archaeological resources set deep within the densely wooded New Jersey Highlands. The Long Pond Ironworks site is owned by the State of New Jersey, administered by the New Jersey State Park Service and forms the core of the Long Pond Ironworks State Park, which is itself a part of Ringwood State Park. FOLPI works alongside the state park service and performs a vital role in helping to safeguard and promote the ironworks property. The Long Pond Ironworks Historic

District, which encompasses the resources addressed in this site preservation plan, is listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Long Pond Ironworks was established in the mid-1760s by a German ironmaster, Peter Hasenclever, acting on behalf of the London-based American Company. During the Revolutionary War the site was managed by Robert Erskine, geographer and surveyor-general for the Continental Army, and made an important contribution to the American war effort. The ironworks continued in operation throughout the first half of the 19th century, when it was mostly under the control of the Ryerson family. In 1853, the site entered into its final and most productive phase following its purchase by the Trenton Iron Company and development by Cooper, Hewitt & Company. During the Civil War Long Pond witnessed a dramatic surge in activity as the Cooper & Hewitt iron and steel empire expanded its operations to support the Union cause. In the immediate post-Civil War era, Pennsylvania's plentiful coal deposits lured the regional iron industry increasingly westward, and Long Pond's relative inaccessibility and small scale of operation obstructed its growth. The ironworks extinguished its furnace fires for the last time in 1882. Throughout its history of industrial production the ironworks was accompanied by a village community, which in the later 19th century took on the name of Hewitt.

The principal components of the Long Pond Ironworks Historic District today are: a ruined industrial core that contains imposing remains of blast furnaces, waterwheels, and other industrial buildings and features; and the remnants of the associated village of Hewitt and the community which preceded it, including several vacant residential buildings, a partially restored church, a store/post office (now a visitor center and museum) and numerous ruins and sites of buildings that are transitioning from architecture to archaeology. The village of Hewitt also contains two vacant, stabilized historic buildings relocated into the heart of the settlement in the late 1980s from their original sites that now lie beneath Monksville Reservoir. The ironworks district stretches north from the Greenwood Lake Turnpike upstream along the Wanaque River through wooded hilly terrain, occupying a fine natural setting that contributes substantively to the visitor experience.

Preserving the Long Pond Ironworks for the long term, as the site preservation plan makes plain, will be an extraordinarily challenging task that will require a strongly funded and well-coordinated effort led by the State of New Jersey and FOLPI. It will require an abundance of energy, patience,

and time from FOLPI and a clear, ongoing commitment of resources from the state, both sustained over a period of many years. The site preservation plan lays out an underlying philosophy for the preservation of the site as a whole, stressing the value of adaptive reuse of buildings that can still be rehabilitated as well as the need for stabilization and low-key interpretation of resources, while at the same time seeking to avoid overdevelopment and encouragement of inappropriate uses and vandalism. Using a framework of five functional zones, individual architectural and archaeological resources within the historic district are described, evaluated in terms of their current condition and suitability for preservation action, and then considered with regard to potential uses and preservation and interpretive treatments. The landscape of the district as a whole is also addressed in terms of visitor circulation, roads, trails, parking, fencing, and signage. Programmatic goals are offered for historic interpretation and environmental education, event hosting, and passive recreation.

The final section of the plan document presents a prioritized plan of action organized over a 15-year period in 5-year increments, with responsibilities provisionally assigned to FOLPI and the State of New Jersey. Approximate costs assigned to the various tasks identified in this action plan are daunting, but do reflect the immensity of the challenge ahead. Not all of the tasks may be feasible or affordable, but the overall plan can still serve as a framework for progress in a manner that respects the potential of this exceptional historic site.

**West State Street, Trenton, Mercer County (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.):** In the spring and summer of 2006, Hunter Research, Inc. carried out a program of archaeological monitoring and data recovery work in conjunction with recently completed security improvements along West State Street in front of the New Jersey State House. The security improvements were a capital project of the State of New Jersey Department of the Treasury, Division of Property Management and Construction. Archaeological investigations and documentation were required in this instance in compliance with the New Jersey State Register of Historic Places Act.

Archaeological monitoring involved the observation of various ground-disturbing operations by the project contractor. The relocation of a water main passing along West State Street in front of the State House resulted in the recovery of sections of an earlier abandoned water line. These remains consisted of a series of wooden pipes (or "water logs"), cast-iron couplings, and



wrought-iron bands, which are thought to date from no later than 1820, and perhaps as early as the 1790s, and were probably installed by the Trenton Water Works Company. Samples of the water logs, two couplings, and three bands are to be deposited with the Meredith Havens Fire Museum. Other monitoring activity recorded: evidence of grading deposits (containing late-19th-century ceramic waste from the Trenton potteries) related to the reconstruction of the State House following the fire of 1885; foundation remains of 127 and 129 West State Street, early- and mid-19th-century residential structures, respectively; the top of the brick arch of the Petty's Run culvert constructed ca. 1870; and part of the late-18th-century stone-arched bridge that carried West State Street over Petty's Run.

During the course of archaeological monitoring, substantial remains of the offices of the secretary of state and the clerk of the Supreme Court and a related brick-lined privy shaft were encountered in front of the east side of the West State Street façade of the state house. A limited program of archaeological data recovery was undertaken in late March and early April of 2006 to investigate and document these remains. The offices of the secretary of state and the clerk of the Supreme Court, New Jersey's first public office building, were constructed in 1795-1796 and remained in use until the mid-1840s. The overall 46 x 28-foot footprint of this one-story stuccoed stone building was documented and significant parts of the cellars at both ends of the buildings, along with the remains of at least one front entry stoop and one exterior basement entry, were found to survive. These remains have been preserved in situ and will shortly receive interpretive treatment at street level.

Some 45 feet to the rear of the office building, the remains of a brick-lined privy shaft were documented. This feature was identified as part of the state house necessary, a rest room facility erected in the summer of 1797 for the use of legislators and denizens of the office building. Other privy shafts and remains of the necessary may yet be found beneath and alongside the West State Street portico.

**Route 21 (McCarter Highway), Newark, Essex County (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.):** In early 2007, Hunter Research, Inc. concluded an extensive multiyear program of archaeological data recovery at several historical archaeological sites in downtown Newark, Essex County, NJ, in connection with the New Jersey Department of Transportation's recent reconstruction of a 2-mile segment of N.J. Route 21 (McCarter Highway). This work was

carried out in partial fulfillment of the stipulations of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed in 1998 between the Federal Highway Administration (New Jersey Division Office) and the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its related regulation 36CFR 800.5(E)(4).

The principal goal of the data recovery program was to gather, through archaeological excavation, archival study, and other means of research an appropriate level of information from four sites that would be impacted by the highway improvements. The four archaeological resources forming the subject of this data recovery all comprised mid-19th-century urban row properties ranged along Front and Ogden Streets, both predecessors of the modern Route 21 corridor in this riverfront section of the city. From north to south, these resources were: the Latimer property (historically 329 and 331 Ogden Street), a corner lot that contained a dwelling and a combination saloon and dwelling, both erected in the early 1860s; the Gisch properties (373, 375, 377, and 379 Ogden Street), three adjoining lots that contained four buildings (three dwellings and a combination saloon and dwelling), two of which were erected ca. 1849-1850 and two in the early 1860s; and the Van Wagenen and Nuttman properties (62 and 64 Front Street), two adjoining lots that were first developed in the late 1840s. All of these properties remained occupied into the 20th century; all had been pulled down by the early 1930s.

Archaeological data recovery focused on the backyards of the subject properties, where a variety of "shaft features" (cisterns, dry wells, wells, privies, and cesspits) survived to varying degrees and with a range of soil and artifact contents. A total of 15 shaft features were excavated at the eight street addresses, with particular attention being given to a complex sequence of nine backyard water supply and sewerage structures on the adjoining Van Wagenen and Nuttman properties. These latter structures, mostly built in the late 1840s and filled in around 1910, revealed evidence of modification interpreted as a response to a variety of factors, including flooding, changes in ownership and occupancy, and hookups to city water supply and sewerage systems in Front Street. Artifacts dated predominantly to the 1890s and the first decade of the 20th century, reflecting the later lower-middle class tenant usage of the properties while they were under the ownership of the neighboring Ballantine Brewery Company. In addition, a prolific collection of artifacts recovered from a privy shaft at 373 Ogden Street, one of the Gisch properties, revealed

evidence of the use of this property by its Irish-American and German-American owners and saloon patrons, again primarily of the lower middle class. Documentation and artifacts gathered from this data recovery project have been submitted to the New Jersey State Museum.

**Christoffel Vought Farm, Clinton Township, Hunterdon County (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.):** A cultural resource survey was carried out by Hunter Research, Inc. in 2005 for the Clinton Township Board of Education in connection with the construction of a proposed new middle school on Gray Rock Road in Clinton Township, Hunterdon County, NJ. The historic components lying within the proposed construction area are the Christoffel Vought Farm Site (28Hu550) comprised of the house, its related outbuildings, and the farm setting on Gray Rock Road. The property is a significant example of a German-American farmstead and was built by a prominent and active Loyalist, Christoffel Vought.

Extensive historical research undertaken for this project firmly connects the property with Johannes Christoffel Vought (1714-1809). Vought was of Palatinate German ancestry, was born in New Jersey, and was a prominent Loyalist during the Revolution. His family was one of approximately 45 to 50 German families who settled along the lower Raritan and Millstone River drainages in central New Jersey around 1714. In 1759 Christoffel Vought purchased 285 acres of land in the so-called Great Tract "in Lebanon [Township] near the Union Iron Works." Soon after he acquired the land, Christoffel Vought began to improve it and built the large stone house which still stands. He was of considerable standing in his local community: in 1763 he was elected to the council of the Zion German Lutheran Church and later became a church elder. In 1768 he was also appointed a Hunterdon County Road Commissioner.

This increasingly prosperous civic life was turned upside down by the American Revolution. Christoffel and John Vought found themselves unable to side with the rebel cause and held their ground as active Loyalists. They engaged in violent acts against local patriots and became widely known figureheads for the Loyalist resistance. Father and son fought with the Loyalist New Jersey Volunteers, and for these and other actions Christoffel's property was confiscated and sold in 1779, and his family forced into exile. By 1783 he and his family had joined many other Loyalists in Nova Scotia, but a few years later were able to return to their remaining property in Duanesburg, NY.

The stone house built by Christoffel Vought and the buildings of the farmstead were subjected to detailed survey as part of this investigation. The house is an example of the German bank-house type, reflecting Vought's continuing identification with his ethnic roots. The most notable decorative features of the house are the exceptionally rare molded-plaster ceilings contemporary with the house. These are German both in style and in method of construction and are of great cultural value.

The landscape and buildings on the property were analyzed in relation to cultural features expected at a regional German-American farmstead, and this assisted in the interpretation of foundations identified through archaeological testing. These farmsteads were conceptually and functionally divided into two spheres, the *hof*, for domestic and house-related functions and the *scheierhof*, the agricultural buildings and structures.

Another distinctive feature of German-American farming was meadow irrigation, used to encourage early and luxuriant grass growth by irrigating meadows from water channels off impoundments. There is strong evidence, both from the documentary and field evidence, that such a system was used here. It appears that a stone-lined channel situated immediately to the east of the house probably contained a water-control feature that would have raised the level of the water in the channel to the north of that point. Water would then have flowed through outlets in the east side of the channel, wetting the lands to the east.

Archaeological survey consisted of the excavation of 67 shovel tests at 20-foot intervals and 8 3-foot-square units, all placed within the core of the farmstead site. Overall, this testing suggested that there had been considerable displacement of 18th- and 19th-century strata, and landscaping of certain areas during the 20th century. Eighteenth-century material was concentrated around and to the south of the house, in the area of the *hof*, and coincided with the location of the foundations of two structures.

Immediately southwest of the house the northeast corner of a substantial stone foundation was exposed in one of the Phase II excavation units, and probing demonstrated that it extended under the retaining wall along Gray Rock Road. It seems likely that the structure predates the establishment of Gray Rock Road, and is probably 18th century in date. Although certainty is not possible on the basis of the work completed, it is probable that this structure was a summer kitchen, a common feature of German-American farms.

Southeast of the house a second substantial foundation, this time for a base-

ment structure approximately 12 x 14 feet in extent with stucco interior walls, was located on the northern edge of the cultivated field. The character of the foundation, its location, the presence of a domestic yard surface, and surviving analogs suggest that this is an example of an ancillary house, often used for relatives or parents on these farmsteads. If interpreted correctly, these two structures confirm the strongly German character of the Vought farmstead.

It was concluded that the Christoffel Vought Farm is significant under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D. Recommendations were made for the protection of the house and farmstead during the construction of the new school, for documentation of the farm, and for its longer-term preservation as an historic resource.

**"Remarkable for His Industry—William Richards, Trade & Manufactory in Revolutionary Trenton" (Exhibit at the Old Barracks, Trenton, New Jersey, 2007-08) (submitted by Hunter Research, Inc.):** With the assistance of the New Jersey Historical Commission, the New Jersey Department of Transportation, and Hunter Research, Inc., the Old Barracks Museum in Trenton, NJ, has assembled an exhibit based on the business and manufacturing activities of William Richards, a Philadelphia merchant who established various commercial and industrial facilities on the banks of the Delaware River in Trenton's port community of Lambertton. Among Richards' operations were a fishery and fish-processing plant, a stoneware pottery manufactory, a cooperage, a commercial bakery, and a store. Artifacts recovered from archaeological data recovery and monitoring operations undertaken in conjunction with the Route 29 reconstruction project form a large part of the exhibit, while archaeological and archival research provide the basis for many other displays. For further detail, visit: <[www.barracks.org/programs/gallery](http://www.barracks.org/programs/gallery)>.

## U.S.A.-SOUTHEAST

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### North Carolina

**Investigations at Reed Mine and Rose Hill (submitted by Thomas E. Beaman, Jr., RPA, Tar River Archaeological Research):** In 1799, half a century before gold was discovered in California, the first authenticated discovery of gold in the U.S. occurred at Reed Gold Mine, located in what is now Cabarrus County near Charlotte, NC. The search for gold continued for more than a

century at the Reed Mine, until all underground mining activity on the property ceased in 1912. In December 1971, this land was acquired by the State of North Carolina, and designated as a State Historic Site.

Since that time, a number of archaeological projects have mined the past of this historic site, all designed towards development and interpretation for public visitation. Excavations have taken place at the 19th-century mill house (including the associated boiler pit and chimney), whim house and blacksmith shop on Upper Hill, an early-20th-century stamp mill on Middle Hill, and many isolated locations around the property associated with the construction of a visitor center and parking facilities. These projects yielded 25 artifact collections, which are presently housed at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology Research Center (OSARC) in Raleigh.

As part of a cooperative partnership between the Division of State Historic Sites and Properties and OSARC, from March to June 2007 a comprehensive inventory of archaeological materials from Reed Gold Mine was created under the direction of Dr. Billy L. Oliver, RPA, Director of OSARC. Archaeologist Tom Beaman, RPA, provided laboratory supervision, ably assisted by Amanda Bullman (OSARC) and North Carolina State University graduate student Chris Musto. Dick Webb, Nancy Webb, Ron Downes, and Judy Ambrose, all experienced volunteers from the Coe Foundation for Archaeological Research (CFAR), were contracted as laboratory technicians to assist with this undertaking. With guidance and direction, plus additional assistance from other CFAR volunteers and students from several local colleges and universities, the numerous artifacts from the different archaeological projects were proficiently cataloged and repackaged in modern archival materials. Imaging specialist Gary Knight, retired SBI and CCBI agent, assisted by Randolph Community College intern Hamilton Chesson, photographed significant, unique, and representative artifacts encountered during this process. Bullman and Musto also provided invaluable technical assistance during the project with the data entry of the thousands of artifact records. Musto additionally provided conservation assessments and treatment for many of the metal artifacts.

As a result of the efforts of these individuals, these collections—42,163 artifacts in total—were reinventoried and repackaged in modern archival materials. While many of these artifacts were identified as relating to industrial functions of the various locations around the site, the single largest artifact class identified was construction fasteners. An impressive total of



13,998 nails and nail fragments were cataloged from these various collections, comprising almost one-third of the entire sum of artifacts.

In addition to insuring safe, long-term preservation for these collections, this collection also made readily apparent the almost exclusive industrial focus of previous investigations at Reed Gold Mine. Though many locations of miners' camps and cabins, as well as the residences of different owners of the Reed property, are known through historical research, virtually none have been documented by archaeological research. While this was a suggested topic of future research on the property, for the present the tremendous benefit of this cooperative project is the availability of the artifact data to future researchers who wish to continue to mine the past of this State Historic Site.

Last year Peace College, a four-year women's college in Raleigh, added anthropology as its newest undergraduate major. As part of the expanded curriculum for this new major, this summer Peace sponsored its first archaeological field school. Dr. Billy Oliver (an Adjunct Assistant Professor of North Carolina State University) served as principal investigator and Tom Beaman (Tar River Archaeological Research) as field director. Seven students, as well as Peace anthropology professors Dr. Laura Vick and Dr. Vinnie Melomo, took part in this educational exercise that combined instruction in American historical archaeology and southeastern archaeological excavation techniques.

The location chosen for this inaugural archaeological field school was Rose Hill (31FK73\*\*), a 19th-century plantation site in Franklin County near Louisburg. Built by plantation owner Lark Fox in 1803, the main residence was a transitional Georgian-Federal structure. Later owners oversaw improvements to the main house around 1840, in the 1880s, and again around 1910. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this residence and its landscape, which includes several extant antebellum-era outbuildings, are undergoing extensive restorations by owners Joe and Sonya Webb. More information on the history of the site and restoration photos can be seen at <http://www.timberlakeweddings.com>.

The excavations focused primarily in the area of the outbuildings and were designed to determine whether the structures were in their original location or an orientation that faces the more recent main road. Three large units were placed around the structure identified as the ca. 1840 kitchen. While artifact analysis is still pending, the fieldwork suggests this structure is on its

original site and axis. Preliminary interpretations indicate the kitchen had a swept front yard and a wooden chimney that was pulled down before being replaced with the extant stone-and-brick chimney. Four exploratory units in the area south of the kitchen revealed evidence of another structure in the form of burned clay from a former chimney base. More investigations are needed to determine the function and orientation of this structure. Finally, one exploratory unit placed beside the original 1803 residence revealed evidence of past ornamental plantings and suggests the front porch was constructed at the same time as the main house.

Rose Hill proved to be an excellent instructional laboratory for learning the techniques of archaeological investigations. Additional education opportunities for the students took the form of discussions and participation involving members of the Coe Foundation for Archaeological Research (CFAR), as well as Paul Mohler and Shane Peterson of NCDOT, who volunteered their time to assist in these excavations and talk about opportunities for students following graduation in the archaeological field. This first field school was a success, and is likely to become the first of many for future anthropology majors at Peace College.

**Sprott Family Cemetery (31MK1081) (submitted by Hugh B. Matternes, New South Associates):** In March 2007, construction workers digging a basement for a new wing of the CMC Mercy Hospital in Charlotte, NC, encountered five steatite grave markers in a disturbed 20th-century fill. An examination of the find site by New South Associates archaeologists determined that no graves were present; however, the watchful eyes of alerted construction workers detected human remains in an undisturbed context nearby. Grave stone inscriptions recorded the deaths of members of the Sprott and Barnet families in the 1770s. Historical documentation revealed that these and other families, including the McKnights, Bingham, and Peels had developed a small burial ground in a wooded corner of the Sprott family property holdings during the mid- to late 18th century. This cemetery's presence can be traced until at least the turn of the 20th century; however, it was believed destroyed by urban development over the course of the last century.

Excavation and recovery by New South Associates revealed the presence of no less than 13 graves containing mostly adults. Skeletal preservation was extremely poor. There were numerous cupreous straight pin stains and fragments and no other personal effects, indicating that the dead were probably buried in burial shrouds. Nar-

row hexagonal and rectangular grave pits contained hexagonal stains, wrought-iron nails, and blunt-tipped screws revealing the use of hexagonal coffins as burial receptacles. The cemetery contained the remains of one of Charlotte's founding fathers, Thomas Sprott. Sprott's remains unfortunately could not be positively identified. Many of Sprott's kinsmen still reside in the Charlotte/Mecklenburg County Metroplex, presenting opportunities for interaction between the archaeologists and direct descendants. Under the directorship of Mr. Bill Merritt, Senior Project Manager, Carolinas Healthcare granted family members access to the excavations; they were provided with first-hand opportunities to learn how cemeteries reveal important aspects of their past that are not addressed in historical or genealogical texts. A positive collaboration between Carolinas Healthcare and the descendant community resulted in a rein-



*Nathan Mountjoy and Jonathan Flood reveal 18th-century lifeways to descendant family members at the Sprott Family Cemetery.*

terment ceremony at Steele Creek Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, NC among other 18th-century members of the Sprott, Bingham, McKnight, and Barnet families. The service, witnessed by over 200 visitors, was also attended by such dignitaries as South Carolina Congressman John Spratt, a descendant of Thomas Sprott, and Hon. Mike Easley, governor of North Carolina. Chris Espenshade of New South Associates served as the principal investigator for the project.

## Georgia

**Old School Cemetery, Washington, Georgia (submitted by Hugh B. Matternes, New South Associates):** In the City of Washington, as part of Georgia's Main Street Program (an initiative to realize and promote the city's historic and cultural resources) New South Associates addressed a landscape feature known locally as the Old School Cemetery. The Old School Cemetery is a 7.7-acre informal cemetery, used by the African American community as a burial area alternative to church, family, and the more economically restrictive Resthaven cemeteries. A search of historical documentation failed to identify any records of the cemetery. It appears to have been established in the late 19th century and saw sporadic use throughout the 20th century. Over the last few generations, the cemetery had fallen into disrepair, requiring survey, inventorying, and mapping to take an archaeological approach. Working with local community groups, including Boy Scout Troop 34, brush was systematically trimmed back to reveal the cemetery's boundaries. Several hundred unmarked graves were identified by the presence of surface depressions or through probing. The entire cemetery tract was digitally mapped revealing an assemblage of no less than 1730 interments, many of whom were placed in terraced family plots, down the side of a gentle slope. Living descendants of those buried in the Old School Cemetery were interviewed not only to determine who was present in some of the unmarked graves, but also to learn about the funerary traditions followed by the burying community. When cross-referenced with recorded surface features and recorded African American funerary traditions, a rich mosaic of life among 20th-century rural and blue-collar African American communities emerged. The City of Washington plans to use the information collected by this project to develop this unique cultural landmark as an open-air interpretive park. Dr. Joe Joseph of New South Associates served as the principal investigator for the project.

**"Collectors and Detectors: Reconstructing the Cavalry Skirmish at Brown's Mill" (submitted by Wm. Matthew Tankersley, New South Associates):** In February and March of 2007, New South Associates, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of the Battle of Brown's Mill site, located south-east of Newnan, GA. The battle consisted of a cavalry skirmish between Union forces under the command of General Edward M. McCook and Confederate forces led by General Joseph Wheeler in July of 1864. The survey was conducted on the behalf

of the Planning and Zoning Department of Coweta County, and was also funded in part by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), an initiative of the National Park Service.

The primary goal of the archaeological study was to establish the core area in which the conflict was fought and the battle's extent. An understanding of troop movements into and out of the field of battle was needed and would be realized through the identification of particular battle-related artifacts. Specifically, the survey sought to identify the location of the Union cannon battery. It is this element of the battle that most of the historic accounts revolved around. Additionally, the munitions carried by individual Union regiments were unique to each group. Therefore, the locations of dropped or spent rounds could be attributed to a specific subgroup of troops within the battle. In addition to the unique ammunition signature, another element working in our favor was the fact that historic accounts placed the Union cannons near a cabin or church during the battle. Once these resources could be located, the accounts of the battle could be oriented in geographic space. In practice, achieving these objectives would prove to be a search for the proverbial needle in the haystack, one that had been rummaged through, scattered, and piled again for the next searcher.

The impact of agricultural activity is always a factor on archaeological sites in the Georgia Piedmont, and the Battle of Brown's Mill was no exception. However, the impact of Civil War artifact collectors far outweighed the effect of plowing over the years. The field survey consisted of examination of 10 landforms that potentially served as battery locations during the battle. Systematic metal detector survey and shovel test pit excavation produced no battle-related items on any of the landforms examined. The paucity of cultural material was a testament to the effect collectors had on the site starting as early as the late 1960s. Only one artifact found could be directly attributed to the Battle of Brown's Mill, and it was located in a drainage ditch outside the primary areas of investigation.

A Civil War-period house site was discovered on a landform central to the battle and served as a starting point for interpretation, but an understanding of the battle would have to come from sources other than artifact finds. Local relic collectors had compiled a sketch map of the locations and types of finds they had made over the years at Brown's Mill. This information was then transferred into a GIS format and projected onto a USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. The spatial data concerning the collectors' finds

was also overlaid onto historic maps and aeriels to discern significant activity areas and potential routes through the battle that were no longer present. Additionally, infrared image analysis conducted by Dr. Bill Drummond of the Georgia Institute of Technology supplemented the project effort by identifying the remnants of significant trails in and out of the project area. Interviews with current and former collectors were also conducted to compile as much information as possible and provided the most well-informed interpretation possible, given the site's complicated history.

Despite the impact of agriculture and years of collecting the events of July 1864 could be understood archaeologically, through an investigation that coordinated data from numerous sources. The use of GIS spatial data analysis as a framework to organize information drawn from archaeological fieldwork, local residents, and the past as well as the current landscape proved to be an invaluable tool in the interpretation of the Battle of Brown's Mill. Though a skirmish of this kind leaves less of an archaeological signature than more organized battles and much of its defining cultural material was displaced by continual land use and collecting, the reconstruction provided insight into the events that unfolded. Without the stewardship of Sandra Parker, of the Coweta County Planning Department, and the input of David Evans, a local Civil War historian, the goals of the project would not have been realized. With additional guidance from Kristen McMasters of the ABPP, New South Associates, Inc. was able to develop an interpretation at this significant cavalry battle. New South Associates' effort was conducted by Archaeologist Wm. Matthew Tankersley, Principal Investigator Chris Espenshade, and Project Manager J. W. Joseph.

**Studying Tenancy in Randolph County, GA (submitted by Jennifer Azzarello, New South Associates, Inc.):** The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) and New South Associates, Inc. conducted archaeological investigations at Site 9RH41 in Randolph County. The investigations involved four tenant houses that are still standing and reflect remnants of a small part of the tenant community that once existed there on the 1,200-acre farm. The investigations were conducted by Natalie Adams and Jennifer Azzarello of New South Associates, and administered by Teresa Lotti of GDOT as part of mitigation efforts for planned improvements to U.S. 27. Important components of the study were an oral history survey, architectural evaluation, and a public outreach program.

Archaeological investigations focused



on generating data on refuse disposal patterns, temporal differences, consumer choice, status, and subsistence. Through intensive shovel testing, the sheet middens were located around the tenant houses. Once the middens were defined, test units were excavated to sample them systematically. Excavations included mechanical removal of overburden at each site to glean additional information on front and rear yard activities. The data collected from the midden excavations are currently being evaluated and will be presented in a report for GDOT. The study also included interviewing residents of Randolph County who had experienced life on tenant farms. The interviews focused on the daily activities, the community, and the work arrangement of tenant farmers. The information gained from the interviews will provide valuable insight into the interpretation of data from the archaeological excavations.

As part of the project New South and GDOT created a public outreach program for local elementary schools. Jennifer Az-zarello and Sadhana Singh of New South Associates took part in after-school programs and made presentations to local Girl Scout councils in southwest Georgia. Each Girl Scout answered simple questions about themselves, then paired up to share their information with each other in an interview format. They were sent home with the same questions and a waiver, asked to interview a member of their family, and later presented what they learned to the group. In the end the girls learned a great deal about oral history, history of the area, and their families. Much of the information learned from the interviews will be applied to the interpretation of consumer choice in material culture.

New South is currently in the process of preparing the report of investigations for GDOT and is expected to have valuable information to contribute to tenant studies in the southeast U.S. and Georgia.

**Survey of High Point Plantation (9MC66) (submitted by Nick Honerkamp):** The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (UTC) recently completed a four-week survey of High Point Plantation (9MC96) on Sapelo Island, GA. This research was supported by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the UTC Institute of Archaeology. Located at the north end of Sapelo, the site was probably first occupied in the British colonial period by Patrick McKay. In 1791 the island was purchased by the Société de Sapelo, a group of wealthy investors who wished to avoid the unpleasantness of the Terror during the French Revolution. Their attempts to live together in a communal house at High Point and

turn a profit from agricultural pursuits were resounding failures after just three years. Eventually Jean de Berard Mocquet Montalet, another French expatriate, acquired the barely functional plantation and lived there until his death in 1814. After that a series of absentee landlords sporadically farmed the site until the Postbellum period, when Northern businessman John Griswold built a tabby-block foundation frame house at High Point in 1866 (Figure 1). His efforts at turning a profit also failed, and the site was essentially abandoned after 1870.

A UTC archaeological field school under the direction of Dr. Nicholas Honerkamp carried out the survey. A total of 101 half-meter survey units were excavated on a systematic 20-meter grid. All survey units were dug to sterile and screened using 1/4-in. mesh. An aggressive field laboratory allowed real-time feedback concerning temporally sensitive artifacts. Besides the survey, limited test-



FIGURE 2. Corner tabby foundations at High Point. Facing south; scale in 10 cm zones.

ing of a possible well near the Griswold ruins was carried out. Finally, in cooperation with the Sapelo Island Library, the UTC team presented the results of the archaeological research as part of an "Archaeology Day" event.

Ten features were identified in the survey. Besides the well and a natural disturbance, tabby foundation elements were noted in seven different areas of the site (Figure 2). A total of five faience sherds and a fragment of delftware in addition to two French blade gunflints were found, and this material no doubt relates to the site's "French Connection." Other notable artifacts include a portion of a pewter spoon, brass furniture tacks, an iron hoe, and a faceted



FIGURE 1. Griswold House tabby-block foundations. Facing northeast.

green glass bead. Small amounts of prehistoric pottery were also noted. The shaft of the well was excavated to a depth of 1 m below surface, and no ceramic types earlier than whiteware were recovered from this context. Time limitations prevented deeper testing of this "late" well, which is probably associated with the Griswold occupation.

Artifact identification, analysis and conservation, and a final report will be completed in the fall of 2007 at UTC's Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology. The final report will focus on a comparison of the High Point material remains and those of Chocolate Plantation (9MC96), which UTC surveyed last year using an identical methodology. The survey report will be incorporated in DNR's cultural resource management plan for Sapelo, and will guide future research at the site. Based on the survey methodology applied at Chocolate and High Point, another UTC field school is anticipated for next summer to investigate a third plantation on Sapelo Island.

## U.S.A.-PACIFIC WEST

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## California

**Archaeological Data Recovery at the Former Santa Barbara I Manufactured Gas Plant (submitted by Kholood Abdo-Hintzman, Applied Earthworks Inc.):** Archaeological excavations in the city of Santa Barbara have revealed physical evidence of colonization, acculturation, urbanization, and industrialization in the central coast region of California. Reflected in the archaeological record are early colonial land use of the environment; changing land use strategies during the Spanish, Mexican, and

American struggle for coastal dominance; residential expansion and site urbanization during the Victorian era; industrialization in the form of construction of a gas-manufacturing plant; civic improvement with the establishment of the Santa Barbara Historical Society; and modern environmental cleanup through site remediation. Southern California Edison Company's final Remedial Action Plan (RPA) at the site of a former manufactured gas plant required the removal of contaminated soil surrounding the Historical Society Museum in downtown Santa Barbara, CA. Contamination resulted from many years of storage and manufacture of gas at the plant built in 1875 and abandoned by 1907.

The Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) site (CA-SBA-3505H) is approximately 0.75 mi. northwest of the Pacific Ocean and approximately 1.0 mi. south of the Santa Ynez Mountain Range. First investigated when remediation was proposed in 1999, CA-SBA-3505H is now known to have contained archaeological deposits from presidio times, the period of Hispanic transition, the Victorian era, and the advent of industrialization. Significant archaeological features were first identified during construction monitoring associated with the combined Phase I/II remediation of the Santa Barbara I MGP undertaken in 2002. Archaeological deposits were found in four distinct areas of the site. Mission-era midden was identified in front of the Santa Barbara Historical Museum along De la Guerra Street. Additional colonial midden deposits and Victorian-era structural remains were exposed within the Cooley Lot, located 16.4 ft. (50 m) south of De la Guerra Street. Two Victorian privies were found beneath the paved parking area and at the back margin of the Cooley Lot, while Hispanic-era deposits were found in the lower courtyard north of the Historic and Covarrubias adobes. These structures have been onsite since 1918 and 1923 respectively. MGP-related features dating to the late 19th to early 20th century were found throughout the museum property.

Historical artifacts indicate that the current location of the museum property has been in use since the establishment of the Santa Barbara Presidio ca. 1782. While the presidio was founded as a military outpost, it also offered living quarters for soldiers and their families. By the late 1780s the presidio served as a trading station, a supply depot, and a religious center for settlers, making it the focal point of residential activity in Santa Barbara. With the steady increase of the population and the completion of all presidio buildings, new construction was limited to outside the presidio compound. In 1795, the first adobe was built approximately 50 ft. from

the south corner of the quadrangle. As the pueblo grew more structures appeared and soon Presidio Avenue developed west of the compound.

An organic midden was exposed in front of the museum. At the base of what appears to be a ditch was a fired-clay lens, perhaps the result of clearing brush and or construction of an irrigation channel. Upon abandonment of this ditch in the 1790s to early 1800s, domestic fill accumulated rapidly including abundant faunal remains, low-fired earthenware, and fragments of imported ceramics. Brownware and Mexican earthenware dominated this fill deposit, although majolica was found in moderate amounts, and Chinese porcelain and British refined earthenware were recovered in small quantities. Also found were chipped stone debitage, worked bone, steatite-bowl fragments, and shell disc and glass beads. The midden-filled feature is located across the street from the main entrance of the presidio. The presence of military items such as hardware, imported gunflints, buttons, and lead for musket balls suggests an association with the presidio soldiers. This association might be indirect via residents who lived along Presidio Avenue and worked within the presidio walls.

The Spanish midden in the Cooley Lot yielded artifacts recovered from two areas of tejas concentration dating to the 1790s to 1810s. The artifacts recovered from the bone-filled midden that lies above this early horizon appears to date to the 1830s.

The Covarrubias adobe was built between 1817 and 1818. Don Carrillo built the house following his marriage to Concepcion, sister of Pio Pico, the Spanish governor. The house gained importance in 1846 when it was occupied as the capitol of Alta California in the year preceding the collapse of Mexican rule. Jose Maria Covarrubias, secretary to Pico, married Don Carrillo's daughter Maria in 1853 and the adobe became their home. It was at that time it became known as Casa Covarrubias. Initially, two features were found in the lower courtyard and are associated with the Covarrubias adobe and dated to the 1840s to 1850s. The features likely represent a cleanout episode as new family members moved into the house.

With the Covarrubias as a backdrop, the gas plant was built and the Cooley house was erected. The first municipal lighting program went into effect two years after the founding of the Santa Barbara Gas Light Company in 1872. The oldest brick-foundation remnants of the plant were found in the museum parking lot. At that time, the gas works consisted of a retort house and purifying room, a gas holder, a coal house, and an office/storage building. Later-pe-

riod MGP features were found throughout the project area. Artifacts dating from the operation of the plant included large metal gears, paving blocks, and glass insulators.

The Cooley house was built around 1875 on the northwestern side of Block 191. This structure was built immediately west of the gas plant during its early years of operation. It was originally a two-story frame dwelling, constructed with a front-facing gable and porch. By 1892, a one-story wing had been added to the east elevation and the porch had been extended. Two years after building the house, Edward Gillett sold the property to Henry Emigh. Emigh and his family resided in the house until 1887, when they sold it to Vincent Leyva Feliz. The Leyva family and daughter Mary Cooley owned the property until 1960s. Archaeological evidence suggested that the property was linked to the gas plant.

The Victorian privies and remnants of an auto garage were found in association with the Cooley house. The pit features were filled in 1907 and the garage built in the 1930s.

In 2006-2007 Applied Earthworks conducted archaeological monitoring and data recovery at CA-SBA-3505H during the final phase of site remediation. A number of testing units were excavated in the front of the museum area, exposing more of the Spanish midden associated with the presidio. In the lower courtyard four additional features were exposed, including a Hispanic-era large pit feature (a possible well) and three privies believed to be associated with the Covarrubias adobe. A large collection of ceramics was retrieved from the lower courtyard adobe features. Ceramics consisted predominantly of transfer-printed vessels, hand-painted pearlware vessels, brownware, redware, and Asian porcelains. Also found were personal items such as jewelry and women's and children's shoes. The noticeable large amount of flooring and roofing tiles from the large pit feature is suggestive of a cleanup and reconstruction phase associated with the Covarrubias adobe. The refuse pit features were re-excavated during the 2006-2007 investigation in the Pitman property located north of the Cooley house. The date of these features is still being determined.

The analysis and research of CA-SBA-3505H cultural material collected in 2006 and 2007 is ongoing, and is likely to yield more evidence of the different phases of historical development reflecting the multifaceted character of Santa Barbara today. Most revealing in this analysis are the contemporary British ceramic marked vessels and transfer-print patterns, reflecting the wide variety of imported commodities available to Santa Barbara's first citizens.



## Nevada

**Fort Ruby Passport in Time Testing Project (submitted by Lou Ann Speulda-Drews, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Karen Kumiega, U.S.D.A. Forest Service):** Located in northeastern Nevada, Ruby Valley has a lush marsh and grasslands flanked by high rugged mountains and dry uplands. The Overland Stage and Mail Service, carrying both passengers and mail, crossed the southern end of Ruby Valley en route to California. The stage service along with increasing numbers of emigrants traveling through the region caused conflicts with Native Americans over limited resources. Military protection for travelers and property along the stage route was deemed necessary and the southern end of Ruby Valley was chosen as the site of a fort. Fort Ruby was established on 4 September 1862.

A few palisade log buildings were quickly constructed that first fall to protect the men from winter weather. Over time, more substantial officers' housing, barracks, a hospital, and a quartermaster's office were constructed around a parade ground. Soldiers stationed there complained of the rough quarters and monotonous duty at the remote station.

In 1869 the transcontinental railroad was completed, transporting mail and passengers more swiftly than the stage. Fort Ruby was no longer needed to protect the stage and in April 1869 the fort was officially closed and its buildings sold to local ranchers who moved them off the site. Since 1869 the site has been heavily impacted by development of a ranch, a fishing resort, and a trailer park.

Today, the fort area straddles the boundary between the Forest Service, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (FS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge (FWS). Management of the historic site is shared between the agencies and we have joined together to conduct a testing program to provide information for the management and interpretation of the site.

Passport In Time (PIT) is a Forest Service heritage program offering opportunities for volunteers to participate in preservation projects working alongside professionals. Supervision is supplied by FS and FWS archaeologists. The Fort Ruby PIT Project was initiated in 2005 with Passport in Time volunteers, the Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge's Youth Conservation Corps crew, and volunteers from the local community. A second week-long project was sponsored in 2007 with 11 volunteers.

In 2005 we placed 27 1 x 1 m test units over a large area, looking for subsurface

indications of the fort. We collected more than 4,000 artifacts, nearly half of which related to Native American use of the site. Eight diagnostic projectile points were recovered, suggesting use back 4500 years, while several pieces of Western Shoshone brownware ceramics indicate historic occupation.

Based on the results of the initial fieldwork, we focused our attention in 2007 on a smaller area and excavated 53 1 x 1 m units in a more intensive block style, opening up a larger surface area. We collected about 4400 artifacts which are currently being analyzed.

The primary goals of the project focused on identifying the location of the officers' row of housing and finding material culture indicative of the lives of the officers and their families. The nature of the interaction between the military and the local Native Americans who camped nearby is also an important research question.

Evidence of the fort buildings was discovered, including a privy, two palisade wall buildings, several charcoal-stained pit features, and many artifacts relating to the fort-era occupation. Machine-cut nails and window glass were found in abundance with the upright posts. The posts are remnants of the palisade-style architecture associated with the earliest building phase at the fort. The upright logs were probably cut when the buildings were sold, leaving only the below-grade portion. A stone base to a chimney was also located in conjunction with the upright logs, providing clear evidence of the end of one building. The building's construction style and orientation appears to match the northernmost building in an 1868 photograph of the officers' housing. Analysis of the artifacts collected from this building is just beginning.

Both higher-status goods and items relating to women and children were found in the officers' housing area, including a porcelain doll's head, several black dress buttons, etched-glass tableware, and white earthenware and ironstone tableware (soup tureen lid). Based on records, we know that women were present in 1864 with the Nevada Volunteer Infantry which was garrisoned at Fort Ruby, and there is the additional evidence of a photograph of a woman



FIGURE 1. Fort Ruby 2007 PIT Crew (FWS 2007-07-03:127.jpg).



FIGURE 2. Fort Ruby's Officers Row, 1868. Palisade building on the right was located during PIT project 2007. (Photo by Timothy O'Sullivan; courtesy of Special Collections, University of Reno-Nevada Library #1510B.)

in a black dress sitting on the porch of the commanding officer's house. The records do not identify the women at the fort, nor do we have diaries from the occupants.

Other items recovered are consistent with an 1860s military post: military buttons; ammunition such as percussion caps and minie balls; plain white earthenware and ironstone; and mold-blown alcohol and panel patent-medicine bottles.

The Passport in Time program recruits nationwide through a Web site (<[www.passportintime.com](http://www.passportintime.com)>). Our volunteers came from as far away as New York and Georgia, with several veterans of the 2005 project returning. By joining forces and sharing staff time, supplies, and equipment, the FS and FWS succeeded in gathering valuable information with the assistance of hardworking volunteers.

# A Thirty-Year Perspective on the Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project, Western Colorado

Steven G. Baker, President, Centuries Research, Inc., Montrose, Colorado

It was nearly 33 years ago that I departed from the University of South Carolina for the then “historical archaeology wilds” of the San Juan Mountains of western Colorado. By that time I had spent several years working as an historical archaeologist in Canada, Georgia, and South Carolina. It seemed the opportune time for me to “go west, young man.” I hoped to pit the method and theory of historical archaeology I had learned back in the “heartland” during the late 60s and early 70s against the then-unexplored potential offered by the 19th-century Victorian mining-derived resource base of Colorado.

It proved to be a very long uphill battle to establish historical archaeology in Colorado and I found that funding for such efforts here was especially hard to come by. Accordingly, until recently very little substantive historical archaeology has been undertaken in Colorado, relative to the late-19th-century European American resource base, by me or anyone else. Over the years I found myself doing all kinds of archaeology other than that which lured me here in the first place. That situation has lately begun to change dramatically in our Centennial State through the efforts of the few historical archaeologists who have sought to establish their specialty here and a shift in the bureaucracy’s view of the profession. The latter change was, in no small measure, brought about by Colorado’s visionary State Archaeologist, Dr. Susan Collins, and her fine staff at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at the Colorado Historical Society.

This sea change in the perception of historical archaeology was recently memorialized in the volume *Colorado History: A Context for Historical Archaeology* (Cassells 2007) published by the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists with very significant financial help from our State Historic Fund. *Colorado History* comprehensively outlines the growth and current status of historical archaeology in Colorado. A brief article by Baker, Smith, and Sullenberger-Fry (2007) in this volume and another recently published in *Southwestern Lore* by Baker (2006) focus on the mining settlements and their associated American

Victorian cultural tradition which are so prominent among our state’s cultural resources. These referenced sources should be consulted for further information on the evolution and overall current status of historical archaeology in Colorado.

Although I moved to Colorado primarily to concentrate on the American Victorian cultural context (Baker 1978a, 1978b, 1983, 1999, 2006), a major portion of my career over the past 30-plus years has been focused on the historical archaeology and ethnohistory of Colorado’s Ute-speaking Native Americans. These peoples are commonly referred to simply as “the Utes” and they alone of the Native American peoples currently residing in Colorado have inhabited the region since prehistoric times. After I had been in Colorado for just a short time it became apparent to me that virtually nothing was known about the archaeology of the Ute People and what historical information was available was very limited and badly out of date.

The vicinity of Montrose in the Uncompahgre River valley of west-central Colorado (Figures 1 and 2), where I elected to settle, had been a focal point in the late prerule history of the prominent Uncompahgre (aka Sabaguana) and Tabeguache Bands as well as the Ute People generally. While the major sites associated with the events of the 1870s and early 1880s were commonly mentioned in relation to popularized Ute and Colorado history, their locations were virtually unknown. Largely because of cultural erasure/amnesia the identities, nature, and locations of these places had been effectively purged from local historical tradition; Coloradoans did not want to be reminded of the not-so-aboveboard dealings the American public, the State of Colorado, and the Office of Indian Affairs had with the Ute People. The very ephemeral archaeologi-

cal record of the hunting and gathering Ute Peoples themselves had been cast in individual nuclear family households which focused on tipi and conical stick shelters (aka “wickiups”). When I began work in the Uncompahgre River valley there was not even an elementary baseline of archaeological data for the Utes’ former presence on the landscape of Colorado, and some archaeologists actually believed none could ever be developed.

The Utes, however, as one of the last free-roaming Native American groups in the lower 48 states figured very prominently in the history of Colorado and left behind uncounted multitudes of small household sites. Until they ceded away the mineral-rich San Juan Mountains in the southwest corner of the state in 1873, only a few thousand Ute speakers occupied a reservation of some 40,000 square miles. This stretched from the continental divide west to Utah and from the New Mexico border northward nearly to Wyoming. I was simply stunned by the lack of information regarding the former Ute presence in this vast area.

In Georgia and South Carolina I had been deeply involved with Native American ethnohistory and archaeology and quickly came to appreciate the unsung potential offered by Colorado’s Ute context. Accordingly, I resolved to include them among the highest priorities in the public archaeology



FIGURE 1. Aerial overview of the Uncompahgre Valley. The small arrow indicates the site of the Second Los Pinos Agency at photo left. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)



outreach efforts of the then newly formed Centuries Research, Inc. I founded the corporation in 1977 as a 501-C-3 nonprofit archaeological research institution. The Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project (UVUP) evolved from that early commitment and over the past 30 years has done much to advance the history and archaeology of the Ute People and re-enfranchise them with their homeland. It has also played a prominent role in the growth of historical archaeology in Colorado. The latter is attested to by the amount of new information drawn from the program which was included in the Ute section of the Native American chapter (Baker, Carrillo, Späth 2007) of the recently published *Colorado History: A Context for Historical Archaeology* (Cassells 2007).

The Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project has now successfully accomplished most of its major objectives. Over the years the project has been intermittently active and was threaded within the commercial workload at Centuries. For a number of reasons this public archaeology program has kept a low profile and not sought substantial publicity outside of the Colorado and Utah archaeological communities, such as within the SHA. As the project passes its 30th year of ongoing research it is finally appropriate to introduce the project and the more significant of its accomplishments to the broader historical archaeology community. The information contained in the various reports and publications deriving from the UVUP should be of interest to archaeologists and ethnohistorians involved with historic Native American studies in Colorado as well as other areas of the western U.S. I have now partially retired and it seems even more fitting to begin to close the loop and (1) let those with whom I worked many years ago back in Canada and the southeastern U.S. know that I did not die or leave the profession early and have indeed remained very, very active as an historical archaeologist; and (2) summarize the more noteworthy accomplishments of the UVUP and present an annotated bibliography relative to it.

## The Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project

The UVUP was designed as a public-service program emphasizing historical archaeology at the local community level. Over time it has come to involve Centuries' collaboration with various research partners and sponsors, most notably the Colorado Historical Society and its State Historic Fund, the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation (an adjunct of the Montrose Rotary Club), the Northern Ute Tribe, and

many private landowners. The project was designed as a long-term, historically controlled, and special-purpose archaeological inventory, testing/exploratory, and planning effort emphasizing the archaeological record of the Colorado Ute People(s) (aka "Eastern Utes") and their former reservation. It was first and foremost designed to help reconnect the Uncompahgre Ute People with their homeland both historically

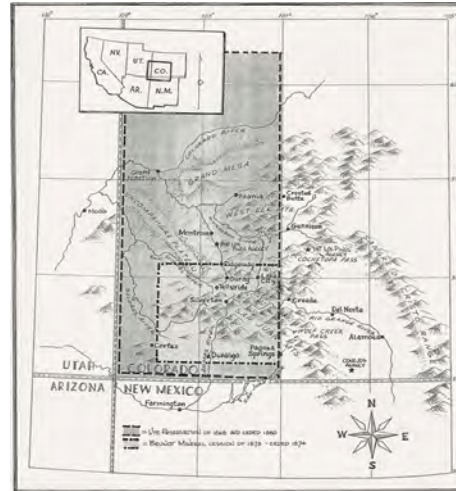


FIGURE 2. Map of the Colorado Utes' Reservation boundaries as established under the Treaty of 1868 and the 1873 Brunot Agreement. (Copyrighted map reproduced courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

and archaeologically, so that one specific objective was to conserve key historic-era sites associated with the Uncompahgre Ute occupation of the area. These sites figured prominently in Colorado's history of Native American/white interaction up to 1881, when the combined Uncompahgre and Tabeguache Bands were removed to Utah and their western slope reservation was opened up for European American settlement. Given the extreme rarity and only occasional prominence of these sites, they remain critical for Colorado's historical legacy as well as that of the Ute People themselves. Many, such as Chief Ouray's Ranch at 5MN847, are one of a kind, and it was hoped that they might be made available for designation as traditional Ute cultural properties (TCP's) as the Ute People and individual landowners may so desire. On a more general level, conservation of these sites would contribute to the heritage awareness of all of the people of Colorado and safeguard them for future archaeological research. Yet another motivation for conservation was that the sites held the potential for interpretive development as tourism/recreational resources and the general educational, environmental, and economic enhancement of the Uncompah-

gre Valley and western Colorado generally. The Montrose Youth and Community Foundation, in a rather rare venture for a group of its kind, has supported the program because the members believe it will contribute meaningfully to the long-term cultural environment of the region.

As a project in local historical archaeology, the geographical focus of the UVUP has primarily been on the Uncompahgre River drainage on Colorado's western slope (Figures 1 and 2) some 250 miles southwest of Denver. The project is set within portions of what is commonly called the Gunnison and Uncompahgre Country and is spread over Ouray, Montrose, and Delta Counties. The project has, however, not been restricted to any precise boundaries but has focused along the valley running north to south between the area around Delta to the north and the community of Ouray to the south. This stretch of some 60 miles encompasses the heartland of the historically known territory of the Uncompahgre (aka Sabaguana) Ute Band. This area was also the heart of the Ute Reservation organized around the Ute Indian Agency (Second Los Pinos Agency) at Colona in the 1870s (Baker 2004a) (Figure 3). The settlement system for this occupation generally extended from the San Juan Mountains north to the Colorado River and between the Continental Divide and the Uncompahgre Plateau. The earliest-documented territory of the Tabeguache Ute Band, which merged with the Uncompahgres in the 1860s, was west of the Uncompahgre Plateau. As it happens, most of our historical knowledge of the Ute Reservation period (ca. 1868 to 1881) relates to the latter portion of the 1870s. During this time the areas to the south of the San Juans and north of the Colorado River were the territories of two Ute groups not part of the Uncompahgre Utes. These became known generally as the Southern and Northern or White River Utes, respectively (Baker 2005a).

The first step in the research curve of the UVUP was to utilize the historical record to identify individual Ute-related historic sites in and about the Uncompahgre Valley. Once identified, these resources became the targets of the program. This initial research effort also emphasized development of a detailed baseline ethnohistory within a model of Ute culture change, and an archaeological context of the Ute occupation of the Uncompahgre drainage. Historical case files for the targeted sites were put together as part of this context. The historical research was followed by an archaeological inventory designed to locate and ground-truth the sites. The sites were then formally recorded and exploratory excavations were conducted to test and as-



FIGURE 3. View of the Second Los Pinos Indian Agency ca. January of 1878 to July of 1879. (Photo by Barnhouse and Wheeler of Lake City, courtesy of Colorado Historical Society f-7357 10028968.)

sess several of them. The excavations were designed to confirm site identifications/locations and to evaluate site conditions and interpretive and formal scholarly contribution potential. Most of the documented target sites have been located but efforts to pin down some important specific sites are ongoing. These include the search for the elusive 1830s Fort Robideau (aka Fort Uncompahgre) on the Gunnison River, the equally elusive early 1860s Arnold Expedition Fort on the upper Uncompahgre River, and Chief Ouray's 1850s–1860s home near Montrose.

To date, the sites that have been located and investigated archaeologically include the Second Los Pinos Indian Agency (5OR139) (aka Uncompahgre Agency) (Baker 2004a) and some associated Ute tipi encampments (Baker 2005a); Chief Ouray's homes in both Ouray (5OR965) (Baker 1991b, 2004b) and Montrose (5MN847) (Baker 1991b, 2005a); and the Fort Crawford Cemetery (5MN848) (Baker 2004c). The Kallstrom Jacal (5MN4117) (Baker 2007a) and the Robideau Canyon Rock Art Gallery (5MN5110) (Baker 2004d, Blackburn 2004) have also been recorded. At the request of the Colorado Historical Society, the UVUP also compiled the history of the Ute Memorial Park at the Ute Indian Museum (5MN1841) and conducted historical landscape archaeological investigations there in 2001 (Baker 2002b). The first formal archaeological investigations undertaken by the UVUP were at The Chief Ouray Mountain House in Ouray in 1988. Following that a substantial effort was mounted at The Chief Ouray Ranch in 1989; these investigations were sponsored in part by the City of Montrose as well as by Centuries Research and other local agencies. Following these two excavation initiatives, the First Interim Report and Executive Summary for the UVUP was prepared by this author in 1991 (Baker 1991b). This contained preliminary excavation reports on the two properties of

Ute Indian and Mexican component at the Chief Ouray Ranch (Baker 2005d) has also been completed. Summaries and some annotated references for the various reports to date derived from or relative to the UVUP are reprinted here along with selected illustrations from them. The discussions of National Register eligibility and management recommendations have been deleted from these summaries due to length considerations.

## Exploration and Assessment of the Second Los Pinos Indian Agency

(Abstracted from Baker 2004a)

In 2003 historical archaeological inventory and exploratory excavation was undertaken by the UVUP at the Second Los Pinos Indian Agency (aka Uncompahgre Agency) (5OR139) (Figure 3). The agency was constructed in 1875 on the Uncompahgre River near Colona in Ouray and Montrose Counties on Colorado's western slope. This facility replaced the First Los Pinos Agency (ca. 1868) in the mountains near Gunnison and served the combined Tabeguache-Uncompahgre Ute Band until it was abandoned by the Office of Indian Affairs in 1881 when this group of Utes was removed to Utah. Extensive historical research on the agency was conducted prior to 2002, which became the basis for a summary history written in the spring of that year. From this history a field guide on the agency's structural evolution was extracted and used to guide the excavations. These efforts were core components of the UVUP's "2002-2003 Old Agency Initiative" and were designed to assess the extent, condition, and eligibility of the agency site for inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places and to plan for its ongoing conservation if war-

Chief Ouray and overviews of a number of other sites. Since that time this author has conducted another excavation program at The Chief Ouray Mountain House and prepared the final report on that work. The final excavation and assessment report on the

ranted. The work completed at the agency was part of a broader survey and planning project to inventory and assess historic Ute-related sites in the general vicinity of the old agency. The project was sponsored by the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation in cooperation with the Northern Ute Tribe, the Colorado Historical Society, and Centuries Research, Inc. Along with other partners, the State Historic Fund helped support the initiative. The work was conducted by Centuries Research, Inc. and directed by Steven Baker.

The site of the Second Los Pinos Agency is located on the west bank of the Uncompahgre River and covers approximately 23 acres divided among at least four different owners. For recording and excavation control purposes the large site (5OR139) was divided into four parts: north, east, south, and west. Comprehensive inventory forms were filed with the Office of the State Archaeologist in 2002. All excavations were confined to the east and west portions of the site only (Figures 4 and 5). The west portion of the site originally contained three primary buildings including an adobe home and office for the agent, a very substantial root cellar, and a large stone-and-adobe storehouse. All of these structures were located in the one area of the site which had not been completely plowed. They were all partially excavated and found to conform closely to the 1882 map of the site prepared by the General Land Office.

The agent's building was found to have survived beyond the agency period and had been used for the storage of firewood and coal most likely gleaned from the Montrose to Ouray branch of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The grade for this line was constructed directly in front of the building in 1887. The structure was razed sometime after 1897, and at that time wooden structural elements were robbed and the adobe bricks removed. Excavation revealed a mud-mortared stone foundation conforming to the building's documented 28 x 22 ft. footprint. A deteriorated wood flooring system, wooden porch remnants, and an unexpected adobe brick veranda which skirted it were all that remained of the building. Artifact returns were largely structural in nature but a few personal items were found. These included glass seed beads and a metal tinkler cone from the floor area which suggest that Native Americans had once been present there. Documentary evidence directly links Chief Ouray with this building. The backyard area of the house had been heavily plowed and nearly all backyard features had been destroyed except for very faint traces of two outhouse pits which were found when the plow zone was stripped away by machine.



The footprint of the reported 35 x 19 ft. root cellar was confirmed at or near ground surface and a deep cross trench tested the deep fill of the cellar down to where wood structural elements were encountered. It appeared that the subsurface portions of the root cellar were intact but filled with large amounts of heavy stone-and-adobe rubble. The stone foundation for the north wall of the 60.5 x 28 ft. stone-and-adobe storehouse was revealed under a heavy layer of melted adobe and large river cobbles. Most of this building extended across a boundary fence into an irrigated hay field on an adjacent landowner's property. No attempts were made to follow the footprint across



FIGURE 4. Progress overview of excavations underway at the agent's house at the Second Los Pinos Agency. (CRI#526, 02-8B/16)

the fence. Two irrigation ditches had been cut through the east and west walls at the extreme north end of the structure and had caused extensive damage in this area. It is suspected, however, that further structural elements of the storehouse may still survive across the fence along with some other period features, possibly including a documented building which seems to have been a large outhouse. The pit for this may still survive and is presumed to have been used primarily by the agency's Ute charges.

The agency was laid out with the agent's house and storage facilities on the west side of a large open expanse of sagebrush bisected by the Salt Lake Wagon Road. The majority of the agency buildings, which were used as residences and work facilities for the general staff and boarding places for visitors, were on the east side of the road. This configuration was apparently related to the relatively higher social status of the agent and the need for his constant oversight of the storage facilities. An 82 x 22 ft. adobe mess house originally stood in the eastern portion of the site and burned in 1879. This was replaced with a 20 x 22 ft. frame building with an attached 12 x 16 ft. post lean-to which served as the kitchen.

The east site area also had another 29 x 22 ft. adobe building which served as living quarters for agency staff as well as the post office. The doctor's 21 x 13 ft. log home and office stood there along with several log shanties and a combined carpenter and blacksmith's building. A series of long narrow slot trenches were excavated in the central area where these buildings had been located, with special emphasis being given to the area of the mess house and post office buildings. Except for heavy building stone which was present throughout the margins of this area, no trace of these buildings could be seen on either the ground surface or underground. The immediate post agency history of this part of the site is not well understood but it is believed that some manner of occupation did occur.

Fort Crawford operated until 1890 and was located less than two miles to the north. The old agency site was just outside the boundary of the military reservation and on the main road as well as being adjacent to the railroad. For these and other reasons it is suspected that the old agency may have served as a "tenderloin/sporting area" or "hog ranch" up until about 1890. Brothels such as these were common fixtures near military bases during this period. The post agency history of the site more certainly includes a small farmstead occupation. It is known that about 1949 a landowner moved a small frame residence from this area and proceeded to reclaim the entire parcel for irrigated hay fields and truck gardens. He obviously did this with machinery such as a bulldozer and subsequently plowed the area repeatedly. These operations pushed all of the debris from the old buildings to

the margins of the site. Although it now seems that he totally destroyed the building sites, this effort did push overburden over and thus preserved agency-period yard sheet middens and the evidence of dependency structures associated with the mess house.

An outhouse pit believed associated with the mess house was found exposed in a cut in the bluff edge in the backyard area of the mess house. The backyard area had been truncated in past years when gravel was mined from the cliff edge to repair a break in an irrigation ditch at the bottom of the bluff. Organic fill and artifacts from the agency period were actively falling out of the outhouse pit and rolling down the bluff face. The contents were salvaged from this pit and evaluated for dietary information. The preserved sheet midden was lightly sampled and indicated that a considerable area of the sheet midden had survived the reclamation effort. Additional privy vaults and subsurface features are believed to survive in this area. Although badly damaged in some places, the agency site overall retains good archaeological integrity in some very specific areas, particularly in parts of the west portion and in the extreme east edge of the east portion along the bluff above the Uncompahgre River.

The architectural evidence recovered during the investigation indicates that the agency construction was quite flimsy and inexpensive (Figure 6). It was obviously never intended to be a permanent facility and was characterized by the use of combined Native American/Mexican stone-and-adobe construction techniques. These were combined with some more typical attributes of American Victorian construction tradition, such as gabled roofs. All together the agency's construction exhibited what might best be referred to as an "incipient territorial" architectural style. Good information on the diet and portable



FIGURE 5. Postexcavation overview of the remains of the agent's house. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

material culture in use at the agency was obtained and showed a dominance of mass-produced artifacts believed typical of frontier outposts of the American Victorian period. These were heavily weighted to gustatory objects along with intoxicants and medicinals.

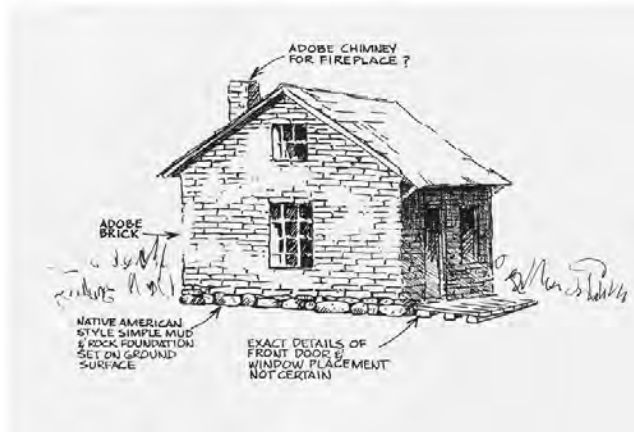


FIGURE 6. Conjectural reconstruction drawing of the adobe brick agent's house at the Second Los Pinos Agency. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

## Late-Contact Ute Ethnohistory and Archaeology at the Second Los Pinos Indian Agency

(Abstracted from Baker 2005a)

This is the final project report deriving from the Old Agency Initiative of the UVUP. It details the efforts to inventory and assess Ute tipi encampments and miscellaneous Ute sites which were associated with the Second Los Pinos Indian agency ca. 1875-1881. The fieldwork for this part of the project was completed on an intermittent basis from 2002 to 2004.

The historical documents of the period do not discuss the Ute settlement system for the years of the Second Los Pinos Agency (1875-1881) in any detail. Prior to the Old Agency Initiative, no attempts to study this record had been made. There had also never been any systematic attempt to locate and inventory the Ute tipi encampments which were generally known to have been located in and about the Uncompahgre Valley in association with the operation of the agency. This author had, however, conducted extensive documentary research (Baker 1991b, 2005d) and excavation at the site of the Chief Ouray Ranch on the Uncompahgre River (5MN847). Most of this site was established at the same time as the agency and was closely associated with it and the localized Ute settlement system. As a result of this research it was known that at least some Ute households had been located in the near vicinity of the agency. Some were historically reported to have been located one mile away from the agency in a location which was believed to have been on top of the divide between Horsefly

Creek and the Uncompahgre River. This is referred to herein as the "Agency Ridge." Sites were also strongly suspected to have been located along Horsefly Creek further west from the agency (Figure 1). Both of these areas were in dry semidesert environments and originally located in piñon and juniper woodlands. There soil building is slow and ground visibility is thus still good. Accordingly, the Agency Ridge and the Horsefly Creek areas became primary targets in the inventory effort.

Although it was suspected that Ute household sites associated with the agency had once been located in the riparian zone along the Uncompahgre River, ongoing stream action, agriculture, and heavy vegetation indicated that there would be no chance of finding any of the very ephemeral Ute household sites in this environment. The results of the inventory and accompanying documentary research indicated that only a few Ute families had actually ever established their households in the close vicinity of the agency. These families were the most closely tethered to the agency and much more acculturated to white ways than the majority of the Utes. As with some of the Ute leaders, such as Chief Ouray and Chipeta, their settlement system was not typical of most of the Utes. In the winter during the agency period the vast majority of the Utes lived scattered about the reservation to the north of the southern boundary which was near present-day Ridgway, Colorado. Most of them tended to establish their households as far from the agency as they could while still being able to reach the facility on ration days.

In the warmer seasons the Ute households would commonly disperse widely and if possible would attempt to leave the reservation to hunt. After 1875 the increasing white presence around the agency to the south and east made it more and more difficult and dangerous for the Utes to leave the reservation and ramble widely as they had done for generations since acquiring horses. Government intervention by the Indian agent and the army caused the Utes to stay north of the agency and away from the whites in the mining region along the southern reservation boundary. As the Utes became more and more economically dependent on the agency, they gathered together in and about the Uncompahgre Valley north of the agency. Large winter encampments of households were only

possible along the Springs of San Francisco near the Chief Ouray Ranch at 5MN847 near present-day Montrose and the Robideau Bottoms on the Gunnison River near present-day Delta, Colorado. Yet even these locations were not able to provide enough forage for the large numbers of horses held by the various Ute households for any extended period. In the summer the households would graze their horses in the mountain pastures.

Due to extensive ground-surface modifications attending agricultural developments, it was not possible to locate sites in the river bottoms near Ouray's ranch or on the Robideau. All evidence of such household sites was destroyed long ago. We thus turned to the documentary record in order to determine the Ute settlement pattern. The inventory effort, however, located just six Ute tipi encampments (Figure 7) on top of the Agency Ridge within about a mile of the agency. Two additional agency-period household sites were located in other areas. With the encouragement of their owners extensive surface collections were made from most of the sites on the Agency Ridge. Two of these sites were explored archaeologically. These were the Many Bullets Lodge (5OR1062) and the Jutten Lodges Site (5OR1065). This report describes the inventory findings and summarizes the archaeological character of these very ephemeral Ute tipi encampments. It provides detailed site reports on the two sites that were excavated. As with their prehistoric predecessors, the late Ute occupants had a minimal impact on their environment and left only the most fleeting traces of their presence. The archaeological footprints of the individual Ute households are virtually identical to those documented from prehistoric and earlier historic sites. Each household site (Figure 11) is of the two-hearth (one exterior and one interior) Group 1B site plan as described previously by this author (Baker 1996, 2003; Baker, Carrillo, Späth 2007). At the Molding Bullet House there was evidence of two hearths within the lodge. One was obviously a primary hearth and the other a smaller and presumably secondary one. There was some indication that there may have also been two exterior hearths associated with the lodge. The suspected two-hearth issue was not resolved but is believed related to the social structure within the nuclear family and probably relates to the presence of women, such as multiple wives or other female relatives.

This report on the inventory and excavations is set within the Baker model of Ute culture change (Baker 1988, 1991, 2004a, 2005a; Baker, Carrillo, Späth 2007). The report deals with the Uncompahgre Utes' "Late Contact Chief Ouray Phase"



of their cultural history as defined in that model (Figure 8). For the most part, this is the terminal phase of Ute archaeological culture in Colorado. During this time the Uncompahgre Utes lost their economic and political independence and became dependent wards of the United States. This was a critical step in the government's conscious preparation of these people for their removal from Colorado.

Except for a small number of historic items (Figures 9, 10, 12), most notably hole-in-cap and other period tin food cans, the content of the sites is in general remarkably similar to that of prehistoric sites and includes an assemblage

of traditional ground- and flaked-stone or even glass tools. Tin acquired by breaking down cans was obviously considered a valuable enough resource to justify considerable expenditures of time and energy, presumably by Ute women (Figures 12, 13). There is strong evidence for dependence on government-provided rations instead of traditional subsistence strategies at these late sites. Unlike sites of more sedentary historic Native Americans, the ephemeral short-term occupations by the Utes resulted in development of extremely limited middens and accumulations of broken or lost items which had formerly possessed some utility or other value. The material culture recovered at these sites thus does not even begin to hint at the overall inventory of Native American- or European American-derived items of material culture which would have been present in individual households.

What may be the most compelling archaeological finds from the Ute household sites appear to be items of value or at least utility but which seem to have been inadvertently left behind when three separate households were packed up and moved. This was probably when the Utes were forced to hurry up their preparations for removal in early September of 1881. At that time the army ordered the Utes to leave immediately for Utah, having reneged on its promise to give the Utes adequate time to prepare for departure. Inexplicably left behind were a hand-forged stove-lid lifter

from the Many Bullets Lodge (5OR1062) where a stove had been used but was obviously taken away, a bullet mold (Figure 10) for a .50 caliber Sharps rifle from Mold-ing Bullet House (5OR1065), and a decorative harness brass which may well have



FIGURE 7. A Late Contact Phase Uncompahgre Ute rancheria (ca. 1875-1881) in the Uncompahgre Valley. (Photo courtesy of Gilmore Collection, Montrose, CO.)

been worn as a medallion (Sterling Powder House, 5OR1065). It can never be proven that these items were actually lost during the household packing which attended the removal. However, their presence on the sites, when everything else in the household inventory of possible value was taken away, is quite striking and appears to be strong evidence that some special circumstances were involved. All three of these sites are very late in the Ute occupation and could well date to the time of removal. Given the likelihood that these apparently useful/important items were accidentally left behind as the Utes were being pushed out of their homes, the artifacts take on a special symbolic importance as tangible evidence of a most dramatic and tragic event in the history of the Ute People and the State of Colorado.

Most of the Ute tipi encampment sites are believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and may, depending on the wishes of the Uncompahgre People themselves, well be eligible for listing as Traditional Cultural Properties. There is some serious question, however, about the continued eligibility of these kinds of sites after they have been investigated archaeologically. This is because of the limited nature and content of the deposits. Once the hearths have been excavated there is typically little useful data left in the sites. There are also some special sites involved in the inventory, including possible Ute graves, which demand extremely sen-

sitive discussion. Chief Ouray Phase Ute household sites, for instance, must be considered very rare cultural resources. They are also greatly endangered due to increasing population pressures in and around the Uncompahgre Valley portion of the old reservation. This growth is bringing about rapid and extreme changes in land-use patterns. Activities of the past, such as ranching and farming, usually served to protect the resources. This is no longer the case and several of the known sites are on property which has been sold and sold again by speculators even since fieldwork was completed. Access to some of the sites has been at least temporarily denied to this author while sales were pending. It should be mentioned, though, that the owner of some of the better sites wishes to conserve them and has, at his own expense, actually commemorated them for posterity by placing substantial granite markers on some of them.

It is predicted that additional Late Contact Phase Ute household sites will only be found on an occasional basis via serendipitous discovery. This report maintains that it may not in fact be good management policy to try to avoid excavation of these sites when they are found, as the likelihood of their survival is very questionable. It is probably better to investigate them thoroughly when found rather than hope they will be preserved intact until archaeologists with better tools can investigate them. Most are surface or near-surface sites and thus quite fragile. They will not survive, particularly when located on private lands where there is so seldom any consideration for protecting them. There have also been some questionable management efforts at some local late-historic Ute household sites wherein the Bureau of Land Management has actually allowed them to be high-graded for metal artifacts by professional archaeologists utilizing metal detectors only. This was seemingly done without any requirement that accompanying excavations be conducted and report(s) be prepared.

## Archaeological Assessment of the Chief Ouray Mountain House (Abstracted from Baker 2004b)

Intact remnants of Chief Ouray's small two-roomed rammed-earth and puddled-adobe mountain house were discovered by the UVUP in 1988. The remains were found in the cellar beneath an extant later frame structure at site 5OR965 in Ouray, Ouray County, CO. In the 1870s Ouray, an Uncompahgre Ute, was recognized by

The Baker Model of the General Phases of Protohistoric and Historic Culture Change for the Eastern Ute Bands of Western Colorado

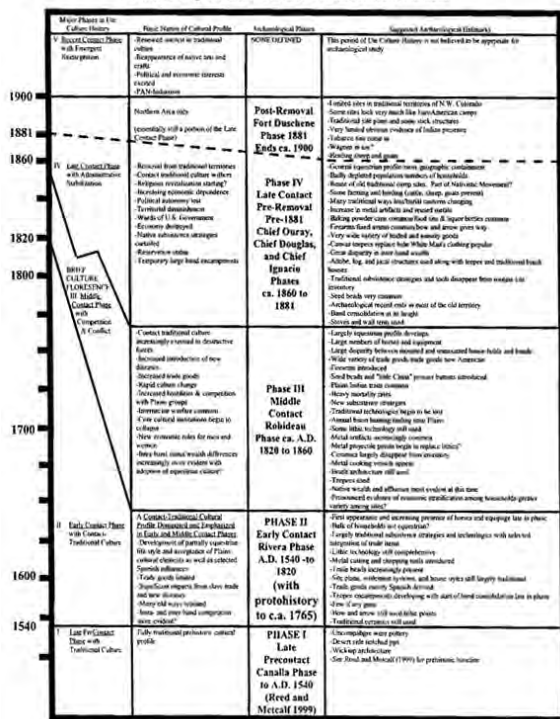


FIGURE 8. The Baker Model of Eastern Ute Culture Change. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

the U.S. government as the titular head chief of what it was then referring to as the Confederated Ute Bands of Colorado. The comparatively wealthy chief commenced construction of a well-documented Territo-



FIGURE 9. Unmodified artifacts of white manufacture from the Many Bullets Lodge: (a) silvered Bavarian-style cinder cover from a smoking pipe bearing a patent date of 9 July 1878; (b) cut siding nail which appears to be identical to those used in construction of the Second Los Pinos Agency (Baker 2004a); (c) common lip finish from a brown liquor bottle; (d) round tin percussion-cap can with a friction lid; (e) overall buckle; (f) stem with mouthpiece of common clay tobacco pipe; (g) tag from plug tobacco ration. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

rial-style adobe brick residence at his ranch (5MN847) at the massive Springs of San Francisco near present Montrose, CO in 1876. He also had an earlier and much less well-documented house there. He and his wife, Chipeta, had occupied this older house at the ranch site for many years before building the new house. His mountain residence, which apparently served as his seasonal hunting camp, would most likely have been constructed prior to the Brunot Cession of 1873 whereby the Utes ceded the San Juan Mountains and the site of the house to the government. It was certainly built prior to the formal founding of the town of Ouray in 1876.

The mountain house is known only from minimal documentation. There is, however, an excellent and widely distributed photographic overview of the then-deteriorated and perhaps altered structure which was taken in the late 1880s or 1890s, apparently by George Melton who took many photos in the San Juan Mountains for William H. Jackson. This view clearly shows a small house, which might readily be called a cottage, built in the New Mexico Vernacular style. The photo is labeled in Jackson's Detroit Publishing Co. negative registers as the "Ruins of Ouray's House." The attribution to Chief Ouray on the negative is supported by other lines of evidence and constitutes impeccable first-order primary historical documentation. Other than through the photo (Figures 15 and 16) the very existence of the house could not have been known to the general public since it was destroyed by about 1900—which is far beyond the working memory of any of Ouray's older citizens.

Excavations intended to locate and confirm the site of the mountain house were conducted during 1988 on the hillside behind the Wiesbaden Hot Springs Spa and Lodging in Ouray. At that time no evidence of the structure was found via excavations. The only physical evidence of the structure was found in the soil profile (Figure 17) at the back of the cellar of the extant structure

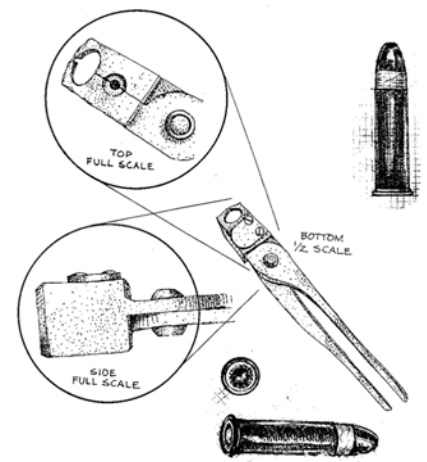


FIGURE 10. Sharps .50 caliber bullet mold found near the Molding Bullet House at the Jutten Lodges. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)



FIGURE 11. Postexcavation detail of the central portion of the floor of the lodge at Sterling Powder House at the Jutten Lodges. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)



FIGURE 12. Examples of the lids and construction details of can bodies of the many Sterling Baking Powder cans recovered from the Jutten Lodges. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)





FIGURE 13. Portions of baking powder cans from the Jutten Lodges. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

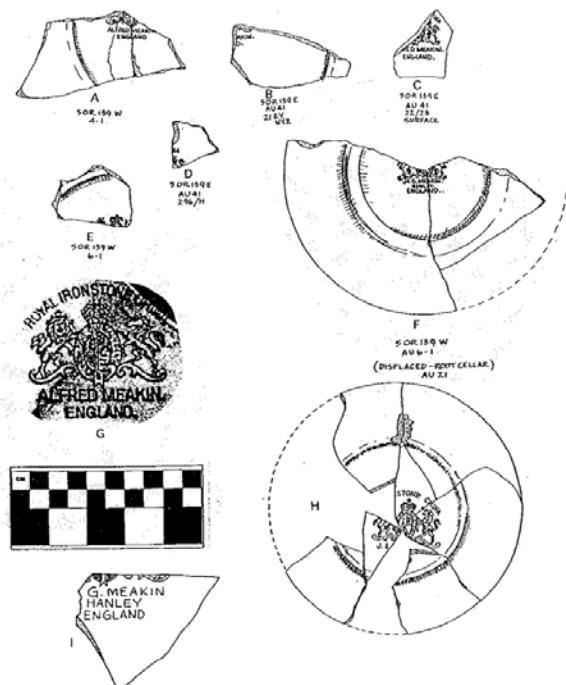


FIGURE 14. (a-e) Alfred Meakin and J & G Meakin maker's marks on white ironstone table service from the contemporaneous (1875-1881) Second Los Pinos Agency; (f) displaced J & G Meakin specimen from the root cellar at the Los Pinos Agency; (g) from lowest levels of the Chief Ouray privy vault; (h-i) from the Jukuwik tipi encampment at 5OR1063.

known as the "Hill Cottage" by the owners of the Wiesbaden. On the basis of this evidence the brief 1988 field program was able to unquestionably confirm the site as the location of the photo-documented ruin and provide further historical detail on the site, but it was not possible to determine anything further about the house from an archaeological perspective. The extent and remaining footprint of the surviving adobe ruins were not determined and no items of material culture obviously deriving from the Chief Ouray occupation were noted. Considerable historical research was completed as part of the 1988 fieldwork and strongly indicated that there was no reason to question the attribution of the site to Chief Ouray.

In 2003 site assessment grant funds were awarded to the Ouray County Historical Society by the State Historic Fund administered by the Colorado Historical Society. These funds were intended to support an historical archaeological test-excavation program designed to locate and outline any adobe ruins which might be surviving outside the cellar of the Hill Cottage. It was anticipated that this effort might reveal a significant portion of the original footprint of the structure as well as information on its construction and, hopefully, artifact evidence of the Chief Ouray occupation. In the fourth week of September 2003 excavations were completed on both the north and south exteriors of the Hill Cottage in an effort to locate surviving adobe ruins which might extend outside the cellar. These excavations were entirely negative. It thus appears that the adobe remnants beneath the cottage are likely all that remains of the Chief Ouray Mountain House. Because of the low headroom beneath the floor of the cottage it was not possible to determine the full extent of the adobe which lies eastward of the profile exposed in the cellar (Figure 17).

It was, however, possible to identify an extant occupation surface which joined with the exterior of the adobe structure on its south edge (Figure 18). This would have been the surface used during construction of the house and the Chief Ouray occupation. This extends southward outside the Hill Cottage to the edge of the terrace where it was encountered in a 1988 backhoe test cut. The occupation surface clearly joins with the adobe remains in the cellar (Figure 17). The presence of this intact surface and its certain association with the adobe remains very clearly demonstrates that the site, despite the limited adobe remains, still retains good archaeological integrity in some areas. The fill overlying this occupation surface yielded 19th-century artifacts which mostly postdate the Chief Ouray occupation; nothing was found which could be dated to the Chief Ouray period or which was indicative of a Mexican-style Native American/Genízaro occu-

pation. Two bases from brown-glass whiskey bottles (Figure 19) bearing the maker's mark of the Louisville Glass Works (LGC) were, however, found in fill just above the occupation surface both within and outside the cellar. These are notably similar to other whiskey bottle bases from the same company recovered from the Second Los



FIGURE 15. The famous and originally controversial photo of the rare rammed-earth "ruins of Ouray's House" in Ouray, CO believed to have been taken by George Mellon ca. 1888-1900. (Photo courtesy of the Colorado Historical Society, Jackson Collection #30,700.)



FIGURE 16. Historic Buckwalter photograph of the ruins of the Chief Ouray House, apparently taken in the 1890s sometime after the Mellon view. (Photo courtesy of Colorado Historical Society, Buckwalter Collection, Book 6, No. 36.)

Pinos Agency (5OR139) and apparently in association with the Many Bullets Lodge (5OR1062), a Ute tipi encampment associated with the agency. Both of these contexts appear to date to before the Ute removal of 1881. As this glass manufacturer had been

in existence since the 1850s, the bottle glass from the Mountain House may well date to the Chief Ouray occupation and may be from some of the earliest whiskey bottles imported to the Uncompahgre Valley dur-



FIGURE 17. 1988 view of the operation 1 soil profile in the east wall of the cellar hole beneath the Hill Cottage at the site of the Chief Ouray Mountain House and Spring Waters. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)



FIGURE 18. Postexcavation overview of the south side of the Hill Cottage at 5OR965 showing remnant Chief Ouray Period occupation surface and the deep test below it. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

ing the Ute Reservation period.

While the archaeological portion of the project sadly failed to locate more adobe remains, it was still productive. Most notably it was possible to obtain some rather good architectural data from period photographs, including the probable footprint and elevation views of the original structure. This portion of the project included the study of digital photo enlargements of the house. These were made from very tiny portions of sweeping 19th-century photo panoramas of the town of Ouray. Sufficient data were obtained from these and the other better-known photos (Figures 15,

16) of the structure to allow for relatively accurate reconstruction drawings to be made of the Chief Ouray Mountain House after it had undergone some modification and was being lived in, presumably by an Anglo-American. These drawings (Figure 20) are believed to be of a high-enough quality that they could readily support a reconstruction of the house that would be relatively true to its original architectural character.

Despite the paucity of surviving architectural data, the site of the Chief Ouray Mountain House still maintains reasonable archaeological integrity and has the potential to yield information regarding Ouray and the late reservation-period Utes. The site is considered to be of the utmost historical significance to the Ute People, and particularly the Uncompahgre Utes, as well as the people of the town of Ouray and the State of Colorado. The town is of course named after the famous chief. It is therefore believed to be eligible for designation as an Ouray County Landmark and for Colorado's Register of Historic Sites. Its importance is naturally based on the association with Chief Ouray but also has to do with the hot spring waters which emanate onsite. The latter are important in traditional Ute beliefs and certainly a major reason why Ouray elected to build one of his houses there. These two associations together make the site, including its spring waters, a strong contender for consideration as a Traditional Cultural Property or "TCP" under the auspices of Ouray County, the State of Colorado's Register, and perhaps even the National Register of Historic Places. In 2007 the Town of Ouray and its residents undertook to celebrate and commemorate the return of Chief Ouray's long-lost Mountain House to the collective memory of the community. This is an instance where historical archaeology has restored a cultural icon to the public.

## Archaeological Assessment of the Reservation Period Ute/Mexican Component at the Chief Ouray Ranch

(Abstracted from Baker 1991b, 2005d)

Prior to 1873 Chief Ouray and his wife, Chipeta, made their primary winter home on what were then officially recognized as Indian lands just south of present-day Montrose, CO. The location of their home was beside the marshes of the copious Springs of San Francisco, one of the best-watered and most arable tracts in the entire Uncompahgre Valley. In 1876 Ouray made improvements on his personal holdings there in conjunction with the simultaneous development of the Second Los Pinos or Uncompahgre Indian Agency (5OR139) a few miles to the south. This upgrading included construction of a new, substantial, and well-appointed Territorial-style adobe home and some dependency structures at what is now designated as archaeological site 5MN847 (Figures 21-24). It also involved development of agricultural fields and herding of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses. In the 1870s and 1880s this was commonly referred to as "Ouray's Ranch." The facility was intended to showcase the progress which Native American could

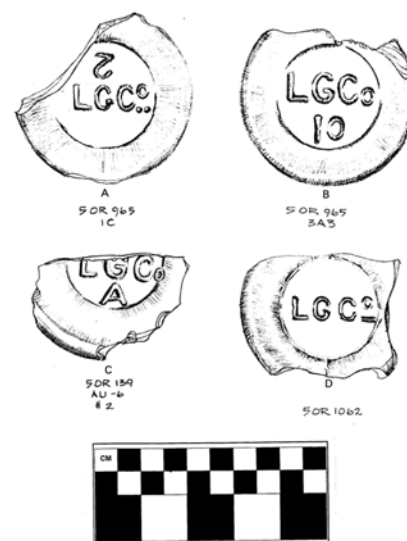


FIGURE 19. Brown-glass whiskey bottle bases marked for the Louisville Glass Works (Co.) from: (a-b) operations 1 and 3-Chief Ouray occupation surface (under and outside the Hill Cottage, respectively) at the Chief Ouray Mountain House Site (5OR965); (c) the 1875-1881 context at the Second Los Pinos Ute Agency (5OR139) (Baker 2004a); (d) a context believed associated with the Many Bullets Lodge (5OR1062), a Ute tipi site ca. 1875-1881. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)



make by becoming yeoman farmers who were engaged in the “useful pursuits” as envisioned by the Victorian-minded white American public and Office of Indian Affairs. It was hoped that the removal of the Utes from Colorado could be prevented by this modeling of desirable (from the white point of view) behavior, but unfortunately

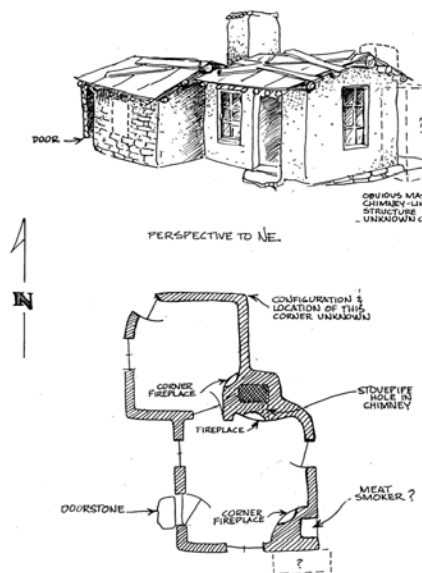


FIGURE 20. Reconstruction drawings of the entire two-room Chief Ouray Mountain House as it appeared in somewhat modified form following the Chief Ouray occupation. (Drawing copyrighted 2004 Centuries Research, Inc.)

the removal eventually did take place.

Ouray's Ranch facilities comprised a mixture of Spanish Colonial and New Mexican Vernacular adobe architecture laid out along the lines of an incipient Mexican plaza. This was described as a Ute and Mexican settlement and is believed to have been reminiscent of New Mexico's older and still poorly understood Genízaro cultural tradition. The settlement served as the major Ute social and political center on the reservation during the last years of the Uncompahgre Ute occupation of west-central Colorado.

Chief Ouray died in August 1880. The widowed Chipeta seems to have at least temporarily abandoned the property at that time as part of her mourning ritual. After the Ute removal in September 1881 the property reverted to public domain and was eventually patented and became a white farmstead. It has served in this capacity to the present time.

After the Ute removal the local hydrology of the Springs of San Francisco and the configuration of Ouray's Ranch were radically altered. Eventually all aboveground traces of the ranch were lost. The process

of “cultural erasure” set in and the actual location and configuration became confused in the general public mind as well as in the understanding of historians. By 1989 the research of the UVUP had brought to light much of the original record of Ouray's Ranch and suggested that enough combined archaeological and historical data might be assembled to allow for a clear picture of the property to be developed and conservation steps initiated. It was recognized that this database might eventually be capable of supporting a reconstruction of parts of the Chief Ouray development. It was believed that this offered much potential as a public educational/recreational facility which, in combination with the neighboring Ute Museum operated by the Colorado Historical Society, could become important to tourism as well as the general community heritage environment. It was also believed that the property might still be considered an important heritage resource by the descendants of the original Uncompahgre Utes now residing in Utah.

Historical research and surface inventory had, however, revealed a very serious problem in the documentation for the site. There was a conflict between the formally platted site location in the Surveyor General's General Land Office (GLO) survey of 1883 and the traditional popular and written history of the valley. The formal map plat from that survey showed the site west of a section line while the traditional site location was to the east. An additional problem was that adobe ruins were known to have once existed at both places. As a result UVUP proposed test excavations designed to “ground-truth” the potential locations of the site. Another goal of the project was to determine if the site, once located and confirmed, might contain potential architectural data capable of supporting a reconstruction of the property. It was also necessary to sample the basic site context to see what forms of data it might contain so that formal research designs could be developed if it was ever decided to undertake further excavation and interpretive development of the site.

As it happened, in 1989 a series of fortuitous events occurred that led to the undertaking of an exploratory ground-truthing project. This was carried out by the UVUP under the aegis of Centuries Research, Inc. The initiative was supported in part by the City of Montrose and a variety of public and private individuals and agencies from the Montrose community. A community-sponsored initiative in public archaeology was thus born. In the summer of 1989, then, the UVUP undertook what was anticipated to be a constrained, brief, and relatively uncomplicated exploratory program to find

and assess the Chief Ouray Ranch. It was anticipated that the project would take only two or three weeks. The project, however, proved to be an unusually complex and difficult archaeological exercise which required two full months of excavation time in order to answer the most basic questions regarding this important site.

The excavation program proved that a gross mistake had been made in the original 1883 GLO mapping of Chief Ouray's ranch developments. It was confirmed that they were actually located at the traditionally known site beneath the Earl and Ida Thomas farmstead and not beneath the cattle feed lots of Collins Farms as mapped. Some key architectural features of the Chief Ouray Ranch (a privy vault, a root cellar, and a substantial adobe storehouse) were located and documented. Excavation yielded enough evidence to identify a combined Native American and Mexican archaeological component from ca. 1876-1881. This is referred to as the Chief Ouray occupation of the site and includes both portable material culture and architectural elements. It was, however, found that this was not a pure sealed archaeological component and that subsequent occupations and farming on the site had seriously damaged portions of it. Interpretation of this archaeological data was thus a particularly difficult process.

The damage to the site included not only the razing of Ouray's adobe home, but extensive scraping of the ground surface around it. This action removed all traces of the house and most immediately associated archaeological deposits such as domestic middens and sheet debris (Figure 25). Despite the fact that a significant part of the site revealed a highly disturbed archaeological profile, there was still potential for interpretive development and further archaeological studies in other areas. The damage notwithstanding, the site is believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and may also be eligible for listing as a Traditional Cultural Property relative to the Uncompahgre Ute People.

In addition to providing management recommendations, this report summarized the architectural and archaeological findings of the 1989 fieldwork. In particular it interpreted extraordinarily rare data gleaned from the lowest levels of the fill of a privy vault believed to have been directly derived from the household of Chief Ouray and Chipeta (Figures 26-28). The data provides ethnobotanical and faunal evidence which indicated that in keeping with Ouray's substantial social, political, and economic status the household had a good diet which included a variety of both wild and domesticated flora and fauna. With



FIGURE 21. 1879 artist's sketch of the Chief Ouray Ranch (5MN847) near Montrose as it appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. (Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 1,262(XLIX)(6 December 1879.)



FIGURE 23. Chief Ouray adobe home and adobe storehouse at 5MN847 at about the time of razing of the house by Louis "Dutch" Meyers in 1919.



FIGURE 22. The earliest-known view of Chief Ouray's 1870s adobe home at his ranch at 5MN847 on the Uncompahgre Trail near the Springs of San Francisco. (Courtesy of Colorado Historical Society.)



FIGURE 24. Ca. 1901 photo of the east- or plaza-facing front of the big adobe storehouse at the Chief Ouray Ranch (5MN847). (Courtesy of Colorado Historical Society.)

the exception of faunal remains, the lower vault fill was generally free of domestic trash and indicates that the privy had been well maintained and used primarily for its intended function during the Chief Ouray occupation. This contrasts sharply with the middle levels of the vault fill which are believed to be associated with white squatters who are thought to have lived on the site after its abandonment by Chipeta in 1881. This level is characterized by considerably more trash and rubble and less organic material. The clean nature of the lower vault fill is entirely in keeping with what is known of the Chief Ouray Ranch, namely that it was, for its time and place, an exceptional facility of which most white settlers would have been envious. Chief Ouray was wealthy even when measured against most white settlers/homesteaders of the period.

Among the few mass-produced artifacts found in the lower level were three items

which appear to have been intentionally thrown into the vault. These included a yellow ware baking dish which broke when it was discarded and two zoomorphic figurines (Figure 28). These were a dolphin-shaped finial from the lid of a fancy dolphin-pattern frosted pressed-glass vessel and a polychrome handle in the shape of a bird dog from the lid of a fancy ironstone serving dish or perhaps a piece of a statue. These two items would have been totally out of place in nearly all households of the period in western Colorado except for one belonging to people of Chipeta and Ouray's status and documented tastes in home furnishings. The specimens are not associated with any meaningful ceramic or glass vessel assemblages in the lower privy fill and there is no evidence of the parent vessels from which the zoomorphs derived. They are interpreted as having been thrown into the privy for a special reason, most likely during the early stages of a documented at-

tempt by Ouray's followers to destroy all of his personal property during their mourning of the popular departed chief. These items are fully in keeping with the gaudy manner in which Chipeta is known to have furnished the house. The data from the Chief Ouray occupation is also utilized in a description of what this author refers to as the Late Contact Chief Ouray Phase of the Ute archaeological tradition. This is a taxonomic unit within a model of the evolution of Ute culture since the prehistoric period (Figure 8).

Chief Ouray died suddenly far away from his Uncompahgre Valley home in August of 1880 while visiting Chief Ignacio of the Southern Utes to discuss issues of the pending removal. Late in his life Colonel Henry Dodge spoke about the events leading up to and following Ouray's death and what transpired at his ranch where there was a rush by his followers to destroy his possessions:





FIGURE 25. Excavation at the Chief Ouray Ranch showing the typical soil profile in this area of the Meyers and Thomas families' ash heap as it overlies machine cuts in sterile clay subsoil. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

Everything, no matter how valuable or how worthless, not given away before death, is ruthlessly destroyed.

Ouray died away from home and without making a will. Ouray was "wise in his generation," and very rich.



FIGURE 26. Progress photo at 5MN847 showing crew members cleaning and defining the upper surfaces of the Chief Ouray privy at left and the entrance to his root cellar at right. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

When it was positively known in the tribe that Ouray was dead, nearly every Indian of the Uncompagne band collected at his house and made preparations for the destruction of all of his property. In great alarm Chipita, his widow, sent for Mr. Berry, the Indian Agent. He arrived just in time. Using all his influence and eloquence, and working with them all day, he succeeded in obtaining a promise from a large majority that no harm should be done to Chipita or the property. Leaving some seventy Indians on guard about the premises he returned to the agency.

But the malcontents had very strong grounds to work on, and when Mr. Berry had gone they renewed their arguments, protesting against this

violation of their ancient and honored customs, and predicting the dire punishment of God. Custom and superstition so far prevailed that after wrangling half the night, the followers of the "white man's road" were glad to effect a compromise, turning over to the others seventeen horses for sacrifice.

Ouray's house is built on a bluff bank, some thirty feet high, overlooking the bed of the Uncompagne River. Directly under a perpendicular part of this bank the Indians piled an immense quantity of dry driftwood. The seventeen horses were led one by one to the edge of this bank, killed, and their bodies tumbled on to the pile of wood. When all had been killed the pyre was fired, and the spirits of the horses sent to join their master. These, with the five killed at the grave, [author's note: Ouray was buried near Ignacio on the Southern Ute Reservation] will give him a comfortable start in his new life.

## Historic Landscape Archaeology at the Ute/Ouray Memorial Park

(Abstracted from Baker 2002b)

During 2001 Centuries Research, Inc. conducted an extensive program of historical archaeological monitoring and associated historical research and data recovery on the grounds of the Colorado Historical Society's (CHS) Ute Indian Museum (5MN1841) at Montrose. The museum grounds contain the original Ute (aka Ouray) Memorial Park established by the citizens of Montrose in 1924 and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the State Historic Sites Register (Figures 29-31). The immediate research needs of this effort were integrated with established historical landscape studies focused on the vicinity of the Ute Indian Museum and Chief Ouray's nearby ranch at 5MN847. The 2001 field monitoring and mitigation program was integrated with previous work completed by the UVUP and as a result the

decision was made to focus on the immediate grounds of the Ute Indian Museum, the archaeological potential of which had not

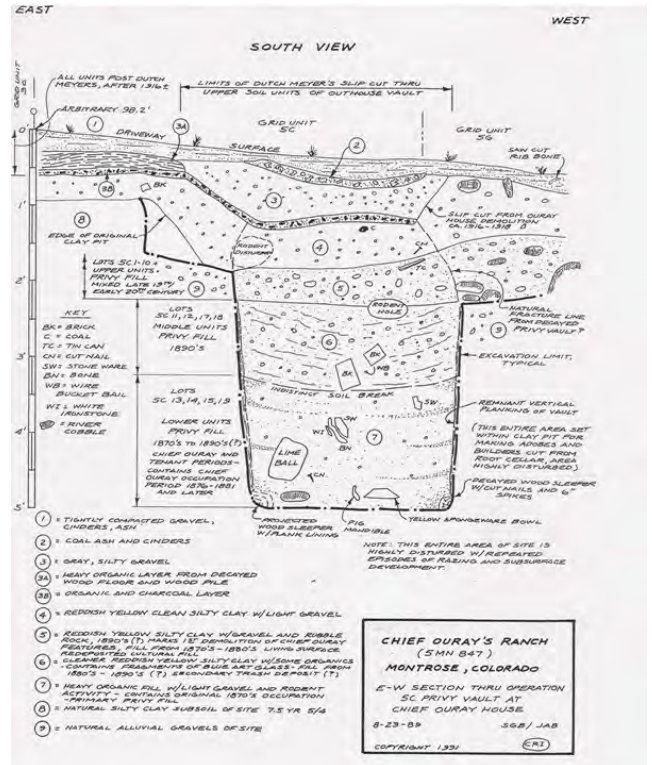


FIGURE 27. Drawing of the soil profile through the 1870s 5C privy at the Chief Ouray House at the Chief Ouray Ranch. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

been previously evaluated. The museum grounds were within the area being actively investigated by the UVUP. Integrating the two programs made the integrated historical landscape archaeology study possible. This multidisciplinary effort has helped to clarify the history and evolution of the Ute Indian Museum grounds.

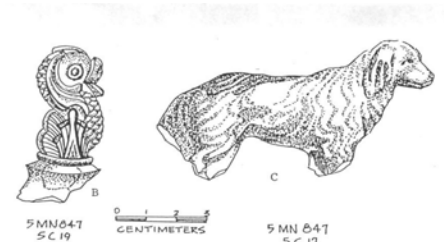


FIGURE 28. From the lower unit of the Chief Ouray (5C) privy vault at the Chief Ouray Ranch (5MN847): (b) is a frosted pressed-glass finial from the lid of a sugar bowl or other fancy piece of glassware. It is a variation of the common "Dolphin" pattern which was popular in the third quarter of the 19th century. (c) is a hand-painted polychrome hunting dog on white ware. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

The museum grounds contain about 13 acres of park and general open space near the Uncompahgre River in the near vicinity of Chief Ouray's 1870s ranch at 5MN847 and the dispersed Native American and Mexican settlement which clustered around it and the Springs of San Francisco. The latter were unusually fine springs on the eastern leg of the Old Spanish Trail which watered a substantial area along the Uncompahgre River just south of present-day Montrose. These springs and associated wetlands were favorably described by the Spanish in 1765 and 1776 in the first meaningful descriptions of Colorado's western slope and the state as a whole. The grounds of the Ute Indian Museum contain spring pools which appear to be relics of the original Springs of San Francisco. They also contain relic fording cuts in the banks of the Uncompahgre River which have probably been used for centuries. The museum grounds are bisected by a modern road known as Chipeta Drive, which was constructed over the original trace of the eastern leg of the Old Spanish Trail. This was the major travel route along the western slope and became the Great Salt Lake Wagon Road in the latter portion of the 19th century. The museum was clearly established within one of the most important historic landscapes of the western slope.

In the early 20th century local citizens of Montrose, led by the Uncompahgre Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were endeavoring to establish a memorial to the great chief Ouray and his wife Chipeta of the Uncompahgre Utes. Ouray died in 1880 and Chipeta and the other Uncompahgre Utes were forced to remove to Utah in 1881. Plans were made to establish a house museum and memorial at his original home at 5MN847 some 1,000 feet north of the Ute Museum property. This effort came to a head in 1919 but was not successful; due to a local depression the community could not raise the funds needed to obtain a 99-year lease on the property. The site's owner then totally razed Ouray and Chipeta's home. This effectively precluded the establishment of a memorial to Ouray and Chipeta at the site of their home.

The memorial was subsequently established in 1924 on land which was eventually integrated with that of the Ute Indian Museum (Figures 29-31). In 1924 this location was basically scrub wasteland near the Springs of San Francisco. It was, however, the closest point to the original Ouray home site where land could be procured. The Ouray (aka Ute) Memorial Park was first established by excavating into the hillside and tapping a major seep of the Springs of San Francisco and dedicating it to the memory of Chipeta who was a highly revered

Ute woman, particularly among local white women who referred to her as "Queen Chipeta." This spring tap was covered with a symbolic cement tipi and named the "Chipeta Spring" even though the spring



FIGURE 29. Overview of the Ute Museum Building and Ute Memorial Park (5MN1841) which includes the park's earliest archaeological components such as the concrete tipi (1924) over the Chipeta Spring in right foreground. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.).

originally used by Chipeta was located near her home at 5MN847. The second feature to be added to the new memorial park was the crypt for Chipeta who died suddenly in 1924 (Figure 30). Her remains were interred in the crypt in that year. An unsuccessful attempt was made to bring Chief Ouray's remains back from the cemetery at Ignacio on the Southern Ute Reservation so that they could also be placed in the memorial park. In the early years the park commemorated Ouray and Chipeta specifically and only evolved into a memorial to the Ute People as a whole after World War II.

A granite monument honoring Ouray and Chipeta was dedicated in 1927 and became the third major feature of the early park. The remains of Chief John McCook were interred next to Chipeta's Crypt in 1937. In the early years the memorial park was minimally landscaped in a typical western slope xeric manner with sim-

ple rock borders (Figure 31). In 1945 the D.A.R. built a scaled-down reconstruction of Chief Ouray's adobe storehouse (Figures 23-24) from 5MN847 within the park in the incorrect belief that it represented Ouray and Chipeta's house. Vigas and adobe bricks had been salvaged from the storehouse which burned in 1944. This structure apparently stood within the park into the 1960s and gave rise to the popular misconception that the grounds of the park had once been the home of Ouray and Chipeta. This has been one of the great historical conundrums involving the park.

In the 1940s the park was gifted to the Colorado Historical Society. The society undertook new landscaping ca. 1949-1950 and began planning for the addition of a museum which had long been envisioned by the local residents. A pressurized irrigation system was apparently added about this time as part of the rather extensive landscape upgrading carried out according to plans developed by the De-Boer firm of Denver. The park's landscape shifted from a xeric to a well-watered mesic profile with many new decorative trees and



FIGURE 30. Very early photo of the Chipeta Springs memorial tipi. (Photo by Jesse Nusbaum; courtesy of Denver Public Library, Western History Collection from the City of Denver collections, N266).

shrubs. This basic landscape remained until 2001 when the state undertook an extensive upgrading of the badly deteriorated commemorative features and park grounds.

This report provides an interpretive overview of the historical landscape of the museum grounds and discusses the genesis and evolution of the memorial park up to the time when the Ute Museum (Figure 29) was constructed in the early 1950s. It re-



vises some of the history of the park and corrects some historical inaccuracies which have arisen in the oral traditions concerning the park. Foremost among these were the beliefs that the museum grounds might have been the site of Ouray and Chipeta's home, and that the adobe building built on the site was constructed with materials salvaged from Ouray and Chipeta's home at 5MN847 and was thus a legitimate representation of it. The report clarifies the history and evolution of the Chipeta Spring and other features of the original memorial park.

Archaeological findings from the monitoring and mitigation program are discussed by feature areas and indicate that the entire site upgrading program was accomplished without compromising any archaeological features. Archaeological work was undertaken at the high-status Ute burials (Figure 31), the remains of the recon-



FIGURE 31. Postexcavation overview of the limits of Chief John McCook's grave at the Ute Indian Museum. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

structed adobe building, a 1940s outhouse vault, and the general surface area of the museum grounds. The major finding of the archaeological monitoring program was that the property showed no evidence of any human occupation or other usage prior to the establishment of the memorial park in 1924. It also indicated that the undiscovered first home of Ouray and Chipeta (ca. 1860s or earlier) is not located on the property and must lie to the north between it and the ranchstead developments at 5MN847. The material culture of the park to date relates entirely to the time frame of 1924 and later and is consistent with the property's use as a public park and picnic area. The report concludes with recommendations to the Colorado Historical Society regarding

needed revisions to the historical interpretations of the property and the management of its archaeological values.

## Assessment of the Robideau Canyon Rock Art Gallery and Juan Rivera Signature Panel (Abstracted from Baker 2004d)

In September of 2004, the UVUP completed a detailed recording and conservation and management assessment of the Robideau Canyon Rock Art Gallery (5MN5110). This site is located in the remote Robideau Canyon west of Olathe in Montrose County, CO (Figure 32). The field recording effort was undertaken on behalf of the UVUP by Fred Blackburn and his team of inscription recording specialists of Cortez, CO under subcontract with Centuries Research, Inc. which owns and administers the UVUP (Figure 33). The site conservation assessment was completed by Dr. Carol Patterson of Urraca Productions of Montrose via Centuries Research. This initiative of the UVUP was sponsored by the Montrose Youth and Community Foundation in cooperation with Centuries with funding provided by the State Historic Fund which is administered by the Colorado Historical Society. The site is owned by the Bureau of Land Management.

The Robideau

Canyon Rock Art Gallery is not well known due to its remote location. Pioneering archaeologists Harold and Betty Huscher did carry out incidental and incomplete recording of the site in the late 1930s, by which time it was already badly eroded. In addition to a limited amount of not uncommon prehistoric and historic aboriginal petroglyphs, the gallery contained some fading historic inscriptions, including one presumed to have been made by the Spaniard Juan Mária Antonio de Ri-

vera. In 1765 he made an expedition to the Gunnison River just a few miles from the canyon. This expedition was made in part to verify the old and persistent rumors of the presence of bearded Indians who resembled Europeans. Since the 1600s it had been said that they lived in the province of Teguayo near Utah's Great Salt Lake. Rivera's trip preceded and laid the groundwork for the subsequent monumental and much better-known expedition of the Fathers Domínguez and Escalante in 1776. Their trip followed up on Rivera's early path-finding: a member of the original Rivera party guided them and they made use of Rivera's diary as well. Where Rivera did not succeed, they actually did penetrate all the way to Teguayo and found the bearded Indians. If a Rivera signature panel could be located, recorded, and authenticated in Robideau Canyon, therefore, it would have great historical significance. It would likely be the oldest European inscription in the western U.S. north of the immediate Spanish colonial area of New Mexico. It would also help to verify the route which Rivera took in 1765.

The Rivera signature panel had been called to the attention of this author some years ago by two local individuals. Although they had both viewed the purported Rivera signature in the years between 1938 and 1980, neither informant could locate it again. The panel was found in 2003 and was very badly eroded. It was therefore determined that any information which could still be recovered from the panel must be preserved, even if the panel was ultimately lost (Figure 34).

The entire rock art gallery was recorded by Blackburn's team and a badly eroded signature which clearly read "Juan Maria" was recovered (Figure 34) along with a less-certain "Rivera." The interpretation



FIGURE 32. Overview of Robideau Canyon and the Robideau Canyon Rock Art Gallery. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

was that it was indeed an authentic signature of Juan Rivera. Unfortunately, no date can yet be read and probably never will be. There was very little if anything which could be done to conserve the inscription or other elements in the gallery. It was therefore recommended that any and all potential measures be taken to capture any last remaining information from the Rivera inscription, even if such measures are detrimental to the survival of any remaining vestiges of it. The panel is almost invisible to the naked eye at this time and is at the point of complete destruction by natural erosional processes. Although it is likely eligible for the State and National Registers, the integrity of the inscription is such that there may be no point in going through the nomination process. Other than attempting to glean the last possible bits of information from the Spanish inscription, it was recommended that nothing else can or should be done to further conserve any portion of the gallery. It was further recommended that no publicity be accorded the existence of the Rivera signature panel at this time. Such revelations would not only cause a deluge of curiosity seekers to descend on Robideau Canyon, but also might compromise scholarly efforts to interpret the



FIGURE 33. Progress view during the recording of the Rivera signature panel at the Robideau Canyon Rock Art Gallery, 2004. (Photo by Bill Harris of the Blackburn team.)

route of Rivera which have been ongoing for many years now. These efforts are now close to completion (Baker 1994, 2007b) and the recording effort has been instrumental in proving that Rivera did indeed reach the

Gunnison River near present Delta, CO, just as recorded by Fathers Dominguez and Escalante.

## Juan Rivera's 1765 Journeys Among the Ute Indians of Colorado

(Abstracted from Baker 1994, 2007b)

In 1765 the Spaniard Juan María Antonio de Rivera made two expeditions from Santa Fe northward into western Colorado. These travels yielded the first description of western Colorado and the Ute Indians by a European American. The goals of Rivera's travels were: (1) to discover the source of some native wire silver which had been brought into Santa Fe by a Ute Indian; (2) to locate the source of the Río del Tizón (the Colorado River); and most importantly, (3) to learn as much as possible about the route to the ancient Land of Teguayo with its famed Lake of Copala. It was there that a long-rumored race of bearded people, who supposedly resembled Spaniards, were said to live. The Land of Teguayo was one of the last great "Myths of the Indies" to be investigated by the Spanish; other such myths were those of Cibola and Quivera. If possible Rivera was to go on to Teguayo and verify the tales of the bearded Indians.

In October 1765, with a series of different Native American guides, Rivera and his men made their way to the Gunnison River. At that point he rested his men and mounts while meeting and interviewing various Native Americans about the route ahead to the Land of Teguayo. It was either on this or a subsequent trip that he left what appears to be an inscription in Robideau Canyon, which the UVUP documented in 2004 as described above. After reaching the Gunnison Rivera started back to Santa Fe. According to the Tabeguache Utes, he was the first Spaniard to enter the region. Appropriately, he left an inscription in the Robideau Bottoms as follows:

I left on the bank of the great Río del Tizón on the shoot of a white cottonwood tree as a sign a large cross with a "viva Jesús" at the head, my name and the year at the foot so that our arrival there can be verified at any time. So that all the rest that is related may have the same certification, I signed it on November 20, 1765.

Juan María Antonio Rivera (from the translated version of the Rivera Diary made by Donald C. Cutter ca. 1968)

Rivera had followed what is now known to have been the primary Native American path from Santa Fe to the Salt Lake City area. This was the Teguayo Trail which was the critical northward route long before the Old Spanish Trail to California was even a consideration. If one looks for the origins of the Old Spanish Trail, it is in Rivera's route.

In conjunction with the ongoing research of the UVUP, Baker has spent the past 20 years researching the route of Rivera through the Ute country of western Colorado. At the present time (late 2007) a manuscript detailing the Rivera expedition is nearly complete. Rick Hendricks of Las Cruces, NM is completing a new translation of the Rivera document.

## The Old Wood Calibration



FIGURE 34. Recorder's drawing of the Rivera inscription panel and aboriginal images and later initials. (Drawing by Joe Paycheck of Blackburn inscription team, from Blackburn 2004.)

## Project: A Progress Report

(Abstracted from Baker, Dean, Towner 2007)

In 2004 the UVUP and the Laboratory of Tree Ring Research at the University of Arizona formed a partnership known as the "Old Wood Calibration Project" (Figure 35). The goal of this project was to determine the magnitude(s) of the old wood problem relative to our understanding of the  $^{14}\text{C}$  date ranges of prehistoric components in western Colorado. Some archaeologists have long believed that the regional  $^{14}\text{C}$  record contains many dates which, due to the old wood problem, are significantly older than the targeted events. In order to test this belief a substantial number of dead wood samples and cores from living trees have been collected from piñon and



juniper woodlands in west-central and northwestern Colorado. By comparing old dead wood and cores from living trees, it has been possible to develop chronologies for various study areas. The oldest is from A.D. 1044 to 2004 for the area of the Douglas Arch south of Rangely. Dead wood samples are tree-ring dated by reference to these chronologies. Collection dates are used as targeted archaeological events. It



FIGURE 35. Jeff Dean (left) and Ron Towner (right) of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research at the University of Arizona team up to obtain tree ring samples from an old piñon in west-central Colorado. (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.)

is then possible to compare the age of the wood samples to the collection dates and determine the magnitude of the old wood problem.

We now know that dead wood, which would have been easily gathered for firewood, would very commonly have been at least three hundred years old at the time it was burned in hearths. Wood which had been dead for four or five hundred years would not have been uncommon and wood which was five hundred or a thousand years and older would also have been present. At the very least, readily available dead wood would thus routinely far surpass the 14C two-sigma confidence ranges and yield dates which are much older than the targeted events.

The implications of these findings are very substantial for regional prehistory particularly as they relate to the demise of the Fremont and the advent of the Numic speakers such as the Ute. Minor corrections of only a few hundred years seem to be moving these events toward protohistoric or even early historic contexts. This project will develop regional correction factors which will allow investigators to rely on hard empirical data and more appropriately interpret the radiocarbon record relative to the effects of old wood. The final report on this project will be available from the Colorado Historical Society in 2008.

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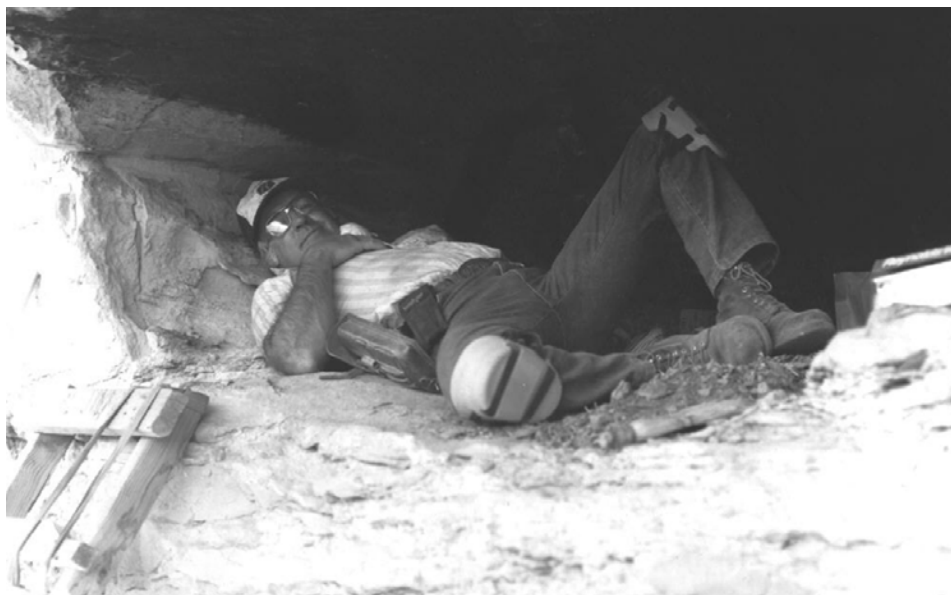


FIGURE 36. Now that he has officially achieved senior-citizen status, Steve Baker finds it necessary to make a few adjustments in the pace of his research. Despite the need for a few more power naps and a bit more time with his electric trains, he does anticipate continuing on with his research for the foreseeable future (Courtesy of UVUP, Centuries Research, Inc.).



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